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Annual message of Cadwallader C. Washburn, governor of the state of Wisconsin, and accompanying documents. Volume 1 1872

Madison, Wisconsin: Atwood and Culver, 1872

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ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF

CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

AND

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,

DELIVERED TO THE

LEGISLATURE IN JOINT CONVENTION

Thursday, January 11, 1872.



MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & CULVER, STATE PRINTERS, JOURNAL BLOCK.

1872.

DOCUMENTS.

1. Report of the Secretary of State.
2. Report of the Secretary of State as Insurance Commissioner.
3. Report of the State Treasurer.
4. Report of the Commissioners of School and University Lands.
5. Report of the Trustees of the Hospital for the Insane.
6. Report of the Trustees of the Institution for the Blind.
7. Report of the Trustees of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.
8. Report of the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
9. Report of the State Prison Commissioner.
10. Report of the Managers of the Industrial School for Boys.
11. Report of the State Board of Charities and Reform.
12. Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.
13. Report of the Adjutant General.
14. Report of the Commissioner of Immigration.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly:

The people of the State of Wisconsin, having called me to their service in the capacity of their chief executive, I appear before you in accordance with a custom that has prevailed since the formation of our State Government.

The constitution imposes upon the Governor the duty of communicating to the Legislature the condition of the state, and recommending such legislation as to him may seem expedient and called for by the public welfare.

In proceeding to discharge that duty, I am deeply impressed with the responsibilities of my position. With gratitude the most profound and sincere towards the people of the state for the confidence reposed in me, and a determination to devote my best efforts to their service, I approach the duties that belong to me with feelings of distrust and embarrassment.

Succeeding in this high office a gentleman who has administered its duties for a longer period than any of his predecessors, and who left it enjoying in the highest degree the confidence and good will of the people, I shall regard myself as exceedingly fortunate, if, at the expiration of my term of service, the same good opinions go with me.

While pestilence and famine have desolated other nations, the year just ended has been one of general health in our state, and marked with a degree of prosperity equal to any that has preceded it; and saving only one great calamity that has befallen one section of it, the people have great cause of thankfulness to the Author of every good and perfect gift.

The abundant returns of agriculture have not only been equal to all the wants of our people, but have furnished a large surplus with which to supply other and less favored peoples.

Our manufacturing industries have steadily increased, and our commerce has suffered no abatement, while many portions of the state, heretofore quite inaccessible, have been opened up by railroads to easy access and development.

The laws have been faithfully executed, and the rights of all preserved and maintained.

The cause of education has been constantly progressive, and our noble institutions of public charity have brought relief and ministered to the comfort of many who in the inscrutable providence of God, have been deprived of their reason, or the faculties of hearing and sight.

But without further retrospect, I proceed to a more detailed exposition of the condition of the state.

From the reports of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer, it appears that the balance in the Treasury belonging to the various funds, at the close of the last fiscal year, was \$329,845.82.

The receipts and disbursements of the general fund for the fiscal year were as follows :

RECEIPTS.

State tax and tax on suits.....	\$702,064 28
Railroad companies—taxes.....	241,130 58
Insurance companies—taxes and license fees.....	53,250 93
Telegraph companies.....	1,094 70
Plankroads—taxes.....	317 72
Banks—dues on State Bonds.....	2,123 96
Miscellaneous sources.....	29,594 64
Total.....	<u>\$1,029,576 81</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and permanent appropriations.....	\$83,274 84
Legislative expenses—session of 1871.....	101,666 12
State Prison and charitable institutions.....	386,591 15
Interest on state debt.....	156,889 58
Special appropriations.....	76,248 55
Miscellaneous.....	160,707 18
Total.....	<u>\$965,377 42</u>

This fund having been overdrawn September 30th, 1870, to the amount of \$19,063.71, the balance at the close of the last fiscal year was \$45,135.68.

The above disbursements are thus re-capitulated in the Secretary's report.

For state institutions.....	\$386,591 15
Interest of state debt.....	156,889 58
Special appropriations and other extraordinary expenses ...	125,815 24
	<hr/>
Making the total extraordinary expenses.....	\$669,295 97
	<hr/> <hr/>
Which deducted from the total disbursements, leaves as ordinary expenses	\$296,681 45
The expenses of the same class in 1870.....	316,380 31
	<hr/> <hr/>

STATE DEBT.

The state debt not having been changed during the fiscal year, was on the 30th of September, 1871, \$2,252,057, owing as follows :

On state bonds outstanding.....	\$68,200 00
To the School Fund—on certificates of indebtedness.....	1,559,700 00
Normal School Fund.....do.....	479,500 00
University Fund.....do.....	111,000 00
Agricultural College Fund...do.....	33,600 00
Currency certificates.....do.....	57 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

The expenses of the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1872, having already been estimated and provided for, it devolves upon you to make provision for the same for the year commencing October 1st, 1872.

The expenses of that year are estimated by the Secretary of State thus :

For salaries and permanent appropriations.....	\$86,900 00
Legislative expenses	95,500 00
Interest on state debt.....	172,032 12
Penal and Charitable institutions.....	277,400 00
Clerks and employees	46,200 00
Printing—special appropriations and contingent expenses.....	97,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$775,032 12
	<hr/> <hr/>

The resources of the state for that year, are estimated as follows.

Railroad companies—license.....	\$270,000 00
Insurance companies—tax and license	60,000 00
Telegraph and Plankroad companies.....	1,500 00
Hawkers' and Peddlers' license	1,500 00
Tax on suits.....	4,000 00
Miscellaneous sources.....	10,000 00
	<hr/>
Amounting to.....	\$347,000 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Authorized by existing laws:

For interest on state debt.....	\$172,032 12
Leaving to be provided for by you at this session.....	256,000 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

This estimate is deemed adequate for ordinary state expenditures for the year. Should large appropriations be made for purposes not anticipated in this estimate, additional revenues must be provided to pay them.

GOVERNOR'S CONTINGENT FUND.

There was expended from the Governor's contingent fund during the year 1871 the sum of \$1,924.02.

There was transferred to the fund during the year, to reimburse it for expenses heretofore incurred in protecting the St. Croix and Lake Superior railroad lands, from collections made pursuant to chapter 46, General Laws of 1869, the sum of \$383.50.

The balance remaining in the fund January 1st, 1872, is \$952.12, to which a small appropriation should be added.

There was received at the Executive office during the year as fees for commissions to commissioners of deeds for this state to reside in other states, and paid into the state treasury, the sum of \$170.

STATE TAX.

The state tax levied for 1871 was \$629,143.10, being \$91,180.14 less than the year before. This includes \$156,000 for building the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

There is due the state from counties on account of taxes for previous years, the sum of \$35,229.95.

The following statement shows the assessed valuation, the amount of state tax, and rate per centum, of the tax, for the last five years:

For.	Valuation.	State Tax.	Rate per cent.
1867.....	\$196,851,161	\$649,958 86	3 1-3 mills.
1868.....	244,140,774	544,389 12	2 21-100 mills.
1869.....	242,641,124	515,961 13	2 1-8 mills.
1870.....	455,900,800	720,323 24	1 58-100 mills.
1871.....	455,900,800	629,143 10	1 38-100 mills.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY FOR TAXATION.

The aggregate valuation of all taxable property, as returned by the assessors, for 1871, is \$329,503,603, excluding Ashland county. This is something over two millions less than the assessment of 1870.

The experience of the past shows the tendency to under-value nearly every class of property. This is done by assessors in the belief that thereby they will lessen to their towns the burden of state and county taxes. Such is not the case, as the evil is remedied in a great measure by the county and state boards of equalization. To fully remedy the ill effects that grow out of this pernicious system of assessment, more stringent laws should be framed, regulating the duties of assessors, and a more thorough enumeration and classification of property in assessment should be required, so that boards of equalization can more fully correct the erroneous assessment of the town officers.

TRUST FUNDS.

The productive trust funds of the state are as follows:

Fund.	Amount of Fund Sept. 30, 1870.	Increase during year.	Whole amount.
School	\$2,290,627 51	\$98,860 77	\$2,389,488 28
University	203,866 14	3,273 24	207,139 38
Agricultural College.....	159,346 20	23,624 00	182,970 20
Normal School.....	671,802 49	62,308 75	734,111 24
Total	\$3,325,642 34	\$188,066 76	\$3,513,709 10

SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS.

The state has now for sale of

	Acres.
School lands.....	336,812.48
University lands.....	9,378.53
Normal School lands.....	811,482.33
Agricultural College lands.....	86,673.45

NATIONAL BANK TAXES.

Chapter 400, of the Laws of 1865, imposed a tax of one and a half per cent. upon the par value of the shares of National Banks in this state, made the tax a lien upon the stock, from the 1st day of July, in each year, until paid, and required that a penalty of one per centum on the amount of the stock should be added where the tax was not paid by the 31st day of December. A large amount of these taxes remaining unpaid, an act was passed March 6, 1868, to provide for their re-assessment and collection. A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in actions brought to recover back taxes paid under each of these laws, has established the right of the state to enforce the collection of the taxes referred to. It is presumed that the taxes remaining due to the state under those laws will be speedily paid into the State Treasury. In case of prompt payment, I would recommend that the penalty be remitted, but if the tax is not paid within

thirty days, I hope that you will provide for its enforcement in the most rigorous manner.

THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

During the last days of September and the first days of October, the northeast part of the state was overrun by extensive fires, destroying much property and causing great distress, but nothing compared to what was soon to follow; for on the 8th and 9th of October, a conflagration, unparalleled in the world's history, swept over portions of the counties of Oconto, Brown, Door and Kewaunee, consuming all before it.

In vain the unhappy people sought refuge in open fields, swamps, lakes and rivers. The fire blast, which seemed to come down from Heaven, was so sudden and appalling that many believed that the long foretold destruction of the world was at hand. By this conflagration it is estimated that over one thousand persons lost their lives, and many others were horribly burned and maimed, and doomed to drag out a life more intolerable than death itself. As soon as intelligence of this great calamity reached the Executive Office, my predecessor, with that promptitude and humanity which were to be expected from him, proceeded at once to the scene of the disaster, to lend such aid as was within his power. Appealing at once to the charitable for relief to the sufferers—the great heart of the country responded with a generosity that calls for the warmest gratitude.

The people of the state, in the most prompt and liberal manner, sent forward money, clothing and supplies for their suffering fellow citizens. The people of other states were not less prompt and generous in their liberal offerings, and even Canada and Europe heard our cry and manifested their sympathy with a liberal hand.

I place before the Legislature, the very full and satisfactory report of my predecessor, detailing his action in regard to the

sufferers. The responsibility taken by him and the State Treasurer cannot fail to meet your approval. The urgency of the case fully justifies their action. It cannot be regarded as a precedent, and such an occasion is not likely to again arise.

The total amount of money received at the Executive office for the benefit of the sufferers to January 1, 1872, was \$166,789.96, of which sum \$46,900 was transmitted to the Relief Committee at Green Bay; \$3,005.16 was expended for supplies; \$487.57 for sundry expenses—leaving unexpended \$111,397.23, for which I hold the receipt of Hon. Henry Baetz, State Treasurer, for \$33,539.05, and a certificate of deposit in the State Bank at Madison for \$77,858.18.

In addition to the foregoing contributions in money, large amounts of clothing and provisions have been received through the Executive office, and it is understood that large amounts of money, clothing and supplies have also been contributed through the Milwaukee and Green Bay relief committees. It is recommended that a joint relief committee, consisting of one member of the Senate and two of the Assembly, be constituted at an early day, with authority to proceed at once to the "burnt district" and investigate the condition of the people there, and confer with the relief committees of Green Bay and Milwaukee, and ascertain what amount of relief will be required to place them in a comfortable condition and when they can be self-sustaining; and I also ask that you constitute some authority through which the amount now subject to my order may be so disposed of as to give the most relief and best meet the wishes of the contributors.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The people at the late election having ratified a Constitutional amendment prohibiting certain classes of special legislation, the important duty devolves on you to provide suitable and carefully considered general laws, under which the objects

can be accomplished, which heretofore have been effected by special laws.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT

Of representation in Congress will command your attention, and requires a re-districting of the state.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

My predecessor, in his last annual message, earnestly recommended a thorough geological survey of the state. The opening up by rail at an early day of portions of the state heretofore almost wholly unknown, adds force to his recommendation, and I commend the subject to your careful consideration. Such a survey, conducted by a scientific and thoroughly practical man, no doubt would be a great advantage to the state. The report of John Murrish, Esq., who for the past 18 months has been engaged in a survey of the lead district, is herewith transmitted.

The Fort Howard Military Road has been completed from Fort Howard northeasterly to the state line, and the lands granted in aid thereof have been conveyed to the contractors by whom the road was built.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

The last Legislature authorized the appointment of a State Board of Charities and Reform, with power vested in the same to visit and examine into our penal, reformatory and charitable institutions.

My predecessor appointed as members of the board, Hon. Willard Merrill of Janesville, Hon. W. C. Allen of Racine, Hon. H. H. Giles of Madison, Hon. Andrew E. Elmore of Green Bay, and Mrs. Mary E. B. Lynde of Milwaukee. The board was organized by the election of Hon. H. H. Giles President, and Hon. S. D. Hastings Secretary. This board, work-

ing without pay, and actuated by an unselfish philanthropy, has devoted much time and labor to the discharge of its duties, and has submitted an elaborate report, which will command your careful attention. The disclosures and valuable suggestions made, it is hoped, will lead to many needed reforms. The thanks of the whole state are due to the members of the board for the faithful and fearless manner they have discharged the duties imposed upon them.

THE STATE PRISON.

The State Prison is in a satisfactory condition.

There were 95 persons received during the year, and 99 discharged

The average number of prisoners during the year was 202, but two of whom were females.

The new shops erected by the present efficient Commissioner are nearly fire-proof, and admirably adapted for the purpose intended. To complete them, an appropriation of \$10,000 is required. Until completed the labor of the prison can only partially be made available. I recommend that the appropriation asked for be made and the shops completed at once. The prison will then be a very perfect establishment, and should be nearly or quite self-sustaining.

Upon the subject of the management of the prison, particular attention is called to the report of the State Board of Charities, and the many excellent suggestions contained therein.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Reform School at Waukesha, appears to be an admirably managed, thriving and prosperous institution, and deserves the fostering care of the state.

The very interesting report of the Superintendent will, no doubt, receive your careful scrutiny. In this connection, I call attention to the fact that the State Board of Charities recom-

mend a similar institution for girls. I commend their recommendation to your careful consideration.

The fact that our State Prison, out of 202 inmates, numbers but two females, would seem to indicate that the want of a reform school for girls was not as great as that which led to the establishment of the existing one for boys, nevertheless, there is little or no doubt that such an institution would receive many young girls who would be benefitted by its restraints and reformatory treatment.

CHARITABLE AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The reports of the state visiting committee, the state board of charities, the trustees and of the officers in charge of our charitable institutions exhibit them as being well, economically and humanely conducted.

The institution for the blind at Janesville has ample accommodations for all those unfortunates in the state who seek its benefits, and will have for some years to come. The number of pupils in attendance during the year was 68.

For the support of the institution for the ensuing year the sum of \$21,000 is asked.

The institution for the education of the deaf and dumb at Delavan is filled to its utmost capacity. The number of inmates present October 1st, was 137, and the expense of maintaining the institution the past year, was \$35,730.77.

The trustees ask for an appropriation of \$20,000 towards enlarging the present buildings. I recommend that you make the necessary appropriation to provide adequate accommodations.

Regarding as I do, the deaf and dumb, the blind and the insane as the wards of the state, I have no hesitation in recommending the necessary appropriation for their comfortable care and support; and so long as the money is faithfully applied to the purposes intended, no burden will be more cheerfully borne by the people. My predecessor well said in his

last message: "The state can afford to do anything which is right and necessary to be done. Provide for doing that and no more and the public will not complain;" and I reiterate the sentiment.

The reports of the trustees and superintendent of the hospital for the insane at Madison, as well as the visiting committee, present a satisfactory exhibit of that institution.

The number of patients admitted in the last year was 164, making the whole number under treatment during the year 524. During the year 54 were discharged, recovered, 52 improved, 24 unimproved, and 29 having died, making the whole number died and discharged 159, leaving in the hospital on the 1st day of September, 1871, 355. The expense of maintaining the institution for the last year, was \$87,534.34, of which sum \$76,890.61 was for ordinary current expenses. The estimate for the year ending September 30th, 1872, including improvements and repairs, is \$97,100.

The trustees and superintendent earnestly recommend the completion of the hospital by the addition of two wings, and for that purpose ask for an appropriation of \$90,000.

It is estimated by the superintendent that after the completion of the wing of the new hospital now under contract at Oshkosh, and filling it to its utmost capacity, there will still be 300 insane persons in the state unprovided for.

The duty of the State to kindly care for her insane is so clear, that it may not be neglected, and it is manifest injustice to select a portion only for care and treatment, while the rest having equal claim on our sympathy, are left to suffer.

A personal visit to the new Hospital for the Insane, near Oshkosh, has satisfied me that the committee who made that selection, acted with good judgment and strict fidelity to the interests of the people of the State. Situated upon the border of Lake Winnebago upon a beautiful plateau of land, in the midst of a lovely country, with charming water prospect, and partially covered with a beautiful grove of the original growth

of timber, accessible by the North Western Railroad which has a station immediately outside the grounds, and also by boats from Green Bay, Oskosh, Fond-du-Lac and the upper Fox, there are few points in the State containing so many advantages.

There has been appropriated for the purchase of site, and the erection of buildings to this time \$251,000. Contracts have been let for the completion of the entire north wing, for \$146,581.80, and for the rear building to contain the heating apparatus, kitchen, laundry, rooms for servants, &c., for \$47,565; and for sewers, cisterns and air ducts, \$6,993.

The wing is now under roof, is built of yellow Watertown brick, with trimmings of Cleveland stone.

The structure presents a fine and imposing appearance, and the work so far appears to have been substantially and faithfully done, and at a reasonable expense.

The work now under contract will be completed the 1st of September.

The building committee have thus far discharged their duties with zeal, judgment and fidelity.

They recommend that the center building of the hospital be immediately erected, and I concur in their view upon the subject. It is estimated that \$91,800 will be required for the erection of the center building and that it may be completed and ready for occupancy at the same time as the portion now under contract.

When completed, it will constitute a perfect hospital, to which the addition of the south wing may be made whenever the public necessities require it.

Until the center building is finished, a considerable portion of the north wing would be required for the officers and attendants of the institution, thus occupying much of the room designated for the insane. I earnestly recommend that the necessary appropriation be made for the center building and for the purchase of the necessary furniture for the institution;

also a small appropriation for the improvement of the grounds. It is advisable that the two hospitals should be put upon as even a footing as possible, that the public may fairly judge as to the relative merits in the management of each.

As the wants of the state seem to require very largely increased accommodations for the insane, I also recommend that an appropriation be made for the additional wings at Madison, at an early day.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home, which thus far has been cherished by the state with such kindly care, will no doubt continue to receive your favorable attention. No obligation resting upon the people of the state is more sacred than that owed to the children of the defenders of our country in its great conflict for existence. The number of orphans in attendance during the last year was 310, and the expense of their maintenance was \$2.75 each per week. There were discharged from the Home during the year 96, number remaining September 30, 214. The amount estimated for current expenses of 1872, is \$30,000.

Under the existing law, only orphan children of Wisconsin soldiers can be admitted to the institution. I recommend that the law be so amended as to admit the orphan of any soldier who fought for his country in the late war, who now resides within the state, when it can be done without excluding any orphan of a Wisconsin soldier from its benefits.

STATE CAPITOL.

The State Capitol is now finished at a total cost of \$550,000. For the same amount of money, I am sure that no state can show a finer structure, or one better adapted to the purposes for which it was intended.

The grounds surrounding it, naturally so beautiful, have received little attention, and the temporary fence will soon require to be replaced.

I make no recommendation in regard to it, but call it to your attention for such action as you may think proper.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The State Historical Society, under the able management of the corresponding secretary, from the very smallest beginnings, has grown to large proportions, and is a great credit to the state. The past year has been a prosperous one for the society. The additions to its library, bound and unbound, being 5,000 volumes, and the total number of volumes in the library now reaches 50,530. The additions for the past year have been valuable and important, and some of them very rare, and the library is regarded as the largest and best in the western country.

The visitors number many thousands annually, and it is hoped that it will receive the same friendly consideration hereafter from the Legislature as heretofore.

STATE LIBRARY.

In 1866, the Legislature passed an act appropriating \$600 a year for two years for the purchase of books for the State Library, and the act was re-enacted in 1868, and again in 1870.

It is recommended that the act be again re-enacted.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction will present a very satisfactory condition of the schools of the state.

The State University is in a more flourishing, prosperous and promising condition than at any former period of its history, and it is rapidly growing in popular favor. The resources of the institution are fully shown by the report of the Regents, and are not as ample as could be desired.

The original grant of seventy-two sections made by the General Government to the territory of Wisconsin, in 1838,

was for the *support* of a University, and not for the erection of the buildings, and a similar grant in 1854, was for a like purpose.

Section 6 of Article 10 of the constitution provides that the "proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for the support of a university shall be and remain a perpetual fund, to be called the University Fund, the interest of which shall be appropriated to the *support* of the State University."

To obtain the means with which to erect the college buildings, the most valuable lands were sold at a very low price. It may safely be said that had they been held until this time, they would have brought nearly ten-fold the sum that was realized for them; a sum sufficient to put the University on an equal footing with the best endowed institutions in the country. But what has been done, cannot be recalled, and it remains now for the state to correct its error as it best can. Wisconsin ought to be able to educate her young men at home, and her University, I am sure, may be made the equal of any in the country.

The location of none is more inviting, and the opening of it to women marks a favorable era in its history. As it becomes better known, and the people of the state more avail themselves of the advantages of cheap and thorough education it affords, it will become an object of universal favor, and your friendly consideration of it is invited.

The Normal School Fund now amounts to \$671,802.49, being an increase during the year of \$62,308.75. The increase for the year ending September 1, 1871, was \$51,150.45; added to balance on hand September 1, 1870, of \$17,588.09, made available increase to September 1, 1871, \$68,738.54. Disbursements, \$33,969.45; leaving a balance on hand of \$34,774.09.

The estimate for running the three schools now in existence at Platteville, Whitewater and Oshkosh for one year, is \$40,000.

The number of students is about 400, and the schools are meeting the just expectations of the people of the State.

INTEMPERANCE.

The intemperate use of intoxicating liquors is an evil greatly to be deprecated, and is confined to no state or nation. To devise means to most effectually abate it, has taxed the wisdom of Christians, philanthropists and legislators, for many years. Legislative action in some of the states has mitigated, but not eradicated the evil, and it is very questionable whether any law can be enacted, that will afford a complete remedy; but I deem it my duty to call the subject to your attention, in the hope that you may frame a law that will meet the public judgment, and diminish, if not end, the wrongs and sufferings that result from intemperance.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The subject of water communication between the Mississippi river and the seaboard, is attracting much attention throughout the country. The necessity of cheaper transportation is everywhere felt throughout the Mississippi Valley.

The late National Commercial Convention which assembled at Baltimore, fully recognized this necessity, and passed resolutions favoring a liberal policy on the part of the government in improving our great national highways.

The line which of all others, nature has pointed out as the best line of communication between the Mississippi and the lakes, is by the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

The work of improving the Wisconsin river has progressed favorably under the supervision of the United States engineers. I am informed that the results of the experiments made the past year have been such as to give the greatest satisfaction, and have fully convinced all interested of the entire practicability of rendering that stream navigable for boats of light draft at a comparatively small outlay of money.

The arbitration authorized by Congress at its last session to determine the sum which, in justice, ought to be paid to the Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Company for their rights and franchises in the Fox river, has been had during the past year. The sum which, as I am informed, has been awarded by the arbitrators to the company, is as follows:—

Value of locks, dams, franchises, &c.....	\$868,070 00
Value of water power.....	140,000 00
Value of personal property.....	40,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$1,048,070 00</u>
From which deduct product from lands.....	<u>\$723,070 00</u>
Balance.....	<u><u>\$325,000 00</u></u>

This being the deliberate opinion of three highly honorable and competent gentlemen, who fully examined the whole question, there is every reason to believe that the award is just, and it is hoped that Congress will accept the same. The company is in honor and in law bound to abide the award.

The importance of this improvement is fully understood by the people east and west. Its national importance is acknowledged on all hands.

I therefore recommend that you take such steps as will lay the question in all its bearings before Congress. There ought to be no hesitation on the part of the General Government to promptly accept the award and continue the work until this line of water communication between the great lakes and the Mississippi is so improved as to answer all the demands of commerce.

RAILROADS.

Among the causes which have led to the rapid development of the material interests of the state, railroads may be regarded as the most important, and the past year has witnessed the construction of a greater number of miles of railway than any previous year.

The completion of the Western Wisconsin railroad to Hudson has opened out a region of country greatly in need of such a line of communication, and the large and increasing business that it is transacting, shows that its construction was not in advance of the business by which it is to be supported.

The Central Wisconsin, which has built and placed in operation sixty-six miles this season from Menasha to Stevens Point, is rapidly pushing forward to Bayfield on Lake Superior, which point it is expected will be reached within the present year, and will open up a vast country to settlement, which hitherto has echoed only to the sound of the lumberman's axe or the rifle of the huntsman, while the Northwestern railroad has pushed with energy its northern extension from Green Bay until it has reached the Menomonee river, and in a few months will be in connection with Lake Superior, and its northwestern extension now completed to Reedsburg, it is expected will reach the Mississippi river at La Crosse within twelve months. The Milwaukee and Northern railroad passing through a rich and populous country, and one greatly in need of such facilities, will soon be in connection with Fond du Lac and Menasha.

Oshkosh has joined hands with Ripon, and Fond du Lac will soon do so. Green Bay is rapidly constructing a line to the Mississippi, while the Madison and Portage is being extended up the valley of the Wisconsin to Grand Rapids and Stevens Point.

The rapid and easy transit of passengers and freight by rail, has given that mode of conveyance the preference over all other systems, and so strongly impressed is every community with this fact, that they are often induced to grant aid, to secure near at hand, this most desirable method of transportation, greatly in disproportion to their ability to pay, and greatly in excess of the advantages to be obtained.

On the first day of January, 1871, there were in operation within the limits of the State, 1238 miles of railway, and on

the first day of January, 1872—1588 miles, representing a cost either actual or fictitious of nearly one hundred millions of dollars. This vast concentration of capital in one interest alone affects every other interest in the State, and it may with truth be said, that there is no branch of industry within the state, that is not dependent upon railway facilities, and which unfriendly action on the part of railway managers, may not at any time crush out.

The railway interests of the state have grown to their present proportions without any general system and with little responsibility to the people of the state, and the opinion among railway managers seems generally to prevail, that their will is the supreme law. This is an error which ought to be corrected.

Railroads are public corporations and as such are authorized to take private property on making just compensation, a right which can only be given where property is taken for public use.

If then, railroads are public highways, the public are entitled to the fullest benefits to be derived therefrom, after allowing the stockholders a reasonable dividend on their capital invested, and to secure both parties in the full enjoyment of their just rights, the most adequate protection should be given. I do not regard the railway management of this state as less fair or liberal than that of other states. Trains are run with regularity and safety, and the travelling public has been well accommodated so far as their physical comfort and safety is concerned.

Nevertheless, there are complaints of unjust discrimination in particular localities, for which it is claimed, there is no redress, and that rates of transportation generally are unnecessarily high. I pass no judgment upon these complaints as I have not such personal knowledge as to enable me to do so; but this interest has become so important, and is so vital to the prosperity of the whole state, that I recommend the organiza-

tion of a board of Railroad Commissioners, with power to inquire into all complaints and abuses, and to exercise a general supervision over the operating of the several railroads within the state, and to recommend such legislation as may seem to them expedient, and report annually to the Governor.

Fortunately, our constitution gives to the Legislature absolute control over this whole question, and I hope that there will be no hesitation in applying an adequate remedy to every just cause of complaint.

The practice of giving bonuses in aid of the construction of railroads, is not to be condemned where the communities confine themselves within reasonable limits, and the bonus is not disproportioned to the benefits to be derived; but there has been a degree of recklessness in this regard that has brought great distress on many localities.

After the explosion of the farm mortgage system, which brought hundreds of farmers to bankruptcy and ruin, the next device was to induce the towns, counties and cities to loan their credit in aid of various railroads. Towns that were the most promising of any in the state, in an evil hour were persuaded to loan their credit far beyond their fair ability, to aid in the construction of railways, in the expectation that the benefits would add so largely to their business and prosperity, that they could easily pay the debt created for that object. In almost every instance disappointment has been the result, and instead of the great advantages predicted, they find themselves buried beneath almost hopeless debt, and their prosperity greatly impaired or destroyed.

With the many examples of this kind which the state affords—first, in the ruined farm mortgagors, and next, in the embarrassed and prostrate towns—it was reasonable to expect that the people would be more cautious about involving themselves in debt beyond their reasonable ability to pay. But such appears not to be the fact, and as near as I can learn there has been as much recklessness as ever during the past

year in voting such bounties. The disposition to create debts for future generations to pay, appears to be universal.

While there may be no great objection to any community taxing itself each year to a limited amount in aid of such public improvements as the majority may deem necessary for the public welfare—to saddle posterity with heavy debts for doubtful benefits, can only result in repudiation and disgrace. As a temporary measure of safety, I recommend the passage of a law prohibiting any town, county or city from creating any debt in aid of any railroad or public improvement, in excess of five per cent. of the assessed value of the property of such town, county or city, and that an amendment to the constitution to the same effect, be submitted to the people at the earliest possible moment.

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR LAND GRANT.

The renewal of the St. Croix and Lake Superior Land Grant is greatly desired by the people in the northwest part of the state. Having made their settlements in the expectation that this road would be built, and purchased their lands at double government price, it is but just that the grant should be renewed to the state; and to secure that end, it is recommended that you ask Congress to take such action as is due to the state and the people most directly interested. The care of the lands within the limits of this grant, was intrusted by the Secretary of the Interior and my predecessor, to General Samuel Harriman, who was authorized to act both for the state and general government. His report shows that there was in the State Treasury on the first day of October, 1871, to the credit of the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Land Trespass Fund, a balance of \$35,629.36, and that suits are now pending against responsible parties to recover about \$75,000 more.

AGRICULTURE.

The reports of the county and state agricultural societies afford evidences of growth and progress in agriculture that are quite satisfactory.

The exhibitions at our late state and county fairs, were the best ever had in the state, and it was generally observed that the farmers were devoting more attention to the growth and breeding of stock, and less to the growth of grain, to be transported, at an expense of more than half its value, to a distant market for consumption, and greatly to the impoverishment of the soil.

That they will find their advantage in a more diversified industry, there can be no doubt. As agriculture is, and must continue to be for a long time, if not always, the leading interest of the state, it will no doubt receive your fostering care.

MANUFACTURING.

While the interests of agriculture have been in the main satisfactory for the past year, those of manufacturing have been progressive, but not all that could be desired. There is no state in the Union that can present as great natural advantages for a manufacturing state, as Wisconsin.

Her raw materials of iron, copper and lead are found distributed over the state in exhaustless quantities from the shores of Lake Superior to our southern border. Of building stone, we have every variety of granite and of limestone, and the beautiful and never-ending fire-proof brown freestone of Lake Superior.

Kaolin, or the finest quality of porcelain clay, exists in immense beds at Grand Rapids, on the Wisconsin River.

Our forests of pine, hemlock, and all kinds of hard wood, are exceeded by those of no other state.

For the growth of wool, our state has proved to be among the foremost, and the cotton of Tennessee, Mississippi and Ar-

kansas, can be laid down in Wisconsin for a much less cost for transportation than in New England. Bounded on the north and east by two of the greatest inland seas of the world, and on the west by the Father of Waters, connected by water communication stretching over one half of our vast country, with water powers running to waste equal to moving every water-wheel in the United States, the state is far behind many of her sister states, which have no such natural advantages. Another year will see completed the government improvement of the Mississippi at Rock Island and Des Moines rapids. This may be regarded as the most valuable work ever undertaken by the government. When completed, steamers of 800 tons burden will be able to navigate the Mississippi at all seasons when unobstructed by ice; and when supplemented by the Fox and Wisconsin improvement, cannot fail to exercise a wholesome influence over the question of transportation. Then the raw cotton may be brought to us for less than one half of what it costs to transport it to Lowell, Manchester, Fall River or Lewiston; and, when manufactured, the whole lake basin, and valley of the Mississippi, offer unrivalled advantages for markets reached by cheap transportation.

With the best iron ore in the world, why should nine-tenths of all the iron consumed in the state be brought from a distant state or from Europe?

Why send our wool to New England to be worked into cloth and then buy it back greatly enhanced in value? Why go to New England for our manufactures of cotton, when it is so apparent that we can fabricate them with so much advantage at home?

It is apparent that for many years a large portion of the revenues to support the government must be raised from tariff duties. Common sense would seem to indicate that in raising a revenue, duties should be so levied as to best promote those branches of industry that can be prosecuted here as well as in any other country, but for the dearer capital and labor here;

and I hope that your legislation will be so directed as to encourage the growth of those branches of manufacturing industry, to which the state is so well adapted.

The existing tariff no doubt requires revision. The duties on many articles are unnecessarily high. Raw materials should be admitted either free or at a very low rate of duty.

INDIANS.

The northwestern part of the state has been long infested with roving bands of Indians, mostly of the Winnebago tribe. They have reservations in Kansas or Nebraska to which they should long since have been removed.

Their wanderings and depredations are not confined to any particular locality, but are mostly felt in the counties of Clark, Jackson, Trempealeau, Monroe and La Crosse. The people are justly dissatisfied that they have not been removed, and have practiced great forbearance up to this time. Our State Prison now contains one or more inmates from this tribe. Two years ago, an appropriation was made for their removal, but for some reason the law was never executed.

I recommend that Congress be memorialized upon the subject.

THE NATION.

Having thus hurriedly adverted to the satisfactory condition of our State, I hope that it may not be regarded as improper to notice in a brief manner the condition of the nation.

At no time has more general prosperity and contentment prevailed than now, and no former period has been marked with an equal degree of progress and development.

Our foreign affairs are in a most satisfactory condition, and our standing abroad was never higher than at this time. Our financial credit has greatly improved within the last two years, and our public debt has been constantly diminishing.

The revenues have been faithfully collected, and it is evi-

dent that all the wants of the government may be supplied in the still further reduction of the tariff and internal taxation.

The cause of Civil Service Reform is making good progress under the only administration that ever had the courage to advise the adoption of it. The President has recommended universal amnesty, and it is hoped and believed that Congress will act favorably on his recommendation at an early day.

Our currency has been constantly improving until now the difference between it and coin is less than ten per cent., and the time is at hand when the government should resume specie payments. A depreciated and fluctuating paper currency is a curse to any country, and should not be tolerated a moment longer than is absolutely necessary. From whatever standpoint such a currency may be viewed, in time of peace it can only be regarded as a great evil. And so long as it exists, we shall be shut out from fairly competing with those countries which use no such false or uncertain measures of value. That the greatest gold producing country on earth should continue to longer utter false promises to pay, is not creditable to the nation.

The legal tender notes are promises to pay gold on demand. They were issued in the country's extremity and were fully justified by the necessities of the hour. The danger which led to their issue has passed away; the country is prosperous, and with high credit and vast resources it is the plain duty of the government to pay its obligations according to the promise expressed on their face. I am well aware that there is a class which looks upon a return to specie payments with apprehension. The debtor class which is the most active and public spirited of any in the community and the one which is doing the most in developing the resources of the country, is inclined to look with alarm upon any policy which requires them to discharge their indebtedness in any currency more valuable than that existing at the time their debts were contracted, or which reduces the value of the property for which their debts

were created; and in dealing with this question the interest of that large class should be carefully considered. As a class, their number and indebtedness is much greater than at the close of the war, and both are constantly increasing. Prices are controlled by the laws of supply and demand, and by the volume of the circulating medium, whether that medium be gold or paper. It is the opinion of many that specie payments can only be arrived at and maintained by first withdrawing a considerable portion of the legal tenders. I do not share in that opinion. Since 1868, gold has declined nearly thirty per cent., without disturbance or distress to business, and yet our paper currency has not diminished, but increased in volume. A further decline of ten per cent. need not and would not insure any considerable contraction of the paper circulation, and if it did, coin would take its place, and little need be apprehended from disturbance of values or of the business of the country. With our five per cent. bonds at par in gold, no one ought to doubt the ability of the government to resume at any moment. If the government would redeem on presentation, its demand notes, cancel and destroy its fractional currency, and pay out to its creditors either gold or legal tenders, as might be demanded, there can be no doubt that the whole amount of existing greenbacks, with the exception of the fractional, would be kept in circulation, and the intolerable nuisance of fractional currency would be abated with small coin. Should such prove to be the case, then the only apprehension of a contraction would be from the National Banks which might fear a demand for coin.

The National Bank currency is now well established in public confidence, and their circulating notes are all guaranteed by government securities, with an adequate margin for contingencies, and such notes issued in Massachusetts, Kansas or Texas, circulate as readily in Wisconsin as in the neighborhood where emitted, and they are now so scattered over the entire country, that it is not likely that they would be collected and

sent home for redemption, unless the banks themselves resorted to that policy and were mutually engaged in destroying one another.

Gold is only maintained at its present premium by the demand for it for a specific purpose, viz.: to discharge balances abroad and to pay tariff duties. Take away any considerable portion of the demand, and the value of gold and legal tenders will at once nearly approximate, and when that result is reached, no one need apprehend danger from a resumption.

Authority from Congress to collect one-half the tariff duties in legal tenders, would destroy the demand for \$90,000,000 gold per annum, and would still leave the Government with its large coin reserve, in a position to meet all its engagements, and would so appreciate the legal tenders as to make resumption safe and easy for the Government and people. It is recommended that you memorialize Congress in favor of the payment of coin for all its debts.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHS.

The President, in his late annual message, recommended to Congress the adoption of a government telegraph system in connection with our postal system. It would seem that this recommendation ought to receive the approval of all parties, except such as now control the transmission of the intelligence of the country by telegraph and the gamblers and stock jobbers by whom the telegraph is now so largely used and whose occupations would be gone if it was made so cheap and reliable as to be within the reach of all. Though the telegraph is an American invention, and the character of our people and country is such as to make it certain, that under equally favorable circumstances, it would be used here, more freely than in any other country—the fact is, that there is hardly any civilized country on the globe where the telegraph is used so little by the masses as in the United States. In Europe, nearly fifty per cent. of all messages are upon social and family mat-

ters, while in this country the same class of messages scarcely reach five per cent., and it is evident that our country is to be about the last enlightened country, to receive the full benefit of that wonderful invention.

The opposition to the assumption by the government of the telegraphic business of the country, is based upon three objections :

1st. That it will tend to largely increase the patronage of the government and the concentration of power at the national capital.

2d. That it will place all the social and business secrets of the public in the possession of the government.

3d. The great expense that the adoption of the system would entail upon the government and people.

All these objections, in my opinion, are groundless. The connection of the wires with the postoffices, will not add to the number of postmasters. It is true, that in many offices, the postmasters would be compelled to employ one or more operators to assist them in the discharge of their duties, but the inauguration of the new system of Civil Service Reform, will insure the appointment of telegraphers on the ground of their fitness alone, without regard to their political opinions, and they will only be removed for cause. In Europe, women are largely employed as operators, and are found to be very capable and expert in the discharge of their duties. If the system should be adopted in this country, no doubt it would open up employment for a large number of women to obtain an honest livelihood. Nor would it be cause of regret to see one branch of government employment opened to them, which they can fill with advantage to themselves and the public.

That the social and business secrets of the public would be in the possession of government officials, is not a serious objection. Telegraph secrets must be in the possession of somebody. Is it not better that they should be in the possession of persons controlled by efficient and stringent laws, than as

now, wholly without law and virtually wholly irresponsible? One great objection to the present system is, that there is no responsible party to whom the public can complain, for a redress of grievances, with any hope of success. The expense attendant on the adoption of the system, has been greatly exaggerated. Better than the existing lines, can be built for not to exceed \$10,000,000. Nine-tenths of all the lines in the country are controlled by one company, which, having watered its stock many times, is now represented by a nominal capital of over \$40,000,000. It is understood that a majority of the stock is held by one man and his immediate friends, so that in truth, the power of transmitting telegraphic intelligence is in the hands of one man, and he the largest monopolist in the country. Can a worse centralization of power be imagined?

Less than one year ago, the stock of that company was worth in the stock market, less than 33 per cent. on its watered capital, which was its full value as a dividend paying stock, and the present quotations at more than double that sum, in no way represent its true value, but simply an intention to impose upon the Government in case it should determine to buy the lines. If the Government cannot buy existing lines at their fair cost, it should proceed at once to build new lines. Lines covering all the territory now reached by the telegraph, could be erected for one-fourth of the nominal capital now representing the lines. That sum raised upon five per cent. bonds would involve an annual expense for interest, of \$500,000, which sum would be met from the net earnings of the system in a uniform tariff of 25 cents for 20 words, to any part of the country.

The Government has given upwards of \$60,000,000 to a Pacific railroad, involving an annual expense for interest, of \$3,600,000, and men in Congress voted for it who now cry out against the extravagance of the postal telegraph.

The difference in the propositions is, that the one is for the benefit of the whole people, virtually costing the Government

nothing, while the other was for the benefit of a comparative few, and imposed a heavy annual burden upon the people.

The experience of European and other countries, fully justifies the statement that the system here would be self-sustaining. Republican Switzerland, was the first country to adopt it, and the result is, that for ten cents, a dispatch of twenty words may be sent to any part of the country, and yet at that low rate, the system is not only self-sustaining, but a source of revenue to the Government. The same may be said of Belgium. Even cold and sparsely settled Norway and Sweden are far in advance of us, for there, for twenty-eight cents, a dispatch of twenty words may be sent to any place in those countries, without imposing any burden on the Government. Great Britain was the last European country to adopt the system, which she did in February, 1870, in the face of the most bitter opposition from the telegraph companies. The result has more than justified the predictions of the most sanguine friends of the measure. That government has now the most perfect telegraphic system in the world. At a uniform rate, prepaid by stamps, of one shilling for twenty words, the business has more than doubled; it has paid all expenses, and returned a large revenue to the Government, so that a reduction of tariff to sixpence for twenty words is promised at an early day. In Australia, a country vast in extent and very sparsely peopled, this system has been adopted and is self-sustaining, and at a uniform rate of one shilling, dispatches of twenty words, may be sent from one extreme of the country to another.

Believing that this measure will largely add to the material interests of the country, promote business and friendly intercourse, and bind the Union together in more intimate and friendly relations, and that the people desire it, and, satisfied, as I am, that the telegraph will only be a reliable institution, and brought within the reach of the masses, in the hands of

the government, I recommend that you memorialize Congress in favor of the recommendation of the President.

I have thus brought to your attention, such matters as I regard as important to the welfare of the state. The people expect of you rigid economy in expenditures, and that all public officers be held to a strict accountability.

With grateful hearts to the Divine Ruler of the world, for all the blessings we enjoy, and a firm reliance on *Him* for our guidance and support, let us proceed to discharge the duties imposed upon us by the constitution and laws.

CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN.

MADISON, Jan. 11, 1872.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

4—Gov. MESS.

(Doc.)

REPORT OF HON. L. FAIRCHILD

IN RELATION TO THE

FIRES IN NORTHEASTERN WISCONSIN.

[Submitted with Governor's Message.]

MADISON, January 1, 1872.

His Excellency, GOVERNOR WASHBURN :

GOVERNOR : When the news of the terrible fires in the north-eastern portion of the State, on the 8th and 9th of October last, first reached me, I was also informed that there was great need of provisions and other supplies to meet the immediate wants of those who had been rendered utterly destitute. I deemed it my duty to see that the necessities of the people were supplied, and not having at my disposal sufficient money to meet the emergency, I called upon Hon. Henry Bætz, State Treasurer, and, after a full consideration of the matter, we determined to assume the responsibility of taking from the general fund such sums of money as might be needed to prevent suffering among the inhabitants of the burned district; the State Treasurer receiving my individual receipt for the same. Under this arrangement I received from the Treasury the sum of nine thousand eighty-five dollars and sixteen cents, all of which was expended for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire. Very soon after this money was received by me from the Treasurer, liberal contributions began to come in from all parts of the country, and a large portion of the same were sent to me. The sums received in drafts or currency by me, I placed in the Treasury, and took up the individual receipts given, and in their stead gave the Treasurer receipt for the sum of \$9,085.16 against the relief fund thus accumulated, the Treasurer having consented to serve as treasurer of that fund. Thus the State was reimbursed, as there was no longer a necessity of retaining the money out of the general fund without authority of law.

Both the State Treasurer and myself fully appreciated the magnitude of the responsibility we were assuming, and were fully impressed with the fact that such an act should not be done except in

the most extraordinary emergency. Such an emergency, it seemed to us, had arisen, and we could not hesitate an instant to act as we did, knowing that the people would justify us in so doing. We respectfully request that you inform the Legislature of our action in the matter, believing that no irregularity in the using of our public funds, even under the most urgent necessity, should be practiced by public officers without full information in regard thereto being given to the immediate representatives of the people.

I hand you herewith a full statement of all funds received by me for the relief fund, also a full statement of all disbursements from the relief fund, with vouchers for the same :

The whole sum received by me from the generous people who have so liberally contributed for the relief of our afflicted people, amounts to.....	\$168,789 96
I have transmitted to the Relief Committee at Green Bay	\$46,900 00
Expended for supplies in Milwaukee and Madison...	8,005 16
Sundry expenditures as per vouchers.....	487 57
Making total disbursements from same.....	55,392 73
Leaving a balance on hand of	<u>\$111,497 23</u>
For above balance I herewith hand you receipt of Hon. Henry Bætz, State Treasurer for	\$33,539 05
And certificate of deposit in State Bank.....	77,858 18
Being amount of balance.....	<u>\$111,497 23</u>

The State Bank of Madison has kindly and promptly transacted all business required, collecting drafts drawn by me free of charge, and thus has saved to the relief fund a large expense in collecting the same.

When I arrived in Green Bay, immediately after the fire, I found an active and efficient committee at work, doing its utmost to relieve the sufferers by fire, and to that committee I left all matters pertaining to the details of the work.

On the 28th day of October the executive committee informed me that it was impossible for them to continue to discharge the duties which had devolved upon them, and they asked to be relieved from such duty and that I should appoint another committee in their stead. I went immediately to Green Bay and did relieve them by an executive order, and appointed Capt. W. R. Bourne, W. C. E. Thomas, Esq., of Green Bay, and Myron T. Bailey, Esq., of Madison, to act as a general executive committee for the relief of such inhabitants of the burned region as should receive supplies at or from Green Bay. At the same time I appointed Hon. H. S. Baird and Col. C. D. Robinson, of Green Bay, a finance and auditing committee, with authority to receive all funds contributed to the relief fund at that point, and such funds as should be received by me, and be from time to time, as required by them for payment of

supplies, transmitted to them. Hon. A. Kimball, Mayor of Green Bay, was appointed local treasurer by the finance committee. Subsequently Mr. Thomas resigned his position on the executive committee, and I appointed H. N. Moulton, Esq., of Madison, in his stead. I hand you herewith copies of the order of appointment of these committees.

An active, efficient committee of gentlemen in Milwaukee have received and distributed a large amount of supplies among the people of the burned district. No portion of the funds received by them has passed through my hands.

All of the gentlemen who had been engaged in this good work have been faithful and efficient, discharging the difficult duties of an almost thankless task in a manner which has given the strongest proof of their disinterested zeal in behalf of their suffering fellow citizens. I believe the general work of relieving the destitute has progressed satisfactorily and with reasonable promptness, there have been, of course, irritating details, but these have not delayed the distribution of supplies to any great extent, and never so as to cause or prolong any avoidable suffering.

On the 14th day of October, 1871, I addressed a letter, a copy of which is herewith handed you, to Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, and, through him, to the President, asking in the name of the State that certain supplies be issued to the State for distribution to the sufferers. In compliance with this request there have been issued to, and received by the State, 100 army wagons, 100 sets of harness, 1000 overcoats, 1000 pairs army trousers, all of which have been put into the hands of the Relief Committee at Green Bay for distribution.

Lieut. General Sheridan proffered by telegraph such aid as he could grant in the way of supplies. I have received from the United States, upon his order, the provisions and clothing named in the accompanying invoices, the President, Secretary of War, and Lieut. Gen. Sheridan have been very prompt and zealous in their endeavors to aid a distressed people, not hesitating to assume the responsibility of issuing any supplies necessary to the reasonable comfort of those who were left by the conflagration so utterly destitute, and they have won the gratitude of all who sympathize with the people of the burned district.

I cannot close this brief report without mentioning the many and valuable favors extended by the Railroad, Express, and Telegraph Companies.

Thousands of tons of freight have been transported by the railroad companies without charge, and in our own State, every railroad company gave, as long as it was necessary, precedence to relief goods, oftentimes greatly to the detriment of their ordinary freight business. They also issued free passes to all sufferers who wished them, and when requested, to all persons engaged in relief business.

The Express Companies gave for the benefit of the sufferers un-

limited orders to carry relief goods free until there was no longer necessity for such liberality.

The Telegraph Companies gave up the use of their lines for the transmission of dispatches on relief business free of charge, and thus saved to the relief fund thousands of dollars. The aid rendered by these corporations in furnishing relief promptly, can not be estimated. They have shown that they are controlled by men who appreciate the necessities of suffering humanity.

Besides these great kindnesses displayed by corporations, most wonderful evidence of the tenderness of human nature has flowed in from every part of this country and from beyond the sea. Large houses have contributed munificently, and the abundance of their means should not be permitted to detract from their generosity; little children have left their playthings and gone to work to earn or procure money to send, laboring men have cheerfully given a day's work, or a part of their hard earned wages; widows have sent their mites; little children have emptied their long hoarded savings—banks of pennies; towns, cities, villages, rural neighborhoods, churches and benevolent societies have in all the promptness of active and earnest sympathy raised and forwarded sums of money, and supplies of food, clothing and other necessaries, in a spirit most liberal and thoughtful of the sufferer's wants, and with every gift, small and large, has always come some expression of a wish that more could be done, of regret that the amount is so small, and of hope that hearts and purses may everywhere be opened till the needs of this suffering people are supplied. This strong, steady effort has made adequate provision for the wants of the destitute until they are able to depend again upon their labor for support. It has blessed him that gives as well as him that takes, till many have been made to feel that it really is "more blessed to give than to receive."

Respectfully your obedient servant,

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

REPORT
ON THE
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

[Submitted with the Governor's Message.]

To His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:—

SIR: The instructions accompanying my appointment as Commissioner of the Survey of the Lead District, namely, that nothing need be done, that has been satisfactorily done already, and that the time and money spent in this Survey should be to collect that class of information that would be of the greatest practical benefit to the mining region, has been strictly adhered to in my work.

Your subsequent letter, however, containing the wishes of certain influential men in the lead district, namely, that the work provided for in the bill, be prefaced by a careful, and critical survey of the mineral veins of the lead district in their relation to the lower strata, with a report of the same, as early as possible, defined clearly the work to be done first. Although I saw at the time the importance of this, I did not realize it fully until I had entered on the work.

The mines of the lead district, up to the present time, have been confined mostly to that portion of the strata above the water, where mining operations can be carried on at a trifling expense. But this portion of the strata is almost exhausted; most of the important mines are worked down to the water, and as they are finished to this point in depth, they are abandoned. This is all the present system of mining (individual enterprise) can do, all it contemplates doing. To work these mines deeper, or to follow these fissures into strata below those into which they have been already worked, a new system of mining must be introduced; a system that combines capital, and skill; a system like that by which mines are worked in other parts of the world. There is no mineral strata, or system of mineral veins any where, that

could be profitably worked many years with such a system of mining as that by which mining operations have been carried on in the lead district of Wisconsin.

But before such a system can be successfully introduced, and established, the question of the origin, and nature of our mineral veins, with their relation to the lower strata, must be settled, so far as the present condition of our mines can do it. Before any man, or company of men, will be disposed to risk the amount of money necessary to unwater those mines at a greater depth, either by levels, or pumping, they will want to know if the theory advocated in our last Report is really founded on facts; if not, they will want to know what relation these mineral veins bear to mineral veins of other mining regions; whether or not they are connected with physical forces acting from beneath, and what the probabilities are of deposits of ore in the lower strata.

Besides this, the question of proving the lower strata of the lead district by sinking a deep shaft into it, has been before the Legislature more than once. And should the State see fit at some future day, to appropriate a sum of money for this purpose, nothing would be of more importance to the experiment, than a knowledge of the origin of our ore deposits, and their relation to the lower strata, as far as the phenomena of the lead district will afford it. Without this knowledge, a selection of the proper place cannot be made; and without a proper selection, the chances are a hundred to one that the money will be spent to no purpose. The general and pressing wants, then, of the lead district, seem to center here; and to meet these wants, as far as a survey of this kind can meet them, has been my object.

It must not be expected then, that my report will be a report of the lead district as a whole, but only of that class of information that has a bearing on this question. In presenting it, I shall, as far as possible, confine myself to the following order:

1. A description and classification of the phenomena of the lead district, (that is the observed features of the lead district as such,) and their relation to the phenomena of other mining regions.
2. The nature of the underlying strata, and their adaptation to mineral veins.
3. Mineral veins in general, but those of the lead district in particular.
4. Scientific, practical and theoretical considerations.

But first of all, allow me to say that in order to get a clear and correct idea of the underlying rocks, and the relation of the mineral veins to those rocks, a vertical section, as far as it was possible to get one, was necessary. To obtain this there was no other way, than by examining the different layers of rock as they were brought to the surface by the gradual rise of the strata to the north of the lead district. In traveling from the state line south, to the north, one hundred miles along the fourth principal meridian, I have found

a chance to examine the different beds comprising the lower strata of the lead district, and have laid them down in a map that will accompany this report.

My object in collecting and carefully describing the phenomena of the lead district, is to present in as clear a light as possible the physical conditions, and the evidences of that class of physical conditions of which our mineral veins, and our deposits are the results or fruits. Unless we ignore altogether the teachings of nature, we must admit as true, that mineral veins and ore deposits in the mineral kingdom are as much the results or fruits of well defined and unchangeable laws, and physical conditions, as are the fruits and flowers in the vegetable kingdom, or animals in the animal kingdom.

But writing as a practical man, for practical men, it may be well perhaps, to explain what I understand, and what I would have others understand by physical conditions, for in order to get a clear idea of the phenomena of mineral veins, and the characteristic features of mineral strata, nothing is of more importance than correct knowledge, either practical, or scientific, of the physical conditions, and forces with which productive mineral veins always stand connected.

To do this, I will avail myself of the analogy that exists between the physical conditions of the mineral kingdom, and the physical conditions of the vegetable kingdom, for we are more familiar with the latter than with the former, and the illustrations which it furnishes will explain far better than any language that I can command.

In presenting the physical conditions of the vegetable kingdom, I shall present them not as the deductions of reason, but as active agencies now at work, producing before our eyes, their results in vegetable forms of matter. In this process of vegetable production, we notice certain physical conditions that are essential. 1. There is a certain condition of the soil, that is adapted to the nature of the plant. What this condition of the soil is we know by observation, and experience. 2. Heat, or a certain condition, or range of temperature. What this condition, or range of temperature is, we have found out also by experience, and we look for vegetable productions accordingly. 3. Water in a humid condition of the atmosphere or in the form of rain, or applied by irrigation. Other minor conditions there may be, but these are essential. Along lines where these combine in certain proportions, we find productive zones of vegetation; where they do not, we find barren wastes. Thus the relation of vegetable products, to well defined, and unchangeable physical conditions, is so plain, and simple that nobody doubts it.

In mineral strata, and mineral veins, we find evidences of the same elements entering into, and governing the physical conditions of the mineral kingdom. The experience of mining has demonstrated beyond doubt, the fact, that the deposition of ore in the fissure,

depends as much on certain conditions of the rock, as the vegetation of a plant does on a certain condition of the soil. The miner looks just as much to these conditions of the rock for the metals and their ores, as the farmer does to the condition of the soil for his plants. And we hear the miner talk just as much about mineral bearing rock, as we do the farmer, about productive and barren soil.

In the formation, and filling of mineral veins we recognize, (and that very distinctly to,) heat as one of the most efficient agencies. Now can we possibly explain the phenomena of mineral veins, with their deposits of ore without reference to water as the medium in which this material has been prepared, and through which it has been brought into the fissures, and held subject to the chemical conditions that has wrought it into its present crystalline form.

Along those lines in the earth's crust, where such conditions are known to have existed, and where evidences of their past activities still remain (although like fossils in the rock), are the lines along which our mines and productive mineral veins are found, and they are found only along such lines. They are, indeed, as much the isothermal lines of the past, that mark the distribution of temperature, and conditions necessary to the production of mineral veins, as are the isothermal lines of the present, that mark the distribution of temperature, and conditions necessary to vegetable production.

In our examinations, then, of mineral strata, or explorations of the country for mineral regions, no surer guide can be furnished us than the evidences of the action of these physical forces and conditions. The disturbed and peculiar conditions of the strata along lines where these evidences are found, furnish most, if not all, the material of our knowledge, from which all practical as well as scientific deductions are made. Hence, the importance of presenting in my report, in as clear a light as possible, the phenomena of the lead district, that the physical conditions of which they are the results, may be apparent, and that deductions, both scientific and practical, may be made understandingly.

But before I enter fully on the description of the phenomena of the lead district, allow me to trace a little further the analogy between these two departments of nature. It will enlarge our views, and clear our conceptions of natural phenomena, and enable us to recognize more distinctly the laws that underlie them as their cause.

We know that the vegetable and mineral kingdoms meet in the crust of the earth; the material of which vegetables and minerals are composed, are in many respects the same; both are the results of physical conditions; and in these conditions we find the same, or similar elements. Yet there is a line of distinction sharply drawn between these kingdoms, their laws and their products, over which the one can never pass to the other.

In the economy of nature, as presented in the vegetable kingdom, we find heat and water, with other elements worked up into varied forms, and blended in given proportions, and circumscribed by natural law—thus constituting the physical conditions necessary to vegetable productions. Where these conditions prevail, vegetable productions abound; where they do not, barrenness is the result. Hence the isothermal lines bounding the zones of mean annual temperature, and pointing out in the vegetable kingdom, the comparatively barren and productive places. But these physical conditions, in their adaptation to the vegetable kingdom, are atmospheric, and act upon it from above; the heat is evidently *solar*, and can be traced without doubt to the sun as its source.

Among the varied and complicated laws governing the mineral kingdom, we notice heat and water playing a very important part. In the conditions necessary to the formation and filling of mineral veins they seem to be essential. The mechanical disturbances of the crust of the earth that produced the fissures in which our mineral veins are found, are evidently due to some form of heat. The metamorphic rocks, in the region of which our most productive mineral strata are found, have been changed from their original condition by heat. The modifications of other rocks not classed with the metamorphic, but more intimately connected with mineral veins, afford strong evidences of the unequal distribution of heat. The ores of every kind, filling our mineral veins, and other cavities in the rock, have evidently been formed by the rigid laws of primeval chemistry, the fires of whose laboratories have been kindled by natural heat. Thermal waters and boiling springs, (the lingering remnant of what was once a mighty host of physical force), remain to tell us that they had their origin in, and received their solvent powers from heat. The systematic grouping of fissures in mineral strata, under the direction of magnetic or electro-magnetic action, is due, doubtless, to varying degrees of temperature, or the unequal distribution of heat. Indeed, it is difficult to find anything in the mineral kingdom connected with mineral veins, that is not due either directly or indirectly to heat.

Here too, as in the vegetable kingdom, we find certain conditions blending in certain proportions, and certain forces uniting as it were in one to produce certain results. And it is only when such, and where such conditions prevail, that such results are obtained. The lines that mark the course and action of these forces, are legible in the crust of the earth, as the lines that mark the zones of productive vegetation on the surface.

If we examine closely the physical conditions and forces of these two departments of nature, but few things will strike us with more force than the laws governing the absorption and radiation of heat. In the vegetable kingdom every tree, every plant, every flower, in fact every organism, seems to possess different absorbing, and radiating powers, by which it is adapted to receive the warming, life-

giving rays of the sun; indeed, it presents one of the most refined systems of order, and adaptation. And yet this beautiful system is made to depend upon the amount of heat received from the sun, and upon the circumstances of the position of the earth in reference to the sun.

No less distinct are the evidences of the relations of heat, and the laws governing its absorption, and radiation, to the varied forms of crystalline matter in the mineral kingdom. But between the phenomena of heat in the vegetable kingdom, and the phenomena of heat in the mineral kingdom, there is a marked, indeed, an essential difference. This difference arises, no doubt, not from an essential difference in the physical characters of heat, but from an essential difference in the sources from whence it flows. We cannot fully comprehend the difference between minerals and vegetables, both of which are the products of nature, formed out of similar material, by heat as one of the elements of their conditions, until we regard the line that separates the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, to be the line that separates between the products of *solar* and *terrestrial* heat. The evidences of this fact are strong and convincing, they appeal to our senses, and through them carry conviction to the mind.

The uneducated farmer, feels while moving amid the rich unfoldings of vegetable nature that the heat to which these organisms are subjected as their life giving power, flows from the sun as its source: while the miner, untutored as he may be, in his downward course in the mine, feels that the increasing temperature he encounters, is produced by heat arising from some internal source.

The convictions fastened on my mind in early life, while coming in contact with these influences and evidences every day in the deep mines of Cornwall, England, can never be changed by arguments to the contrary. It may not be so easy to convince others who have not been exposed to such influences, or who have not been made acquainted with such evidences. It is natural for us without such evidences, to believe that the earth beneath our feet is a solid mass of rock. But even then one would suppose that the first shock of an earthquake, or the first sight of a volcano in the act of pouring forth its molten lava, would unsettle our faith in this, and prepare the mind for the reception of any evidence that would throw light on their origin.

The rapid advances of the natural sciences, however, and the careful experiments on the increasing temperature downwards of our deep mines, are fast divesting this question of central heat, of its hypothetical, and even of its theoretical character, and clothing it with the more substantial garments of sober truth.

The observations of Prof. Palmieri, made during the last eruption of Vesuvius, has brought to light the following startling facts, namely, that he noticed on that occasion, distinct tidal phenomena, indicating that the moon's attraction occasioned tides in the central

zone of molten lava, in quite a similar manner as it causes them in the ocean. This would leave us to infer that volcanic phenomena are connected at a certain depth beneath the surface, with a continuous sea of molten lava, or rock.

Prof. David Forbes, in one of his recent lectures, sums up the evidences of deep mining on central heat, in the following language: "A numerous set of experiments made in deep mines in various parts of the world, often far distant from one another, has most conclusively proved that the temperature of the earth, at least as deep down from the surface as has been explored by man, increases in direct ratio as we descend towards its center. Other observations on the temperature of the water from deep-seated and hot springs, and from artesian wells, fully confirm the experiments made in mines, and show that the temperature of the water furnished by them also becomes higher in proportion to the depth of the source from which it is derived.

"As might naturally be expected, the interference of local causes renders it a matter of considerable difficulty to determine the true mean general rate of such increase in temperature of the earth's substance downwards; still, in the main, observers all agree in placing it at somewhere between $1\ 1-2^{\circ}$ and $2\ 1-2^{\circ}$ F. for every hundred feet in depth, so that we cannot be far wrong, if for our purpose we estimate it at 2° F. for every hundred feet in depth, or a rate which amounts to 121° for each geographical mile nearer the earth's center. Since no facts are at the present time known which can in any way invalidate the supposition that this, or a somewhat similar rate of increase in temperature holds good in still greater depths, it is perfectly correct and justifiable reasoning to assume that, such is actually the case, and therefore a single calculation will show that at a depth of about twenty-five geographical miles from the surface downwards, a temperature of about $3,000^{\circ}$ F. should be attained, which would represent a heat at which iron melts, or one sufficient to keep lava in a state of perfect molten liquidity at the surface of the earth."

The distance of twenty-five miles between the source and phenomena of internal heat, strikes us at first as being too great to be admitted as true. But this distance sinks into nothing when we reflect on the fact that twenty-six millions of miles separate the sun from the phenomena of the vegetable kingdom, known to be the results of its heat.

And then we have reason to believe that it is the passage of heat through this intervening strata, that works it up into the manifold agencies that produce the simple and complex phenomena we observe in the crust of the earth; such as earthquake action, volcanic action, metamorphic action, thermal waters, boiling springs, and the complicated phenomena of mineral strata, and mineral veins. At all events there is nothing to prove to the contrary, but that these phenomena are the results of heat arising from the same source,

and that source the molten condition and elevated temperature of the earth's center. If by the aid of science, Sir John Herschel could say, 38 years ago, that "The sun's rays are the ultimate source of almost every motion which takes place on the surface of the earth," we may safely say to-day, that the radiation of nebular condensation, (that is the passage of heat from the cooling interior of the earth to the surface.) is the ultimate source of almost every motion which takes place, and has taken place in the crust of the earth; it is to the mineral kingdom what the sun is to the vegetable kingdom, the ultimate source of physical forces and conditions.

This brief explanation of the nature of the physical conditions and forces of the mineral kingdom, will prepare us to understand them, and give us clearer conceptions of the phenomena of the lead district, as presented in my report.

PHENOMENA OF THE LEAD DISTRICT.

The history of mining in all parts of the world, and the experience of all who have had much to do with this branch of industry, testifies, without exception, to the fact that mineral veins, or ore districts, are always associated with lines of physical disturbance in the earth's crust. They may be mountain ranges, or more gentle elevations. They may be dykes of igneous rocks, or lines of fracture in the earth's crust; but always lines of physical disturbance of less or greater intensity.

But of the lead district of Wisconsin it has been said, that it is an exception to this general rule, and the relation of its fissures and ore deposits to physical forces acting from below, has been denied, and other conditions called in to explain their phenomena.

Although one may not endorse the theory fully, yet when it comes from high authority it is difficult not to be influenced by it in our investigations, to a certain extent, at least. But in entering upon the investigation of the phenomena of the lead district, I resolved to rid myself of all theories, and follow only the light of facts, so far as I understood them.

I think it was Prof Tyndall who said: "There is no discovery so limited as not to illuminate something beyond itself." Every investigator of nature knows how true this is; and furthermore, he knows that there is not a fact in nature but what possesses this illuminating power to bring within view another fact which lies beyond it; a fact we could not see but for the light reflected by the one in our possession. It is this that gives that charm and enchantment to original investigation, that comes not within the sphere of those who merely read science in books.

Free from theoretical bonds, and with a few facts to begin with, I entered upon the investigation of the phenomena of the lead district; commencing with the simple fact (with which all are familiar) that our ore deposits are invariably connected with fissures.

Standing for a moment on this fact, and looking around the circle which it illuminates, I see another fact. This fissure is only one of a group of parallel fissures of from five to ten feet apart, called by the miners a range. And within this illuminated circle there is still another fact, that is, there is an indisputable relation between this group of fissures and the ore deposit.

In the combined light of these facts, our range of vision is considerably enlarged. We see now that this single group of fissures, (or range) is only one of a group of ranges extending every way, and forming what is called a mining district. In the centre of this district the ranges are near each other, and rich, but as we extend away from the centre the ranges become scarcer and not so rich. But now away on the horizon of our vision, another fact appears, and in its light we can see that this group of ranges, or mining district, is bounded on the east, west, north, and south by barren ground.

By the concentration of the light of these facts, the range of our vision is widening, and we see now coming into view beyond this barren ground, other, and apparently similar mining districts, as though they were arranged in an east and west line. If this is a fact, it is an important one, and a new discovery. But before we accept it as a *fact* let us submit it to a rigid test.

To do this let us go to the southwest corner of the State, where these mining districts commence, and drive down a stake at Fairplay, and another 4 or 5 miles to the north, at Jamestown. And now let us draw two lines from these stakes east, or a little to the north of east to range seven, in Green county. Now let us carefully look along within those lines, and see what we can find. We have (within those lines) the mines of Fairplay, Jamestown, Hazel Green, Benton, Newdiggings, and Shullsburg. Extending east from Shullsburg, no very important deposit of ore is found until we reach the east side of the west Peccatonica, where we find Wyota, on the extreme north line, and the region about Monroe the eastern extension of these mining districts.

While working out the details of this system for grouping, along this range of country through nine ranges of townships, I was never more surprised in the results of a survey than to find (when figuring up my notes and bearings, which had been taken by myself with great care) that within a width of six miles, we have a belt of mining districts, along a belt of mineral land, extending in nearly an east and west direction for at least fifty miles.

As I stood one beautiful day on the high grounds above the village of Newdiggings with my compass set to within a few degrees of east and west, and looked over this long range of mining districts, I felt confident that in all my experience in mining, and mineral labors, I had not seen, to such an extent, a better defined belt of mineral land. Nor do I believe that another belt of equal extent, and depth, either in this, or any other country, has yielded more ore than this, or paid better for the capital invested.

It is, however, one of the unfortunate mistakes of our State that no mining record has been kept, no clue even left as to the quantity of lead ore thus far obtained. We may form some idea of the amount, however, by putting together some scattered facts recorded concerning some portion of those districts. Hazel Green furnishes the most reliable; and our thanks are due to the late Mr. Crawford for these.

Prof. Whitney (who by the way was very careful not to over-estimate our mineral resources) reported as reliable 127,000,000 pounds up to 1860, with an annual yield of about two million. We may, perhaps, safely set down for this mining district up to the present time 150,000,000 pounds. And this amount of ore has been taken from a mining district not over four miles in length; and from fissures, and openings mostly above the water level, at an average depth of not over 45 or 50 feet.

And this is only one of six or seven such like districts along this belt. And then the mines along this entire belt are worked in the Galena limestone, mostly in the upper portion of this formation, with the blue limestone underlying it all the way.

And shall we now abandon our mineral resources here (as we are more than likely to do, unless some special effort be made to revive our drooping mining interests), and leave these half-developed mines to future generations? Will they not be apt to give us a place in the scale of civilization not much in advance of that race from whose hands we but a few years ago received these lands with the mines partially opened.

In putting together those little facts, such as fissures, and groups of fissures; ranges, and groups of ranges; districts, and groups of districts, all of which are related, we have this well-defined mineral belt as a *fact*. And inasmuch as this fact is the sum of all those little facts put together—so, also, the light which it reflects is equal to the sum of all the light reflected by those little facts; hence, standing upon this fact, we are prepared now to examine a higher class of facts to which this belongs.

Looking north, we observe in the distance other mining districts apparently arranged along a similar line. On reaching town 3. and following its south line west to where it intersects the Mississippi, we notice very similar phenomena to that described in the belt just referred to.

Let us put down a stake here, also, and measure four or five miles north, and put down another, and from these two stakes draw two lines as before, east, or a little to the north of east, and see what we include. We have the mines of Potosi, British Hollow, Rockville, Pin Hook, Red Dog, Whig, and Platteville, in Grant county. In extending into La Fayette county, this mineral range encounters the elevated lands of the Platte Mounds, and but little is seen of it until we reach Calamine, Fayette and Argyle, where it may be seen as a mineral belt extending into Green county, where, like the

other, it is lost in range seven. What was said of the other belt may be said to a great extent, of this; only not quite as productive, perhaps, as a whole.

With the additional light of this fact, it is not difficult now to see another belt near the south line of town 5. A belt, though well defined through three ranges of townships in Iowa county, and one in Grant, (including the mines of Mineral Point, Diamond Grove, Lost Grove, and Mifflin, in Iowa county, and New California, and Crow Branch, in Grant county,) is nevertheless disturbed at the west end, as it comes in contact with the geological break along the valley of Grant river, where it seems to be borne down a little out of its course to Beetown, but there it again takes its regular course. Towards the east end it encounters a very heavy ridge, or elevation of land coming down from the northwest of Dodgeville, and extending in a southeast direction through the county. This belt, when coming in contact with this ridge, or elevation of land, seems to follow its course, and groups of mineral ranges are found along its flanks for ten or fifteen miles.

The geological features of this belt are somewhat different to what we find in the other two. The strata is more broken; evidences of disturbance of the lower beds of the strata are seen in the undulations of the sandstone, and the protrusion of the lower magnesian limestone in several places through the sandstone. Owing to this there has been greater denudation, consequently we have here, in many places, a large exposure of the blue limestone, affording a good chance to study the mineral bearing character of this formation along a line of physical disturbance. The mines of Mineral Point, Diamond Grove, Lost Grove, Mifflin, and Crow Branch, are now and have been for several years past, confined mostly to this formation; establishing beyond doubt its mineral bearing character. To this I shall refer again.

North from the third belt we commence to ascend a gentle elevation, which culminates in about the middle of town 6. Along the south flank, or near the centre, is another well defined belt, extending through a large portion of Grant county, the whole of Iowa, and for several miles into Dane; and the mines of Fennimore, Wingville, Spring Valley, Dodgeville, Ridgeway, Porters Grove, and Blue Mounds form a chain of mineral ranges, extending through nine ranges of townships; and their course is as distinctly marked as the lines of the town (6) in which they are found. The north side of this belt is said to be the extreme north side of the lead district, beyond which no ore has been found, and beyond which it has been said, none will be found. We will pause here for a moment and gather up what facts we have discovered.

The phenomena presented in these belts of mineral land, cannot fail to lead us to regard them as separate, and distinct mineral belts. There may be places where strong north, and south fissures carry the ore deposits out a little farther in one place than another; or

where small deposits may be found along those north and south fissures between those belts. But such are exceptions and met with but seldom. The fact, however, of their persistent course, their parallelism, their eastern, and western extension, establishes beyond doubt the fact, that they are separate, and distinct, although closely related mineral belts.

In the report of 1862, the grouping of the fissures into ranges, and of the ranges into districts was noticed but no effort was made to arrange it with a higher class of phenomena, or to show the relation of these facts to a higher class of facts, consequently the lead district has been looked upon up to this time as a heterogeneous unsystemized aggregation of mineral ranges,

But the above facts show, that there is a systematic arrangement of the phenomena of the lead district under some natural law by which it forms itself into a perfect whole. Hence we have a group of fissures forming themselves into a range; and a group of ranges forming themselves into belts, and thus we find the lead district composed of four well defined belts of mineral land, running parallel to each other, with about the same eastern, and western extension. Now the question for consideration is, do these important, and well defined relations end here, or is there a physical basis which they tend, and to which they belong

If in the light of these lesser facts with which we commenced we have found our way to those larger facts by which we have thus far reduced the phenomena of the lead district to a system, let us try in the light of the larger facts if we can find any evidence of such a basis.

In astronomy, the slightest disturbance of a planet in any given point of its orbit is sufficient to turn all astronomical appliances to that point in the heavens to look for the cause. In geology the slightest disturbance of the strata along any given line ought to be sufficient to turn all geological observations to that spot for the same purpose.

I noticed in the hasty description given of the third belt of mineral land, slight disturbances of the strata, such as here and there protrusions of the lower magnesian limestone through the sandstone. This to an unbiased geologist would be sufficient evidence of the action of physical forces from below along the line of this belt, but to a man who will dispute every inch science gives, it will weigh but little. I will therefore use it only as a guide to more important phenomena.

The fourth and last belt is, as before stated, along the south flank of a well defined elevation of land running parallel with the belt, with about the same eastern and western extension. I will not stop to describe this elevation or to show its relation to forces acting from below. The following quotation from the report of 1862 will be sufficient for this purpose.

“The line of water-shed, as represented on the above diagram, be-

tween the streams flowing north, and those running to the south, is almost exactly a straight east and west line from the Blue Mounds to Prairie du Chien, and for a distance of almost sixty miles. * * No one observing the position of this line could fail to recognize the fact that its origin was due to some general geological course, as will be explained farther on" page 103

On page 387 we have the following reference to the same elevation. "As a proof, or, at least, a strong indication that the axis of elevation was an east and west one, the fact may be here again alluded to which was stated in a preceding chapter in regard to the water shed of the district being an exact east and west line, through the whole extent of the lead region."

Now the fact that the fourth belt is along a well defined elevation of land, of the same bearing and extension, produced by the same general geological cause, acting from below as an elevatory force, proves beyond all doubt that the slight disturbances referred to in the next belt south, must be the result of the same, or a similar cause. And what can be a more logical inference than that the other belts have the same origin, and that the phenomena of the whole district are the results of the same general geological cause.

Here we have a new fact, and a very important one, namely, a mechanical force acting beneath the strata of the lead district, and giving character to its phenomena. This fact, sheds new light on our investigations, and enables us to take higher, and more intelligent grounds, from which we can see a continuation of parallel elevations such as the Baraboo Hills and other ridges, and foldings of the strata extending away into the far north. These facts indicate strongly another fact, namely, the presence of a north and south axis of elevation, to which these east and west elevations, and belts of mineral land belong as subordinate features, crossing it at right angles, limited to it in its eastern and western extension. If this be a fact, we shall doubtless find here, not only the physical basis that underlie the phenomena of the lead district as its cause, but a line of physical disturbance along which other and perhaps more important ore districts may be found. But before we accept it as a fact, let us submit it also to a rigid test.

In order to put this in a tangible form so as to examine the facts to the best advantage, let us take the length of those belts, as the width of the lead district, and from each end draw a line north. Within those lines we shall find the following facts, which, of themselves are sufficient to prove the existence of the north and south axis above referred to.

(1.) If we take a narrow strip of land near the centre of the belt within those lines, say three ranges on the east, and one on the west of the fourth principal meridian, four ranges in all, we shall find in this little narrow strip more mines, and from these mines more ore has been raised than from all the lead districts outside of it, (notwithstanding it includes in width fourteen or fifteen ranges

or townships,) I may say twice the amount, and should be within the bounds of truth if I were to say three times the amount. Within those four ranges of townships the ore deposits are near each other, and often very extensive, but as we extend east or west from them they become few and far between, and often, though not always, small. In connection with this I will notice the fact that within this narrow strip of land all of our zinc deposits are found. Indeed, we may strike off the range to the west, and narrow the strip to three ranges and we shall include all the zinc deposits of any amount. This may be accounted for from the fact that along this line, north and south the blue limestone is brought up a great many feet above where it is on either side of it.

(2.) Both to the east and west of those lines, we find heavy deposits of drift, and following close on those lines, both to the north and the south; while within those lines no portion of this formation is found in the lead district, or as far north of it as I have examined. This fact alone is sufficient to prove that this little strip of land, along which the mines and mineral veins of Southern Wisconsin are found, and that continue to extend north beyond them, was a well defined elevation at the time of the drift formation. It must have stood then as an island surrounded with the waters of that period, as it stands now an island in the midst of boulders and gravel.

(3.) And the most important fact is, this driftless strip of land within those lines, is an anticlinal, or crest line, from which the strata dips to the east and to the west. To prove this, it has taken a vast amount of time, and close observation, as you will see by the vast tract of country I have examined.

The importance of this fact to the lead district, and to the mineral resources of the State, is such that I will present here some of the details of my observations; for if this fact is well established, the fact of a north and south axis must follow; and with this comes the fact of the relation of our mineral veins to the same physical forces acting from below; and then the fact also, that this north and south axis extending through the state will be the physical basis of our mineral wealth, and along this line other and perhaps more important ore districts may be found.

The features of this anticlinal or crest line we must not expect to be very distinct on the surface. The disintegrating and abrading agencies which, through vast cycles of the past, have been leveling down, and leveling up the surface of the lead district, have almost obliterated them; and to find them unimpaired, we must examine the lower and undisturbed beds of the strata.

To do this let us take our stand at a point on the Mississippi, where we have a good exposure of the lower rocks; we will commence at a point just west of Potosi. At this point we find the blue limestone down even to the water level. If from this point we follow a line east, or parallel with the mineral belts before referred

to, we shall find the lower beds of the strata gradually rising as we approach the center of the district. A little to the east of Potosi, for instance, on a branch of the Platte river, we find the sandstone rising from the bed of the stream, and forming a ledge of rock along its banks, bringing up the blue limestone, at least fifty feet above its level at our starting point on the Mississippi. In following this line across the Platte we find the lower beds of the strata still rising. Not only do we find the sandstone, but the lower magnesian limestone that underlies it, forming ledges from fifty to seventy-five feet high, bringing up the sandstone, and blue limestone, not less than two hundred feet above its level, west on the Mississippi. Farther east on this line the lower beds of rock are not sufficiently exposed to enable us to determine just where the summit of this anticlinal is reached, or just where it commences to dip on the other side.

If, however, we take our stand on the Mississippi, a little further north, about where the Wisconsin river enters it, and follow along the line of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, we shall find a section across this elevation that will bring out to a great extent its outlines.

At this point the lower magnesian limestone extends down to the water level, or below it, the Potsdam sandstone forming the bed of the river. In extending our examinations east from this point, we find in a very short distance the sandstone emerging from beneath the valleys, and gradually rising until it reaches a point about the fourth principal meridian. Here we find an elevation of the Potsdam sandstone from 200 to 250 feet above the valley of the Wisconsin river, and not much less than 300 feet above its level at the Mississippi. After following it along for several miles, about the same level, a very perceptible dip sets in to the east, and it soon disappears beneath the deepest valleys. This section not only brings but the fact that we are crossing an elevation, or a north and south anticlinal axis, but shows us just where the summit is.

To settle, however, a question involving general principles by local observations, was not safe, and to place it beyond doubt, a knowledge of the geological position of the rocks farther to the north, across this strip of land, was essential. The center of this strip, from the state line south, to the middle of Wood county, I explored several years ago, at my own expense, when I first brought to light the fact of a bed of kaolin at Grand Rapids, and also others not far from Stevens Point, that are found along the flanks of granite ridges. For information on this part I can draw on my old notes. And by your kind permission I visited the east side of our state last spring, as far north as the upper peninsula of Michigan; and this fall the western side as far north as lake Superior, and am now prepared to state the facts obtained in those hasty visits.

On the east side of the line, running north from the lead district, and close to it, I find heavy deposits of drift, extending from Illi-

nois on the south, to the upper peninsula of Michigan on the north. The strata does not rise so fast to the north along the eastern side of the state, as it does through the center, for we find the blue limestone as far north as Green Bay.

On the west side of the State, that is to the west of the Mississippi I find the same drift phenomena close to the river, and extending north the entire length of the State. On the west side of the State, as well as on the east the rise of the strata towards the north is little or nothing compared to the rise of the strata along the center.

But let us put these facts and figures together and see what the result will be; or rather before we do this let us get a clear idea of the strata and its geological order. Taking the azoic formation as a basis, we invariably find in this strata, the potsdam sandstone, a layer of rock about 450, or 500 feet thick resting on it; the lower magnesian limestone about 300 feet thick resting on the potsdam; the St. Peters' sandstone, about 80 or 100 feet thick, resting on the lower magnesian; and the blue limestone resting on the St. Peter's. This is the geological order, and the thickness of these strata when every bed is in its place, is from 800 to 900 feet.

Now let us see what our facts will prove. We have the blue limestone on the east side of the State, as far north as Green Bay; on the west side as far as St. Paul, while within our lines (or the width of the lead district) it extends no farther than town seven in Iowa county. Thus we see that the blue limestone extends north along the flanks of this elevation, one hundred and twenty miles farther than it does along the center. But let us put these facts in another form. At Green Bay we find the blue limestone about on a level with the water; near St. Paul it occupies about the same relative position to the Mississippi; but through Wood and Clark counties the azoic is in many places above where the blue limestone would have been if there had been no elevation there.

If now we draw a line on an horizontal plane from the water level at the Mississippi to the water level at Green Bay, we shall find at each end of the line, there will be at least 800 feet of sandstone, and limestone between the ends of our line and the azoic formation below, while through Wood and Clark counties the azoic will stand not less than 200 feet above the line. Now if we sink our line down to an horizontal plane with the azoic on each end of it, we shall find the height of our elevation above it in the above named counties, which will be not less than a thousand feet. Here one hundred and twenty five miles to the north of the lead district, we find a continuation of the same north and south elevation, and gaining in height as we extend north.

While on this trip, I made a hasty visit to Lake Superior, by way of Duluth and Bayfield, to where this north and south elevation would intersect the lake. Reaching the shore at Ashland, I extended my observations south about twenty miles, near the west

line of range 4 west. This, as you can see by the map, is near our west line of the lead district. From this point I extended my observations east towards the fourth principal meridian, through an almost impenetrable forest.

I found here the same geological arrangement of parallel ridges, with just the same bearings as those in the lead district, and all dipping down and dying out as they extend west. Here we are altogether in the azoic formation, with the strata very much disturbed, consequently it is impossible to judge as accurately as where we have undisturbed rocks for our guide; and furthermore, at this point the axis we have been following north, forms a junction with an east and west axis of elevation, known to extend from Labrador to the sources of the Mississippi.

My object in going to this place was not so much to find out the evidences of this axis of elevation, as to find out if there are any lines of fracture, or systems of dykes traversing the azoic formations here, and if so, what their bearings are. South of Ashland the country is mostly covered with a very thick bed of marl, forming a basis for agriculture such as we seldom meet with, and supporting now a forest of which the State may well be proud, but hiding mostly her mineral treasures and their phenomena. It was not until I reached the base of the Penokee elevation, along the Bad Ax river country, that I could get a good exposure of the rocks. But along this region and to the east of it, good exposures of the strata are occasionally met with.

In but few places where the azoic rocks are exposed as the surface rock, do we find stronger evidences of mechanical disturbance, and long continued exposure to heat, than here. The mechanical forces, however, by which these strata have been brought up to such an angle, do not seem to have acted with great violence, but to have acted through long periods of time. The rocks are not fractured, as in many places, and the systems of dykes are mostly (as far as what came under my observation) running with the strata, and between the different beds, crossed by smaller veins cutting the strata at right angles.

At one of the falls on Bad river, there is a beautiful exposure of trap, conglomerate, and other members of the azoic formation. These different beds are almost perpendicular, and have a bearing almost north and south. Where I could get a good sight with the compass, the bearing was about north, ten degrees east. Between the trap here, (which is a beautiful amygdaloid) and the conglomerate, there is what a Cornish miner would call a great cross course. It is from 30 to 40 feet wide, and the order of its formation and filling is as follows: The trap presents a regular smooth wall, as fine a specimen of slicken wall rock as we usually find in a true fissure vein. On this wall is a very fine grain fluccan, from four to six inches wide. Next to this fluccan is a soft blue and reddish clay, passing into a soft clay state, with bunches of calc spar, laumontite, prehnite, and other minerals of this character.

I give this as a specimen of the lines of fracture that traverse the azoic here, and certainly this is one of the places where nature permits us to look upon the results of mechanical and chemical forces in their normal condition. Where she draws back, as it were, the covering that hides them from our view in the lead district, and invites us to examine the forces and conditions that resemble, (if not the same) those that underlie the phenomena there. The details of my observations on this trip are now being published in the *Darlington Republican*, and the *Dodgeville Chronicle*, and I will only add here, that the geological position, physical conditions, and various other indications of mineral strata found here, are such as would lead us to suppose that this is one of the most likely places in the state for large and extensive ore deposits. At the Penckee elevation, vast and almost inexhaustible beds of magnetic iron ore stand exposed. Along those belts between this and the lake, good specimens of both lead and copper have been found, although the country is almost inaccessible to explorers, and I have no doubt that when a systematic investigation is made, either by the state or private enterprise, that other minerals will be found, especially on the south side of the Penokee elevation, such as graphite, gypsum, apatite, or the native phosphate of lime, and other minerals of this class, now so much needed by the state for agricultural and other purposes.

Having followed out this class of phenomena to such an extent, I will return to the lead district. But before I do, I would like to say that these phenomena, such as an axis of elevation, across which belts of mineral land are found at right angles, are no new features in mineral strata, but are the common, though very important, features of old and long established mining regions. As an evidence of this I will introduce one or two examples here.

In Von Cottas' *Treatise on Ore Deposits*, page 427, we have the mining district of Cardiganshire, Wales, presented in the following language: "Cambrian clay slates, and related rocks, predominate on the west coast of Wales. These slates are not disturbed by igneous rocks, and contain numerous lodes at the boundaries of Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire. The district containing them is about 40 miles long by 5 to 22 miles broad, extending north, northwest to south, southeast; and lodes as a rule, strike east, northeast, west, southwest; consequently almost at right angles to the longest axis of the entire belt." In another place in the same report, the writer has classified these lodes into six groups or belts.

In the geological arrangement of this mining district, and the lead district of this State it is impossible not to notice a very striking similarity. Along this axis (which is nearly north and south), there is no disturbance of the strata by igneous rocks, and yet a persistent course is maintained for 40 miles, with belts of mineral veins crossing it at right angles. It is impossible also, not to notice that such geological arrangement is the result of some

general law, underlying mineral strata. I will here introduce another example, on a more extended scale.

I have before me a geological map of England, and Wales, by Bakewell. If, by this map, we look along the western coast of England, and Wales, and from thence into Scotland, we observe a tract of land along which the mines of these countries are found. Along this tract we have some of the oldest mines in the world. Mines that were worked over three thousand years ago, and were visited by the first commercial nations of antiquity. We have here also some of the best defined fissures, and mineral veins in the world; fissures and veins that have been fully developed, and their characteristic features are marked and distinct. In no other mining region are those systems of grouping into belts, and districts, more distinctly marked.

Suppose now, we go to the western part of England, and drive down a stake at the extreme northwestern part of Lands End in Cornwall; and from that take measure about seventy, or eighty miles east, and drive down another, (that will be about the width of the lead district of Wisconsin.) Now let us draw two lines from these stakes north to Scotland, a distance of three hundred miles or more, and then see what will be included within those boundaries. We have all the mines of Cornwall, Wales, Anglesea, and the Isle of Man on the north. South from Lands End, our lines cross the English channel and strike a belt of mineral land on the westernmost portion of France. "This is a belt," says Von Cotta, "lying north and south, whose northern prolongation touches the tin districts of Cornwall." If we are curious enough to follow those lines still farther south, by taking a good map, we can see that these lines, after crossing the Bay of Biscay, strike on to the north coast of Spain in the province of Santander between the western portion of the Pyrenees and the sea, and include the extensive lead and zinc mines of that province.

I refer to these facts, (1.) Because they are plain and open for inspection; any man with a good map can trace them for himself. (2.) Because they prove beyond doubt that this system of grouping is not a mere accidental occurrence in nature, but the result of some general law with which mineral veins are always connected. (3.) To show that this law is not limited in its operations to one ore district, nor to one province, nor to one island; nor to one bed in the strata, but is operative throughout this vast belt of mineral districts from Spain to Scotland. (4.) To show that its seat of action is *too deep* to be disturbed by the waters of the ocean, or to be reached by the arts of mining.

Having now satisfied myself fully of the existence of an elevation of land running north, and that this elevation was a line of physical disturbance along which those belts of mineral land in the lead district were arranged, I felt confident that the northern boundary of the lead district had not been reached, hence I commenced a sys-

tematic investigation of the strata north from the last belt of mineral land in town six. Two important considerations led me to do this.

(1.) It is usual for mineral districts formed like this, with east and west belts crossing a north and south axis, to taper out gradually, that is the ranges would become smaller, the ore deposits scarcer, or the ore more mixed up with other material. Having noticed instances of this kind before, in well developed mineral districts, along well defined axis, and knowing that these things are governed by general laws, I looked with a great deal of confidence for a mineral belt of some kind north of the old boundaries of the lead district. (2) The strata of the lead district crops out here, and if another belt is found, it must be in the sandstone, or below it. It is no easy matter, however, to discover a belt of mineral land where no excavations have been made. Those in the lead district were not noticed as belts till the present survey; and it is a question whether they would be noticed now, but for the mining excavations made along their course.

In this, my Report, on the region directly north of what was supposed to be the boundary line of the lead district, I will call attention to a class of phenomena, somewhat different from that already described in my Report of the lead district proper.

The well defined belt of mineral land in town six, and supposed to be the last belt of the lead district north, is found along the southern flank, (and in some instances) near the summit, of an elevation, or ridge of land running from near Prairie du Chien on the west, to Blue Mounds on the east, a distance of sixty miles, or more. This ridge of land runs parallel with the belts of mineral land in the lead district, and has the same eastern, and western, extension. And what is also very remarkable here is, the Wisconsin River, about 10 miles to the north of this ridge follows the course of this ridge, along its whole length, but when coming against the north, and south line, on the extreme east side of the lead district, at which the mineral belts, and this ridge gives out, it bends around to the north of east for a short distance, then turns nearly west, until it reaches the same line; and from this place continues its course north through the state, along the east side of this north, and south axis. Now whether we must regard these facts, (that is the course of this river, now along the north side of this east and west elevation, and then turning at the line, at which this elevation gives out, and following along the east side of this north, and south axis,) as a coincidence, or a part of the same system of physical disturbance is a question for the future to decide. That the east and west elevation is a part of the same system of physical disturbance to which the lead district belongs, will hardly admit of doubt.

When I speak of physical disturbance, I do not mean active volcanic disturbance, nor active earthquake disturbance, in the ordi-

nary meaning of those terms; but a line along the earth's crust, where we have evidences of the action of mechanical and chemical forces that have been gently, (imperceptibly, it may be) lifting, disturbing and fissuring the rocks through vast periods of time, and filling those fissures with chemically deposited material. These, rather than active volcanic forces, are what we usually find in connection with mineral strata. To these forces we shall refer again in connection with mineral veins.

Commencing my examinations to the north of the lead district, along this east and west elevation, my attention was first directed to various basin shaped depressions, or what is usually called by the miners sink holes. If the rocks were of volcanic origin I should not hesitate to call them vents; or if it was in the organic formation, I should pass them by as chimney like perforations peculiar to that formation; but in sandstone and limestones their origin is not so easily accounted for. But that they bear some relation to this system of physical disturbance I have no doubt.

These sink holes do not appear to be confined to any one part of this elevation or any one geological formation. I have noticed them through almost its entire length. In one place where a branch of the East Peccatonica cuts back into this elevation in town six, range four east, I counted as many as ten of these sink holes on about a section of land, some of them ten, others fifteen feet deep. Mr. Thomas Strutt, a farmer living in that neighborhood, told me that in the spring, when considerable water falls and flows into these places, he has known the bottom to give out, or sink down several feet. What is very interesting in connection with this place is, these sink holes are found about the center of the mineral belt on the south side of this elevation, and are cutting down into the lower magnesian limestone; and from the fact that the water passes freely through them, they must be connected with the strata below. To the north of this place, and a little to the north of the center of the elevation, we find sink holes in the upper sandstone, or the St. Peters' sandstone as it is called in books and where the strata thickens we find them in the Galena limestone also.

About sixteen miles to the west of this, in town, six, range two east, and about four miles to the north of the village of Landon, and on the summit of this elevation is a very noted sink hole. It is about 225 feet long, 125 feet wide, and from 25 to 30 feet deep. It is now a pond of water, the lower portion having been filled with clay, soil, and other material washed into it from the surrounding country. Mr. I. U. Baker, an old resident there, told me, some time ago, that twenty five years ago it was not filled as it is now, but was open for a great many feet deep. He stated also that when water flowed into it from heavy rains, it would find its way in a very short time in its turbid state to his spring a distance of nearly a mile to the north. There is a point here worthy our attention.

The place where the water enters this sink hole on the summit of this elevation, is almost on the top of the Galena limestone; where it comes out at the spring, it is between the lower bed of the blue limestone, and but a very few feet above the sandstone, giving us at least a vertical depth of 250 feet. Unless this sink hole extended through the whole of these strata, we cannot conceive how this water, in its turbid state could possibly find its way in so short a time to such a depth; especially when we consider that the lower beds of the Galena limestone, and the upper beds of the blue (strata equally favorable for the escape of water) crop out above the spring along the side of the same hill.

There are many other sink holes along this elevation, of considerable interest, especially those at the West Blue Mounds. Approaching the mounds from the west, these sink holes seem to converge as though they would center in this elevation. Ascending the mound from the west side, we find, about half way from the base to the summit, two or three sink holes near each other. One of them of considerable depth, showing a ledge of rock, at least twenty-five feet. On the north side and nearer the summit, instead of sink holes, we find slight depressions, with a damp, marshy surface, while on the east side, near the summit, and full four hundred feet above the surrounding country, we find several never-failing springs of water.

The West Blue Mound is 1,150 feet above Lake Michigan, or near 1,800 feet above the sea, and is one of the highest, if not the highest, point of land in the State of Wisconsin. To suppose that this large marsh on the north side, and near the summit, and from which is cut several tons of hay every year; and those springs on the east side, a little higher up, are supplied with water from what falls on the summit of the mound, is the extreme of folly. To account for the water that supplies these springs and this marsh land, at this altitude, but two other ways are left us. One of these is hydrostatic pressure, the other is mechanical force acting from below.

If a body of water can be found at this altitude, or above it, with a possible connection with those springs, then this body of water will be, in all probability, the source. But if such a body of water cannot be found, then our only chance is to accept the latter as the cause. This key will doubtless explain most of the phenomena along this elevation of land, and perhaps throw considerable light on our mineral veins, but I forbear using it for the present.

There is another class of phenomena that I would briefly refer to in connection with this topic, and which bears perhaps a closer relation to it than we may at first suppose, namely, the chimney like perforations that we sometimes observe in the sandstone. This class of phenomena is noticed only by a close observer; in fact the chances for observation are few, for this rock is exposed only at its outcrop along the streams. Where the rock is opened as a quarry,

we sometimes meet with good examples, These perforations (or what were once holes in the sandstone made previous to its consolidation) resemble very much the perforations in the Azoic formation, with this difference; the former are filled with the same material, sand; while the latter are usually filled with foreign material, or matter in a different state of crystallization.

These perforations vary in size from a few inches to two or three feet in diameter. They are always filled with the same material as the rock in which they are found, but when the rock is removed, the filling sometimes remains like a pillar of sand stone, cast in a mould. A good specimen was found some time ago at Mineral Point, and is now in the possession of A. J. Cooper, Esq., of that place, whose good nature will lead him, we hope, to make a donation of it to the Academy of Science, where it will find its place among other specimens from the lead district. Such specimens are seldom met with, for it is only where the sand rock has obtained a certain degree of hardness, that specimens of this kind can be found. Where it is more friable the impression only is found, reminding one of some ancient volcanic vents, that are not only extinct, but filled with, and buried in their own ashes.

Where the rock is sufficiently hard to retain its form, the filling separates easily from the mould, and the mould has the appearance of a channel, or pipe through which water had been forced, either from above downwards, or from below upwards. The sides of these channels or pipes seem sometimes almost vitrified, as though the water passing through it was at a very high temperature, and continued passing through for great length of time. All things considered, it would seem that the passage of this water (if it was water) was from below upwards, in the shape of thermal waters.

It may be premature, with the limited amount of information in our possession, to attempt to explain the origin of this class of phenomena, or its relation to other classes of phenomena connected with our mineral veins; but it certainly justifies the presumption that they belong to a class of phenomena that will, when the details are worked out and classified, establish the dependence of our mineral strata from below. And certainly it justifies the conclusion that these are evidences and manifestations of mechanical forces, (whatever may have been their form), that have caused the physical disturbance along those lines already referred to, and with which our mineral strata is connected.

It may not be just in the right place, but I would like to introduce here, two or three pages of theoretical considerations, in connection with the phenomena already presented. It will enable us the better to understand this, and prepare our minds for further investigations.

The evidences of mechanical, and chemical forces, acting along those lines of elevation, and belts of mineral land, are so manifold,

and convincing, that no scientific man will I think, question their existence. And although it may be difficult to demonstrate, that these forces were generated by internal heat, yet every class of phenomena points in this direction. In the absence of demonstration, or positive proof; let us arrange the information in our possession, with a view to the explanation of these phenomena.

The natural position, or lay, of the strata through this part of the state, as will be seen represented by my map, is a gentle elevation to the north, consequently a gentle dip, or declivity to the south. Hence we find that the series of stratified rocks is gradually growing thinner from the south to the north, until the lowest bed, (the potsdam sandstone) which is in the southern part of the state covered with at least six hundred feet of lime rock, becomes the surface rock a little to the north of the lead district. And as we travel from the south to the north, we see that the various beds of the different formations, become the surface rock in regular succession. A few miles only, to the north of the lead district, owing to the dip of the strata just alluded to, the azoic, and plutonic formations become the surface rocks. These in the southern part of the lead district, are covered by at least a thousand feet of stratified rocks,

Not to notice fissures in the rock, and the fact that water would find its way through them to the lower formations, water would certainly enter between the beds of these outcropping strata, and find its way down this gentle declivity, as naturally as the waters of the Wisconsin and Mississippi flow towards the ocean. Especially would this be the case with the lower bed, the postdam sandstone, which, where not exposed to atmospheric action, is but little else than a bed of sand, through which water passes freely.

Now let us suppose—and the facts will justify not only the supposition, but even the conclusion—that the elevation referred to, and the belts of mineral land in the lead district, were formed over groups of fissures, or faults in the plutonic and azoic rocks beneath, consequently over lines of fracture, produced by mechanical force, evidently generated by internal heat. The water entering between the beds of the out-cropping strata as above referred to, and following down its gentle declivity, would necessarily intersect those faults or fissures along their whole line. Here water would come in contact with intensely heated matter, under a pressure of several hundred feet of rock. This would certainly be one of those places where chemical and mechanical forces would be generated; such as we know must have been active during the physical disturbance along those lines referred to, and the formation and filling of mineral veins. If the temperature along those lines of fracture in the plutonic rocks were sufficient, the water gradually or suddenly reaching the heated matter as described, would be converted into steam, or elastic vapor, whose mechanical power and properties we understand.

During the early formation of these stratified rocks.—say for instance the potsdam sandstone—the resistance would be comparatively little, vert would be easily found through the loosely accumulating sand. But as layer after layer was added to the strata, and the more compact limestone began to form and harden above it, resistance would increase, until, to overcome it, a general lifting of the strata would take place, by which escape would be effected through fissures in the rock along the line of those original faults in the plutonic rocks below. These fissures in the newly formed aqueous rocks, we must regard as the results of the same mechanical force acting upon this strata from below, hence their conformity to directive influences, hidden from our view.

When we take into consideration the great antiquity of the lower strata of the lead district, and how that it commenced at the closing of the azoic period, when the temperature was supposed to be too high to admit of organic existence, and its vast fissures even then the outlets of radiant heat; nothing is more reasonable than to suppose, that for untold ages the strata above these foci of mechanical power, would be traversed by heated waters, forced by elastic pressure from below, through every crack and fissure in the rock. This water would sometimes find its way through vertical fissures, at other times between the thin beds of the strata, seeking, as such power will always do, those places that give the least resistance; and bringing up doubtless at the same time, in solution from depths unknown to us, the elements of that material that formed our ores. Chemical, as well as mechanical activity and force, would also be conspicuous and powerful along those lines. The solvent powers of heated water, aided as it would be by material held in solution, at various degrees of temperature, would become of itself a chemical agency of great force, and the result would be chemical action, and reaction all along its course.

What I would notice here especially, is, that physical conditions, such as would seem to be generated by the arrangement of the above facts, and considerations, would not fail to produce the forces I have referred to. And that such forces, both chemical, and mechanical, would not fail to produce physical disturbance along the line of strata in which and on which they act. And that such disturbances would not fail to produce phenomena that would correspond to their action, and that would possess features by which we might possibly recognize their cause. It is now a well known, and a well established fact, that all natural phenomena possess, and present, (more, or less, distinctly) the evidences, and material for their own explanation. If then, in the light furnished by the arrangement of the above facts and considerations, the phenomena of the lead district begin to assume forms, and features by which we can recognize them as the results of physical conditions such as are described above; in the absence of other conditions to explain them, it is perfectly legitimate, and safe to follow this light as far as it will lead us.

With this momentary digression, I return to pursue again our investigations along the north side of the mining region. On the north side of the elevation, along which the sink holes are found, the surface is very much broken, and declines rapidly towards the valley of the Wisconsin River. The streams also flowing into this valley, cut back into this elevation, in places almost to its centre.

This rapid declivity of the surface to the north, and the gradual dip of the strata to the south, brings to the surface on the north side of this elevation, the strata of the lead district; that is, the rocks in which the mines have been worked, and lets us down on the lower strata—that is, the rock that underlies the mines of the lead district. Here we find ourselves on a platform at least 400 feet below the surface of the lead district, and on rocks that were formed long before the rocks of the lead district had any existence. This, too, places us back in the history of the past to a period when the temperature of the cooling crust of the earth, and other physical conditions were very different from what they were during the formation of the rocks of the lead district.

There are but few things in geological investigations of more importance than to be able to distinguish between physical conditions peculiar to one period of geological formation, and those common to many, or to all. We cannot have too deeply impressed on our minds the fact that, in entering upon the investigation of these strata, we have to investigate rocks of more ancient date, formed in a period vastly remote. We are no longer delighted with the fossil remains with which the limestones of the lead district are crowded. At this period, the waters of the primeval ocean rolled over our continent, save here and there a narrow strip of land on which life had not yet began. And even the physical conditions of the sea were such that life had but just a beginning there. A lonely trilobite might now and then have been seen lingering near the shore, or a tiny little single clinging to the rock, but beyond this there was no sign of life. This was emphatically the age of crystallization and mineral formations, the highest and most beautiful forms of matter before organic forms appeared.

As we descend the northern slope of this elevation, and commence our investigations in these lower, and older formations, we find that the character of the rock is different, although very similar physical features mark the strata, as though they had been subjected to the same, or very similar physical conditions. Before we get quite to the middle of town seven, the rock, clay, and even the soil, in many places, begins to wear on ochrey appearance, which continues more or less for a distance of three or four miles.

When this first attracted my attention, I treated it lightly, supposing it to be the outcropping of the north and south ranges of fissures in their northern extension, and regarded it more as an evidence of a north and south axis than anything else. But noticing

it, in several places to the east and west of where I first discovered it, I began to entertain hopes that these ochrey out-croppings were indications of another east and west belt, similar to those in the lead district. With this impression I commenced a systematic investigation of the surface indications both to the east and the west. But along a region of country covered mostly with timber, and underbrush, where the tops of the ridges were covered with several feet of clay, and their sides hid, from the summit to the base with broken, decomposed rock, it was not a very easy matter to obtain the necessary information to settle this question.

By placing on a map, however, these ochrey outcroppings, and their surface indications, similar to those noticed in the lead district, I succeeded satisfactorily in making out a line of physical disturbance resembling very much the other mineral belts. By ochrey outcroppings, I mean those places along the surface that may be distinguished from all other places, by a reddish, or a reddish brown clay, that is almost always found over productive mineral ranges in the lead district. Nor is this peculiar to the mineral strata of Wisconsin, but is found in other mining regions. This peculiar ferruginous feature of the clay, is the result, no doubt, of the decomposition of the iron, or iron pyrites found in the fissures of the rock decomposed to form the surface clay.

A belt of land strongly marked with these and other features, peculiar to the surface indications of the belts of mineral land in the lead district. I found extending through town seven, from the township of Hickory Grove, in Grant county, to the township of Cross Plains, in Dane county, a distance of about fifty-five miles east and west. This belt varies in width from four to six miles.

The mines of Highland, and Centreville, (we have always looked upon, as an exception to the general rule, found on, as we supposed the northern extension of the north, and south ranges, rather than forming a part of a new belt to the north of the one in town six) are found on the western extension of this belt, in the townships of Highland, and Blue River.

But so far as we can judge from surface appearances, the mineral wealth of this belt will consist mainly, in the large, and rich deposits of the oxide of iron that it seems to contain throughout its entire length.

Where these deposits appear at the surface, we find the ore existing in different states or conditions. In some places we find the outcroppings of what seem to be large beds of very impure argillaceous or slaty iron ore; affording, however, in places, good specimens of purer varieties which, to me, looks like indications of purer beds beneath these surface outcroppings. This slaty variety decomposes readily into a reddish brown clay, in which we sometimes find beds of ochre, varying from a few inches in thickness to several feet. In these beds of ochre, we sometimes meet with separate ar-

distinct colors, of brown, reddish brown, bright yellow, yellowish brown, and sometimes layers of pure white clay, that look like chalk. It is certainly very difficult to account for this variety of form and color, unless it be by a process of segregation, and aggregation, set up by strong chemical action. These argillaceous or slaty beds, are found mostly either at or very near where the Potsdam sandstone below, and the St. Peter's sandstone above, unite with the lower magnesian limestone.

In the sandstone, both in the St. Peters, and Potsdam, where it is free from foreign matter, (that is lime, clay, and the like), this ore assumes other forms. Where there is a good exposure of this rock, and especially, where it has been exposed to atmospheric agencies for a great length of time, it assumes a banded structure. These bands are not like seams of iron ore, that we sometimes meet with, spread out between beds of sand, as though it was the result of deposition from water, but they resemble more the banded structure of wood, shown in a transverse section of a tree. These bands are sometimes very much contorted, as though they were bent by heavy pressure, while the sandstone remains perfectly undisturbed. In the iron belts of lake Superior, a similar banded structure in the Potsdam sandstone was noticed by Foster, and Whitney, and in their report on this peculiar feature of iron ore in sandstone there, they say, "We know of no theory which affords so probable an explanation of this structure, as that by which the action of segregating forces is brought into play."

Another, and I think the most important form in which this oxide of iron is found along this belt, is that of a bright red powder. In this condition it is sometimes found in regular flat openings in the sand rock, mixed with a very pure, coarse grained sand, but oftener disseminated through the mass in the shape of a cement. In this condition it varies from a ferruginous, or irony sandstone, to a sandy ochre. The richest deposits, however, are found along ranges of fissures, or more especially where ranges of different bearings intersect each other. These points of contact are the richest places, and seem to be centers from which this material diverges, gradually growing poorer as the distance from them increases. Where the oxide of iron in this form is most abundant, the sand-rock is very coarse, and very friable, and easily reduced to its original grains.

This oxide of iron is not chemically deposited in the sandstone, that is, it has not a crystalline texture, it is easily separated from the sand by washing it in water. Water takes it up very readily when it is stirred, and allows it to settle readily when undisturbed. When separated in this way, and dried, it is a very fine red powder, as fine as the oxide of zinc; and when mixed with, or ground in oil, it will make paint of a brilliant red color, that will make as fine a finish on wood as either zinc or lead. Since I first discovered it in this form, (that is since last July) I have been experimenting

on it as a paint, by exposing it to the extremes of climatic conditions. Thus far it does not seem to be effected by heat or cold, wet or dry, any more than the best qualities of lead or zinc paint under the same condition. The brightness of its color, that I at first feared would not stand light and moisture, remains thus far unchanged, or if changed at all, it is a deeper red.

As a pigment, this material is equal, if not superior, to anything we call ochre, or mineral paint, and if its durability should prove to be, when tested by time, what it appears to be under experiment, it cannot fail to be valuable, for it will take the place of lead and zinc paint for most out-door work, and common buildings. And if in this form it will furnish material for paint of a bright red color, that will put on a finish as fine as lead, and that will be as durable, or even approximately so, and can be furnished for less than one fourth of the cost of lead, it certainly must be as valuable to the State as lead itself.

What our State is most deficient in for manufacturing purposes is fuel; and any material that can be manufactured into useful commodities for commerce without coal, is specially important to us, hence valuable. The cost of coal and the expense of getting it to our zinc mines, takes off a large portion of what the zinc is worth, when prepared for the market, consequently renders our zinc deposits comparatively worthless.

This form of the oxide of iron can be obtained along this belt, and prepared as a paint for the market, at a very trifling expense, except labor. It is found in ledges of sandstone, drained by deep valleys cutting back into this ridge, and exposed in places from 80 to 100 feet in vertical thickness. It can be obtained from the ledges without the ordinary expense of mining, and separated from the sandstone by water, which most of the valleys will supply. The process is simple, the expense trifling, and cost in fuel nothing. Labor, common labor, (not coal and costly machinery,) is all that is wanted to manufacture this into paint and prepare it for use.

Anything that will give us a cheap durable paint, manufactured by our own labor, and from our own raw material, without the expense of coal, must be valuable to our state. And viewed in this light, and with these advantages, I am disposed to think that this belt of mineral land, along which these deposits of ochre, and oxide of iron are found, will be equally valuable, perhaps more valuable, than if it had been another belt along which deposits of lead and zinc were found, similar to those belts in the lead district already referred to in this report.

As to the origin of these deposits of iron ore along this belt there seems to be but one way of explanation open to us. The fact that they are found in the lower, as well as in the upper sandstone, and that too where the sandstone is covered with 150 or 200 feet of limestone, (such for instance as at Mr. Ruggle's place on the road from Arena to Dodgeville,) cuts off all chance for explana-

tion by surface agencies, such as is sometimes found in connection with deposits of bog iron ore. And again, the fact that it is found in connection with ranges of fissures, and especially rich at their points of contract, would indicate a very different origin.

At Centreville, in the township of Blue river, there is a rich deposit found in connection with a range of fissures cutting through the bed of sandstone. These fissures may be seen at the head of a valley which is evidently formed along their line. One of these fissures has a regular wall, with what is sometimes called a sliken side, it has a smooth fine, polish as though it had received a vitreous coating put on by a glazier. From this leading fissure the sandstone pitches to the south in thin friable layers that will crumble in the hand, and is highly impregnated with this oxide of iron for a great many feet each side of it, and as far down as the sandstone is exposed in the valley. This is one of many places along this belt, as well as many others through the lead district, that must settle forever the fact, that the sandstone of the lead district has been acted upon and fissured by mechanical forces from below.

And when we take into consideration the fact that these deposits are found deep down in the potsdam. (as well as in the sandstone above) and that too at a point not far above the azoic rocks; and when we consider farther, that similar and parallel elevations not far to the north where the strata is still thinner, and not many feet of the sandstone left on the azoic, masses of iron ore are found protruding through these few feet of sandstone, such as at Iron-ton in Sauk county, on the western extension of the Baraboo elevation, an elevation along which we have unmistakable evidences of metamorphic action in the quartzites; and when we consider still farther, that to the north of the Baraboo elevation, where the azoic rocks come to the surface, they present parallel ridges, and along the centre of some of them we find long ranges of iron ore conforming in their bearings, and extensions to these belts of ochre, and oxide deposits, we see there is good reason, indeed every reason to suppose they have their origin in physical conditions acting from below.

This supposition ripens almost into demonstration, when we consider, also, the peculiar adaptation of the azoic rocks, and the physical conditions that prevailed at the period of their formation favorable to the formation of iron deposits. This subject is presented in Foster, and Whitney's Report of Lake Superior, better than I can do it, consequently I will introduce a portion of it here:

"We may conceive that the various rocks of the azoic series were originally deposited in a nearly horizontal position, at a period prior to the appearance of organic life upon the earth; that these stratified deposits were composed, for the most part, of finely comminuted materials, principally silicious and argillaceous, in some cases consisting of almost pure silex, like the purest portion of the

potSDam sandstone which was afterwards deposited upon these strata.

“During the deposition of these strata, at various intervals, sheets of plastic mineral matter were poured forth from below, and spread out upon the surface of the pre-existing strata. These igneous rocks are exceedingly compact, and uniform in their texture, which would seem to indicate that they were under heavy pressure, probably at the bottom of a deep ocean. The same depth of water is also inferred from the comparative absence of ripple-marked surfaces throughout the whole series. During this period, the interior of the earth was the source of constant emanations of iron, which appeared at the surface in the form of a plastic mass in combination with oxygen, or rose in metallic vapors, or as a sublimate, perhaps as a chloride; in the one case it covered over the surface like a lava sheet; in the other it was absorbed into the adjacent rocks.”

In the closing remarks of the same report on the origin of the iron deposits in the azoic rocks of Lake Superior, we have the following conclusions:

“On the whole, we are disposed to regard the specular and magnetic oxides of iron as a purely igneous product, in some instances poured out, but in others sublimed from the interior of the earth. The supposition entertained by some, that it may be a secondary product, resulting from the decomposition of the pyritous ores, or from the metamorphism of bog-iron, is inadequate to account for the accumulation of such mountain masses, or to explain its relations to the associated rocks.

“Where these ores occur in a state of almost absolute purity, in the form of vast, irregular masses, occupying pre-existing depressions; or, where the incumbent strata are metamorphosed and folded over them; or, where they are traversed by long lines of ferruginous matter in the form of dykes—there can be little doubt that these ores have risen up, in a plastic state from below.

“Where they are found impregnating metamorphic products, such as jasper, hornstone, or chert, quartz, chlorite and talcos slate, not only interposed between the laminae, but intimately incorporated with the mass, giving it a banded structure, we are disposed to regard it as the result of sublimation from the interior.

“Where they are included in metamorphic strata, in the form of beds of variable width, with a conformable range and dip, and with minute particles of the associated rock mechanically mixed with the ore, we are disposed to regard them as the result of aqueous deposition, although the materials may have been derived from the ruins of purely igneous products”—Part II, pages 68 and 69.

What is true of the azoic formation at Lake Superior, is true of it the world over. During the deposition of these strata, the interior of the earth was not only the source of constant emanations of iron, but as much so of all the other metals. It was a period in

nebular condensation, when the crust of the earth had become too thick and dense to conduct its radiant heat into surrounding space, hence it was thrown into those lines of fracture peculiar to these strata, which were then the safety valves of a cooling world. Who among us that knows anything about mines or mineral strata, but is aware of the fact that the lower silurian rocks are the mineral strata of the world. And why? Because its lower members are formed over the azoic rocks, and over these lines of fracture, and consequently must have received these metallic emanations, a large portion of which must have been thrown down by chemical deposition in its passage through the fissures of these rocks.

If these deposits of iron were found in rocks whose geological position was thousands of feet of above the azoic, a man might be pardoned for looking for their origin in physical conditions, or forces acting from above. But here in the lowest member of the Silurian series, within a few feet of the azoic rocks, and with the impress of their lines of fracture on the rocks before us, it is folly in the extreme to look for any other origin. I would ask pardon myself for dwelling so long on this subject, but for one thing, and that is the relations of these deposits to the deposits of lead and zinc in the lead district, are so clearly defined as to make their common origin certain. It is in fact a continuation of the same ore district, with iron ore predominating.

The outcroppings of these deposits of iron ore, I have traced along a belt of land 55 miles long, east and west, and from 4 to 6 miles wide, consequently it will add near three hundred square miles to the ore district of Southern Wisconsin.

Since attention was first called to this discovery in July last, one company has been formed to manufacture these ochres at Blue River, and have their factory now in working order; and have, I understand, several hundred tons of this material ready for the market. From a letter just received from the parties, I find they are now arranging to run their factory by water power, which will enable them to manufacture 6 or 7 tons per day.

A letter received from other parties farther east on this belt, informs me that arrangements are being made to manufacture these ochres there also. I have no doubt but that an important branch of industry will spring up in connection with this, that will employ a great many men, and be a source of profit to the state, and all concerned.

This is the first installment of the *practical* results of following out this system of grouping along this north and south axis, that will, I trust, be soon followed by others. There are evidences of another parallel belt still farther north in town nine, good specimens of lead ore are found on it at Orion, in Richland county, I have no doubt when the details of this belt are worked out, important deposits of some kind will be found there also.

SANDSTONE.

The character of the rocks in which the mines of the lead district are found, and to which they have been confined, is familiar to the miners, and needs no farther description in this report. But the character of the strata that underlies the mines and their adaptation to mineral veins, is what is especially called for in the present stage of our mining operations. To this I would call particular attention.

Immediately underlying the strata in which the mines are being worked is a layer or bed of sandstone, varying from 80 to 100 feet in thickness, and separating the limestone of the lead district from a bed that underlies it, known as the lower magnesian limestone. This formation is known as the St. Peter's sandstone.

Few classes of rock require more care in determining their characters than sandrock. Sand, the world over, has the same general appearance, and to identify it as sand requires but little scientific or practical knowledge. But while there may be a very striking sameness in appearance, there is often an essential difference in origin and chemical composition. Sometimes we find sand to be the insoluble debris of disintegrated rock; at others, largely composed of comminuted shells ground to that state by the action of water; in all cases fine particles of matter, which, when aggregated and consolidated, is called sandstone.

One peculiar feature of sandstone is, that when the cement by which the particles are held together, is destroyed, we can examine the original particles or grains, apart from each other, and with a good microscope determine, to a great extent, their origin. This sandstone of the lead district, except where it has for a long time been exposed to the atmosphere, is very friable, and in most cases can be crumbled between the fingers.

In noticing this sandstone at first, I was much interested in finding some very remarkable features, that I had not noticed in sandstone, with which I was familiar in early life. There was such uniformity, not only in the structure of the rock, but in the grains composing it, that I was led to examine it carefully. In doing this with a small lens, I was surprised to find that the grains were pure quartz, and very uniform in size. Not a pebble could I find, not a shell, nor any appearance of disintegrated rock; indeed, the grains of sand looked more like little crystals of quartz than anything else; and in submitting them afterwards to a closer microscopic examination, I was more than ever satisfied that such is the case. I submitted this question to the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, in July, 1870, and have since called the attention of other scientific men to it, and thus far found no objections.

But few things have interested me more than my microscopic examinations of these grains of sand, or in other words, crystals of quartz. I have observed among them not only almost all the forms

in which silica is known to crystalize, but some equal in beauty to those larger crystals which can be examined without the aid of a glass. I have sometimes thought that I would give almost anything if I could procure some of those crystals in their magnified forms, as cabinet specimens. Some of them are translucent, others almost transparent. They have plane faces and regular structure, and their lustre is often beautiful. If it is true—and I believe it is so considered—that these peculiarities are the known and established results of chemical deposition from solution, an important field of inquiry is opened up before us.

We would like to know—and it is important that we should know—how the water obtained the silica from which these crystals were formed. Was it dissolved out of disintegrating rocks above, and brought in solution in rivers and streams that emptied themselves into the primeval ocean; or did the free elements of silica, like certain other elementary substances, rise in gaseous emanations with escaping heat from below, and become subsequently condensed in the fissures, and found their way in thermal waters to the ocean above, where entering into chemical combinations they were deposited in the form of small crystals as we find them.

Suppose Iceland should be submerged to a considerable depth beneath the ocean, and those plains, situated about thirty miles from that noted volcano, Hecla, known now to be full of hot springs, steaming fissures and boiling geysers, whose waters hold a large amount of silica in solution, that is now being deposited on the surface around those places, were pouring their waters into the ocean above, should we not have there, on a small scale, what perhaps existed on a very large scale during our sandstone formation.

In studying either the sandstone or limestone formations that underlie the lead district, we do well always to remember their very great antiquity; and also the fact that very different physical conditions prevailed then to what we find now.

If we look at my large map, we see that the pot-dam sandstone, to which the layer that I have just been describing evidently belongs, although separated from it by over two hundred feet of limestone,—is spread out over the upturned ridges of the azoic rocks, traversed, as we know them to be, where they become the surface rock, with various faults and fissures, and chimney-like perforations. This formation, according to the opinion of scientific men, belongs to the most ancient of the strata which form the crust of the earth, and was formed prior to the introduction of animal or vegetable life on our planet; from which it is inferred that the temperature of our planet at that time was too high to admit of organic life.

If the absence of vegetable and animal life at that period be an evidence that the temperature was too high to admit of it, then the formation of our sandstone must have commenced under the same physical conditions; conditions generated by degrees of tempera-

ture vastly above what we find existing on the present surface of the earth. This view may also be strengthened with the fact that it is not until we rise to some distance in this formation, that any evidence whatever of vegetable or animal life appears.

In studying the origin of the sandstone underlying the limestones of the lead district, on its relation to those strata, we should keep in view its great antiquity; and how, at that period, the crust of the earth must have been comparatively thin, the temperature very high, and communications between the interior and exterior more frequent and more abundant. Viewing it from this standpoint, it is a question of no little importance whether the evidence is in favor of its having been deposited by chemical or mechanical agencies; and whether the material entered the primeval ocean through streams traversing the elevated surface above, or in thermal waters through fissures traversing the earth's crust beneath.

The potsdam sandstone below the lower magnesian limestone, and the small layer above it in its normal condition, that is, where it has not been changed by subsequent action, is only a loosely aggregated mass of quartz crystals, and as such is unfavorable for the formation of mineral veins. Because, in the first place, gases, steam or vapor, or water even, would pass freely through it without making a fissure; and secondly, if a fissure should be made through which heated water could pass, the water would soon dissolve the cement by which the particles are held together, and the result would be the filling of the fissure with sand.

If we put some of this sand on a piece of glass, with a good reflector below it, and then examine it with a microscope, we can see how freely water, even, could pass through it, and how unfit it would be in this condition to present the necessary walls, or wall rock for a mineral vein. If mineral veins were fissures filled by injection, that is, melted matter forced into them in a liquid state from below, and consequently formed and filled at the same time, there would be no reason why mineral veins, or ore deposits might not be found in sandstone, as well as in any other rock. But when we remember the fact that the material forming mineral veins is chemically deposited, and only where favorable conditions for chemical action are presented, such as a peculiar condition of the wall rock of a fissure, or the cap-rock of an opening, we see how utterly unfit a loose quartzose sandstone is for the formation of mineral veins.

But there is a point here too often overlooked, that we would do well to consider, namely that mineral veins are seldom found in unaltered rocks, that is, rocks in their normal condition; but usually, if not always, in rocks that have been exposed to metamorphic agencies, and that have undergone important changes since their original formation.

Between the physical conditions producing those changes in the rock, and the physical conditions producing mineral veins, there is

sometimes close relations. Like as the farmer prepares his soil before sowing his seed, so these conditions follow each other. And as the farmer furnishes the elements lacking in the soil, so nature often furnishes the necessary qualifications lacking in the normal condition of rocks, by metamorphic action. Every miner, and every man who has made mining his study, knows that it is the metamorphic, or altered condition of the rocks, not the normal, that furnish the properties we call *mineral-bearing*. Hence we find sandstone in many parts of the world, under varying forms of metamorphic action, becoming metalliferous, or *mineral-bearing*. There are places, however, where sandstone, in its normal condition, and lacking the necessary qualifications for fissures, and mineral veins proper, is nevertheless to a certain extent, and in a very peculiar form, metalliferous. The sandstone of the Bleiberg (Lead mountain), near Comern, in the Prussian Rhenish Province, furnishes an interesting example of this kind. Von Cotta, in his treatise on "Ore Deposits," gives us the following account of this formation:

"The sandstones contain ores for a distance of about two miles, but are less rich towards their outer limits; the same commence near the surface, and extend with the strata to a depth as yet unknown; it is stated that the metalliferous strata are at times more than 45 fathoms thick. The sandstone is filled, throughout its whole mass, with grains of galena, varying in size from a pin head to that of an apple, the coarser grains being the most rare, which are distributed with most surprising regularity. Larger grains are extremely rare; more commonly they decrease in size, so as to be barely visible. The interior of these grains nearly always contain fine sand, cemented together by galena. From which it appears to me clear that the grains are not found in secondary deposits, which like a kind of alluvial deposit, have been only accidentally washed together with the sand; but that the ore was either formed contemporaneously with the sandstone, or penetrated it subsequently by a process of impregnation. From the form of the occurrence, it would appear to be an impregnation."

"C. Haber," says the same writer, "has very recently described this lead ore deposit. He explains its formation by impregnations, which have penetrated from numerous fissures traversing the sandstone. These fissures appear to be connected with true veins of galena, occurring in the Devonian strata beneath the sandstone."

The writers above quoted, are not only good authority, but perhaps our best authority on all questions relating to mineral veins, and ore deposits; and their opinions should be received with a great deal of confidence. If we adopt as a theory, their views as expressed above, in reference to the origin of that ore deposit in the sandstone, namely, that it extended by a process of impregnation, through fissures receiving their material from older formations below, we shall find that it will explain very readily, certain phenomena found in connection with a certain class of ore deposits

sometimes found in sandstone and limestone that have been but lightly disturbed.

If thermal water rising through fissures in older rocks below, should penetrate a bed of loose quartzose sandstone, resting upon it, nothing would be more reasonable than to suppose, that such water, holding mineral matter in solution,—whether dissolved out of original veins below, or obtained from sublimations at greater depths,—would impregnate the sandstone along the line of those original fissures. And inasmuch as we find quartz and iron, quartz and galena, quartz and copper, and even quartz and gold in the same vein, there is no scientific reason why they may not,—in the absence of proper conditions for forming veins—be associated in this way.

Such a theory is well adapted to explain the phenomena of the sandstone of the lead district, and in but few places are the facts that support it better defined. If we follow along the line of the north and south axis already referred to, to the northern part of the state where these sandstones crop out, and the azoic formations become the surface rock, we shall find belts of iron ore crossing this axis, at, or nearly at right angles to it. The Penokee iron range is a good example. Coming south along this axis, to where a thin layer of sandstone covers the azoic rocks, these belts of iron ore are seen in places protruding through the sandstone. The well known deposit of iron ore, at Ironton, in Sauk county, on the western extension of the Baraboo hills, is a good example of this. Still farther south, where the sandstone has its full thickness, we find well defined belts of sandstone, impregnated with iron ore in various forms. These impregnated belts conform to the bearing of the iron belts in the azoic, and cross the north and south axis in a very similar manner. The close observer cannot fail to notice that there is a close relation between the belts of iron in the azoic formations, and the impregnated belts of sandstone resting on these formations; nor can there be but little doubt that the sandstone has been impregnated by solutions penetrating and rising through it from fissures connected with these iron deposits in the older formations. In speaking of the sandstone here, I include the two members of the series, the St. Peter's and the Potsdam.

LOWER MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE.

Immediately below this sandstone, and separating it from the potsdam sandstone, is a bed of limestone, about 250, or 300 feet thick. It is known as the lower magnesian limestone, and is described in the report of 1862. I shall notice it here only in its relation to mineral veins.

This formation says Prof. Whitney in his report, is almost entirely made up, everywhere in the valley of the Mississippi of an almost chemically pure dolomite, or a mixture of carbonate of lime, and carbonate of magnesia in the proportion of one atom, or equiv-

alent or each. Unemically it is the same as the upper magnesian, or galena limestone, for dolomite is the same the world over.

Dolomite, or magnesian limestone seems to present very favorable conditions for the deposits of lead and zinc. The rich, and extensive mines of Upper Silesia, Spain, France, Belgium, and various other places in Europe are found in this kind of rock. The Missouri lead, and zinc mines are found in magnesian limestone occupying the same, or similar position in the strata as the lower magnesian of this State.

We may not know fully, consequently cannot explain why it is, that dolomite, or magnesian limestone, should present more favorable conditions than other rocks with which it is associated in the same strata. Nor can we explain fully why it is that any other kind of rock should present more favorable conditions than every other kind of rock; and yet we know it is so. Every miner is acquainted with the fact that a mineral vein is almost always affected more or less as it passes from one kind of rock into another. Sometimes a very rich vein, on entering a different class or kind of rock, is suddenly impoverished; while on the other hand a vein may be poor while traversing a certain kind of rock, but when entering a rock of another kind, is suddenly enriched. This is a very common occurrence in mining operations, and the miner soon learns to distinguish between a class of rock that is favorable for mineral veins, and one that is not. And it would save a vast amount of capital if this practical knowledge was more generally diffused among those who have charge of mining operations.

This fact, that certain kinds of rock, present more favorable conditions for the formation and filling of mineral veins, and ore deposits than others, has given rise to the idea, that certain rocks are of themselves metalliferous, or mineral bearing, while others are barren. An error has grown out of this idea that we would do well, not only to notice, but to guard against it with care. Many seem to think, that if a certain kind of rock is metalliferous in one place, like soil, it is apt to be productive every where; or if it is barren in a certain place, it is apt to be barren everywhere. We often hear men say I have no confidence in the lower magnesian limestone from the fact, that it is barren where it is exposed to view on the north of the lead district. I would like to put a nail in this error right here, by saying, that, while it is evident that certain kinds of rock present more favorable conditions for mineral veins than others, it is also evident that they are not the cause, but the conditions that favor the cause by which mineral veins are formed. It is safe perhaps to say that mineral veins are always found in connection with physical forces acting from below; forces, in their origin independent of the rock in which the veins are found. And if one class, or kind of rock traversed by these veins is richer in minerals, or ores, than another, it is because in this class, or kind of rock, these forces found more favorable conditions for ore deposits. It is only in the presence

of these forces that any kind of rock is metalliferous, and apart from them every kind is alike barren. Suppose we apply the rules to the upper magnesian, by which certain parties have condemned the lower magnesian, may we not with equal propriety condemn it with the same class of evidence?

If, previous to the discovery of our lead mines, some one had been sent out to make a geological survey of what is now known as the lead district, and had commenced his work in Rock and Jefferson counties, to the east of those heavy belts of mineral ranges extending through Grant, La Fayette and Iowa, into Green and Dane, where the same kind of rock—the upper magnesian—is the surface rock; or if he had extended his exploration, even into Green and Dane, if he had confined his examinations to the eastern side of those counties, he would not have found anything that would justify him in pronouncing it a metalliferous, or mineral bearing rock. And if from this standpoint, within two or three miles of what has since proved to be a very rich lead district, he had pronounced the upper magnesian limestone a barren rock, from evidences afforded on the eastern side of the lead district, he would be entitled to as much credit for sound judgment, as those who condemn the lower magnesian as a barren rock from evidences afforded on the north side of the lead district, for both are beyond the physical forces and conditions with which our mines and mineral veins are inseparably connected.

The unfavorable opinion of the lower magnesian, recorded in Prof. Hall's report of 1862, I have no doubt grew out of the teachings of this error, as we can see by reference to the report. The principal localities (says the writer, page 409) which have been quoted and relied on as affording evidence of the productiveness of the lower magnesian, are the Kickapoo and Oleking's diggings, near Franklin. These are the only places noticed by the writer, and only one of these he had visited personally. The Kickapoo diggings visited by Dr. Kimball, and from whose notes the writer obtained his information, is several miles to the north of the lead district proper; and whatever may be said in favor, or otherwise, of the lower magnesian there, can have no more bearing on the lower magnesian underlying the mines of the lead district, than the very rich mines of Missouri found in the same formation. The upper magnesian, at this distance from the known boundary lines of the lead district, has in no instance shown more favorable conditions than what are presented there at Kickapoo. But whatever may be the conditions presented by this formation at that distance from the mineral belts of the lead district, whether favorable or otherwise, they furnish no rule by which we can determine what it may be in connection with the physical conditions of the lead district, that has rendered the upper magnesian so productive.

The other place visited by the writer, where mining had been done in the lower magnesian, and in fact the only place he had vis-

ited personally, was Olcking's diggings, near Franklin. These diggings are situated on the extreme north side of the lead district, and a little to the north of the belt of mineral land in town six, the last belt of the lead district in that direction, but near enough, perhaps, to come somewhat at least under the influence of the physical forces of that belt.

"On visiting this locality in 1859," says the writer, page 412, "I found only one person at work there, from whom a very dismal account of the prospect of mining in the lower magnesian was obtained. He had sunk a shaft twenty-five feet deep, from which he had raised about ten pounds of ore; but I was unable to detect any sign of crevice or opening in the excavation; and as no other was accessible, my impressions were necessarily very unfavorable in regard to the prospects of mining in this formation, especially after listening to the vehement objurgations of this solitary miner against his own stupidity in continuing to prospect in so barren a rock."

This is the only place near the lead district visited, by the writer, where any information could be obtained in reference to the lower magnesian; and all the evidence by which this formation was condemned was obtained from this little hole about twenty-five feet deep, sunk in the rock, as the writer says, without any signs of crevice or opening. Who, with the first elements of the knowledge of mining, would expect to find ore in such a place? It would be in conflict with every known mode of deposit in the lead district, and with the laws governing mineral veins everywhere. I do not wonder at the man's upbraiding himself for his stupidity in spending his time looking for ore in rocks where there was no sign of a fissure or opening, I only wonder that such a man had sense enough to know that he was stupid. If the truth was known, I think we should find the following to be the facts: The man was working on the land without leave—as was too often the case in those days—and supposing the professor to be the landowner, or his agent, gave him this dismal account to prevent being questioned about how much rent he owed.

Dr. Percival, who visited this place some years before, when the diggings were open and working, gives a very different account of this deposit of ore in the lower magnesian. He says that three successive openings occur there, one 8 or 10 feet below the sand-tone, another just above the harder middle bed, and the third below the bottom of the ravine, in that bed, and at the depth of seventy feet in the lower magnesian. He further adds: "The openings appeared partly narrow and vertical, partly wide and flat, with appearances of decomposition and stain in the rock, deposits of clay and ochre, and arrangement of mineral, similar to those in the upper magnesian, (galena limestone) The mineral in these openings generally appeared in more or less detached masses (chunk mineral) often very large, weighing more than 100 lbs, a few, more than 500 lbs. After examining this locality, I could not doubt that the lower magnesian is a good mineral bearing rock."

These are the statements of a man who saw and studied the deposit, and the mode of deposit, and the relation of the deposit to the kind of rock in which it was found; a man fully competent to judge.

I would call attention here to another error, that enters into the belief of the inexperienced, and sometimes into the teachings of scientific men, namely, that mineral bearing rock or strata should always be productive at the surface; and unless it is, it should be condemned as barren. Such views occupy a very prominent place in the last report of the lead district.

If the physical forces and physical conditions necessary to produce mineral veins, and ore deposits, acted on the strata from above, it would be reasonable to expect large deposits of ore on the surface, or in depression on the surface, or in cracks, and crevices extending downward into the rock from the surface, especially if we must look to the sea for our metallic solutions, and to vegetable and animal remains, as the precipitating agents. But when we take into consideration the fact, or what is now acknowledged to be a fact, by every intelligent, practical man, and by every scientific man that has any practical knowledge of mining, that the forces of the mineral kingdom act upon it from below, then the fallacy of such views becomes apparent.

It is true we do sometimes find rich deposits of ore at, or near the surface. But the question is, were they formed there, or were they formed at great depths in the rock, and subsequently brought to the surface, by the surface being brought down to them by denudation. I question very much if we can find an important and productive mineral district on the face of the earth, but that above it hundreds, and in some cases thousands of feet of rock have been removed by denudation, since the deposit was formed. Let us apply these views to our own lead district.

According to the Statement of Prof. Whitney in our last report page 125, not less than 350 or 400 feet of vertical thickness of the strata of the lead district has been removed by denudation. Let us take our stand for a short time on the original surface of the lead district, say 350 feet above the present surface, near which a large portion of the ore in the lead district has been found. We are now separated from the upper magnesian limestone by at least 200 feet of what is called the Hudson river group, and the Niagara limestone.

Nothing more could be known then of the upper magnesian limestone from the original surface of the lead district than can be known now of the lower magnesian from the present surface. The upper magnesian was then, as the lower is now, hid beneath two or three hundred feet of a different class of rock. Suppose, however, that examinations were made at that time beyond the limits of the present lead district, where the upper magnesian would become the surface rock, that is, where it could be seen without any excava-

tions being made, and finding it barren, as we know it is to-day, where it can be seen, it was pronounced to be barren rock, and from what was seen of it there, it was pronounced to be barren rock everywhere else in the State. That is to say, because productive mineral veins, or ore deposits, were not found on the surface, exposed by natural agencies, where the rock might be seen exposed by the most casual observer, it must therefore of necessity be a barren rock; what would we think of the judgment of such parties to-day, when denudation has removed the overlying strata, and brought to our view in the upper magnesian ore deposits at which the world has been astonished? And yet these are the very views, and evidences by which the lower magnesian is condemned to-day, and for no better reasons than those assigned above. There is not a place in the lead district where the lower magnesian is seen, or can be seen (without deep mining) in connection with the physical conditions that have rendered the upper magnesian so productive. And to say it is a barren rock beneath the mines of the lead district, from what we can see of it out of the lead district, is the height of folly. Such views are unworthy either of practical or scientific men.

Now while I would guard against these errors held by certain parties in their views of mineral strata, I would nevertheless call especial attention to the fact, that certain kinds of rock in the same strata, or rocks that have undergone certain changes by metamorphic action, do present to the causes producing mineral veins, and ore deposits, more favorable conditions for the precipitation of metallic solutions than others, and that we do in our mining operations find our richest deposits in rocks of this character, while rocks of a different character, traversed by the same fissures are barren of ores.

Dolomites, or magnesian limestone, are classed with those rocks that present these conditions. And no matter, whether they are the upper or the lower, in the strata, whether they are found in the United States, or in Europe, if they are traversed by fissure, through which mineral solutions are passing especially lead, or zinc, they are almost certain to contain deposits of the ores of these metals.

These favorable conditions presented by the limestone, especially by the magnesian limestone, for the deposits of lead, and zinc ores, have been noticed by mining men everywhere, especially in Europe; and by the largest portion of them, it is supposed to consist in the readiness with which it yields to the solvents traversing the fissures, and the favorable reaction of these rocks on the metals present in the solution. As evidences of this our attention is called to the fact, that it is only lead and zinc that is found in any abundance in this rock, and that the lead is never rich in silver. Is it, —asked a noted writer, —because a very small percentage of other metals were present in the solution, or because these rocks reacted less on them than on the lead and zinc?

We notice in the magnesian limestones of the lead district, where they are exposed to atmospheric agencies, that there is a tendency to weather, or decompose irregularly, as though some portions of it, would yield more readily to solvents than others. We notice also, in our mines, that our crevice openings are confined pretty much to such places; and our largest and richest deposits of ore are found in what is called tumbling openings, that is where the rock has been decomposed on a large scale, and the detached portions of the rock remaining mixed up with the decomposed material. In such places it looks as though the carbonate of lime, and the carbonate of magnesia were dissolved, and the ores of lead and zinc deposited in their places. It is in all probability this feature of the limestone which gives to these openings their irregular, pockety nature.

In reference to this lower magnesian limestone that underlies the mines in the lead district, and that has not yet been reached by them, the question is often asked, is it a mineral bearing rock, or not? To this I would reply: A direct answer to this question cannot be given in the present stage of our mining operations, from the fact, as before stated, it has not been reached in any of our mines, and has been prospected in only in two or three places near the lead district.

For this reason then, the relation of our mineral veins to the lower magnesian, and other strata below where the mines are being worked, must be established, if established at all, by other evidences than what is presented by actual observation.

I have visited several places to the north of the lead district, where the lower magnesian becomes the surface rock, and where lead ore in small quantities has been found. At Orion, in Richland county, where a small range of fissures crosses the north, and south axis near the fourth principal meridian, very fine specimens of lead ore are found. At Rio also, in Columbia county, on the eastern extension of the Baraboo range of hills, very good specimens of lead ore are found in the lower portion of the lower magnesian limestone, which for quality, and form of crystallization are equal to anything we find in the lead district proper.

It is true these deposits in the lower magnesian, out of the lead district, do not compare with the very heavy deposits of ore in the upper magnesian in the lead district, and it would be unjust to draw a comparison between them, from the fact, that the same evidences of the action of physical forces from beneath are not found. Yet when compared with similar places in the upper magnesian out of the lead districts, under similar conditions, the lead bearing qualities of the lower magnesian are equally apparent. Specimens of the rock and ore taken from these places in the lower magnesian may be found among the specimens of the survey in the Academy of Science at Madison.

MINERAL VEINS.

No class of natural phenomena of equal importance has received less attention from scientific men than that of mineral veins. Not because it is more refractory, or yields with stubbornness to investigation, but because it is a class of phenomena inaccessible to that class of men except on special occasions and for special purposes.

A knowledge of mineral veins and the laws governing their formation, filling and development, cannot be obtained from hand specimens; nor can it be taught successfully on a blackboard, or from text books. Such information is obtained only by long continued practical observation. It is true that this question has been taken up by scientific men, and introduced into scientific schools, and theories have been formed and given to practical men as guides to direct them in their work, and to explain those natural phenomena with which they come in contact. But such theories, as a general thing, have been of but little use to the miner, the principles they inculcate seem to have but little adaptation to the phenomena they are designed to explain, hence the miner has thrown them aside, trusting rather to his own judgment.

No branch of industry is more intimately connected with, and certainly no branch of industry is more dependent on a knowledge of natural phenomena, than mining. And it is a mistaken idea that practical men do not study this phenomena, and from it form theories to guide them in their work. They are trained in this work almost from infancy, and their faculties, or powers of observation are developed to such a degree, that they recognize instinctively the features of good mineral-bearing strata; or of fissures that are likely to be productive. Hence their theories are not so much of form, as they are of instinct, formed by long continued observation of a very-day life. The practical miner may not be able to tell us why these are the features of good mineral-bearing strata, or why these fissures are likely to be productive; but in his judgment they are, and this judgment well matured, like instinct, is in most cases infallible.

Between the theories formed by scientific men, in scientific schools, (and as is often the case, from imperfect data, or a narrow range of observation,) and the theories formed from the experience of ages, and the closest observation of practical men, there has been, and still is, a conflict. And because of this conflict, and want of adaptation in so-called scientific principles to explain natural phenomena, there has arisen also a feeling of hostility among practical men generally to all scientific teaching on these questions.

Nothing, perhaps, would have a greater tendency to promote mining interests throughout the world, than for practical and scientific men to meet on common grounds, where their conflicting views can be reconciled, and where each can take their appropriate work in solving the problem. That there are scientific principles underlying

the theories of practical men there can be no doubt, and if these principles were explained to them, it would be an incalculable benefit. If science, then, would content herself with explaining these principles of natural phenomena, leaving the application of them to practical men, the practical and scientific departments of mining might be harmonized and worked together for one common end; that is the development of the mineral resources of the earth.

It was my misfortune to be sent to the mines to earn my living, when not quite ten years of age. I had to commence with the simplest forms of mining and work my way through a regular course of practical training for a miner's occupation and a miner's life. With but very little education, and no prospect of positions of honor or profit in this life, but what was found in connection with this branch of industry, I resolved to master the art of mining, and gain if possible some of the rewards and positions of honor that this branch of industry held out.

Inheriting the native instincts, and receiving as a legacy, the experience of a long line of ancestry, whose origin dwindles out, and is lost in the history of the Cornish mines, I entered upon this work laying hold of anything that would aid me. It was here I first came in contact with the conflict between scientific and practical theories. Prejudiced by early education, and associations, against the theories of scientific men, I shunned for some time all scientific books, and yielded slowly to the teachings of nature, not knowing then that science was nature properly interpreted. In the progress of this practical training, like every other miner, I was brought in contact with the richest phenomena of the natural world. The harmony and order that pervaded these phenomena, and their conformity to some general principles unknown to practical men, attracted my attention, and called forth my admiration. From this time I became an ardent admirer of nature, and a close observer of her phenomena. I commenced also to collect simple facts, and phenomena, and to arrange them so that they would explain other things not so simple. In this course I was led on from one class of phenomena to another, gaining all the time a rich experience, and adding very much to my stock of practical knowledge. Before I was aware of the fact, I was forming theories, not altogether from practical observation, and mining experience, but from deductions made from certain classes of facts, and from principles that I found underlying certain classes of natural phenomena.

In pursuing this course, I found, that in all natural phenomena, there is a chain of facts, that leads unerringly back, link by link, through the unfoldings of nature, to some general laws, that underlie them as their cause. And that it is the privilege of the practical miner, without a classical or scientific education to follow this unerring light, until he has become acquainted with these laws, and consequently is able to explain those phenomena for himself. From

this stand-point made of home-spun material, partly practical, and partly scientific, let us take a view of mineral veins, and ore deposits, in general, and those of our own lead district in particular.

If from the same stand point we could see all the mineral veins, and ore deposits opened in the crust of the earth, two things would especially attract our attention. In the first place we should notice that there is a general unity that characterizes the deposits of ore in every part of the world, as though they were the results of the same general laws. In the next place we should notice that there is a general diversity; two places can hardly be found that are not distinguished from each other by local differences. This may seem strange to one unacquainted with mineral strata, but it is true, and its explanation can be found only in the following considerations.

Fissures, and mineral veins, are not one and the same thing. Fissures are openings, or fractures in the rock, in which fractures or openings, mineral veins or ore deposits may or may not be found. Hence we find that fissures and mineral veins are two different things, formed at different periods, by different forces, or physical conditions, and should be considered as two separate and distinct classes of phenomena. In this light let us examine them separately.

Fissures, (in connection with which mineral veins or ore deposits are found,) are always found along lines of physical disturbance in the earth's crust, and are, beyond all doubt, the consequences of mechanical causes, or the results of mechanical forces acting from below. Every man who has made the subject of mineral veins his study, will admit this to be true. But the character of fissures is made to depend on various causes, hence their diversity of form, which gives the diversity of form to mineral veins and ore deposits.

In examining the causes, of which fissures are the consequences, we have to notice, not only the intensity of the elevating force acting beneath a given line of strata, but the resistance opposed to this force by the cohesive power of the rocks, or material thus acted upon.

If for instance the mass acted upon, should be a homogeneous mass of crystalline matter, whose cohesive power varied but little, and this mechanical force steadily increased till the tension became sufficient to overcome the cohesive power of the mass, a rupture would be the consequence, and fissures would be produced that would extend evenly through the entire mass.

If on the other hand, the strata is a heterogeneous mass, composed of beds of rock, of uneven thickness, and cohesive force, such as alternate beds of friable sandstone and compact limestone, as is very often the case, the results would be very different. If this mechanical or elevatory force, should be acting upon those beds of rock, through the medium of some fluid, such as heated water, or elastic vapor, it would meet with but little resistance in the sandstone, while the compact limestone would oppose it with considerable cohesive force, and would not yield until the tension became

sufficient to produce a fracture in the limestone which would be, of course, along the line of the greatest tension.

The effect, then, of such forces upon strata composed of such like beds of rock, would necessarily present itself to us in a variety of forms. It might pass through friable sandstone without leaving the sign of a fissure, while the same force opposed by the cohesion of the limestone, would become an elevating force, gently lifting the thin beds of rock, (in some places passing between them) while seeking to force a passage through. In this way the fissures along a line of physical disturbance, would vary in form, and character, in proportion to the nature and degree of resistance opposed to this mechanical force in its passage through the different beds.

Another result of mechanical force acting upon such strata through a fluid medium, especially if it should be rising from fissures in a lower and older formation, would be as follows: Coming in contact with a bed of friable sandstone resting upon it, this fluid medium, (whether water, or vapor,) would be scattered through a large portion of the rock, reaching the beds of limestone above in a different condition. In such cases, instead of a single fissure over the centre of force, we should find groups of fissures scattered over a wide surface. Such phenomena are common in mineral strata.

Mechanical forces, also, differ in their character and mode of operation, consequently fissures that are produced by them are different. Hence to obtain a correct knowledge of the different forms, and systems of fissures, it is important that we study these forces, and their results in their separate forms. An illustration, perhaps, will place this subject in clearer light, than any language that I can command.

Suppose the Blue Mounds, the Platte Mounds, Sinsinnewa Mounds, and other elevations of land in the lead district, were elevations of granite, or any other plutonic rocks, that were elevated subsequent to the formation of the strata of that district. The result would be extensive displacement of the prior-formed rocks; it could not be otherwise. Another result would be, the rocks into the midst of which this igneous, or melted mass had been protruded, if not crystalline before, would now, by heat rising from this cooling material become metamorphic rock, and to a great extent, if not fully homogeneous and crystalline. Our sandstone would be changed into quartzite, or quartz rock. Our magnesian limestones into serpentine, or some other form of metamorphic rock.

The fissures, faults and dislocations in the rock, produced by this plutonic action, (or form of mechanical force), would necessarily cut through the strata vertically, or nearly so, and to a great depth, thus permitting the rise of metalliferous vapor or fluids which may be generated in, and by this heated mass below. Here we see distinctly the relation between this form of mechanical force acting through melted matter as a medium, and the peculiar phenomena presented in the strata in which, and through which it has acted

The protruding igneous masses, the metamorphic action, the displacement of prior-formed strata, the faults, dislocations and fissures in the disturbed and altered rocks, are the known results of this form of force, and it cannot well be spent without producing such results.

But suppose again that this elevation of igneous matter had taken place beneath the waters of the ocean, where stratified rocks would commence to form over this igneous mass, and over these faults and dislocations in the earth's crust, that were extending down and communicating with the heated region below, and through which metalliferous vapors and fluids were rising, and would continue to rise, what would be the results? In the first place there would be a change or transformation of mechanical force; it would no longer be plutonic, that is, acting through the melted matter as a medium, but hydro-plutonic, that is, acting through water as a medium.

In the next place, a change in the form of the force, would be followed by a change in the form of its results. Hence between fissures produced in rocks by plutonic action, and those produced by hydro-plutonic action, there would be a line of distinction, and we often find them presented to us in nature, as two classes of fissures.

A moment's reflection on the conditions bringing about this change in the forms of force, and their results, will enable us better to understand the modifications, and diversity in the forms of the two classes of fissures.

These masses of melted matter, forced up through prior-formed rocks beneath the waters of the sea, and over which stratified rocks had commenced to form, will part with their heat slowly. Radiation, nevertheless will take place, and continue 'till these igneous masses are brought down to the temperature of the strata into which they have been protruded. One of the effects of radiation here, would be to change slowly the character of those prior-formed aqueous rocks. Metamorphic action would be induced, and the result of this form of force would be the transformation of these rocks, into rocks of a metamorphic character. Beautiful, (and I had almost said living) examples of such conditions, are found in the strata of the Cornish mines. Several large masses of igneous, or melted matter, (now in the form of granite) have been thrust up through what was once fine sediment, or sedimentary material of aqueous origin. These sedimentary, or stratified rocks, are now transformed (by the action of heat radiating from these igneous masses in their midst) into various forms of slate rock, or as the miners call it there, kellas. The degrees of transformation, even, can be traced from the points of contact, away for considerable distance into the slate rock.

In the gradual decline of the temperature of these igneous masses, there would come a time when they would fail to transmit a sufficient amount of heat to maintain this force of metamorphic

action in the surrounding rocks. The heat which at first must have been generally diffused through the adjacent rocks, from the entire igneous mass, will now be confined mostly to these lines of fracture, and dislocation, extending down to, and into these masses, and through them, opening communication with the heated interior.

At this point we may look for another transformation of force, for below the point of temperature at which metamorphic action ceases, water will find its way into these fractures and dislocations by its own force of gravity, and yielding more readily to the action of heat than rock or solid matter, it becomes the medium through which radiant heat and mechanical force act.

At first water may be transformed into elastic vapor, and wrought up to its highest tension. In this form its mechanical powers under pressure become such as will defy all calculation. In the wafting of a steamboat, in the velocity of a train of cars, or in the motion of huge machinery, we see only glimpses of its power. It will not be very strange if at some future period, it should be demonstrated that this is an important part in earthquake phenomena, and in lifting islands, and even continents from the ocean's bed.

From the highest point of tension up to which water in the form of vapor can be wrought by heat, down to mere thermal waters that bubble up through fissures in the rock, the mechanical and chemical powers of water under the influence of heat, are beyond anything we know of, or even can conceive of, in connection with the formations and transformations of matter and force as presented in the crust of the earth.

Stratified rocks, then, forming over these fractures and dislocations will be acted upon only by this form of mechanical force, and the fissures produced in these rocks, over these lines of mechanical disturbance, will assume forms conforming to the action and reaction of this force with the force of cohesion that will oppose it in the heterogeneous mass of rock above.

To generate this form of force, and to keep it in action through vast periods of time, it is not always necessary that we should have as a source of heat, a mass of cooling granite or trap. Stratified rocks formed over similar fractures in older formations, such as the azoic, would be subject to similar conditions, and present similar phenomena.

I have already stated that fissures produced by the action of these forces, are sufficiently distinct to be divided into two classes of fissures. I have also called one form of force plutonic, the other hydro-plutonic. These terms may not be such as a scientific man would use, but they will answer my purpose very well. I want to use them only as a line of distinction between these forces, and their results, or rather between these forms of forces and their results, for they are only modified forms of the same force; one being heat acting in, and through igneous matter, as a medium; the other, heat acting in and through water, as a medium.

Taking this as a basis of classification we shall have as a natural consequence, fissures that are produced by plutonic action, and fissures that are produced by hydro-plutonic action. And following it still farther, we shall have mineral veins and ore deposits, peculiar to the one class of fissures, and mineral veins, and ore deposits peculiar to the other class of fissures. This classification would result in (what is so clearly defined in the experience of every practical miner) two systems of mineral veins or mineral strata. In connection with these facts would come the question of the relative value, or productiveness of these two systems, a question in which all that are connected with mining are interested.

Now while it is evident to every practical man of wide experience that there is this diversity in the forms of mineral veins, resulting from a diversity in the forms of fissures in which they are found; which also result from a difference in the texture, cohesive and crystalline conditions of the strata acted upon by two or more forms of mechanical force, yet it is also evident that these forms of force, are only modifications of one and the same force, and *that* force, the ultimate source of all physical conditions connected with the mineral kingdom, namely, internal *heat*. Upon no other hypothesis can we successfully unravel the complicated processes of mineral formations.

I have dwelt longer upon this question of fissures than would be necessary under ordinary circumstances, but I wish to bring this question out here, for the following reason. There is a tendency on the part of a certain class of geological observers of mineral strata, (especially in this country), to regard only as mineral veins, such as are found in fissures of undoubted plutonic origin, regarding all other forms of mineral, or ore deposits, as mere surface deposits, produced by atmospheric agencies, or some other physical conditions acting on the surface, consequently limited in their vertical range to a very few feet. Such views are not only detrimental to all mining interests, and the development of our mineral resources, but in direct conflict with the phenomena of mineral strata generally.

Mineral veins, (I have stated before) and the fissures in which they are found, are two different things, formed at different times, under different physical conditions. Practically considered, mineral veins are simply the filling up of fissures, of all kinds, with material brought into them from some where, and by some process. This material differs widely from the rocks in which the fissures are found, hence we may safely call it foreign material. But whether this material has been brought into these fissures by physical conditions, acting from *above*, or by physical conditions acting from *below*, is the question that has divided the opinions of scientific men.

As long ago as 1546 theories were formed to explain the filling of fissures with mineral matter; and almost as long ago as that, scientific men were divided as to whether it was from above or below. In

the seventeenth century, Werner's theory of descension was introduced to explain the formation and filling of mineral veins from above. The vein-stuff (said Warner) arose from a wet precipitate which filled them from above; that is, from a wet and mostly chemical solution, which covered the region where the fissures existed, and at the same time filled the open fissures.

Such theories were introduced into scientific mining schools, and have tinged the belief of quite a number of professors, both in Europe and America, but they have never been adopted by practical men, they having no adaptation whatever to the phenomena of mineral veins. And it is a great satisfaction to know that such theories have lost what little influence they may have had in these schools. For even there they are now, not only obsolete, but ranked among the follies of the past.

The royal school of mines at Freiberg, Saxony, in which Werner was a professor, and where he used all the influences and appliances at his command to develop his theory, has thrown it aside as unsound and worthless. The present professor in the same royal school says: "Neither the theory of contemporaneous formation, nor that of descension has any upholder since Werner; unless Kuhn in his 'Handbuch der Geognosie' be considered as such," although he only endeavored, as a faithful pupil of Werner, to defend his teachings.

We may not be able to explain fully where this material filling the fissures came from, or by what process it was brought into them and formed into veins or lodes; but we have the following facts, that will certainly afford some light on this question:

A mineral vein is positively an aggregation of mineral matter in a fissure, no matter what its angle of inclination, or the character of the rock it traverses. This material is highly crystalline, and in many cases beautifully crystallized. And most of these forms of crystallization we know must be the result of chemical deposition from *water*. Not only the forms themselves, but everything around them forbids the supposition of crystallization from *fusion*, and even what we cannot prove to be chemical depositions from water, offers no reason why it may not be so.

I have carefully noticed the contents of mineral veins for many years, and in almost every class of rock and form of fissure, but have not yet seen a vein, the formation of which could be explained by plutonic or igneous action. Fissures may be, and no doubt are in many cases, the result of such conditions, but the filling of these fissures with mineral matter, as a vein, I think never is.

The nature of this material, and its arrangement in the fissure, shows beyond doubt that it is the work of chemical forces, and that too of chemical forces acting through water as a medium. Perhaps it would be putting the question in a simpler form, and be equally near the truth, if I should say that mineral veins are the results of the mechanical and chemical powers of water under the influence of heat.

I have already stated the fact that water, when heated up to a certain point, and under great pressure, generates a mechanical force of almost unlimited powers. With this fact we are familiar. Let me here notice another fact, with which we are also familiar. Water, when heated, becomes a strong solvent, and stimulates, to a high degree, chemical activity. Aided by other solvents which it holds in solution, there is hardly any solid body but will yield to its power. At a high temperature, under great pressure, it is capable of dissolving, and holding in solution, a vast amount of material, whether that material is brought under its influence, either in the shape of solid rock, or gaseous emanations. In this heated water, saturated with mineral matter, we find also another class of chemical forces, ready, at the lowering of the temperature, to aid, by their natural affinities and reactions, the work of molding this material into solid and symmetrical forms, such as we find in the filling of mineral fissures. And again, let me notice one other fact. The point of temperature in depth, at which water is converted into steam (and consequently into mechanical force), is the point, or about the point of temperature, at which gases and fluids meet. At this point gaseous emanations, and metallic sublimations, rising through fissures from the heated interior, must necessarily be condensed in water, and driven up by mechanical force through fissures in the rock above, to be deposited along their sides as aggregations of mineral matter, where the temperature and other conditions will admit of it.

I think there can be but little doubt, if any, that the mechanical and chemical powers of water, together with the forces which they generate under the influence of the varying degrees of heat, form the essential elements in the physical conditions necessary to the production of mineral veins and ore deposits. Nor is it the action of mechanical and chemical forces alone, but the beautiful system of forces produced by the action and reaction of these forces upon each other, that has given to us the harmony and order that pervades mineral strata and mineral veins everywhere.

The universal phenomena of mineral strata points to such conditions, and harmonizes with such an origin. Nor do I know of a single law of nature with which it conflicts.

Every practical miner knows very well that in the neighborhood of productive mineral veins, even the same kind of rock presents different appearances, as though in certain places it had undergone a change from its original condition, while in others it remained unaltered. This altered condition of the rock runs in given lines, or zones, conforming fully to some directive law. It appears also to have been exposed to peculiar physical conditions subsequent to its formation, as though there was an unequal distribution of heat or vapor, or solvents of some kind producing a marked difference in the structure, while the chemical composition of the mass remained the same.

This altered rock presents more favorable conditions for fissures than the unaltered. It looks almost as if it had undergone a special preparation for this purpose. The whole mass seems to be traversed in all directions with fissures, filling it with ramifications not unlike veins in an animal, and like them circumscribed by natural law. They are of all sizes, from a large dike down to a small thread like seam, too small to be seen by the naked eye, but in a fine grained rock, with a magnifying power may be seen traversing the rock with all the regularity of larger ones. And what is very strange, we have in this miniature form of fissures and veins, all the system, and regularity, together with the same relations, actions and reaction upon each other that we find in the larger fissures, and veins that constitute our mineral strata. I obtained, some time ago, a beautiful specimen of this miniature form of mineral veins, in a small slab of limestone, that represents very forcibly this feature of mineral strata. This slab of limestone is deposited with the mineral specimens of the lead district, and can be seen at the State Agricultural Rooms, Madison.

In this altered, or prepared rock, the larger fissures in which productive mineral veins are found, occupy a central position, into which these minor fissures, or seams seem to fall, or from which they seem to diverge. That there is a relation between these minor fissures, and mineral veins proper, all intelligent miners agree, but what that relation is, is not so clear.

It is the opinion of a certain class, that these small fissures, or seams contribute in some way to the productiveness of the vein, hence they are called feeders. When a miner sees those little feeders, or as they are sometimes called, droppers, beginning to traverse the strata though which he is drifting, especially if they contain ore, he feels that he is almost certain of a productive vein.

It was usual for us in our English mines to speak of a lode, (or vein) and its branches, as though these little fissures were thrown off from the lode like branches from the trunk of a tree. This view would lead us to suppose that the vein, (or lode) was the source of the branches, instead of the branches being the feeders of the vein. This idea, perhaps, has grown out of the fact, that, these little branches, or seams, are small, but well defined near the vein, and often filled with material similar to the vein itself, but as they recede from the vein they grow less distinct, and become lost in the joints, and cleavage of the rocks.

These are some of the features of mineral strata as they are seen practically. They are not local but general phenomena; not confined to one class of rock, nor to one class of fissures, nor to one class of mineral veins, but they are the results of general laws that underlie them all. They are also the practical miners text-book, in which he studies, and from which he teaches his children the principles of practical mining. And it is from a knowledge of those principles that his judgment is formed, a judgment sometimes so

matured as to become almost unerring in the selection of mineral ground. But of the laws underlying these phenomena as their cause, he is ignorant. Not ignorant of their existence, for he is surrounded with their phenomena, and guided in his works by their phenomenal teachings, but ignorant of their nature, and their mode of operation.

Now if science can come forward with the laws governing mechanical and chemical disturbance in the earth's crust; the laws governing the direction of those lines within which these forces work; the laws governing the relation and correlation of forces combined to form this beautiful system of forces, the harmony and order of which is given in this beautiful system of fissures so apparent in mineral strata, then this practical knowledge of mining may be placed upon a scientific basis, and the cause, or causes of mineral formations be as logically and as safely deduced from this phenomenal data, as the existence of Neptune was deduced from the disturbances of Uranus.

And if with this, we could banish from our mining creeds the elements of chance and caprice, and admit in their place the teachings of natural law, I can see no reason why the time may not come, when from this combined knowledge of practical and scientific men, we may not be able to point with as much accuracy to those productive places in the earth's crust, as the astronomer now points to the return of a comet in the heavens, or an approaching eclipse of the sun, for both are the results of natural laws, and these laws are within the reach of man. Nor will this time be long delayed, if only scientific men would become more practical, and practical men more scientific. But let us turn now to the mineral veins and ore deposits of our own lead district.

In entering upon the consideration of the mineral veins and ore deposits of the lead district, we do well to bear in mind the phenomena of the district as a whole, and even its connection with phenomena outside of it, for the general laws underlying mineral formations as their cause, and especially mineral districts of large extent, can never be explained by local observations of limited extent.

On the character of the rocks in this district I need say but little; this, with their geological relations, is fully described in the report of 1862. I will just state, however, for the benefit of those who have not seen that report, that the strata of the lead district, so far as it is exposed by mining, are: 1st. A bed of limestone, known locally as the galena limestone, but chemically is a dolomite, or magnesian limestone. It is about 250 or 300 feet thick, and overlies a bed of compact fossiliferous limestone, known locally as the blue limestone, but in its geological order as the trenton limestone. These strata are of the lower silurian age, but are comparatively undisturbed by either plutonic or metamorphic action. That is, there are no elevations of granite, or trap, or any other igneous rocks protruding through these strata.

The fissures traversing these strata are not like those in which we find, what is called true fissure veins, such as are found in crystalline rocks of plutonic or metamorphic origin, but fissures peculiar to this class of strata, as is now demonstrated in similar lead and zinc districts found in different parts of the world, and belong to that class of fissures I have denominated hydro-plutonic.

These fissures traversing the galena limestone are usually vertical, or nearly so. The ore is sometimes found filling the fissure where it is small, with little or no other matrix than the limestone walls, against which it is formed. In this condition it forms a sheet of ore (as the miners call it) from 1 to 20 inches thick enclosed firmly in the rock. Where the fissure is wider, and its sides show evidence of decomposition, the ore is usually found in a clayey matrix lined with ochre.

The larger deposits, however, are found where the rocks between two or more fissures have been decomposed, and are called by the miners "crevice openings." This decomposition usually takes place beneath a harder portion of the rock, as though greater resistance had been offered here to mechanical forces acting from below, and a gentle lifting of the strata had taken place along the line of the fissures. As an evidence of this, we always find beneath this cap rock (as it is called) a seam extending from the sides of the opening horizontally, directly beneath the cap-rock, and it is where this horizontal seam intersects the vertical fissures that the decomposition takes place, and the ore is deposited. As a consequence of this, we find these openings, not only along the same range of fissures, but along the same horizontal plane. There is a fact here worthy of a moment's reflection, and its teachings should be heeded. These deposits of ore are always found *beneath* this cap-rock, and never *above* it. Query: *Was it introduced from above, or below?* In openings like this, where the rock has been decomposed between two or more fissures running parallel to each other, we find not only clay and sandy material, the results of decomposition, but often large pieces of partially decomposed rock, with every appearance of having been attacked by strong solvents. These openings vary in size, and are found from five to forty feet wide, and from ten to fifty deep, continuing from one hundred to several hundred feet in length, and yield often from one to five million pounds of ore.

The material in these openings is not a disorderly, incoherent mass, but is arranged mechanically and chemically under some general law peculiar to this form of deposit. The finer, softer material such as clay and ochre, is arranged along certain lines, while the carbonate of lime dissolved out of these decomposed rocks, is re-deposited in the form of calcareous spar to form with the finer part of this clay and ochre a matrix in which these ores are deposited. In such openings, it looks as though the medium in which and through which, these solvents, or dissolving agencies acted, furnished also the solutions from which these ores were formed; as

though nature first prepared the place, and then deposited her treasure.

In the early history of our mines it was thought that where these openings closed in depth, was the extent in vertical range of our ore deposits, but subsequent mining has shown that they succeed each other in the downward course of the fissures, and now not only the second, but the third, and in some places the fourth opening in depth has been discovered, and the fissures continue their downward course as before.

Inasmuch as this irregular form of fissure, and consequently irregular form of ore deposit has been the cause of a wholesale and sweeping condemnation of this lead district, that has discouraged all enterprise in mining,—one of our most important branches of industry—it may be well for us to notice here, the relation that this form of fissure, and form of ore deposit bears to similar ore districts of known reputation that have passed through alternate periods of poverty and richness for ages, and yet supplied the commercial demands of the world. Von Cotta, in his able work on ore deposits, has arranged those districts for us, with the following description :

“Irregularly formed, more rarely vein-like, in part very massive aggregations of galena, blende, calamine, and smithsonit, occur in limestones and dolomites of very dissimilar age, in upper Silesia, in Westphalia and Belgium, at Weslock in Baden, in the Corinthian Alps, near Anduze in France, in the Spanish province of Santander, as well as in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri; they are all of a similar, but by no means contemporaneous, origin. Great districts must have been penetrated by metalliferous solutions; from which the precipitation of the above ores took place, for the greater part only in dolomite or limestone, frequently at their expense.”

“To be more clear, the solution traversed the considerably fissured rock, and this reacted in such a way on it that carbonate of lime and magnesia were dissolved, the ores being deposited in their place. * * *

“It is altogether inadmissible to suppose that the deposition of the ores occurred, in these cases, contemporaneously with those of the limestone or dolomite; the whole manner in which the ore is distributed is opposed to this.”

In the table of localities of this class of ore districts, furnished by the writer, we find some of the most productive lead and zinc mines of Europe, such as the Derbyshire, and Cumberland in England, those of Aix la-Chapelle, Upper Silesia, with those of France and Spain.

In these forms of deposit, no feature is so prominent, as that which points to a medium through which powerful solvents worked out places for their ores by widening the fissures in certain places, and leaving them almost closed in others. Heated water, with its

chemical forces, urged through these strata by mechanical force, is the only medium we can conceive of adequate to this work. And no doubt one reason why these forms of fissures and ore deposits are found oftener in dolomite, or magnesian limestones than in other rocks, is its peculiar adaption to this process of mineral formation. That Von Cotta entertained similar views, is evident from his remarks on the different forms of ore deposits, which are as follows :

“ Thus the formation of lodes shows itself to be not only possibly, but also probably, very manifold; and appears to have always stood in some connection with neighboring, and often shortly before occurring eruptions of igneous rocks. The local re-action of the igneous fluid interior of the earth created fissures, forced igneous-fluid masses into many of the same, caused gaseous emanations and sublimations in others; and in addition, during long periods of time, impelled the circulation of heated water, which acted, dissolving at one point, and again depositing the dissolved substances at another, dissolving new ores in their stead. The whole process is thus not confined to any particular geological period, or any particular locality; but recurs at all times, either in the same or new regions, at the point where a re-action of the interior of the earth has taken place.”

With these views obtained from important ore districts, similar in their origin to our own, it becomes us to scrutinize closely the phenomena of our fissures in their downward course, and receive very cautiously, and with a certain amount of distrust, any statement or statements made in reference to their closing in depth, since in these older districts actual tests have been made, from which we may draw important information.

In the lower portion of the Galena limestone the fissures become more irregular in their course, resembling in many places a flight of stairs. Ore deposits found in connection with this form of fissures, are called by the miners flats and pitches.

Where these fissures enter the blue limestone, the ore deposits are found mostly between the beds of the strata, but always in connection with the fissures, and are called by the miners *flat* openings. Here the ore deposits assume a different, although somewhat similar form, and come much nearer to that of a true fissure vein in the arrangement of their material. The ore is formed beneath a cap rock, a very hard, compact rock, forming a surface over the ore very similar to the hanging wall of a vein. Beneath this cap rock we find an aggregation of mineral matter, such as Galena, blende, calamine, iron pyrites, calc, and sometimes heavy spar chemically deposited, arranged as in a true fissure vein. If these strata were tilted up to an acute angle, but few would be able to distinguish between this form of deposit and the forms of deposit in true fissure veins.

These flat openings are important forms of ore deposits, they extend sometimes to two or three hundred feet in width, and from one

half to one mile in length, along the course of the fissures; indeed, they seldom become fully exhausted of all their minerals; the lead may be replaced by zinc, or iron pyrites, or spar, so as not to pay expenses, but as a vein it continues, though poor.

A good example of this form of deposit is found at the Linden mines, in Iowa county. Here this ore deposit commenced in the lower portion of the Galena limestone, following the fissures down through "flats and pitches" (the peculiar form these fissures take in this portion of the strata) into the blue limestone, where it spreads out into broad horizontal sheets of ore for several hundred feet wide, and has been worked continuously for nearly a mile in length. The ore in this mine is not confined to "flat openings," the usual form in the blue limestone, but is often found filling the fissures as they extend from one bed of rock to another. In this way this deposit of ore, that commenced in the galena limestone, has worked its way down into and almost through the blue limestone; in fact, entirely through, if we regard the few feet resting on the sandstone to be magnesian limestone. In one or two places it has been followed down to the sandstone.

This mine has yielded not less than twelve million pounds of lead ore, and several million pounds of zinc ore; and if owned by an enterprising company and drained by an adit to its present depth, would no doubt yield many millions more, and give employment to a large number of men for many years to come.

It is not my intention to give a report of this, or any other mine, I refer to it only as an example of this class of fissures, and form of ore deposits, and to show that the same fissures vary in form, in passing through the different beds of rock in the same strata, consequently the forms of ore deposits vary also in the vertical range of the same fissures. One other feature of this class of fissures here, and everywhere else, is, the ore deposits conform to the stratification, and instead of forming a continuous vein along the wall of the fissures, form a series of deposits along their vertical range. Hence we have in the galena limestone, the first, second, and third openings, and where the strata, (or this portion of it) is thick, we sometimes find the fourth. In the blue limestone beneath, we have the brown rock opening, the upper pipeclay opening, the glass rock, or dry-bone opening, the lower pipeclay opening, all following each other in succession along the vertical range of the fissures.

As each of these successive openings have been reached, and the fissures below them have again contracted, and become poor, there has been a reason of doubt, as to whether there is a possibility of ore being found below that level. For many years after the mines in the galena limestone were opened, not a man could be induced to spend a day in prospecting in the blue limestone, it was looked upon by both practical and scientific men as a barren rock. But now, and for many years past, our best mines have been found in this formation. It has been by a series of accidents almost, that we

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

For the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
MADISON, Oct. 10, 1871.

To His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR:—As required by law, I have the honor to submit a statement of the several funds, revenues and expenditures of the State for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September, 1871, together with such abstracts, tables and matters of general interest, as pertain to the office of the Secretary of State.

The balance in the treasury belonging to the several funds on the 30th day of September, 1870, was \$133,627.11.

The balance in the treasury belonging to the several funds, on the 30th day of September, 1871, was \$329,845.82.

The receipts into and disbursements from the treasury, including balances from the General Fund, Trust Funds and other Funds specified, during the past year, were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance on hand September 30, 1870.....		\$133,627 11
General Fund.....	\$1,029,576 81	
School Fund.....	110,205 31	
School Fund Income.....	173,026 51	
University Fund.....	4,015 38	
University Fund Income.....	29,591 20	
Drainage Fund.....	122,799 59	
Normal School Fund.....	100,266 83	
Normal School Fund Income.....	51,150 45	
Swamp Land Fund.....	7 59	
Swamp Land Fund Income.....	22 87	
Agricultural College Fund.....	9,175 50	
Agricultural College Fund Income.....	12,238 42	
Deposit Fund.....	554 28	
Commissioners' Contingent Fund.....	413 60	
Delinquent Tax Fund.....	31,750 48	
Military Road Fund.....	1,050 83	
St. Croix & Lake Superior R. R. L'd Tr's F'd.....	2,998 33	
Sturgeon Bay Canal Land Trespass Fund..	26,670 50	
		\$1,705,514 48
		\$1,839,141 59
DISBURSEMENTS.		
General Fund.....	\$965,377 42	
School Fund.....	111,161 86	
School Fund Income.....	162,964 24	
University Fund.....	5,152 75	
University Fund Income.....	29,591 20	
Drainage Fund.....	59,057 41	
Normal School Fund.....	71,076 10	
Normal School Fund Income.....	33,964 45	
Swamp Land Fund.....	37 50	
Agricultural College Fund.....	7,876 69	
Agricultural College Fund Income.....	12,238 42	
Deposit Fund.....	398 42	
Commissioners' Contingent Fund.....	28 00	
Delinquent Tax Fund.....	23,185 66	
Whitewater Normal School Building Fund.....	346 55	
Military Road Fund.....	989 76	
St. Croix & Lake Superior R. R. L'd Tr's F'd.....	5,210 57	
Fox & Wis. Riv. Improvement Co. Dep't F'd.....	13,971 15	
Sturgeon Bay Canal Land Trespass Fund..	6,667 62	
		\$1,509,295 77
Balance in treasury September 30, 1871.....		329,845 82
		\$1,839,141 59

Detailed statements, properly classified as audited by this department, will be found in the appendix to this report, to which the attention of the proper authorities is respectfully solicited.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements during the last fiscal year of the

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
From Counties, state tax and tax on suits . . .	\$702,064 28	
Railroad Companies, taxes	241,130 58	
Insurance companies, taxes and license fees	53,250 93	
Plankroads, taxes	317 72	
Telegraph companies	1,094 70	
Banks, dues on State bonds	2,123 96	
Miscellaneous sources	29,594 64	
Total receipts.		\$1,029,576 81
DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>1st.—Salaries and Permanent Appropriations.</i>		
Governor's office	\$6,600 00	
Lieutenant Governor	1,000 00	
Secretary's office	3,200 00	
Treasurer's office	3,400 00	
Attorney General's office	2,600 00	
State Superintendent's office	5,550 00	
Office of Superintendent of Public Property . .	3,100 00	
State Library	2,629 20	
State Historical Society	6,395 97	
Supreme Court	14,016 34	
Circuit Courts	29,833 33	
Wisconsin Reports	4,950 00	
		\$83,274 84
<i>2d.—Legislative Expenses.</i>		
Senate—Salaries	\$11,620 00	
Mileage	780 00	
Employes	9,713 25	
Contesting seat	175 00	
		\$22,288 25
Assembly—Salaries	\$35,350 00	
Mileage	2,526 20	
Employes	15,568 40	
Contesting seat	79 90	
		\$53,524 50
Legislative Manual	6,207 40	
Visiting committee on benevolent institutions	900 00	
Railroad committee of 1870	528 40	
Chaplains	175 00	
Stationery	995 00	
Postage	3,941 60	
Printing	8,787 36	
Newspapers	2,724 85	
Gas	1,593 76	
		\$101,666 12

General Fund—Disbursements—continued.

<i>3d—State Prison and Charitable Institutions.</i>		
State Prison.....	\$99,990 67	.....
Hospital for the Insane, (Madison).....	85,450 00	.....
Northern Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane....	65,119 78	.....
Institute for the Blind.....	21,798 00	.....
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb	26,932 00	.....
Industrial School for Boys.....	47,228 00	.....
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	40,072 70	.....
		\$386,591 15
<i>4th—Interest on State Indebtedness.</i>		
Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness		\$156,889 58
<i>5th—Miscellaneous.</i>		
Clerk hire, Secretary's office.....	\$13,583 70	.....
Treasurer's office.....	7,670 00	.....
Land office	15,275 26	.....
	\$36,528 96	.....
Labor about capital.....	2,750 16	.....
Engineers, heating apparatus.....	1,734 75	.....
State carpenters.....	1,871 25	.....
Janitor and messenger services.....	6,461 00	.....
Night watchmen	1,460 00	.....
Contingent expenses	16,983 54	.....
Publishing laws of general interest	10,559 40	.....
Publishing private and local laws.....	3,919 50	.....
Publishing and advertising	1,759 27	.....
County Agricultural Societies.....	3,700 00	.....
Militia	2,150 48	.....
Printing	28,439 10	.....
Postage	4,517 15	.....
State Board of Immigration.....	588 05	.....
Protecting State lands.....	3,888 14	.....
Immigration commission.....	2,740 25	.....
Appraising State lands.....	5 00	.....
Regular army soldiers' aid	5,474 25	.....
Governor's contingent fund.....	1,380 68	.....
Normal Institutes.....	747 65	.....
Superior harbor protection.....	1,100 65	.....
State Board of Charities.....	554 20	.....
... do..... do. stationery.....	464 97	.....
Gas.....	5,143 03	.....
Fuel.....	4,536 00	.....
Geological survey	1,680 00	.....
Examiners of state teachers	204 20	.....
State Board of Assessment	80 00	.....
State Prison, Catholic chaplaincy.....	100 00	.....
Bounty on wild animals.....	6,048 00	.....
Special appropriations.....	76,248 55	.....
Miscellaneous.....	3,137 55	.....
		\$236,955 73

General Fund—continued.

BALANCES.			
Total receipts.....	\$1,029,576 81		
Total disbursements.....			\$965,377 42
Overpayment, September 30, 1870.....			19,063 71
Balance, September 30, 1871.....			45,135 68
	<u>\$1,029,576 81</u>		<u>\$1,029,576 81</u>
RECAPITULATION.			
Total disbursements for the last fiscal year from the General Fund, as appears above, were.....			\$965,377 42
Of this amount there was paid for the several objects specified, as follows:			
State institutions.....	\$386,591 15		
Interest on State debt.....	156,889 58		
Safe for State Treasurer's office.....	5,509 20		
Building gallery in library room.....	2,035 87		
County Agricultural Societies.....	3,700 00		
State Historical Society.....	\$6,395 97		
State Historical Society, printing.....	1,240 97		
State Historical Society, binding.....			
British Patent Office Reports ..	90 00		
State Historical Society, postage.....	241 45		
	<u>7,968 39</u>		
Printing reports for State institutions.....	4,029 96		
Board of Immigration.....	3,328 05		
Protecting State lands.....	3,888 14		
Appraising State lands.....	5 00		
Regular army soldiers' aid.....	5,474 25		
Normal Institutes.....	747 65		
Superior Harbor protection.....	1,100 65		
State Board of Charities, expenses.....	\$554 20		
State Board of Charities, printing.....	55 58		
	<u>609 78</u>		
Geological survey.....	1,680 00		
Examiners of State teachers.....	204 20		
State Prison, Catholic chaplaincy.....	100 00		
Bounty on wild animals.....	6,048 00		
Special appropriations by Legislature*.....	76,248 55		
Miscellaneous.....	3,137 55		
Total extraordinary expenses.....			<u>\$669,295 97</u>
Ordinary current expenses.....			<u>\$296,081 45</u>

* Of this \$40,000.00 was for new University buildings.

STATEMENT, *Exhibiting the Principal Appropriations made for 1871, and Balances thereof remaining unexpended.*

	Balance due on Approp'ns of 1870.	Appropriations 1871.	Amount Paid.	Unexpended.
State Prison		\$99,990 67	\$99,990 67	.....
Hospital for the Insane, (Madison)	\$13,250 00	92,200 00	85,450 00	\$20,000 00
Northern Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane.....	121,938 54	126,000 00	65,119 78	182,818 76
Institute for the Blind	4,500 00	25,373 50	21,798 00	8,075 50
Institute for Deaf and Dumb		38,364 00	26,932 00	11,432 00
Industrial School for Boys.....	5,000 00	58,228 00	47,228 00	16,000 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	127 30	40,200 00	40,072 70	.....

PUBLIC DEBT of the State of Wisconsin, September 30, 1871.

Date of authorizing act.	For what purpose the debt was created.	AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS.			INTEREST.			PRINCIPAL.
		Authorized.	Issued.	Outstanding.	Rate.	When payable.	Where payable.	When payable.
Apr. 16, 1861	War Loan.....	\$200,000	\$200,000	.....	6 per cent.	Jan'y and July	New York City	Jan. 1, 1867
May 27, 1861	....do.....	100,000	100,000	\$200	....do....	....do....	....do....	July 1, 1877
May 27, 1861	....do.....	100,000	100,000	6,000	....do....	....do....	....do....	July 1, 1878
May 27, 1861	....do.....	100,000	100,000	1,000	....do....	....do....	....do....	July 1, 1879
May 27, 1861	....do.....	100,000	100,000	13,000	....do....	....do....	....do....	July 1, 1880
May 27, 1861	....do.....	100,000	100,000	2,000	....do....	....do....	....do....	July 1, 1881
May 27, 1861	....do.....	100,000	100,000	30,000	....do....	....do....	....do....	July 1, 1882
May 27, 1861	....do.....	100,000	100,000	.....	....do....	....do....	....do....	July 1, 1883
May 27, 1861	....do.....	100,000	100,000	3,000	....do....	....do....	....do....	July 1, 1884
May 27, 1861	....do.....	100,000	100,000	3,000	....do....	....do....	....do....	July 1, 1885
May 27, 1861	....do.....	100,000	100,000	7,000	....do....	....do....	....do....	July 1, 1886
Apr. 7, 1862	General Fund....	50,000	50,000	.....	....do....	....do....	....do....	Apr. 1, 1867
Apr. 7, 1862	War Loan.....	100,000	100,000	.....	....do....	....do....	....do....	July 1, 1887
Apr. 7, 1862	....do.....	100,000	100,000	3,000	....do....	....do....	....do....	July 1, 1888
Mar. 28, 1863	General Fund....	50,000	50,000do....do....do....	Apr. 1, 1868
	Total	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$68,200				

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THE IRREDUCIBLE STATE DEBT.

The amount loaned to the State for war purposes from the several trust funds, for which certificates of indebtedness have been issued, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 25 of general laws of 1866, drawing seven per cent. annual interest, is as follows:

From School Fund.....	\$1,559,700
Normal School Fund.....	479,500
University Fund.....	111,000
Agricultural College Fund.....	33,600
Total	<u>\$2,183,800</u>

The aggregate amount of the State debt, on the 30th day of September, 1871, was as follows:

State Bonds Outstanding.....	\$68,200
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	2,183,800
Currency Certificates.....	57
Total	<u>\$2,252,057</u>

The balance of the bonded indebtedness of the State would have been liquidated during the past year, if the bonds could have been purchased; but as they are not yet due, parties holding them are not disposed to sell.

SCHOOL FUND.

The School Fund is composed of:

1. Proceeds of lands granted by the United States for support of schools.
2. All moneys accruing from forfeiture or escheat and trespass penalties on school land.
3. All fines collected in the several counties for breach of the penal laws.
4. All moneys paid as an exemption from military duty; and
5. Five per cent. on sale of government lands.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land.....	\$32,805 05	.....
Dues on certificates	29,876 75	.....
Loans, payments on mortgages.....	8,032,06	.....
Penalties and forfeitures.....	1,029 08	.....
Taxes.....	267 72	.....
Fines.....	1,072 90	.....
United States 5 per cent. on sales of public lands in Wisconsin for 1868, 1869, 1870 ..	37,121 75	.....
	\$110,205 31	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans.....		\$60,778 00
United States Bonds		50,000 00
Transfer to University Fund.....		59 40
Refunded for overpayments.....		324 46
	\$110,205 31	\$111,161 86
Balance September 30, 1870.....	18,797 42	.....
Balance September 30, 1871.....		17,840 87
	\$129,002 73	\$129,002 73

The amount of the productive School Fund on the 30th day of September, 1870 and 1871, respectively, was as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$526,542 49	\$525,957 32
Amount due on mortgages.....	204,385 02	253,830 96
Certificates of indebtedness.....	1,559,700 00	1,559,700 00
United States Bonds		50,000 00
Total productive fund	\$2,290,627 51	\$2,389 488 28

Showing an increase in the productive fund of \$98,860.77 during the past year.

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on real estate securities.....	\$56,503 15	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	109,179 00	.....
Interest as per chapter 79, general laws 1866.....	7,088 36	.....
Sale of Webster's dictionaries.....	256 00	.....
Total receipts.....	\$173,026 51	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Apportionment by State Superintendent.....		\$160,063 62
Webster's dictionaries.....		2,400 00
Refunded for overpayments.....		495 28
Transferred to University Fund Income.....		5 34
	\$173,026 51	\$162,964 24
Balance September 30, 1870.....	7,511 18	.....
Balance September 30, 1871.....		17,573 45
	\$180,537 69	\$180,537 69

UNIVERSITY FUND.

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

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land.....	\$818 22	.....
Dues on certificates.....	2,651 76	.....
Penalties.....	70 80	.....
Taxes.....	5 20	.....
Loans.....	410 00	.....
Transferred from School Fund.....	59 40	.....
Total receipts.....	\$4,015 38	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans.....		\$4,650 00
Refunded for overpayments.....		502 75
	\$4,015 38	\$5,152 75
Balance September 30, 1870.....	1,935 97	.....
Balance September 30, 1871.....		798 60
	\$5,951 35	\$5,951 35

The amount of productive University Fund, on the 30th day of September, 1870 and 1871, was as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$67,074 14	\$66,107 38
Amount due on mortgages.....	6,792 00	11,032 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	111,000 00	111,000 00
Dane County bonds	19,000 00	19,000 00
Total productive fund.....	\$203,866 14	\$207,139 38

Showing an increase in the productive fund, during the last year, of \$3,273.24.

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on real estate securities	\$5,362 88	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	7,770 00	.....
Interest on Dane County bonds.....	1,330 00	.....
Tuition fees of students.....	6,589 00	.....
Appropriation from Gen'ral Fund, ch. 82, G.L. 1867	7,303 76	.....
Diplomas	81 00	.....
Sale of products of farm.....	306 01	.....
Contingent expenses—amount refunded.	50 00	.....
Sale of lots	208 00	.....
Pasturage.....	145 05	.....
Fuel for students	109 31	.....
Materials sold students from laboratory.....	330 85	.....
Transfer from School Fund Income.....	5 34	.....
	\$29,591 20	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Treasurer of State University.....		\$29,162 58
Refunded for overpayments		428 62
	\$29,591 20	\$29,591 20

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

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

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land	\$7,222 15	.....
Dues on certificates	958 00	.....
Penalties	892 43	.....
Loans	100 00	.....
Transfer from Agricultural College Fund Income	2 92	.....
	\$9,175 50	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans		\$3,625 00
United States bonds purchased		4,175 00
Refunded for overpayments		76 69
	\$9,175 50	\$7,876 69
Balance September 30, 1870	8,923 07	.....
Balance September 30, 1871		10,221 88
	\$18,098 57	\$18,098 57

The amount of productive fund September 30th, 1870 and 1871, respectively was as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Dues on certificates of sales	\$113,646 20	\$129,570 20
Dues on mortgages	6,100 00	9,625 00
Certificates of indebtedness	33,600 00	33,600 00
Dane County bonds	6,000 00	6,000 00
United States bonds		4,175 00
Total productive fund	\$159,346 20	\$182,970 20

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the past year of \$23,624.00.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on real estate securities.....	\$9,402 84	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	2,415 58	.....
Interest on Dane County bonds.....	420 00	.....
	\$12,238 42	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Treasurer of State University.....		\$12,212 29
Transferred to Agricultural College Fund.....		2 92
Refunded for overpayments.....		23 21
	\$12,238 42	\$12,238 42

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

This fund is composed of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the support of Normal Schools, by chapter 537, laws of 1865.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land.....	\$91,298 44	.....
Dues.....	5,081 25	.....
Loans.....	3,681 00	.....
Penalties.....	206 14	.....
	\$100,266 83	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans.....		\$20,932 00
United States bonds.....		50,000 00
Transferred to Swamp Land Fund.....		7 59
Refunded for overpayments.....		136 51
	\$100,266 83	\$71,076 10
Balance September 30, 1870.....	8,402 70	.....
Balance September 30, 1871.....		37,593 43
	\$108,669 53	\$108,669 53

The amount of productive fund on the 30th day of September, 1870 and 1871, respectively, was as follows:

	<i>1870.</i>	<i>1871.</i>
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$66,300 99	\$62,112 74
Amount due on mortgages.....	126,001 50	142,498 50
Certificates of indebtedness.....	479,500 00	479,500 00
United States bonds		50,000 00
Total productive fund.....	\$671,802 49	\$734,111 24

Showing an increase in the productive fund of \$62,308.75 during the past year.

The total productive accumulations of all the trust funds of the State, on the 30th day of September, 1871, were \$3,513,709.10, showing an increase during the last fiscal year of \$188,066.76.

The amount belonging to each fund, on the same day, was as follows:

School Fund.....	\$2,389,488 28
University Fund.....	207,139 38
Agricultural College Fund.....	182,970 20
Normal School Fund.....	734,111 24
	\$3,513,709 10

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on real estate securities	\$14,610 45	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	33,565 00	.....
Tuition fees—Platteville Normal School ...	1,200 00	.....
Tuition fees—Whitewater..do.....do.....	1,775 00	.....
	<hr/>	
	\$51,150 45	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Expense of Regents		\$933 56
Expense of President		500 00
Expense of executive committee		300 00
Platteville Normal School		14,295 96
Whitewater Normal School		11,941 39
Oshkosh Normal School		2,141 80
Institutes		2,705 55
Expenses		1,038 88
Refunded for overpayments		84 44
Transferred to Swamp Land Fund Income		22 87
		<hr/>
	\$51,150 45	\$33,964 45
Balance September 30, 1870	17,588 09	.....
Balance September 30, 1871		34,774 09
	<hr/>	
	\$68,738 54	\$68,738 54

DRAINAGE FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart as Drainage lands, by virtue of chapter 537, laws of 1865, the amount of which is to be annually apportioned to the several counties in which such lands lie, in proportion to the amount of sales in each county, respectively.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest	\$1,693 91	
Sales of land	119,294 53	
Dues	1,759 00	
Penalty	44 63	
Walworth county, refunded.....	7 52	
	\$122,799 59	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Apportionment to counties.....		\$58,662 35
Refunded for overpayments.....		395 06
	\$122,799 59	\$59,057 41
Balance September 30, 1870	18,075 02	
Balance September 30, 1871		81,817 20
	\$140,874 61	\$140,874 61

DELINQUENT TAX FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Taxes collected on State lands	\$31,750 48	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Counties, for taxes collected on State lands		\$23,022 39
Refunded for overpayments.....		163 27
	\$31,750 58	\$23,185 66
Balance September 30, 1870.....	4,314 18	
Balance September 30, 1871.....		12,879 00
	\$36,064 66	\$36,064 66

SWAMP LAND FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Transfer from Normal School Fund	\$7 59	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Refunded for overpayments.....		\$37 50
Balance September 30, 1870.....	29 91	.....
	\$37 50	\$37 50

SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Transfer from Normal School Fund Income.....	\$22 87	.....
Overpayment September 30, 1870.....		\$22 87

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

On the sale of land forfeited to the State, and the payment of the amount due the State, and all costs and penalties accrued, if any balance remain, the amount of such balance is deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the person entitled thereto, and is denominated the Deposit Account.

Receipts	\$554 28	.....
Disbursements		\$398 42
Balance September 30, 1870.....	6,287 56	.....
Balance September 30, 1871		6,443 42
	\$6,841 84	\$6,841 84

COMMISSIONERS' CONTINGENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.			
Fees.....		\$413 60	
DISBURSEMENTS.			
T. W. Gibbs' expenses.....			\$28 00
Balance September 30, 1870.....	673 88		
Balance September 30, 1871.....			1,059 48
	\$1,087 48		\$1,087 48

PLATTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Balance September 30, 1870		\$122 57	
Balance September 30, 1871.....			\$122 57

WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

DISBURSEMENTS.			
N. M. Littlejohn, building material.....			\$84 36
C. M. Sykes, building material.....			262 19
			\$346 55
Balance September 30, 1870	\$1,090 58		
Balance September 30, 1871.....			744 03
	\$1,090 58		\$1,090 58

OSHKOSH NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Balance September 30, 1870.....		\$6,817 98	
Balance September 30, 1871.....			\$6,817 98

MILITARY ROAD FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Sale of lands.....	\$1,050 83	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
E. Crocker, livery.....		\$251 50
E. H. Ellis, attorney fees.....		130 25
Robinson & Bro., advertising.....		21 35
D. W. Whiting, engineer.....		114 50
S. H. Alban, fees selecting lands.....		236 08
Almanson Eaton, fees selecting lands.....		236 08
	\$1,050 83	\$989 76
Balance September 30, 1870.....	162 53	.....
Balance September 30, 1871.....		223 60
	\$1,213 36	\$1,213 36

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD LAND
TRESPASS FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Samuel Harriman, agent, logs sold.....	\$2,998 33	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Chas. E. Bross, telegrams.....		\$49 30
E. E. Blanding, surveying.....		757 50
Baker & Spooner, retainer in suit vs. Harriman.....		200 00
George Clinton, counsel—replevin suits.....		100 00
C. K. Davis, retainer and services as attorney.....		100 00
A. B. Easton, printing notices.....		23 62
Chas. W. Folsom, advertising.....		18 05
S. S. Fifield, advertising.....		18 75
H. O. Fifield, advertising.....		12 00
Samuel Harriman, salary.....		3,000 00
Samuel Harriman, office rent and counsel fees.....		252 00
J. H. Spencer, surveying and looking for trespassers.....		35 00
George K. Shaw, advertising.....		18 05
H. A. Taylor, printing.....		31 70
Van Meter & Seymour, advertising.....		18 05
E. H. Weber, advertising.....		18 05
H. A. Wilson, counsel—replevin suits.....		175 00
Transferred to General Fund.....		383 50
	\$2,998 33	\$5,210 57
Balance September 30, 1870.....	37,841 60	.....
Balance September 30, 1871.....		35,629 36
	\$40,839 93	\$40,839 93

STURGEON BAY CANAL LAND TRESPASS FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Abel Keyes, State Agent, material seized and sold	\$26,670 50	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Abel Keyes, State Agent, and assistants.....		\$6,667 62
Balance September 30, 1870.....	825 00	.....
Balance September 30, 1871.....		20,827 88
	\$27,495 50	\$27,495 50

STURGEON BAY CANAL FUND.

Overpayment September 30, 1870.....	.....	\$2,500 00
Overpayment September 30, 1871.....	\$2,500 00	.....

ALLOTMENT FUND.

Balance September 30, 1870.....	\$1,843 30	.....
Balance September 30, 1871.....	.....	\$1,843 30

FOX AND WISCONSIN RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY DEPOSIT FUND.

DISBURSEMENTS.		
Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company.....	.....	\$13,971 15
Balance September 30, 1870.....	\$13,971 15	.....

STATEMENT showing the names of the clerks employed in the office of the Secretary of State for the year ending September 30, 1871, with the amount paid each, and the particular service rendered by each:

CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

Levi Alden, printing clerk.....	\$1,800 00
D. H. Tullis, bookkeeper	1,800 00
Charles C. Dow, bookkeeper, trust funds.....	1,200 00
W. H. Williams, insurance clerk.....	1,625 00
Robert Montieth, recording clerk	1,500 00
John T. Jones, recording marriages.....	1,200 00
Charles F. Legate, platting	1,104 00
James Bennett, proof reading.....	1,006 33
D. O. Bebb, general clerk.....	734 20
George Race,.....compiling census returns.....	337 67
Richard Pritchard.....do.....do.....	309 00
R. T. Parry.....do.....do.....	249 00
R. C. Spooner.....do.....do.....	191 50
John S Dean, temporary clerk.....	187 50
L. W. Colby,.....compiling census returns	23 25
John F. Glover.....do.....do.....	21 00
H. L. Hyde.....do.....do.....	72 00
Thomas S. North.....do.....do.....	72 00
E. H. Rice.....do.....do.....	9 00
DeWitt Ramsey.....do.....do.....	10 50
Mrs. Mary E. Judkins, copying.....	56 25
Miss Kate Tullis.....do.....	48 00
Miss Mary Jones.....do.....	27 50
Total	<u>\$13,583 70</u>

Of the above number, fourteen were employed temporarily on extra work.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—*Dane County*—ss.

Ll. Breese, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing list contains the names of all the clerks employed in the office of the Secretary of State during the year ending September 30, 1871, as he verily believes; that the amount was actually paid to each clerk as stated, and that the same was necessarily expended to enable him to properly discharge the duties of the office of Secretary of State.

LL. BREESE,
Secretary of State.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of October, 1871.

T. W. GIBBS,
Notary Public, Dane County, Wisconsin

STATE TAX.

The State tax for the year 1871 has been levied and apportioned among the several counties, the rate per centum on the valuation fixed by the last State Board of Assessment being 1 38-100 mills on the dollar. To this was added \$6,056.00, the

amount due from counties for the support of inmates in the Industrial School for Boys during the past year. Also \$13,446.37, the amount due from counties for the maintenance of insane persons therefrom in the Hospital for the Insane, at Madison, as required by law.

A statement showing the amount of the items named, charged to each county, may be found in appendix, marked "B."

The amounts due the State from counties on account of taxes apportioned to such counties in previous years, appear from the following statement, aggregating \$35,229.95; all of the State tax apportioned to Iowa county for 1870, amounting to \$18,191.81, being yet unpaid:

Bayfield.....	\$54 28
Brown.....	17 18
Burnett.....	236 90
Calumet.....	237 18
Clark.....	1,396 03
Columbia.....	12 26
Crawford.....	40 77
Dane.....	268 97
Dodge.....	76 00
Door.....	1,666 27
Dunn.....	5 73
Fond du Lac.....	191 00
Grant.....	86 00
Green.....	13 29
Iowa.....	18,191 81
Jefferson.....	47 53
Kenosha.....	18 00
Manitowoc.....	5,225 93
Milwaukee.....	44 08
Oconto.....	3,575 09
Ozaukee.....	15 64
Racine.....	60 00
St. Croix.....	1,062 44
Shawano.....	1,630 66
Sheboygan.....	39 96
Walworth.....	44 85
Washington.....	45 00
Waukesha.....	37 00
Waupaca.....	890 10
Total.....	<u>\$35,229 95</u>

Below is a comparative statement showing the assessed valuation by the last State Board of Assessment, the amount of State tax, and the rate per centum during the last five years:

For	Valuation.	State Tax.	Rate per cent.
1867.....	\$196,851,161	\$649,958 86	3 1-3 mills.
1868.....	244,140,774	544,389 12	2 21-100 mills.
1869.....	242,641,124	515,961 13	2 1-8 mills.
1870.....	455,900,800	720,323 24	1 58-100 mills.
1871.....	455,900,800	629,143 10	1 38-100 mills.

The following is a statement showing the amount of the State tax levied for 1871, as provided by law, and giving the estimates upon which the additional tax was based, authorized by chapter 153, general laws of 1869.

1. State tax as provided by chapter 125, general laws of 1871.	\$340,000 00
2. Interest on State Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness ..	157,640 00
3. Interest to School Fund as per chapter 79, general laws of 1866	7,088 36
4. Annual appropriation to State University, chapter 82, general laws of 1867.....	7,303 76
5. Estimated deficiency, December 31st, 1871, as per chapter 153, general laws of 1869	117,110 98
Total State Tax	<u><u>\$629,143 10</u></u>

The deficiency, or the last item, is estimated as follows:

1. Salaries and permanent appropriations for last quarter of 1871.....	\$17,975 00
2. Due State Institutions on appropriations	96,325 76
3. Miscellaneous expenses, including clerk hire, labor, printing, gas, postage and incidental expenses for last quarter of 1871	47,945 90
	<u>\$162,246 66</u>
Less balance in General Fund, October 1, 1871.....	45,135 68
Deficiency	<u><u>\$117,110</u></u>

It will be seen that the State tax for the present year is \$91,180.14 less than it was last year. In the amount apportioned is included the sum of \$156,000, appropriated by the last legislature for building and partly furnishing the Northern

Hospital for the Insane. Deducting this item from the total tax levied, would leave it \$473,143.10, which is considerably below what it has been for the last five years.

It is believed that, unless the appropriations of the next legislature shall largely exceed the estimates, the amount levied will more than meet the demands upon the General Fund during the year 1872.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURES

For the year commencing January 1, 1873.

The Secretary of State is required by law to submit with his annual report a detailed estimate of the expenditures to be defrayed from the treasury for the ensuing year.

The expenditures of 1872 having been already estimated and provided for; the following statement is submitted for the year commencing January 1, 1873:

EXPENDITURES.		
1.—SALARIES & PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS.		
Governor's office.....	\$6,600 00	.....
Lieutenant Governor's office	1,000 00	.....
Secretary of State's office.....	3,200 00	.....
State Treasurer's office.....	3,400 00	.....
Attorney General's office.....	2,600 00	.....
State Superintendent's office.....	5,550 00	.....
Commissioner of Immigration.....	5,000 00	.....
Superintendent of Public Property.....	2,000 00	.....
State Librarian and Library.....	2,100 00	.....
Supreme Court Salaries.....	11,500 00	.....
Circuit Court Salaries	30,000 00	.....
Supreme Court Reporter.....	1,000 00	.....
State Historical Society	8,000 00	.....
Supreme Court Reports.....	4,950 00	.....
		\$86,900 00
2.—LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.		
Salaries of members.....	\$46,900 00	.....
Mileage of members	3,600 00	.....
Officers and employes.....	25,000 00	.....
Printing, newspapers and incidentals.....	20,000 00	.....
		\$95,500 00
3.—INTEREST.		
Interest on State debt.....	\$157,640 00	.....
Interest on School Fund.....	7,088 36	.....
Interest on University Fund	7,303 76	.....
		\$172,032 12

Estimates of Expenditures—continued.

4.—STATE PRISON AND CHARITABLE INSTIT'NS.		
State Prison.....	\$30,000 00	.....
Hospital for the Insane.....	70,000 00	.....
New Hospital for the Insane at Oshkosh.....	70,000 00	.....
Institute for the Blind.....	20,000 00	.....
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.....	35,000 00	.....
Industrial School for Boys.....	25,000 00	.....
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	25,000 00	.....
Supporting soldiers orphans' in normal school.....	2,400 00	.....
		\$277,400 00
5—CLERKS AND EMPLOYES.		
Secretary's office.....	\$10,000 00	.....
Treasurer's office.....	6,500 00	.....
Land office.....	10,000 00	.....
Supreme Court.....	700 00	.....
Janitors and messengers.....	5,000 00	.....
Laborers, engineers and firemen.....	9,000 00	.....
Clerks protecting State lands.....	5,000 00	.....
		\$46,200 00
6—MISCELLANEOUS.		
Printing under contract.....	\$30,000 00	.....
Advertising and publishing laws.....	17,000 00	.....
Stationery.....	10,000 00	.....
Gas and fuel.....	10,000 00	.....
Contingent expenses and appropriations.....	30,000 00	.....
		97,000 00
		<u>\$775,032 12</u>
REVENUES.		
<i>Estimated for the Year 1873.</i>		
Railroad Companies license.....	\$270,000 00	.....
Insurance Companies tax and license.....	60,000 00	.....
Telegraph and Plankroad Companies.....	1,500 00	.....
Hawkers and Peddlers' license.....	1,500 00	.....
Tax on suits.....	4,000 00	.....
Miscellaneous sources.....	10,000 00	.....
	\$347,000 00	.....
Authorized by existing laws for interest on State debt.....	\$172,032 12	.....
		\$519,032 12
Leaving to be provided for by the next Legislature.....		\$256,000 00

It is of course, impossible to more than approximate the amount required for each object above mentioned for the year 1873. But if it does not exceed the amount of the expenditures of the

past year, it is confidently believed that a State tax of \$256,000, in addition to the amount authorized by existing laws, and the other estimated revenues of the State, will be amply sufficient to meet all claims against the general fund for the year named.

These estimates are intended to meet only the ordinary expenses of the State government. Should the Legislature determine upon the erection of additional public buildings, or incur other extraordinary expenses, additional revenues must be provided to meet them.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY FOR TAXATION.

In appendix "C" to this report may be found an abstract of the assessment of real and personal property of the several counties, and the valuation thereof, made by the several towns, and returned to this office by the several county clerks, for the year 1871, as required by law.

Complete reports have been received from all the counties except from the county of Ashland.

The aggregate valuation of all taxable property in this State for the year 1871, as shown by these reports, excluding Ashland county, is \$329,503,603. The aggregate valuation for 1870, excluding Green Lake and Ashland counties, which failed to report, was \$326,765,238. Deducting the valuation of Green Lake county, the aggregate valuation for 1871 is \$324,703,892; showing the assessed valuation of taxable property in the State for 1871, to be \$2,061,346 less than that of the preceding year; and \$127,039,743 less than the amount fixed by the State Board of Assessment for 1870.

While it is noticeable that greater uniformity obtains in the valuation of the different articles of taxable property between the several counties than in the preceding year, yet it is quite manifest that in some of them the legal basis, namely, *the true cash value*, was not very strictly observed. From these reports it will be seen that the average valuation of horses is \$48.65, against \$54.26 in 1870; and of real estate, 8.59 against \$8.70 in 1870. The reduction in the valuation of other articles of proper-

ty is in about the same ratio, as will appear by the table hereto appended.

A reference to these averages will hardly fail to convince any one at all familiar with property values in this state, that they are largely under the true cash value, or legal standard. Still, it will be seen that horses, and other classes of property in the same ratio, are valued in Kewaunee county, at 21 per cent., or but a little over *one-fifth* of the state average. There are a few other counties but a little in advance of the one named.

The experience of the past clearly shows, that the continual tendency in this state is to undervalue nearly every class of property. This leads to the conclusion, that it is assumed by those to whom this important service is entrusted, that if the assessed valuation is made low in any county or town, the taxes will also be low,—that the rate per cent. would remain the same whether the valuation be high or low. In other words, if a horse were valued at \$10.48, as in Kewaunee county, and the rate of taxation being three per cent., that if the same article of property were valued at \$48.72, the state average, the rate per cent. would not be changed, and that the tax therefore would be proportionately higher.

It needs but little reflection to discover the fallacy of this assumption. One of the most important duties devolving upon the assessor, is to discover and enter upon his assessment roll every article of property, both real and personal, subject to taxation in his town; also, to assess every person's property belonging to the same class and value *equally*. If these two rules were faithfully observed, every person would bear a just proportion of the taxes, and the amount would be just the same whether the valuation were high or low. But it is well known that certain classes of property, such as money and securities, are never assessed at less than their face, while other classes of property are assessed at one-fifth of their true value. In this way, a person holding the one class of property is made to pay five times the amount paid by a person holding the other class of property.

Nor is it right to suppose that the amount of State and county

taxes apportioned to any county or town is determined by the valuation made by the town assessors. The State and county taxes are apportioned upon the basis of the State and county assessments respectively. The State Board of Assessment is not only a board of equalization, as formerly, but the theory of the present law is, that the State Board shall make their assessment irrespective of the town valuations, basing their action upon such statistics of population, and other statistical information as shall be prepared for them by the Secretary of State. The town assessments are valuable for the purposes of State and county assessments principally, as furnishing the *number* of articles of each class of assessable property, and not so much for their valuation. If the State and county boards were furnished the correct *number* of taxable articles, the work of these boards would be comparatively easy. Should it be found by the State board that the State average, according to the town assessments, is too low, they would raise it to what they thought would be the true cash value; and every county and town would be assessed precisely the same, whether their local valuations be made at one-fifth of the State average, or otherwise. County assessments are also made according to the same rules. Thus it will be seen that the local valuations have nothing to do in determining the amount of State and county taxes apportioned to the several towns. This being conceded, it must be admitted that there is nothing for a town to gain by under-valuing property, while such a practice is a gross violation of law, and works great injustice to a large class of property-holders, and by reducing the aggregate assessed valuation of property, and correspondingly increasing the percentage of taxation, it has the effect of keeping out and driving away capital, thereby crippling the industries and retarding the growth of the State.

TABLE showing the comparative number, value, and average value, of property in the years 1870 and 1871.
Also the increase or decrease of each class.

ARTICLES.	NUMBER.		INCREASE IN 1871.	VALUE.		AVERAGE VALUE,		AMOUNT OF IN- CREASE IN 1871.
	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	
Horses	270,083	284,042	13,959	\$14,654,005	\$13,818,123	\$54 26	\$48 65	* \$835,882
Cattle	677,363	731,146	53,783	10,354,721	10,208,385	15 29	13 96	* 146,336
Mules	5,033	5,290	257	319,784	298,169	63 53	56 36	* 21,615
Sheep and lambs	1,012,375	947,372	* 65,003	1,412,087	1,320,045	1 39	1 39	* 92,042
Swine	463,649	591,860	128,211	1,669,053	1,513,411	3 60	2 55	* 155,642
Wagons, carriages, etc.	148,004	157,707	9,703	3,869,513	3,852,279	.....	.....	* 17,234
Shares of bank stock	20,940	.....	.....	2,583,661	3,128,579	.....	.....	544,918
Watches	18,643	19,047	404	414,318	417,589	.....	.....	3,271
Pianos and melodeons	7,737	8,934	1,197	811,997	893,654	.....	.....	81,657
Merchants and manufac- turers' stock .....	.....	.....	.....	19,673,274	19,295,949	.....	.....	* 377,325
Other personal property .....	.....	.....	.....	23,456,120	22,011,727	.....	.....	*1,444,393
Total value of personal property .....	.....	.....	.....	79,218,533	76,757,910	.....	.....	*2,460,623
Lands	19,504,521	20,091,516	586,995	169,661,316	172,622,673	8 70	8 59	2,961,357
City and village lots .....	.....	.....	.....	77,885,389	80,123,020	.....	.....	2,237,631
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	\$326,765,238	\$329,503,603	.....	.....	\$2,738,365

*Decrease.

RAILROADS.

An abstract of the business of the several railroads operated in this State, together with the annual reports made to this office for the year ending December 31, 1870, may be found in appendix marked "D."

A brief summary condensed from said reports, makes the following exhibit:

Capital stock paid in	\$55,395,199 42
Total cost of roads and equipments	90,858,703 50
Dividends paid	3,028,683 06
<hr/>	
Receipts—from passengers	\$4,946,599 11
from mails	264,645 00
from express	372,147 68
from freights	12,607,715 42
from other sources	434,921 34
Total receipts	\$18,626,028 55
Gross earnings in Wisconsin	8,005,753 53
Expenditures	17,937,569 04
Indebtedness	36,949,648 64
<hr/>	
Freights in tons	3,711,604
Length of roads operated in Wisconsin—miles	1,237 7-10
Number of passengers transported	3,268,622
Number of cattle and horses transported	115,046
Number of hogs and sheep	637,925
Average fare per mile—cents	4 7-125
Number of persons killed	37
Number of persons injured	46
<hr/>	

The following is a comparative table, arranged from the reports for the years 1869 and 1870:

	1869.	1870.	Increase.
Length of roads in Wisconsin	1, 128 21-100	1, 237 7-10	108 86-100
Receipts	\$20, 466, 577 08	\$18, 626, 028 55	*\$1, 840, 528 53
Earnings in Wisconsin.	8, 277, 035 83	8, 005, 753 53	*271, 282 30
Expenditures	22, 466, 588 00	17, 937, 569 04	*4, 529, 018 96
Freights in tons....	3, 599, 834	3, 711, 604	111, 770
Number of passengers transported.....	3, 254, 578	3, 268, 622	14, 044
No. of cattle and horses..	108, 337	115, 046	6, 709
No. of hogs and sheep..	727, 243	637, 925	*89, 318
Bushels of wheat	29, 872, 351	30, 617, 400	745, 049
No. of persons killed...	4	37	33
No. of persons injured..	29	46	17

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Synopsis of the annual reports of the several County Agricultural Societies of the State will be found in Appendix "E," from which the following summary is made:

Number of societies reported, and fairs held, during the year ending February 1, 1871, was 37.

The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements during the same period:

RECEIPTS.

From the State	\$3, 200 00
Membership.....	13, 815 25
Admission fees.....	19, 237 17
Entries	1, 769 50
Subscriptions.....	2, 513 54
Other sources.....	12, 320 75

DISBURSEMENTS.

Premiums.....	\$17, 942 93
Expenses of Fairs	10, 987 94
Pay of Secretaries	1, 562 99
Other expenses	19, 620 19

* Decrease.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Appendix marked "F." shows the number of marriages returned to this office during the year ending December 31, 1870, to have been 7,475; births 8,741; deaths 123.

Of the fifty-eight organized counties of the state, fifty-two have reported marriages, eight have reported births, and two have reported deaths.

The records of births and deaths are so meagre and incomplete as to be of very little value, and unless the law can be amended so as to secure the objects contemplated by it more fully, it would be better to repeal it.

If a law were enacted making it the duty of town clerks to keep these records, and providing that they be furnished with suitable books, one for each class of records, it is believed the object would be better subserved. It would not only be more convenient to report to these officers than to the register of deeds, but the records would be more accessible to those interested and wishing to consult them. And as the importance and value of such records would become better understood and appreciated by the people, the law requiring reports to be made would be more faithfully observed. And assuming that the legislature will, at no very distant day, provide for the annual collection of social, agricultural, manufacturing and other statistics, a summary of these records could be easily furnished for that purpose. The importance and value of such statistics will, it is thought, be generally conceded, but in order to render them available, they should be collected regularly, completely and accurately, furnishing reliable data from which could be deduced general principles or laws for legislative and scientific purposes.

INCORPORATIONS.

A list of incorporations organized under the general laws of the State, during the year ending September 30, 1871, will be found under appendix "G," the number being eight.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The number of religious societies filing proof of their organization in the office during the past fiscal year, was seven, a list of which may be found under appendix "H."

ELECTIONS.

Tables showing the result and canvass of votes for members of Congress may be found in appendix "K," for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in appendix "L," for State Superintendent in appendix "M," and for Judges of the Circuit Courts in appendix "N."

MISCELLANEOUS.

In conclusion, it is recommended that town clerks be required immediately upon the completion of the tax roll in each year to transmit to the County Clerk of their respective counties a duplicate of the statement, which they are now required by law to enter upon the tax roll, showing the several amounts of taxes levied upon their towns, and for what purposes; and that the County Clerks of the several counties be required to make out and forward to this office an abstract of such statements on or before the last Monday in December in each year. This will furnish the Legislature and the public the aggregate amount of all taxes levied upon the people, and the objects for which they are appropriated. The want of such a requirement has long been felt. The prevalent disposition on the part of the counties and towns of late to extend large pecuniary aid for railroad construction will still increase the value of such a system, as furnishing reliable data as to the extent of such aid.

As the duty of government should be to distribute the burdens of taxation equally, and if possible to reduce the taxes on the producing classes, by requiring corporations and large capitalists to pay their just proportion, it is also recommended that Express companies doing business in this State, be required to pay a tax upon their earnings therein; and, also, that the law be

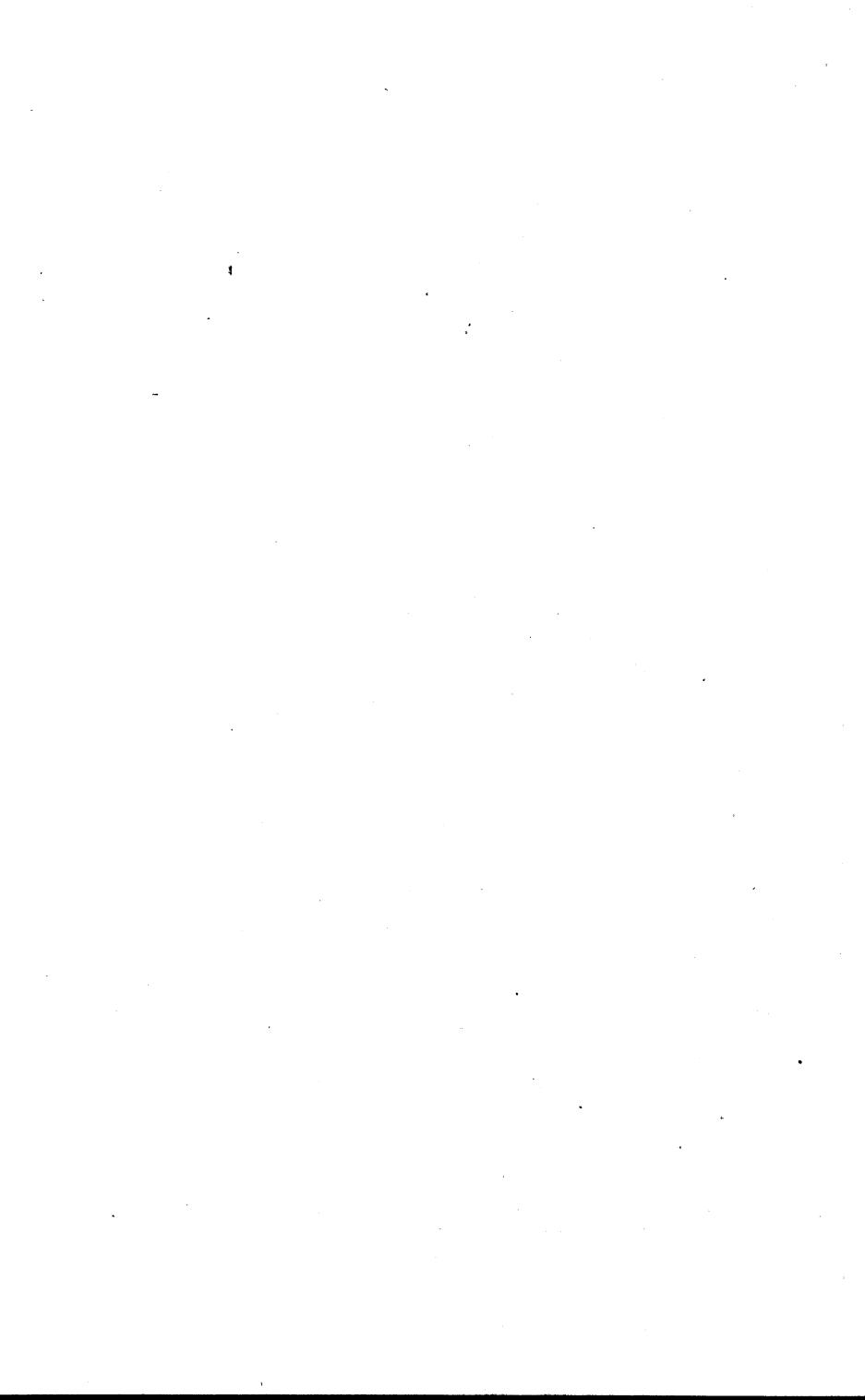
so amended as to require Telegraph companies to pay the same tax. This is done in other States, and it is but just that these corporations, which receive annually a large amount of money from the people of this State, and which have but little or no property subject to taxation therein, should be required to pay a just proportion of the revenues necessary for the support of the State government, under the protection of which they accumulate great wealth.

Respectfully submitted.

L. BREESE,

Secretary of State.

APPENDIX.



APPENDIX "A."

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE SEVERAL FUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1871.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS FROM COUNTIES.	State Tax.	Suit Tax.	
Adams . . . County	\$1, 840, 88	\$9 00	
Ashland . . . do.	150 64		
Barron . . . do.	857 96		
Bayfield . . . do.	394 39		
Brown . . . do.	12, 596 35	146 00	
Buffalo . . . do.	3, 842 56	98 32	
Burnett . . . do.	368 85		
Calumet . . . do.	5, 486 33	31 00	
Chippewa . . . do.	11, 083 88		
Clark . . . do.	7, 425 14	16 00	
Columbia . . . do.	19, 862 79	101 00	
Crawford . . . do.	5, 596 53	82 00	
Dane . . . do.	43, 993 53	73 00	
Dodge . . . do.	31, 448 01	157 00	
Door . . . do.	1, 272 89		
Douglas . . . do.	1, 595 19	8 00	
Dunn . . . do.	5, 431 96	66 00	
Eau Claire . . do.	6, 354 18	138 00	
Fond du Lac . do.	30, 377 09		
Grant . . . do.	30, 723 82	156 00	
Green . . . do.	20, 548 56	57 00	
Green Lake . do.	11, 228 57	118 00	
Iowa . . . do.	6 78	45 00	
Jackson . . . do.	3, 338 38	41 00	
Jefferson . . do.	21, 892 75	75 00	
Juneau . . . do.	4, 228 30	64 00	
Kenosha . . . do.	14, 820 63	88 00	
Kewaunee . . do.	2, 725 36	15 00	
La Crosse . . do.	11, 981 30	29 00	
La Fayette . do.	16, 175 90	75 00	
Manitowoc . do.	9, 909 80	100 00	
Marathon . . do.	3, 989 20	11 00	
Marquette . do.	1, 584 28	26 00	
Milwaukee . do.	90, 934 16	483 00	
Monroe . . . do.	6, 177 74	110 00	
Oconto . . . do.	8, 077 36		

"A." Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

<i>Receipts from Counties—con.</i>	State Tax.	Suit Tax.	
Outagamie . . . county	\$8,707 34	\$123 00	
Ozaukeedo.	6,343 92	44 00	
Pepindo.	1,403 52	5 00	
Piercedo.	6,455 38	31 00	
Polkdo.	2,008 93	8 00	
Portagedo.	4,462 72	16 00	
Racinedo.	19,756 40	199 00	
Richlanddo.	6,347 00	28 00	
Rockdo.	40,109 50	176 00	
St. Croixdo.	8,814 09	232 00	
Saukdo.	14,703 00	68 00	
Shawanodo.	1,907 51		
Sheboygando.	15,932 68	30 00	
Trempealeaudo.	4,090 97	82 00	
Vernondo.	8,994 00	63 00	
Walworthdo.	28,559 00	90 00	
Washingtondo.	11,940 25	44 00	
Waukeshado.	25,428 50	83 00	
Waupacado.	3,950 33	60 00	
Wausharado.	3,919 31	30 00	
Winnebagodo.	24,450 26	169 00	
Wooddo.	1,431 31	27 00	
	\$698,037 96	\$4,026 32	\$702,064 28
RAILROADS—THREE PER CENT. TAX.			
Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Company		\$62,624 61	
Mineral Pointdo.		2,998 40	
Milwaukee and St. Pauldo.		163,898 42	
Sheboygan and Fond du Lacdo.		2,083 32	
West Wisconsindo.		948 98	
Western Uniondo.		8,576 85	
			\$241,130 58
INSURANCE COMPANIES—TAXES AND LICENSE.			
<i>Fire.</i>			
Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn		\$2,680 38	
American Exchange Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.		17 46	
Ætna Insurance Company, N. Y.		1 47	
Albany City Insurance Company, N. Y.		121 87	
Astor Insurance Company, N. Y.		85 37	
Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, Brooklyn		156 49	
American Insurance Company, Chicago		57 61	
American Central Insurance Company, St. Louis		10 84	
Andes Insurance Company, Cincinnati		104 76	
Alemania Fire Insurance Company, Cleveland		500 00	
Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company		35 17	
Buffalo City Insurance Company		97 93	

“A”—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

<i>Insurance Companies—Fire—continued.</i>	
Brewers' Protective Insurance Company, Mil ...	\$101 36
Capital City Insurance Company, Albany.....	14 56
Concordia Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Mil.	91 20
City Fire Insurance Company, Hartford	194 30
Charter Oak Fire Insurance Company, Hartford.	59 50
Cleveland Insurance Company, Cleveland	206 84
Commercial Mutual Insurance Co., Cleveland...	42 02
Commercial Insurance Company, Chicago.....	257 00
Continental Insurance Company, New York....	817 48
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford .	64 32
Commercial Fire Insurance Company, New York	101 63
Commerce Insurance Company, Albany	74 22
Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company ...	78 68
Dodge County Mutual Insurance Co., Waupun.	1,195 21
Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, New York..	85 52
Farmers Insurance Company, Freeport.....	18 00
Franklin Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia	500 00
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. San Francisco...	111 03
Fireman's Insurance Company, New York.....	111 70
Fulton Fire Insurance Company, New York....	165 53
Great Western Fire Insurance Company, Chicago	500 00
German Mutual Insurance Company, Milwaukee	82 01
Germantown Farmers Mutual Insurance Co.....	305 23
Germania Fire Insurance Company, New York..	248 62
Hartford Fire Insurance Company.....	1,523 04
Hanover Fire Insurance Company, New York...	248 62
Home Insurance Company, Columbus.....	500 00
Hide and Leather Insurance Company, Boston..	63 00
Herman Farmers Mutual Insurance Co., Wis...	55 67
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Ins. Co...	56 33
Home Insurance Company, New York	2,193 08
Howard Insurance Company, New York	81 49
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia..	1,408 50
International Insurance Company, New York ...	516 78
Irving Fire Insurance Company, New York.....	126 43
Imperial Fire Insurance Company, London.....	322 60
Independent Insurance Company, Boston	193 26
Lamar Fire Insurance Company, New York.....	121 08
Lamar Insurance Company, Chicago.....	101 31
Liverpool and London and Globe Ins. Co., N. Y.	394 58
Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, New York...	793 43

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

<i>Insurance Companies—Fire—continued.</i>	
Madison Mutual Insurance Company, Madison..	\$2,303 92
Manhattan Insurance Company, New York.....	253 20
Market Fire Insurance Company, New York....	22 06
Merchants Insurance Company, Hartford.....	174 93
Merchants Insurance Company, Chicago.....	460 45
Merchants Insurance Company, Providence.....	68 75
Milwaukee Mechanics Mutual Insurance Co....	1,920 68
New Amsterdam Insurance Company, New York	70 60
North British and Mercantile Ins. Co. (U.S. br'h)	135 92
North American Fire Insurance Co., Hartford...	201 60
Niagara Fire Insurance Company, New York...	248 62
North American Fire Insurance Company.....	274 15
National Fire Insurance Company, Boston.....	241 50
Narragansett Fire and Marine, Ins. Co., Providence	36 55
Northwestern National Insurance Co., Milwaukee	1,664 14
North Missouri Insurance Company, Macon....	500 00
Norwich Fire Insurance Company, Norwich....	70 21
People's Insurance Company, San Francisco....	590 00
Pacific Insurance Company.....do.....	417 60
Providence Washington Insurance Company...	100 77
Phoenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn.....	489 39
Putnam Fire Insurance Company, Hartford.....	590 00
Phoenix Insurance Company, Hartford.....	1,052 41
Queen's Insurance Co., (U. S. branch), Liverpool	121 45
Republic Fire Insurance Company, Chicago....	1,446 99
Republic Fire Insurance Company, New York..	248 62
Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool.....	114 37
St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company..	500 00
Sun Insurance Company, Cleveland.....	23 05
State Insurance Company, Chicago.....	148 58
Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Mass.	156 34
Security Insurance Company, N. Y.....	1,769 65
Standard Fire Insurance Company, N. Y.....	79 22
Teutonic Fire Insurance Company, Cleveland..	221 08
Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company, N. Y....	88 89
Union Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	104 27
Vernon Co. Scandinavian Mutual Ins. Co., Wis.	15 27
Washington Insurance Company, N. Y.....	53 25
Western Insurance Company, Buffalo.....	889 48
Yonkers and New York Fire Insurance Company.	410 80

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

<i>Insurance Companies.—Life.—continued.</i>		
Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford	\$300 00	.....
Berkshire Life Insurance Co., Pittsfield, Mass ..	300 00	.....
Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, N. Y.....	300 00	.....
Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, Hartford.	300 00	.....
Chicago Life Insurance Company.....	300 00	.....
Continental Life Insurance Company, N. Y.....	300 00	.....
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company...	300 00	.....
Craftsmen's Life Insurance Company, N. Y	300 00	.....
Economical Mutual Life Ins. Co., Providence...	300 00	.....
Equitable Life Insurance Company, New York..	300 00	.....
Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company, N. Y..	200 00	.....
Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, N. Y. ...	300 00	.....
Germania Life Insurance Company, N. Y.....	300 00	.....
Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, N. Y.	300 00	.....
Home Life Insurance Company, Brooklyn.....	300 00	.....
Hahnemann Life Insurance Co., Cleveland.....	300 00	.....
Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company, N. Y....	300 00	.....
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., Newark....	300 00	.....
Massachusetts Life Insurance Co., Springfield ..	300 00	.....
Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York....	300 00	.....
Mutual Life Insurance Company, Chicago.....	300 00	.....
Missouri Mutual Life Insurance Co., St. Louis..	300 00	.....
Manhattan Life Insurance Company, New York.	300 00	.....
New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Co., Newark.	300 00	.....
National Life Ins. Co., U. S. A., Washington....	300 00	.....
New England Mutual Life Ins. Co., Boston.....	300 00	.....
National Life Insurance Company, Chicago.....	300 00	.....
North American Life Insurance Co., New York.	300 00	.....
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., Milwaukee .	4,867 66	.....
New York Life Insurance Company... ..	300 00	.....
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford....	300 00	.....
Railway Passengers' Assurance Co., Hartford...	300 00	.....
Republic Life Insurance Company, Chicago	300 00	.....
Security Life and Annuity Insurance Co., N. Y..	300 00	.....
St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company	300 00	.....
Teutonia Life Insurance Company, Chicago	300 00	.....
Travelers' Life Insurance Company, Hartford ..	300 00	.....
Universal Life Insurance Company, N. Y.....	300 00	.....
Union Mutual Life, Augusta, Me	300 00	.....

“A.”—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

<i>Insurance Companies—Life—continued.</i>		
Washington Life Insurance Company, N. Y.	\$300 00	.....
Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Ins.Co., N.Y.	300 00	.....
World Mutual Life Insurance Company, N. Y.	300 00	.....
		\$53,250 93
PLANKROAD TAX.		
Green Bay and Manitowoc Plankroad Company	\$2 50	.....
Mil. and Brookfield Macadamized Road Co.	26 42	.....
Milwaukee and Green Bay Plankroad Company	9 20	.....
Milwaukee and Janesville Plankroad Company	204 37	.....
Mil. and Menomonee Falls Turnpike Road Co.	30 60	.....
Sheboygan and Calumet Plankroad Company.	44 63	.....
		\$317 72
TELEGRAPH COMPANY TAX.		
Northwestern Telegraph Company.	\$948 00	.....
Western Union Telegraph Company	146 70	.....
		\$1,094 70
BONDS RECEIVABLE.		
Bank of Sheboygan	\$310 00	.....
Bank of Madison.	583 96	.....
Columbia County Bank.	930 00	.....
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	200 00	.....
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Fond du Lac	100 00	.....
		\$2,123 96
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Sale of Marathon County Lands	\$6,764 47	.....
Income Penalty	7,596 49	.....
Hawkers and Peddlers' Licenses	2,635 62	.....
U. S. Marshal, boarding U. S. prisoners.	1,494 25	.....
Ll. Breese, Secretary of State, fees collected	6,473 72	.....
Ll. Breese.do.notaries fees.	1,254 00	.....
Ll. Breese.do.sale of documents	121 75	.....
L. Fairchild, fees, Commissioners out of State.	178 00	.....
R. Monteith, Q. M. Gen., arms sold.	133 00	.....
W. P. Lyon, salary as Judge of 1st Cir. refunded	458 34	.....
C. Lund, judgment of State vs. Ole Lawrence.	42 00	.....
W. P. Taylor, Treasurer of City of Oshkosh, bank tax.	2,020 50	.....
Bank Department, printing semi-annual bank reports	39 00	.....
Transfer from other Funds.	383 50	.....
		\$29,594 64
Total receipts.		\$1,029,576 81

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

SALARIES AND PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS.			
<i>Governor's Office—</i>			
Lucius Fairchild, Governor, salary	\$5,000 00	.....	.....
Ed. E. Bryant, Private Secretary..	1,600 00	.....	.....
			\$6,600 00
Thad C. Pound, Lieut. Gov., salary	.....	.....	1,000 00
<i>Secretary's Office—</i>			
Ll. Breese, Sec'y of State, salary.	\$1,200 00	.....	.....
Thomas S. Allen, ass't....do.....	500 00	.....	.....
John S. Dean, ass't.....do.....	1,500 00	.....	.....
			\$3,200 00
<i>Treasurer's Office—</i>			
Henry Bætz, State Treasurer, salary	\$1,400 00	.....	.....
Wm. Ketcham, ass't.....do.....	2,000 00	.....	.....
			\$3,400 00
<i>Attorney General's Office—</i>			
S. S. Barlow, Att'y Gen., salary....	\$2,000 00	.....	.....
P. L. Spooner, ass't.....do.....	600 00	.....	.....
			\$2,600 00
<i>State Superintendent's Office—</i>			
Samuel Fallows, State Supt., salary	\$1,200 00	.....	.....
.....do.....traveling expenses	1,500 00	.....	.....
.....do.....clerk hire.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
J. B. Pradt, Ass't Supt., salary....	1,800 00	.....	.....
Annual appropriation for books...	50 00	.....	.....
			\$5,550 00
<i>Office of Supt. Public Property—</i>			
A. A. Meredith, Supt., salary.....	\$1,000 00	.....	.....
.....do.....purchasing stationery	1,000 00	.....	.....
H. H. Himebaugh, ass't, salary....	1,100 00	.....	.....
			\$3,100 00
<i>State Library—</i>			
O. M. Conover, Librarian, salary..	\$1,000 00	.....	.....
.....do.....books....	1,056 35	.....	.....
Wm. Gould & Son.....do.....	58 50	.....	.....
Austin, Baldwin & Co.....do.....	514 35	.....	.....
			\$2,629 20
<i>State Historical Society—</i>			
L. C. Draper, Secretary, salary....	\$1,200 00	.....	.....
D. S. Durrie, Librarian, salary....	1,600 00	.....	.....
Annual appropriation for books...	3,500 00	.....	.....
Balance of appropriation for 1870.	95 97	.....	.....
			\$6,895 97

“A.”—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Salaries and permanent apr'ns—con.</i>			
<i>Supreme Court—</i>			
L. S. Dixon, Chief Justice, salary	\$4,000 00		
Orsamus Cole, Associate. do. salary	3,500 00		
Byron Paine. do. do. do. do.	2,000 00		
Wm. P. Lyon. do. do. do. do.	2,733 34		
O. M. Conover, Reporter.	1,000 00		
La Fayette Kellogg, Clerk.	595 00		
H. M. McGrath, Crier	188 00		
		\$14,016 34	
<i>Circuit Court—Salaries—</i>			
Wm. P. Lyon, Judge 1st Circuit.	\$1,250 00		
Robert Harkness. do. 1st. do.	1,708 33		
David W. Small. do. 2d. do.	2,500 00		
David J. Pulling. do. 3d. do.	2,500 00		
Campbell McLean. do. 4th. do.	2,500 00		
Joseph T. Mills. do. 5th. do.	2,500 00		
Rmanzo Bunn. do. 6th. do.	2,500 00		
Geo. W. Cate . . . do. 7th. do.	2,500 00		
H. L. Humphrey. do. 8th. do.	2,500 00		
Alva Stewart. . . do. 9th. do.	2,500 00		
Ezra T. Sprague. do. 10th. do.	1,534 70		
E. Holmes Ellis. do. 10th. do.	965 30		
Solon H. Clough. do. 11th. do.	2,500 00		
H. S. Conger. . . do. 12th. do.	1,875 00		
		\$29,833 33	
<i>Wisconsin Reports—</i>			
O. M. Conover.		\$4,950 00	
			\$83,274 84
LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.			
<i>Members of Senate—</i>			
	<i>Mileage.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	
Geo. Baldwin.	\$30 00	\$350 00	
Philo Belden.	17 00	350 00	
S. D. Burchard.	30 00	350 00	
Angus Cameron.	28 40	350 00	
Satterlee Clark.	30 00	350 00	
Wm. M. Colladay.	2 80	350 00	
R. E. Davis.	1 00	350 00	
P. V. Deuster.	20 00	350 00	
W. S. Flint.	28 20	350 00	
J. H. Foster.	30 00	350 00	
Wm. M. Griswold.	18 00	350 00	
J. C. Hall.	18 00	350 00	
Geo. C. Hazelton.	14 00	350 00	
Francis Heuschmann.	20 00	350 00	
E. H. Ives.	70 00	350 00	
J. H. Jones.	33 40	350 00	
Geo. Krouskop.	12 00	360 00	
Francis Little.	13 20	350 00	

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Legislative Expenses—con.</i>			
<i>Members of Senate—con.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	
H. S. Magoon.....	\$26 00	\$350 00	.....
E. S. Miner.....	19 60	350 00	.....
Lyman Morgan.....	25 60	350 00	.....
M. H. Pettit.....	27 00	350 00	.....
Samuel Pratt.....	16 00	350 00	.....
W. T. Price.....	26 20	350 00	.....
Myron Reed.....	38 00	350 00	.....
J. A. Rice.....	16 00	350 00	.....
Adam Schantz.....	28 00	350 00	.....
B. U. Strong.....	8 00	350 00	.....
Carl H. Schmidt.....	38 00	350 00	.....
H. S. Town.....	25 00	250 00	.....
Lyman Walker.....	48 00	350 00	.....
Chas. G. Williams.....	8 00	420 00	.....
W. W. Woodman.....	14 00	350 00	.....
	<u>\$780 00</u>	<u>\$11,620 00</u>	<u>\$12,400 00</u>
<i>Senate Employes—</i>			
O. R. Smith, chief clerk.....		\$444 00	.....
J. H. Waggoner, assistant clerk.....		370 00	.....
Sid. A. Foster, book-keeper.....		370 00	.....
A. J. High, engrossing clerk.....		296 00	.....
Richard Parry, transcribing clerk.....		296 00	.....
H. L. Hyde, enrolling clerk.....		76 00	.....
James F. Green... do.....		264 00	.....
W. W. Baker, sergeant-at-arms.....		370 00	.....
W. W. Dantz, ass't serg't-at-arms.....		296 00	.....
C. E. Weeks, postmaster.....		296 00	.....
Hiram Seffens, assistant postmaster.....		259 00	.....
W. G. Hyde, doorkeeper.....		259 00	.....
H. E. Seaver,... do.....		259 00	.....
J. Dixon..... do.....		259 00	.....
C. W. Watrous... do.....		259 00	.....
H. A. Wilcox... do.....		259 00	.....
A. A. Petty... do.....		259 00	.....
John A. Merrill... do.....		259 00	.....
John Grant, night watch.....		259 00	.....
F. H. Bate, porter.....		259 00	.....
C. H. Stone, governor's attendant.....		259 00	.....
John Anderson, extra labor.....		259 00	.....
Frank Leland, pr'f-read'g and copy'g.....		236 00	.....
L. B. Hills, for. c'f cl'k, opening ses'n.....		50 00	.....
R. J. Flint, clerk railroad com.....		324 00	.....
N. Smith, clerk com. on claims.....		296 00	.....
C. C. Rogers, clerk judiciary com.....		296 00	.....
J. H. Day, cl'k com. en. and eng. bills.....		296 00	.....
Miss Julia Hubbard, transcr'g clerk.....		24 00	.....
Willie Hadley, messenger.....		148 00	.....
Willie Dennison,... do.....		148 00	.....
Frank Roe..... do.....		148 00	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds.—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Legislative Expenses—continued.</i>			
<i>Senate Employes—continued.</i>			
Charles Young messenger	\$148 00		
Willie Bowen do	148 00		
Charles W. Newton do	148 00		
Patrick Tierney do	148 00		
Frank Brown do	148 00		
C. C. Church, extra enrolling clerk	62 50		
Geo. B. Hampson do	91 25		
Chas. P. Jacobs do	17 50		
L. P. Lester do	204 00		
Paul Miller do	178 00		
Arthur Temple do	70 00		
Charles Vedder do	12 00		
C. H. Werrick do	150 00		
Mrs. Mary Judkins do	36 00		
		\$9,713 25	
John Boyd, contesting seat, senate		175 00	
<i>Members of Assembly—</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	
Wm. E. Smith, Speaker	\$20 00	\$700 00	
C. Cooper Ayres	38 00	350 00	
A. F. Allen	45 00	350 00	
Matthew Anderson	3 00	350 00	
A. A. Arnold	60 00	350 00	
Allen H. Atwater	17 00	350 00	
Orrin Bacon	6 00	250 00	
Elihu Bailey	16 00	350 00	
John A. Baker	21 00	350 00	
Hiram J. Ball	13 00	350 00	
Henry C. Barnard	10 00	350 00	
Henry W. Barnes	30 00	350 00	
James A. Bate	40 60	350 00	
Lucius L. Blake	25 00	350 00	
Jehdeiah Bowen	25 00	350 00	
George Bremmer	18 80	350 00	
Darius W. Briggs	25 00	350 00	
Perry R. Briggs	16 00	350 00	
Geo. H. Chambers	20 60	350 01	
Henry A. Chase	40 00	350 00	
David D. Cheney	25 60	350 00	
Henry B. Coons	21 80	350 00	
Henry Cousins	43 00	350 00	
Joseph S. Curtis	37 00	350 00	
Stillman E. Dana	8 00	350 00	
John J. Davis	16 00	350 00	
Wm. H. Dick	20 00	350 00	
Enos Eastman	27 60	350 00	
Reuel K. Fay	79 00	350 00	
W. W. Fields	14 00	350 00	
Michael Fitzgerald	41 60	350 00	
Charles F. Freeman	20 00	350 00	

“A.”—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Legislative Expenses—con.</i>				
<i>Members of Assembly—con.</i>		<i>Mileage.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	
Nelson Fryer.....		\$10 40	\$350 00	
Patrick Galagan.....		30 00	350 00	
Daniel Hall.....		8 00	350 00	
John Hammond.....		12 00	350 00	
Joseph Harris.....		28 00	350 00	
Knudt A. Heimdall.....		3 60	350 00	
Leonard D. Hinkley.....		13 60	350 00	
Gideon C. Hixon.....		28 00	350 00	
John C. Holloway.....		19 00	350 00	
Wm. L. Hoskins.....		17 00	350 00	
James Hoye.....		20 00	350 00	
Chas. M. Hoyt.....		20 00	350 00	
Joseph W. Hoyt.....		40 00	350 00	
Lemuel W. Humphrey.....		6 80	350 00	
John Jeffers.....		14 20	350 00	
Russell J. Judd.....		30 00	350 01	
Matthew Keenan.....		20 00	350 00	
George W. King.....		30 80	350 00	
Valentine Kneell.....		22 40	350 00	
Charles C. Kuntz.....		9 60	350 00	
Michael Lonergan.....		26 20	350 00	
Rufus P. Manson.....		50 00	350 00	
George G. Marvin.....		20 00	350 00	
Densmore W. Maxon.....		26 20	350 00	
Joseph McCormick.....		45 00	350 00	
Thomas H. McDill.....		40 00	350 00	
John D. McDonald.....		14 00	350 00	
Charles E. McIntosh.....		32 00	350 00	
Amzy Merriam.....		18 00	350 00	
Willard Merrill.....		8 00	350 00	
Charles G. Meyer.....		26 00	350 00	
Uriah D. Mihills.....		25 00	350 00	
Edwin Montgomery.....		30 00	350 00	
Frederick A. Morgan.....		30 00	350 00	
George E. Moore.....		40 00	350 00	
Powers G. Moulton.....		28 00	350 00	
Archibald Nichols.....		18 00	350 00	
Wm. Ockler.....		18 80	350 00	
Charles Oetling.....		32 00	350 00	
Harlow S. Orton.....			350 00	
Spencer A. Pease.....		12 40	350 00	
Marshall H. Pengra.....		14 00	350 00	
Halvor H. Peterson.....		9 60	350 00	
Oliver S. Powell.....		70 00	350 00	
Robert T. Powell.....		7 00	350 00	
Joseph Rankin.....		38 00	350 00	
Jonas W. Rhodes.....		23 00	350 00	
Daniel H. Richards.....		20 60	350 00	
August Richter.....		20 00	350 00	
Anson Rood.....		36 00	350 00	

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds.—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Legislative Expenses—con.</i>			
<i>Members of Assembly—con.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	
Wm. P. Rounds.....	32 00	350 00	.....
Wm. Rusch.....	31 00	350 00	.....
Svend Sanderson.....	40 80	350 00	.....
Thos. Sanderson.....	3 60	350 00	.....
John L. Semmann.....	20 00	350 00	.....
Parlan Semple.....	45 20	350 00	.....
Adelmorn Sherman...	9 20	350 00	.....
Hiram Smith.....	29 40	350 00	.....
Geo. G. Swain.....	15 00	350 00	.....
Gerrit T. Thorn.....	25 00	350 00	.....
Ole Torgerson.....	5 20	350 00	.....
Marcus Trumer.....	30 00	350 00	.....
Samuel S. Vaughn.....	114 20	350 00	.....
Joseph Wagner.....	28 20	350 00	.....
James Watts.....	23 20	350 00	.....
Baruch S. Weil.....	30 00	350 00	.....
James S. White.....	20 00	350 00	.....
Samuel A. White.....	10 00	350 00	.....
	<u>\$2,526 20</u>	<u>\$35,350 00</u>	<u>\$37,876 20</u>
<i>Assembly Employes—</i>			
E. W. Young, chief clerk.....		\$444 00	.....
Wm. H. Newcomb, assistant clerk..		370 00	.....
Fred. A. Dennett, bookkeeper.....		392 00	.....
Jacob Fuss, enrolling clerk.....		296 00	.....
C. D. Purple, engrossing clerk.....		296 00	.....
Miss Linda Harris, transcribing clk..		296 00	.....
Sam. S. Fifield, sergeant-at-arms...		370 00	.....
O. C. Bissell, 1st assistant...do.....		296 00	.....
D. L. Quaw, 2d assistant...do.....		296 00	.....
Myron DeWolf, postmaster.....		296 00	.....
J. F. Cleghorn, 1st assistant postm'r.		259 00	.....
Albert Emerson, 2d...do.....		259 00	.....
E. S. Blake, doorkeeper.....		259 00	.....
Thos. Watson, doorkeeper.....		259 00	.....
John Stansmore, doorkeeper.....		259 00	.....
O. R. Jones, doorkeeper.....		259 00	.....
B. D. Crandall, fireman.....		259 00	.....
Richard Pritchard, fireman.....		259 00	.....
Peter Williams, 1st gallery.....		259 00	.....
A. J. Sutherland, 2d gallery.....		259 00	.....
W. A. Fay, night-watch.....		248 00	.....
R. S. Warner, porter.....		259 00	.....
J. W. Brackett, 1st committee room.		259 00	.....
L. N. Taylor, 2d...do.....		259 00	.....
Wm. W. Maxwell, 3d...do.....		259 00	.....
George Slingsby, 4th...do.....		259 00	.....
E. G. Garner, gallery attendant.....		196 00	.....
S. D. Hanchett, wash room.....		259 00	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Legislative Expenses—continued.</i>			
<i>Assembly Employés—continued.</i>			
H. C. Enos, clerk judiciary com.	\$296 00		
J. F. Hand, clerk com. on en'd bills.	296 00		
O. B. Lapham, clerk com. engr'sd bills	296 00		
F. A. Moore, clerk com. lum. & man.	296 00		
L. B. Noyes, clerk com. incorporations	296 00		
Web. T. Seavy, clerk com. railroads.	296 00		
Geo. F. West, clerk com. state affairs	296 00		
Willie Holmes, speaker's messenger	148 00		
Frank R. Norton, clerk's do.	148 00		
Willie Potter, sergt-at-arms . do.	148 00		
Frank Beyler. . . . messenger.	148 00		
Daniel Fitzpatrick. . . do.	148 00		
Geo. E. McDill. . . . do.	148 00		
Geo. Sherman. . . . do.	148 00		
Freddie Blake do.	148 00		
Ballard P. Barnett. . . do.	148 00		
Eugene Kuntz. . . . do.	148 00		
S. G. Huntington. . . do.	148 00		
Charles F. Dana . . . do.	148 00		
Adolph Hastreiter. . do.	148 00		
Emeal Hammer. . . . do.	148 00		
Albert Turk, extra engrossing clerk.	175 00		
J. A. Eggan do.	6 00		
Percy J. Paine . . . do.	33 25		
Mrs. D. L. Jones . . . do.	18 00		
C. Freeman. . . . do.	142 00		
Mrs. A. C. Arnold, extra enrol'g clerk	26 00		
F. W. Case do.	49 50		
J. J. Davis. . . . do.	12 40		
Mrs. S. Dean. . . . do.	97 50		
Mrs. E. M. Dean . . do.	10 00		
James E. Dean. . . do.	76 00		
J. M. Fowler . . . do.	9 50		
Sadie Francomb . . do.	36 00		
Geo. W. Hampson. . do.	52 00		
H. H. Himebaugh. . do.	5 00		
Ed. Hills. . . . do.	8 00		
Henry Howarth . . do.	16 00		
J. C. Jones. . . . do.	64 00		
Chas. P. Jacobs . . do.	6 00		
Kate Kavenaugh. . do.	290 00		
E. O. Kney do.	58 00		
Viola Lapham . . . do.	4 00		
Richard Lawrence. . do.	65 50		
L. P. Lester do.	16 00		
M. C. McKennan . . do.	36 00		
G. F. Merrill . . . do.	6 00		
C. J. Martin. . . . do.	10 00		
Robert Monteith . . do.	8 00		
J. J. Norton. . . . do.	12 00		

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds.—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Legislative Expenses—continued.</i>			
<i>Assembly Employes—continued.</i>			
T. J. North, extra enrolling clerk	\$91 00		
W. S. Noland.....do....	16 75		
Mrs. H. M. Page.....do....	38 00		
O. A. Russell:.....do....	144 00		
W. E. Richards.....do....	6 00		
Thad. Sutliff.....do....	52 00		
Roger Spooner.....do....	296 00		
Geo. W. Stoner.....do....	364 00		
James Saw.....do....	137 00		
Miss Mary Spooner.....do....	72 00		
Miss Nellie Sargeant.....do....	72 00		
Miss Kate Tullis.....do....	70 00		
E. H. Turner.....do....	36 00		
W. D. Vaughan.....do....	62 50		
B. M. Worthington.....do....	44 00		
Mrs. Mary Judkins.....do....	12 00		
James Kavenaugh.....do....	18 00		
E. W. Young, chf clk, op. session.	50 00		
E. W. Young, chf clk in. Ass. Jour.	250 00		
E. W. Young, chf clk tran. Ass. J.	275 00		
D. L. Quaw, subpoenaing witnesses	18 00		
Paul Scheungel, witness.....	12 00		
		\$15,568 40	
O. B. Lapham, contesting seat....		79 90	
<i>Legislative Manual—</i>			
Atwood & Rublee, printing.....	\$1,479 81		
Seifert & Lawton, eng. maps & dia.	1,548 50		
A. J. Turner, compiling.....	406 25		
A. J. Turner, jt. res. No. 8, S. ch. 6 R. S.	2,594 64		
Western Bank Note Engraving Co.	40 00		
Atwood & Culver, binding.....	138 20		
		\$6,207 40	
<i>Visiting Committee on Reformatory and Benevolent Institutions—</i>			
S. D. Burchard.....	\$100 00		
H. A. Chase.....	100 00		
Matthew Keenan.....	100 00		
E. S. Miner.....	100 00		
Willard Merrill.....	100 00		
M. H. Pettit.....	100 00		
W. S. Rounds.....	100 00		
Geo. G. Swain.....	100 00		
G. T. Thorn.....	100 00		
		\$900 00	
<i>Expense of Railroad Committee of 1870</i>			
Earl M. Rogers, chap. 63, G. L. 1871	\$102 60		
C. F. Barron.....do....	28 00		
John Mihills.....do....	40 00		

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Legislative Expenses—continued.</i>			
<i>Expense R. R. Com., 1871—con.</i>			
D. L. McCurdy, chap. 63, G. L. 1871	\$25 00		
Edward Mahoney.....do.....	20 60		
C. C. Merrill.....do.....	40 00		
D. A. Olin.....do.....	25 60		
Charles Pfenning.....do.....	36 00		
O. D. Randall.....do.....	40 00		
J. B. Talman.....do.....	28 00		
T. Tyler.....do.....	40 00		
J. Wharton.....do.....	36 00		
L. Lottridge.....do.....	46 00		
John Sear.....do.....	20 60		
		\$528 40	
<i>Chaplains—</i>			
Rev. R. V. Dodge.....	\$25 00		
P. C. Mather.....	25 00		
C. H. Richards.....	25 00		
H. W. Spalding.....	25 00		
J. M. Thuringer.....	25 00		
Wm. Kempmeyer.....	25 00		
E. H. Page.....	25 00		
		\$175 00	
<i>Gas for Legislature—</i>			
Madison Gas Co.....		1,593 76	
<i>Stationery for Legislative Employes—</i>			
Superintendent of Public Property.....		995 00	
<i>Postage for Legislature—</i>			
Madison Postoffice.....		3,941 60	
<i>Printing for Legislature—</i>			
Atwood & Rublee, print'g for Legis.	\$75 79		
Atwood & Culver.....do.....	1,007 78		
.....do.....Senate daily slips	627 78		
.....do.....Assembly..do.....	786 71		
.....do.....Senate bills.....	1,072 77		
.....do.....Assembly bills.....	4,029 50		
.....do.....Assembly journal.....	684 47		
.....do.....Senate journal.....	502 56		
		\$8,787 36	
<i>Newspapers for Members—</i>			
Atwood & Culver.....	\$1,333 50		
Allen & Hicks.....	11 00		
D. W. Bailou.....	1 50		
Levi Bath.....	9 00		
Cramer, Aikens & Cramer.....	87 75		
Frank Cooper.....	50		
Thomas J. Campbell.....	10 25		
P. V. Deuster.....	63 50		
Flint & Weber.....	50		
A. E. Gordon.....	177 10		

“A.”—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Legislative Expenses—continued.</i>			
<i>Newspapers for Members—con.</i>			
German Printing Company.....	\$19 25		
Leader Printing Company.....	15 00		
Milwaukee Printing Company.....	212 75		
S. W. Martin.....	22 50		
Moseley & Bro.....	352 00		
Milwaukee News Company.....	150 50		
Oliver & Short.....	1 00		
A. F. Pratt.....	15 50		
Pease & Goodell.....	1 50		
Robinson & Bro.....	5 00		
Carl Schmidt.....	15 00		
W. F. Story.....	12 00		
Mauritz Schœffler.....	23 00		
J. A. Watrous.....	7 00		
J. C. Bollinger.....	1 50		
Brannan & Turner.....	3 50		
W. H. Bennett.....	5 00		
D. Bloemenfelt.....	1 00		
Geo. W. Burchard.....	50		
Fred Burkard.....	50		
Fred. Borchardt.....	1 00		
E. D. Coe.....	2 00		
Chicago Evening Post.....	3 00		
Fallows & Pradt.....	1 00		
S. S. Fifield.....	50		
Sid. A. Foster.....	50		
F. Fleischer.....	6 50		
Gazette Printing Company.....	5 50		
Geo. C. Ginty.....	1 00		
J. F. Hauser.....	50		
Hyer & Fernandez.....	2 00		
H. Harris.....	50		
J. P. Hume.....	3 00		
J. G. Knight.....	50		
J. H. Keyes.....	1 50		
Edward Larson.....	3 00		
Frank Leland.....	1 00		
Henry D. Lloyd.....	44 75		
Morrow Bros.....	13 50		
Wm. D. Merrill.....	50		
W. J. Park & Co.....	4 50		
M. M. Pomeroy.....	52 50		
Porsch & Sitzman.....	2 00		
John M. Reed.....	1 50		
Ryan & Bro.....	1 00		
E. Starr.....	1 50		
H. M. Tousley.....	2 00		
Otto Troemel.....	50		
H. A. Taylor & Co.....	50		
Wm. L. Utley & Son.....	1 50		

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Legislative Expenses—continued.</i>			
<i>Newspapers for Members—con.</i>			
Wilson & Messenger.....	\$0 50	.....	.....
Wrigglesworth & Abbott.....	50	.....	.....
W. J. Wrigglesworth	6 00	.....	.....
		\$2,724 85	
Total Legislative expenses			\$101,666 12
STATE PRISON AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.			
State Prison.....		\$99,990 67	.....
Hospital for the Insane (Madison).....		85,450 00	.....
Institute for the Blind		21,798 00	.....
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb		26,932 00	.....
Industrial School for Boys.....		47,228 00	.....
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	\$39,798 40		.....
Library	200 00		.....
W. J. Abrams, trustee	19 00		.....
James Bintliff, trustee.....	19 30		.....
W. J. Kershaw, trustee.....	36 00		.....
		40,072 70	.....
Northern Wis. Hospital for Insane—			
Gottfried Weideman, land	\$10,000 00		.....
Allen & Hicks, advertising	58 00		.....
Atwood & Culver.....do.....	56 00		.....
Gazette Printing Co....do.....	32 00		.....
Hyer & Fernandez	13 50		.....
Milwaukee Pub. Co....do.....	100 00		.....
M. M. Pomeroy.....do.....	28 00		.....
Wm. Waters.....do.....	25 00		.....
Allen & Hicks, printing	11 75		.....
Reynolds & Fellenz, for building	48,295 67		.....
E. M. Dantforth, commis. expenses	1,034 54		.....
D. W. Maxon	494 34		.....
A. M. Skeels.....do.....	516 05		.....
S. V. Shipman, architect	3,914 78		.....
Thos. T. Smith, locating and work.	158 69		.....
E. M. Dantforth, improving gr'nds	281 46		.....
B. W. Eaton, building road.....	100 00		.....
		65,119 78	.....
			386,591 15
INTEREST ON STATE INDEBTEDNESS.			
State bonds.....		\$3,960 00	.....
Certificates of indebtednes bel'g to—			
School Fund		109,179 00	.....
Normal School Fund.....		33,565 00	.....
University Fund		7,770 00	.....
Agricultural College Fund.....		2,415 58	.....
			156,889 58

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.—CLERK HIRE.			
<i>Office of Secretary of State—</i>			
Levi Alden	\$1,800 00		
James Bennett	1,006 33		
Chas. C. Dow	1,200 00		
John T. Jones	1,200 00		
Chas. F. Legate	1,104 00		
Robt. Monteith	1,500 00		
D. H. Tullis	1,800 00		
Wm. H. Williams	1,625 00		
D. O. Bebb	734 20		
George Race	337 67		
L. W. Colby	23 25		
John S. Dean	187 50		
John F. Glover	21 00		
H. L. Hyde	72 00		
Thos. S. North	72 00		
Richard Pritchard	309 00		
R. T. Parry	249 00		
E. B. Rice	9 00		
De Witt Ramsay	10 50		
R. C. Spooner	191 50		
Mrs. Mary Judkins	56 25		
Miss Mary Jones	27 50		
Miss Kate Tullis	48 00		
		\$13,583 70	
<i>State Treasurer's office—</i>			
L. B. Hills	\$1,300 00		
D. Lloyd Jones	1,500 00		
Charles J. Martin	1,825 00		
A. Menges	1,500 00		
W. H. Phipps	370 00		
E. G. Lindeman, messenger	810 00		
Ed. Rullman, night watch	365 00		
		7,670 00	
<i>Land office—</i>			
W. K. Barney	\$1,176 00		
B. F. Cram	1,200 00		
E. C. De Moe	1,200 00		
C. M. Foresman	1,500 00		
T. W. Gibbs	1,800 00		
Julius Lasche	1,176 00		
E. S. Mc Bride	1,500 00		
Geo. H. Meissner	900 00		
Nils H. Michelet	1,176 00		
James Ross	977 26		
C. E. W. Struve	1,200 00		
W. H. Phipps	400 00		
Chas. P. Jacobs	570 00		
		14,775 26	
P.L.Spooner, cl'k S.&U.Lands coms.		500 00	
		\$36,528 96	

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

LABOR ABOUT CAPITOL.		
John Benson	\$615 75	
A. Fink	638 75	
Michael Lynch	615 75	
James Lewis	615 75	
Mrs. Mary Benson	201 66	
Mrs. Catharine Ryan	62 50	
		\$2,750 16
HEATING APPARATUS.		
Edwin Culver, engineer	\$912 50	
B. Sanderson...do.....	292 00	
W. B. Golding, fireman.....	152 25	
V. A. Henwood...do.....	378 00	
		1,734 75
STATE CARPENTERS.		
D. H. Wright.....	\$939 00	
Louis Gootman.....	932 25	
		1,871 25
JANITOR AND MESSENGER SERVICES.		
John Betz, agricultural rooms.....	\$523 75	
Fred. Kohn	161 00	
E. O. Hammer, secretary's office.....	615 75	
Jacob Jenny, governor's office	730 00	
W. J. Jones, office sup't public property.....	730 00	
Daniel Kessler, state superintendent's office.....	615 75	
H. W. Lovejoy, land office	615 75	
H. M. McGrath, sup. court room and state lib'ry.....	615 75	
Andrew Peterson, state treasurer's office.....	621 75	
Wm. Southoff, attorney general's office	615 75	
C. A. Whelan, historical rooms.....	348 00	
E. R. Reed,	267 75	
		6,461 00
NIGHT WATCHMEN.		
Eugene Bowen	\$730 00	
Mark Smith.....	730 00	
		1,460 00
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
Allen & Mackey, carpets.....	\$1,131 19	
A. Abbott, marble for tank.....	13 50	
Charles E. Bross, express charges.....	180 05	
Charles E. Bross, telegrams.....	88 84	
Mrs. Margaret Burk, soap.....	33 00	
Bunker & Vroman, lumber.....	440 16	
A. J. Burbank, freight	8 56	
M. A. Begford, removing safe to treasur's office.....	253 40	
C. & N.W. R'y Co., freight on safe for trea's office.....	183 80	
Conklin, Gray & Co., plaster	9 00	

“A.”—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Contingent Expenses—continued.</i>		
H. B. Converse, disinfectant for capitol.....	\$14 00	.....
Daniel Delaney, brooms.....	34 00	.....
Henry Deppy, repairing furniture.....	8 75	.....
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	26 67	.....
Thos. Davenport, mason work.....	12 00	.....
E. D. Darwin, freight.....	6 40	.....
Frank & Burgess, lumber.....	10 25	.....
Fisher & Reynolds, furniture and upholstering..	633 89	.....
Fisher & Reynolds, glue and carting.....	107 44	.....
Fish & Stevens, lime for whitewashing.....	3 20	.....
Reuben Garlick, crockery.....	44 90	.....
W. W. Houghton, erasing fluid.....	4 00	.....
Hunfley & Wootten, merchandise.....	49 95	.....
Hall's Lock & Safe Co., safe for Treas. office....	5,000 00	.....
Michael O'Harrie, whitewashing park fence....	12 25	.....
Matthew O'Harrie, whitewashing park fence....	10 50	.....
H't'd Steam Boiler Inspct'n & Ins. Co., in. on b'lr	78 75	.....
Jacob Jenny, ribbon for stamp ex. office.....	2 75	.....
John N. Jones, merchandise.....	58 12	.....
Sarah E. Jones, hemming towels.....	3 60	.....
Jones & Mason, merchandise.....	65 24	.....
Jones & Sumner, hardware and labor.....	42 78	.....
W. J. Jones, revenue stamps for Supreme Court.	5 00	.....
S. Klauber & Co., merchandise.....	762 47	.....
B. & F. Lawrence, twine and paper.....	215 04	.....
Lynch & Fahey, repairs in boiler room.....	50 31	.....
E. Morden, repairing pump.....	4 75	.....
Moseley & Bro., stationery.....	8 75	.....
Moseley & Bro., moulding for Capitol.....	11 75	.....
Madison Manufacturing Co., castings for Capitol.	47 34	.....
Madison Gas Co., fire clay for repairs.....	21 80	.....
Fred Memhard, carting.....	1 00	.....
J. L. W. Newton, blacksmithing.....	50 50	.....
R. G. Norton, repairing clocks.....	26 75	.....
Pollard & Nelson, painting.....	22 50	.....
Phoenix Iron Co., beams for gallery State Library	150 49	.....
T. Purcell, labor with team.....	229 75	.....
W. J. Park & Co., merchandise.....	74 07	.....
Wm. Pinchéon, hauling iron for State Library..	2 51	.....
Robbins & Memhard, painting.....	1,206 82	.....
Wayne Ramsay & Co., hardware.....	104 12	.....
Thos. Regan, gas fixtures and labor.....	426 10	.....
Sorenson & Frederickson, bld'g gal. in lib. room	1,485 38	.....
Sorenson & Frederickson, painting roof of Capitol	308 00	.....
E. Sharpe & Co., repairs.....	402 98	.....
Carl Schmidt, repairing locks.....	65 60	.....
S. V. Shipman, circular stairway in library room.	300 00	.....
S. V. Shipman, superintending work in lib. room	99 23	.....
Sorenson & Frederickson, repairs.....	149 06	.....
Sorenson & Frederickson, desk for State Supt..	80 00	.....
Joseph Schweinem, ice.....	135 00	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Contingent Expenses—continued.</i>		
S. V. Shipman, freight	\$6 95	.....
Stark Brothers, carpet	1,370 89	.....
Steenland & Baker, grass seed for park	3 00	.....
Seifert & Lawton, maps for land office	40 00	.....
Vroman & Frank, hardware	102 76	.....
John T. Wilson, merchandise	405 43	.....
J. L. Wallace, atlas for Treas. and Ex. offices	24 00	.....
D. H. Wright, lumber	12 50	.....
		\$16,983 54
PUBLISHING LAWS OF GENERAL INTEREST.		
Atwood & Culver, publishing laws in state paper	\$599 40	.....
Atwood & Culver	60 00	.....
Allen & Hicks	60 00	.....
Ashley & Harger	60 00	.....
C. W. Anderson	60 00	.....
Frank Allen	60 00	.....
Levi Bath	60 00	.....
S. P. Ballard	60 00	.....
Booth & Gardner	60 00	.....
Fred. Borchardt	60 00	.....
G. W. Brown	60 00	.....
J. J. Benson	60 00	.....
A. L. Bear	120 00	.....
Wm. H. Bennett	60 00	.....
D. Bloominfelt	60 00	.....
D. W. Ballou	60 00	.....
A. T. Booth & Co	60 00	.....
E. B. Bole	60 00	.....
Brackett & Palmer	60 00	.....
Brannan & Turner	60 00	.....
J. C. Bollinger	60 00	.....
Beeson & Bohan	60 00	.....
A. F. Booth	60 00	.....
Geo. W. Burchard	60 00	.....
Fred. Burkard	60 00	.....
John R. Bohan	60 00	.....
E. G. Benjamin	60 00	.....
Burnet & Son	60 00	.....
Cramer, Aikens & Cramer	60 00	.....
E. D. Doe	60 00	.....
John Cover	60 00	.....
Copeland & Mills	60 00	.....
Crucius & Kleinpell	60 00	.....
S. H. Cady	60 00	.....
Frank Cooper	60 00	.....
M. F. Carney	60 00	.....
W. W. Coleman	120 00	.....
J. R. Decker	60 00	.....
Davis, Wright & Davis	60 00	.....
P. V. Deuster	60 00	.....

“A.”—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds.*—*con.*

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Publishing Laws of General Interest—continued.

George C. Duffie.....	\$60 00	.....
H. L. Devereaux.....	60 00	.....
E. T. Elliott.....	60 00	.....
S. S. Fifield.....	60 00	.....
Theo. Freedland.....	60 00	.....
F. Fleischer.....	60 00	.....
Flint & Weber.....	60 00	.....
Sid. A. Foster.....	60 00	.....
H. O. Fifield.....	60 00	.....
Chas. H. Fullerton.....	60 00	.....
A. E. Gordon.....	60 00	.....
Geo. C. Ginty.....	60 00	.....
A. T. Glaze.....	60 00	.....
Gazette Printing Company.....	60 00	.....
H. J. Hoffman.....	60 00	.....
John Hotchkiss.....	60 00	.....
J. W. Hall.....	60 00	.....
Hoskinson & Follett.....	60 00	.....
A. Heidkamp.....	60 00	.....
Hughs & Allen.....	60 00	.....
T. W. Haight.....	60 00	.....
Hyer & Fernandez.....	60 00	.....
Wm. Hill.....	60 00	.....
W. D. Hoard.....	60 00	.....
H. Harris.....	60 00	.....
Hunner & DeWolf.....	60 00	.....
J. A. Hoxie.....	60 00	.....
J. P. Hume.....	60 00	.....
J. F. Hauser.....	60 00	.....
C. Ingersol.....	60 00	.....
J. E. Ingraham.....	60 00	.....
H. G. Ingersol.....	60 00	.....
O. F. Jones.....	60 00	.....
B. Jonas.....	60 00	.....
R. H. Johnson.....	60 00	.....
Chas. Kholman & Bro.....	60 00	.....
J. G. Knight.....	60 00	.....
E. O. Kimberly.....	60 00	.....
M. B. Kimball.....	60 00	.....
J. H. Keyes.....	60 00	.....
Edward Larson.....	60 00	.....
Leader Printing Company.....	60 00	.....
Lambert & Austin.....	60 00	.....
Frank Leland.....	60 00	.....
E. B. Lathrop.....	60 00	.....
Hays McKinley.....	60 00	.....
D. McBride & Son.....	60 00	.....
McCord & Upham.....	60 00	.....
Thos. McConnell.....	60 00	.....
Wm. D Merrill.....	60 00	.....
Morrow Bros.....	60 00	.....

“A.”—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds.—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Publishing Laws of General Interest—continued.

Milwaukee News Company.....	\$60 00	.....
Ed. E. Merrett.....	60 00	.....
S. G. Martin.....	60 00	.....
J. E. & Geo. Marsh.....	60 00	.....
G. Mills.....	60 00	.....
T. C. Medary.....	60 00	.....
Wm. Nelson.....	60 00	.....
D. W. Noland.....	60 00	.....
C. S. Ogden & Son.....	60 00	.....
Ogden & Macroni.....	60 00	.....
Oliver & Short.....	60 00	.....
R. L. D. Potter.....	60 00	.....
Porsch & Sitzman.....	60 00	.....
Wm. H. Peck.....	60 00	.....
A. W. Potter.....	60 00	.....
A. F. Pratt.....	60 00	.....
P. M. Pryor.....	60 00	.....
M. M. Pomeroy.....	60 00	.....
Power & Luce.....	60 00	.....
Pierce & Waterman.....	60 00	.....
Pease & Goodell.....	60 00	.....
A. Pott.....	60 00	.....
Edward Pritchard.....	60 00	.....
P. R. Proctor.....	60 00	.....
Ryan & Bro.....	60 00	.....
Rice & Bishop.....	60 00	.....
A. J. Reed.....	60 00	.....
Rounds & Morley.....	60 00	.....
H. N. Ross.....	60 00	.....
W. G. Ritch.....	60 00	.....
A. C. Robinson.....	60 00	.....
Geo. P. Roth.....	60 00	.....
J. M. Reed.....	60 00	.....
Valentine Ringle.....	60 00	.....
M. P. Rendlaub.....	60 00	.....
A. C. Sanford.....	60 00	.....
Smith & Smithurst.....	60 00	.....
E. E. Sharpe.....	60 00	.....
Chas. Seymour.....	60 00	.....
Selback & Mayer.....	60 00	.....
I. N. Stone.....	60 00	.....
C. Swayze.....	60 00	.....
F. W. Sackett.....	120 00	.....
George St. Lewis.....	60 00	.....
Starks & Haight.....	60 00	.....
M. C. Spencer.....	60 00	.....
Mauritz Scheoffler.....	60 00	.....
G. Singer & Co.....	60 00	.....
Carl A. Schmidt.....	60 00	.....
Sherman & Gowdy.....	60 00	.....
H. A. Taylor & Co.....	60 00	.....

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Publishing Laws of General Interest—continued.</i>		
J. C. Thompson.....	\$60 00	.....
Otto Troemel	60 00	.....
W. H. Tousley.....	60 00	.....
John Turner.....	60 00	.....
Terry & Arnold	60 00	.....
Wm. L. Utley & Son	60 00	.....
John Ulrick	60 00	.....
Vedder & St. John	60 00	.....
Van Meter & Seymour.....	60 00	.....
George M. West	60 00	.....
Wilson & Hollister.....	60 00	.....
J. A. Watrous.....	60 00	.....
C. D. Wells.....	60 00	.....
Z. C. & H. M. Wentworth	60 00	.....
Wrigglesworth & Abbott	60 00	.....
A. O. Wilson	60 00	.....
Wilson & Messenger	60 00	.....
W. J. Wrigglesworth.....	60 00	.....
N. D. Wright.....	60 00	.....
Waggoner & Stevens.....	60 00	.....
J. W. Webster.....	60 00	.....
Carl Zillar.....	60 00	.....
		\$10,559 40
PUBLISHING PRIVATE AND LOCAL LAWS.		
Atwood & Culver, pub. P. and L. L. in State paper	\$2,046 00	.....
Allen & Hicks.....	14 40	.....
Frank Allen.....	3 00	.....
C. W. Anderson.....	3 60	.....
W. H. Bennett.....	31 20	.....
George W. Brown.....	50 40	.....
E. G. Benjamin	3 60	.....
John R. Bohan.....	38 40	.....
A. T. Booth & Co.....	6 00	.....
Brackett & Palmer	4 80	.....
E. B. Bolens.....	6 80	.....
A. L. Bear.....	7 20	.....
Geo. W. Burchard.....	13 80	.....
Brannan & Turner	35 40	.....
Booth & Gardner.....	6 60	.....
Fred. Borchardt.....	45 60	.....
Cramer, Aikens & Cramer.....	46 20	.....
Crucius & Kleinpell	13 20	.....
Frank Cooper.....	31 20	.....
E. D. Coe.....	13 20	.....
John Cover.....	10 20	.....
S. H. Cady	36 60	.....
M. F. Carney	2 40	.....
J. R. Decker.....	4 20	.....
H. L. Devereaux	1 80	.....
S. S. Fifield.....	3 60	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds.—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Publishing Private and Local Laws—continued.

S. S. & H. O. Fifield.....	\$5 40	.....
Sid. A. Foster	49 20	.....
Flint & Weber	151 20	.....
A. T. Glaze.....	8 40	.....
Geo. C. Ginty.....	128 40	.....
Gazette Printing Company.....	16 20	.....
J. F. Hauser.....	3 60	.....
T. F. Hollister	28 20	.....
J. W. Hall.....	16 20	.....
T. W. Haight	1 80	.....
John Hotchkiss.....	9 00	.....
A. D. Harger	11 40	.....
Hughs & Allen	123 00	.....
Wm. Hill	21 00	.....
H. Harris	5 40	.....
Hunner & DeGroff.....	11 40	.....
W. D. Hoard	10 80	.....
Hoskinson & Follett	75 00	.....
J. E. Ingraham	5 40	.....
R. H. Johnson	3 60	.....
J. H. Keyes	39 00	.....
E. O. Kimberly	3 60	.....
Leader Printing Company	18 00	.....
Frank Leland.....	11 40	.....
Thos. Mc Connell	25 80	.....
Mc Cord & Upham	45 60	.....
D. Mc Bride & Son	21 60	.....
Hays Mc Kinley	7 20	.....
E. E. Merritt	7 80	.....
J. E. & Geo. Marsh.....	21 00	.....
E. B. Northrop	45 60	.....
Wm. Nelson.....	1 20	.....
C. S. Ogden & Son.....	7 80	.....
Ogden & Macroni	1 20	.....
Oliver & Short.....	55 20	.....
R. L. D. Potter.....	1 20	.....
Pease & Goodell	5 40	.....
M. P. Rindlaub	1 20	.....
W. G. Ritch	16 20	.....
John M. Reed	3 60	.....
H. N. Ross	6 10	.....
Sentinel Printing Company	80 40	.....
Smith & Smithurst	7 80	.....
I. N. Stone	15 60	.....
Chas. Seymour	24 60	.....
T. O. Thompson.....	5 40	.....
J. T. Thompson.....	26 40	.....
H. M. Tousley	5 40	.....
H. A. Taylor & Co.....	12 60	.....
Terry & Arnold	27 00	.....
John Turner.....	1 80	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds.—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Publishing Private and Local Laws—continued.</i>		
Wm. L. Utley & Son.....	\$22 80	.....
W. J. Wrigglesworth	7 20	.....
A. J. Watrous.....	55 80	.....
Waggoner & Stevens	15 60	.....
Wilson & Messenger.....	37 20	.....
Wrigglesworth & Abbott.....	63 00	.....
N. D. Wright.....	1 20	.....
		\$3,919 50
PUBLISHING AND ADVERTISING.		
Atwood & Culver, pub'g miscellaneous notices.....	\$343 85	.....
A. E. Gorden, publishing election notice.....	53 30	.....
Hoskinson & Follet, publishing bank notice.....	36 65	.....
Atwood & Culver.....advertising lands...	50 15	.....
Allen & Hicks.....do.....	13 60	.....
Bracket & Palmer.....do.....	40 50	.....
Bennett & Truesdale.....do.....	9 40	.....
A. T. Booth.....do.....	8 50	.....
Brannan & Turner.....do.....	25 50	.....
Ed. Borchardt.....do.....	13 60	.....
Fred. Borchardt.....po.....	8 00	.....
Booth & Gardner.....do.....	9 40	.....
Frank Cooper.....do.....	16 00	.....
John Cover.....do.....	23 00	.....
Flint & Weber.....do.....	51 00	.....
S. S. Fifield.....do.....	11 00	.....
S. A. Foster.....do.....	9 40	.....
H. O. Fifield.....do.....	12 50	.....
Gilkey & Stilman.....do.....	9 50	.....
Gazette Printing Company.....do.....	21 15	.....
Geo. C. Ginty.....do.....	47 10	.....
Hughs & Allen.....do.....	21 80	.....
Wm. Hill.....do.....	32 00	.....
Hoskinson & Follet.....do.....	28 75	.....
H. Harris.....do.....	20 00	.....
T. W. Haight.....do.....	23 00	.....
J. W. Hall.....do.....	51 00	.....
John P. Hume.....do.....	30 05	.....
M. Hersch.....do.....	13 60	.....
H. Harris.....do.....	6 10	.....
J. E. Ingraham.....do.....	31 74	.....
H. G. Ingersol.....do.....	15 50	.....
Robert H. Johnson.....do.....	15 50	.....
J. H. Keyes.....do.....	11 75	.....
Leader Printing Company.....do.....	17 50	.....
Frank Leland.....do.....	23 00	.....
D. McBride & Son.....do.....	39 50	.....
McCord & Upham.....do.....	55 50	.....
Merrill & Hand.....do.....	19 64	.....
Ed. E. Merrett.....do.....	6 10	.....
Wm. Nelson.....do.....	55 50	.....

“A.”—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds.—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Publishing and advertising.—continued.</i>		
C. S. Ogden.....	advertising lands.....	\$10 50
R. L. D. Potter	do.....	25 35
Pierce & Higgins	do.....	33 45
Pease & Goodell	do.....	28 75
Rounds & Morley	do.....	14 10
Rising & Bierce.....	do.....	23 50
H. N. Ross.....	do.....	9 40
J. M. Reid.....	do.....	9 40
Reed & Miller.....	do.....	32 10
Smith & Smithurst.....	do.....	9 50
Chas. Seymour.....	do.....	7 26
N. Smith.....	do.....	7 50
J. C. Thompson.....	do.....	8 00
John Turner.....	do.....	11 75
H. A. Taylor & Co.....	do.....	117 00
Wm. L. Utley & Son	do.....	26 40
Waggoner & Stevens.....	do.....	13 00
Wrigglesworth & Abbott.....	do.....	24 18
Wilson & Messenger.....	do.....	17 50
		\$1,759 27
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.		
Adams.....	County Agricultural Society...	\$100 00
Brown.....	do..... do.....	100 00
Crawford	do..... do.....	100 00
Columbia.....	do..... do.....	100 00
Dane.....	do..... do.....	100 00
Door.....	do..... do.....	100 00
Dodge.....	do..... do.....	100 00
Eau Claire	do..... do.....	100 00
Fond du Lac.....	do..... do.....	100 00
Grant	do..... do.....	100 00
Green	do..... do.....	100 00
Green Lake.....	do..... do.....	100 00
Iowa.....	do..... do.....	100 00
Juneau.....	do..... do.....	100 00
Jefferson	do..... do.....	100 00
Kenosha.....	do..... do.....	100 00
La Fayette.....	do..... do.....	100 00
La Crosse.....	do..... do.....	100 00
Manitowoc.....	do..... do.....	100 00
Marathon	do..... do.....	100 00
Marquette	do..... do.....	100 00
Monroe.....	do..... do.....	100 00
Outagamie.....	do..... do.....	100 00
Ozaukee.....	do..... do.....	100 00
Pierce.....	do..... do.....	100 00
Portage	do..... do.....	100 00
Rock.....	do..... do.....	100 00
Racine.....	do..... do.....	100 00
Richland	do..... do.....	100 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>County Agricultural Societies—continued.</i>		
Sauk..... County Agricultural Society.....	\$100 00	.....
Sheboygan .....do.....do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Trempealeau.....do.....do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Vernon .....do.....do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Washington .....do.....do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Waukesha .....do.....do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Winnebago.....do.....do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Walworth .....do.....do.....do.....	100 00	.....
		\$3,700 00
MILITIA.		
Ed. E. Bryant, military secretary.....	\$300 00	.....
A. R. Macdonald, state armorer.....	987 50	.....
A. R. Macdonald, expense transporting cannon.....	19 55	.....
Fisher & Reynolds, glass case for battle flags....	412 50	.....
M. J. Cantwell, cards for numbering flags.....	11 00	.....
D. H. Wright, fencing and repa'g rebels' graves....	61 88	.....
Robbins & Memhard, painting board for.....do....	81 00	.....
E. D. Darwin, freight on arms.....	10 28	.....
A. Scott, hauling and work on rebels' graves....	15 00	.....
A. Scott, hauling arms.....	4 50	.....
Wm. Pyncheon.do.....	6 00	.....
A. J. Burbank, freight on arms.....	22 86	.....
T. Purcell, removing gun carriages.....	5 00	.....
S. Wetherby, livery for gov'r and staff, rev. mil....	30 00	.....
A. Herfurth, powder and storing ammunition ..	119 50	.....
S. Klauber & Co., cartridges.....	18 75	.....
Rob't Monteith, Q. M. Gen., exp. to Milwaukee....	10 00	.....
W. H. Oppel, food for eagles.....	16 32	.....
J. E. Rhodes.....do.....	18 84	.....
		2,150 48
PRINTING.		
Atwood & Rublee, printing for Exeutive office....	\$75 90	.....
.....do.....do.....for Secretary's office.....	170 16	.....
.....do.....do.....for Treasurer's office.....	112 89	.....
.....do.....do.....for Att'y Gen's office.....	1 99	.....
.....do.....do.....for Com. S.&U. Lands.....	286 73	.....
.....do.....do.....for Supreme Court.....	134 62	.....
.....do.....do.....for Treasury Agent... ..	25 83	.....
.....do.....do.....local laws.....	4,158 01	.....
.....do.....do.....for State Sup't.....	33 39	.....
.....do.....do.....for Sup't Pub. Prop.. ..	2 65	.....
.....do.....do.....blanks.....	426 12	.....
.....do.....do.....Hist. Soc. report.....	167 00	.....
.....do.....do.....Reform School report.....	116 11	.....
.....do.....do.....Adj. Gen's report.....	197 87	.....
.....do.....do.....Agric'l Soc. report....	2,509 50	.....
.....do.....do.....Insane Hosp. report.. ..	208 88	.....
.....do.....do.....State Treas. report.....	160 89	.....
.....do.....do.....Sol. Orph. H. report.....	107 00	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Printing—continued.</i>		
Atwood & Rublee, printing Inst. for Blind report	\$83 37	
.....do..... D. and D. report	81 46	
.....do..... Sec'y St'e report	570 25	
.....do..... Coms S. & U. rep	69 92	
.....do..... State Pr'n report	194 85	
.....do..... State U'y report	201 43	
.....do..... State Sup report	2,549 59	
Atwood & Rublee, binding State Supt's report	26 50	
.....do..... Brit. Pat. Offi. report	90 00	
Atwood & Culver, printing for Executive office...	70 73	
.....do..... Secretary's office...	1,575 69	
.....do..... Treasurer's office...	149 10	
.....do..... Com. of S. & U. L.	495 49	
.....do..... State Supt.....	602 16	
.....do..... State Library.....	12 93	
.....do..... Gov. Mes. & doc'ts	1,151 34	
.....do..... Supreme Court...	40 33	
.....do..... State B'd Char...	55 58	
.....do..... State His. Society.	1,073 97	
.....do..... Treasury Agent ..	23 50	
.....do..... general laws	3,425 50	
.....do..... eiection registers	5,340 38	
.....do..... Ins. Com's report	527 36	
.....do..... blanks for S. Deps	1,132 13	
		\$28,439 10
POSTAGE.		
Madison Post Office, d'r r't, let. pos. & u'pd let's	\$248 75	
.....do..... stamps for Gov'nor's office.	175 55	
.....do..... Secretar's office.	898 85	
.....do..... Treasur's office.	1,495 55	
.....do..... Land office.....	223 20	
.....do..... Att'y Gen office.	34 90	
.....do..... State Sup office.	784 00	
.....do..... State Library.....	25 25	
.....do..... Supt. Pub. Prop.	136 60	
.....do..... Supreme Court	178 90	
.....do..... Hist. Rooms.....	241 45	
.....do..... Treasury Agent.	99 15	
		\$4,517 15
STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.		
H. Carlson, agent	\$105 60	
Theo. Hartman, agent.....	267 28	
Nic Jarchow, printing.....	100 00	
J. H. Becker, agent's expenses.....	10 50	
Chas. E. Bross, express charges.....	1 35	
John Eugene, postage on French pamphlets.....	5 60	
M. A. Fulton, agent's expenses.....	41 80	
H. W. Jones, agent's expenses.....	15 92	
James Ross, office rent.....	30 00	
James Ross, services.....	10 00	
		\$ 588 05

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

LAND PROTECTION.		
S. E. Amidon, clerk protecting lands.....	\$42 40	.....
Y. V. Beebe.....do.....	70 21	.....
J. G. Bemis.....do.....	31 85	.....
D. E. Catlin.....do.....	300 00	.....
O. R. Dahl.....do.....	1,370 32	.....
S. W. Fuller.....do.....	18 75	.....
W. J. Kershaw.....do.....	393 55	.....
Abel Keyes.....do.....	480 00	.....
James R. Mann.....do.....	14 40	.....
John Reynolds.....do.....	1,166 66	.....
		\$3,888 14
IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.		
Atwood & Culver, printing.....	\$35 44	.....
S. Beder, advertising.....	9 00	.....
A. J. Becker, pamphlets.....	24 00	.....
W. W. Coleman, advertising.....	33 00	.....
F. Fleischer, printing.....	7 00	.....
Ole C. Johnson, comr., salary and office rent....	1,236 11	.....
Ole C. Johnson, printing German pamphlets....	300 00	.....
Ole C. Johnson, printing and sending off pam...	127 05	.....
Ole C. Johnson, expenses.....	135 65	.....
Peter Langland, agent.....	225 00	.....
Langland & Anderson, printing.....	6 00	.....
Seifert & Lawton, maps.....	502 00	.....
Wm. Wroman, agent.....	100 00	.....
		\$2,740 25
APPRAISING STATE LANDS.		
Hiram Barber.....	\$2 50	.....
Jonas Shoenman.....	2 50	.....
		\$5 00
REGULAR ARMY SOLDIERS' AID.		
Wm. Arns.....	\$180 00	.....
Barbary Brady.....	19 25	.....
Mary Carpenter.....	80 00	.....
M. R. Conlon.....	180 00	.....
Catharine Dwyer.....	180 00	.....
John Davis.....	180 00	.....
James Dugan.....	150 00	.....
Susannah Granger.....	38 33	.....
Ann Gleason.....	180 00	.....
John Goodman.....	180 00	.....
Julia Hard.....	180 00	.....
Peter Hoefler.....	180 00	.....
Geo. C. Jones.....	180 00	.....
Charles A. Johnson.....	180 00	.....
Peter Kasper.....	180 00	.....
Jacob Krawes.....	180 00	.....
Henry Klages.....	180 00	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds.—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Regular Army Soldiers' Aid—continued.</i>		
Julia A. Little	\$300 00	.....
Wenford Larkin	180 00	.....
Margaret Murray	180 00	.....
Samuel A. Nash	180 00	.....
Eliza O'Connor	180 00	.....
Peter Ohley	180 00	.....
J. E. Pennefeather	180 00	.....
Frederika Rosenow	97 50	.....
Julius Rosolack	180 00	.....
Wm. Summers	180 00	.....
Harriett Shaw	180 00	.....
Zebidee Smith	180 00	.....
James Smith	180 00	.....
Ametia E. Sheldon	60 00	.....
Elizabeth Thompson	49 17	.....
Joseph Weisner	180 00	.....
Frederick Wackner	180 00	.....
		\$5,474 25
GOVERNOR'S CONTINGENT FUND.		
Lucius Fairchild, Governor		\$1,380 68
NORMAL INSTITUTES.		
Hosea Barnes.....expense attending institutes.	\$240 65	.....
J. H. Fitch	100 00	.....
W. H. DeLaMatyr	111 35	.....
B. M. Reynolds	110 00	.....
A. Salisbury	78 30	.....
S. S. Rockwood	107 35	.....
		\$747 65
SUPERIOR HARBOR PROTECTION.		
Mat. H. Carpenter, attorney fees	\$1,000 00	.....
C. K. Davis, payers U. S. vs. Duiuth	100 65	.....
		\$1,100 65
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.		
Samuel D. Hastings, secretary, salary	\$260 00	.....
Samuel D. Hastings, expenses of board	294 20	.....
		\$554 20
STATIONERY.		
Supt. of Public Property, bal. of app'n for 1870		\$464 97
GAS.		
Madison Gas Company		\$5,143 03

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds*—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

FUEL.		
Conklin, Gray & Co., coal.....		\$4,536 00
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
John Murrish, services.....		1,680 00
EXAMINERS OF STATE TEACHERS.		
J. S. Albee.....	\$79 90	
Robert Graham.....	63 30	
Alexander Kerr.....	61 00	
		204 20
STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.		
L. B. Hills, clerk.....	\$50 00	
James M. Bull, clerk of committee.....	30 00	
		80 00
STATE PRISON CATHOLIC CHAPLAINCY.		
Matthias Hammond.....	\$75 00	
Joseph Smith.....	25 00	
		100 00
BOUNTY ON WILD ANIMALS.		
Thomas Allen.....	\$5 00	
George Anderson.....	15 00	
Josiah Adams.....	6 00	
John Anderson.....	15 00	
Charles Abbott.....	3 00	
James Atchison.....	5 00	
J. C. Anderson.....	5 00	
Thomas Appleman.....	12 00	
Ole Anderson.....	9 00	
Vincent Ariel.....	3 00	
Henry Albert.....	3 00	
Franklin Adams.....	6 00	
Henry Austin.....	5 00	
James Ambrose.....	5 00	
Wm. Ahirn.....	5 00	
Josiah Adams.....	4 00	
M. V. Ayres.....	5 00	
Ellis Anderson.....	25 00	
Franklin Adams.....	3 00	
George B. Anderson.....	8 00	
L. L. Ayres.....	5 00	
R. H. Avery.....	5 00	
R. Andrews.....	5 00	
Arne Anderson.....	5 00	
Riley Ayres.....	15 00	

“A.”—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds.*—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Bounty on Wild Animals</i> —continued.		
C. Anderson.....	\$5 00	.....
W. A. Arbuckle.....	30 00	.....
B. A. Atwood.....	5 00	.....
John Alfredson.....	40 00	.....
Wm. Adams.....	30 00	.....
Arthur Attredge.....	5 00	.....
B. Allison.....	5 00	.....
Eric Baker.....	23 00	.....
D. F. Bestor.....	80 00	.....
Wm. Best.....	6 00	.....
A. J. Bennett.....	5 00	.....
A. H. Best.....	3 00	.....
C. P. Bennett.....	3 00	.....
Felix Burgess.....	5 00	.....
Phillip Beal.....	5 00	.....
John Bethaw.....	5 00	.....
La Fayette Brewster.....	5 00	.....
L. H. Boughton.....	3 00	.....
T. S. Breed.....	10 00	.....
Harmon Bishop.....	5 00	.....
James N. Borah.....	6 00	.....
Cyrenius Baldwin.....	25 00	.....
C. W. Brown.....	9 00	.....
J. W. Blane.....	10 00	.....
W. P. Bigelow.....	3 00	.....
E. Blackman.....	10 00	.....
T. T. Bartness.....	5 00	.....
Wm. Blackley.....	3 00	.....
T. C. Blackman.....	3 00	.....
C. Burchard.....	5 00	.....
J. S. Barto.....	5 00	.....
V. G. Baker.....	8 00	.....
A. E. Bently.....	11 00	.....
G. P. Blood.....	14 00	.....
Jefferson Barnes.....	3 00	.....
Fred. Blanding.....	3 00	.....
Geo. L. Brooks.....	5 00	.....
E. T. Best.....	5 00	.....
James N. Borah.....	6 00	.....
Abraham Burt.....	10 00	.....
Frances Blair.....	6 00	.....
Joseph Booker.....	3 00	.....
Geo. R. Brooks.....	10 00	.....
David Beets.....	3 00	.....
Eben Blackman.....	3 00	.....
N. M. Brown.....	57 00	.....
S. P. Best.....	9 00	.....
A. Baushka.....	8 00	.....
Moses Burns.....	6 00	.....
W. A. Buckley.....	8 00	.....
Wm. Bevey.....	10 00	.....

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Bounty on Wild Animals—continued.</i>	
Nels Bridson.....	\$8 00
J. M. Brown.....	10 00
Wm. Blank.....	6 00
S. D. Bovee.....	6 00
John Bestor.....	5 00
A. Bent.....	5 00
James Booth.....	5 00
Joseph Blain.....	8 00
B. Bowker.....	5 00
J. T. Buckley.....	3 00
Jonathan Bailey.....	5 00
L. C. Babcock.....	5 00
Geo. W. Beebe.....	3 00
Samuel Babington.....	5 00
C. C. Bates.....	5 00
George Berns.....	15 00
Peter Beaver.....	20 00
John S. Brown.....	20 00
John Bowles.....	35 00
Samuel Blackley.....	3 00
Geo. M. Breed.....	5 00
T. A. Brown.....	5 00
F. S. Breed.....	5 00
F. E. Burgess.....	10 00
C. C. Bates.....	5 00
G. A. Ballard.....	5 00
Chas. H. Brown.....	5 00
Jacob E. Borah.....	15 00
L. S. Bradley.....	5 00
A. J. Bevens.....	5 00
Hugh Bowen.....	25 00
John N. Best.....	3 00
Daniel Bretts.....	3 00
Chas. Burrington.....	5 00
Geo. M. Breed.....	5 00
Chas. P. Babcock.....	45 00
Herman Bishop.....	35 00
Geo. Beaumont.....	5 00
John Butterworth.....	10 00
J. W. Bayles.....	10 00
Jos. Blackstone.....	5 00
Chas. Bagley.....	5 00
M. C. Breed.....	5 00
J. G. Clement.....	5 00
A. J. Coryell.....	3 00
Frederick Carpenter.....	5 00
Frank L. Clark.....	5 00
Curtis Cowles.....	3 00
Bernard Cullen.....	5 00
Geo. Curtis.....	5 00
Osmer C. Cook.....	5 00

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Bounty on Wild Animals—continued.

John T. Collins.....	\$3 00	.....
L. H. Coe	25 00	.....
John A. Cook.....	6 00	.....
Wm. Cumming.....	5 00	.....
J. Cartright	33 00	.....
S. D. Coates	5 00	.....
J. P. Casper	3 00	.....
Martin Clavadaker	3 00	.....
Henry Carter	3 00	.....
Edward Cullen	15 00	.....
Gilbert Clementson	5 00	.....
Jeremiah Crane.....	5 00	.....
C. S. Cheeney	5 00	.....
Ole Christensen	6 00	.....
Aaron Corlew	3 00	.....
O. O. Chapman	5 00	.....
Erastus Celley	5 00	.....
T. W. Clark	5 00	.....
James Cleland.....	5 00	.....
Aaron Conger	3 00	.....
Thos. Conley	3 00	.....
John Crane.....	5 00	.....
Alva Culver.....	5 00	.....
Thos. Carr	5 00	.....
Leander Crow	3 00	.....
James Coogan	20 00	.....
John E. Cook.....	6 00	.....
S. Chadwick	3 00	.....
Peter Collins	5 00	.....
Edward Cullin	5 00	.....
Jaseph Capron.....	5 00	.....
Peter E. Doty.....	10 00	.....
A. H. Derickson	5 00	.....
John Dodson	5 00	.....
Wm. Dean	3 00	.....
S. L. Davis	3 00	.....
Lucian Dewey	19 00	.....
Geo. B. Dunham.....	5 00	.....
W. T. Davis.....	3 00	.....
J. E. Davis.....	16 00	.....
Elias Dean.....	3 00	.....
D. W. Day	10 00	.....
C. E. Davis.....	3 00	.....
M. C. Davis	6 00	.....
L. Dorgan.....	9 00	.....
A. B. Dugar	6 00	.....
Charles Day	5 00	.....
Charles Davis.....	5 00	.....
Robert Davidson.....	5 00	.....
Peter Damon	5 00	.....
Thos. C. Doran	3 00	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Bounty on Wild Animals—continued.</i>		
E. O. Douglas.....	\$3 00	.....
Levi Dore.....	5 00	.....
John Dewitt.....	3 00	.....
R. E. Day.....	5 00	.....
James Dunn.....	5 00	.....
J. F. Doolittle.....	3 00	.....
John Dyson.....	5 00	.....
John Duncan.....	6 00	.....
C. Downer.....	5 00	.....
J. J. Davis.....	30 00	.....
John P. Dowling.....	6 00	.....
C. C. Derrickson.....	5 00	.....
Wm. Dyer.....	3 00	.....
Robert E. Doty.....	20 00	.....
Wm. Eldridge.....	5 00	.....
J. C. Emerick.....	15 00	.....
Caleb Edmonds.....	3 00	.....
P. C. Elliott.....	3 00	.....
A. Emery.....	3 00	.....
W. R. Ellis.....	5 00	.....
A. Enney.....	6 00	.....
D. C. Edwards.....	5 00	.....
Wm. Engle.....	10 00	.....
Erick Erickson.....	3 00	.....
Wm. Egger.....	5 00	.....
Henry Emery.....	5 00	.....
Henry Evans.....	3 00	.....
A. J. Everets.....	5 00	.....
John Edge.....	25 00	.....
James H. Fowler.....	5 00	.....
Thomas Free.....	3 00	.....
Charles Field.....	10 00	.....
Corydon Fitzgerald.....	3 00	.....
Frederick French.....	3 00	.....
J. J. French.....	5 00	.....
D. W. Forest.....	8 00	.....
Wm. Fuller.....	3 00	.....
A. B. Fessenden.....	5 00	.....
T. T. Fay.....	5 00	.....
John Fabzner.....	3 00	.....
W. H. Fuller.....	3 00	.....
E. Fisher.....	10 00	.....
Riley Fry.....	5 00	.....
Madison Frazier.....	10 00	.....
Wm. Fitchett.....	40 00	.....
S. F. Fowler.....	5 00	.....
James Fritz.....	40 00	.....
Henry and David Fralick.....	40 00	.....
Edmund Fisher.....	30 00	.....
Edwin France.....	55 00	.....
Levi Fuller.....	5 00	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds.—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Bounty on Wild Animals—continued.</i>	
Chas. P. Foster.....	\$10 00
Byron Gillman.....	17 00
Samuel Green.....	5 00
R. B. Gillespie.....	6 00
J. L. Gillespie.....	9 00
J. W. Gillman.....	8 00
August Gerald.....	5 00
T. J. Gurvin.....	20 00
Seymour Glass.....	5 00
E. T. Graham.....	15 00
Frank Gujon.....	5 00
Joseph Gillman.....	9 00
Frank Gillman.....	9 00
S. W. Goss.....	5 00
Henry Gallwinkle.....	5 00
P. W. Gordon.....	5 00
O. E. Gardner.....	3 00
Andrew Gulickson.....	10 00
Antoine Gordon.....	10 00
William Geese.....	3 00
W. W. Gillman.....	25 00
John Gibbon.....	3 00
Elias Grimes.....	3 00
John Gray.....	15 00
S. A. Green.....	3 00
Wm. Gillespie.....	35 00
O. L. Greaton.....	5 00
Mathew Gonenen.....	30 00
J. L. Gillespie.....	56 00
E. T. Graham.....	5 00
Otis Greenwood.....	15 00
O. H. Gressreed.....	30 00
R. Graves.....	10 00
James Gaston.....	5 00
Marshall Gotchey.....	5 00
Halver Gordon.....	5 00
Geo. M. Hawes.....	5 00
D. P. Hewett.....	5 00
Fred. Hanson.....	5 00
Jasper Hall.....	3 00
D. R. Holbrook.....	5 00
Samuel Hare.....	3 00
Wm. Hackbart.....	5 00
Chancy Haskell.....	5 00
J. V. Huntstinger.....	18 00
Joseph Hull.....	3 00
D. Hardison.....	6 00
Ezra Housell.....	3 00
John Henry.....	6 00
John M. Hughes.....	3 00
Joseph Hurd.....	5 00

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Bounty on Wild Animals—continued.</i>		
S. B. Hewit	\$10 00	.....
Enoch Horton	5 00	.....
C. Hill	5 00	.....
John Harriman	5 00	.....
Joseph Hammond	3 00	.....
Wm. Harper	5 00	.....
Daniel Hill	3 00	.....
E. Hall	3 00	.....
I. N. Hickerson	5 00	.....
M. Hinks	5 00	.....
Charles Hatch	5 00	.....
M. Hammer	3 00	.....
Ole T. Hegna	9 00	.....
W. L. Hurlbut	20 00	.....
E. H. Hubbard	6 00	.....
Joseph Hutter	9 00	.....
Edward Hubel	3 00	.....
Orlando Houts	3 00	.....
R. D. Holbrook	25 00	.....
G. D. Hall	5 00	.....
Duane Hoskins	3 00	.....
A. N. Hagan	5 00	.....
Warren Hill	15 00	.....
H. T. Harrown	5 00	.....
Samuel Hitchings	5 00	.....
Thos. J. Hammond	5 00	.....
John Herst	3 00	.....
George Harris	3 00	.....
H. Hanson	10 00	.....
Chas. Hussey	5 00	.....
Frank Hayden	30 00	.....
Jas. Heath and Jas. Kitchen	70 00	.....
Robert Harvey	35 00	.....
S. B. Hewett	10 00	.....
Robert Hake	5 00	.....
Wm. Hall and L. Thompson	30 00	.....
B. Heaseley	5 00	.....
Peter L. Hole	5 00	.....
F. T. Hazeltine	30 00	.....
J. W. Heathcock	5 00	.....
Wm. Hewitt	5 00	.....
S. B. Hewitt, sen	5 00	.....
Geo. Hardy	5 00	.....
Geo. Hunter	13 00	.....
R. T. Inman	5 00	.....
Wooster Ives	14 00	.....
W. H. H. Inman	6 00	.....
R. S. Inman	3 00	.....
Jacob Iverson	30 00	.....
J. B. Inman	5 00	.....
Thomas W. Jones	26 00	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Bounty on Wild Animals—continued.</i>		
Samuel Jones.....	\$3 00	.....
Wm. Johnson.....	5 00	.....
A. W. Johnson.....	5 00	.....
Philip Jacobs.....	5 00	.....
Samuel S. Jackson.....	5 00	.....
R. L. Joiner.....	3 00	.....
Albert Johnson.....	5 00	.....
Alva Jarvis.....	5 00	.....
S. O. Janes.....	10 00	.....
D. Jaquish.....	3 00	.....
Enoch Jennings.....	10 00	.....
Allen Johnson.....	10 00	.....
John Q. Jordon.....	5 00	.....
Andrew Johnson.....	5 00	.....
A. G. Johnson.....	5 00	.....
David Jones.....	3 00	.....
Knud Johnson.....	20 00	.....
John Jacha.....	5 00	.....
K. Johnson.....	15 00	.....
T. W. Jones.....	5 00	.....
Halvor Johnson.....	40 00	.....
Benjamin Jones.....	5 00	.....
James Johnson.....	5 00	.....
C. Johnson.....	10 00	.....
Anden Johnson.....	20 00	.....
Indian John.....	5 00	.....
John Jackson.....	5 00	.....
H. F. Kuster.....	5 00	.....
H. O. Kinney.....	6 00	.....
J. Kringlein.....	6 00	.....
George King.....	6 00	.....
Jeremiah Koch.....	3 00	.....
James Knight.....	5 00	.....
R. M. Knapp.....	5 00	.....
E. S. Kenade.....	3 00	.....
Shick Ke-wa-ga.....	3 00	.....
J. S. King.....	5 00	.....
Paul Kramer.....	5 00	.....
James Kewdash.....	10 00	.....
D. Klingensmith.....	15 00	.....
W. P. Kelley.....	10 00	.....
Fritz Kaiser.....	5 00	.....
N. Kersey.....	5 00	.....
Ernst Kuntze.....	10 00	.....
Frank King.....	5 00	.....
D. Klingensmith.....	18 00	.....
George King.....	6 00	.....
G. Kniess.....	5 00	.....
J. Knudson.....	20 00	.....
O. A. Kilbourn.....	20 00	.....
J. B. King and Charles Kendall.....	20 00	.....

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Bounty on Wild Animals—continued.</i>		
Michael Keenan	\$5 00	.....
Nils Knudson	5 00	.....
T. Lurtart	5 00	.....
Ethan Lamphere	20 00	.....
Walter W. Lemon	3 00	.....
L. H. Lard	3 00	.....
W. H. Lovejoy	3 00	.....
Lewis Larson	5 00	.....
G. A. Lytle	10 00	.....
Daniel Love	12 00	.....
Geo. Lawsha	6 00	.....
John Luaykiber	5 00	.....
John M. Lewake	3 00	.....
Geo. Lutner	3 00	.....
Joseph Larne	3 00	.....
J. H. Linderman	5 00	.....
D. H. Lee	3 00	.....
T. J. Leatherberry	3 00	.....
O. T. Lyon	5 00	.....
Christian Lortscher	25 00	.....
O. D. Lester	35 00	.....
Daniel Lenz	35 00	.....
Joseph Loveless	5 00	.....
John Lockhart	5 00	.....
Wm. Lockhart	5 00	.....
M. C. Larson	5 00	.....
Geo. Livingston	5 00	.....
Peter Mathew	3 00	.....
Eli Mead	3 00	.....
Peter A. Mickle	11 00	.....
A. W. Moore	3 00	.....
John Mathers	9 00	.....
Joseph Malcolm	3 00	.....
B. W. Manny	5 00	.....
V. Marsh	6 00	.....
A. Morrison	3 00	.....
Halver Michelson	3 00	.....
Wm. H. Moore	3 00	.....
Edward Mathew	3 00	.....
Simpson Marsh	3 00	.....
Alfred Moses	3 00	.....
John Mathas	6 00	.....
B. Mehard	5 00	.....
John Maidment	5 00	.....
H. Mumbrue	8 00	.....
Thomas Miles	5 00	.....
Nelson Martindale	3 00	.....
C. N. Messenger	3 00	.....
K. Michill	5 00	.....
Wm. Maring	5 00	.....
Orlando Mathews	10 00	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Bounty on Wild Animals—continued.</i>	
Peter Martin	\$3 00
P. C. Moulton	3 00
W. S. Merrell	6 00
N. Martindale	12 00
E. Moran	3 00
John Mulcrone	5 00
B. Mitchell	5 00
John Mathews	5 00
E. M. Millerman	10 00
Chas. B. Morey	6 00
R. P. Monroe	10 00
Bedford Mathews	5 00
O. Markesdayenasse	5 00
Geo. Mayatish	5 00
Thos. Metcalf	5 00
C. S. Millard	45 00
John E. Miegheh	35 00
Peter A. Mickle	13 00
E. R. B. Mead	5 00
Jesse Manross	5 00
Elijah McNamar	3 00
John McClellen	5 00
George McAdams	5 00
Daniel McDowel	5 00
Thos. McPherson	3 00
E. McCumber	5 00
Dennis McCarville	5 00
M. McKenna	6 00
John McAdams	3 00
G. D. McLean	15 00
Allen McBride	5 00
L. C. McLary	3 00
Henry McCormack	35 00
James McDonald	25 00
Gardner Nelson	5 00
Thos. Noland	12 00
Henry Nold	3 00
Wm. E. Nelson	6 00
J. T. Needham	3 00
Samuel Norton	6 00
J. J. Nye	5 00
J. N. Needham	3 00
Francis Nichols	5 00
J. J. Neset	5 00
James O'Neil	3 00
Andrew Olson	10 00
James Onion	5 00
H. H. Ober	8 00
Thos. Olson	5 00
Andrew Olson	5 00
Christen Olson	3 00
Tallif Oneyson	3 00
Thos. O'Conner	10 00

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Bounty on Wild Animals—continued.</i>		
Hiram Peterson.....	\$5 00	.....
Isaac Prince.....	5 00	.....
Peter Proudfit.....	3 00	.....
Theron H. Putnam.....	5 00	.....
Wm. Proudfoot.....	5 00	.....
N. Perkins.....	5 00	.....
John Paull.....	9 00	.....
Jeremiah Prowley.....	3 00	.....
James Peterson.....	5 00	.....
Nathan Palmeter.....	5 00	.....
J. W. Penster.....	5 00	.....
Little Pipe.....	10 00	.....
H. W. Pollock.....	5 00	.....
S. M. Prince.....	5 00	.....
Samuel Palmer.....	23 00	.....
J. N. Poorman.....	6 00	.....
L. W. Pitts.....	17 00	.....
C. G. Patton.....	3 00	.....
Little Pipe.....	16 00	.....
Isaac Pierce.....	3 00	.....
Smith Pierce.....	3 00	.....
Thomas Pounder.....	5 00	.....
J. M. Postlewait.....	3 00	.....
Andrew Perkinson.....	6 00	.....
Cephas Postle.....	3 00	.....
F. Person.....	3 00	.....
W. F. Palmeter.....	3 00	.....
Evan Peterson.....	13 00	.....
Hiram Perry.....	5 00	.....
Lewis Peterson.....	3 00	.....
Thomas Parker.....	3 00	.....
Joseph Price.....	3 00	.....
Knud Pederson.....	9 00	.....
John Peterson.....	3 00	.....
D. V. Perren.....	5 00	.....
Wabe Penasewaba.....	11 00	.....
L. R. Porter.....	3 00	.....
J. T. Phillips.....	5 00	.....
John Peters.....	20 00	.....
John Plimpton.....	20 00	.....
J. T. Palmer.....	5 00	.....
Thos. Payden.....	3 00	.....
Cassett Riley.....	25 00	.....
Lorell Reed.....	5 00	.....
Wm. Radtke.....	20 00	.....
John Robertson.....	5 00	.....
Jack Reynolds.....	5 00	.....
W. G. Ruggles.....	10 00	.....
W. W. Rynder.....	5 00	.....
Samuel Riley.....	5 00	.....
R. O. Richards.....	6 00	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Bounty on Wild Animals—continued.

E. Richards	3 00	.....
L. W. Rodman	13 00	.....
Albert Rimberg	5 00	.....
Geo. W. Rutter	3 00	.....
Cossett Riley	13 00	.....
Eli Robinson	10 00	.....
Oliver Richards	6 00	.....
J. C. Rowell	5 00	.....
John Rushall	25 00	.....
J. R. Rowell	6 00	.....
Robert Rogers	10 00	.....
David Robinson	20 00	.....
W. W. Robinson	6 00	.....
Edward Robertson	9 00	.....
E. G. Rollins	15 00	.....
W. W. Rynders	5 00	.....
Edwin Robinson	3 00	.....
A. A. Rockma	5 00	.....
Geo. Rockwell	5 00	.....
Robert Robertson	5 00	.....
Herman Stone	15 00	.....
T. B. Snow	10 00	.....
Joseph Slice	3 00	.....
Frederick Sherman	5 50	.....
Harlow Stodard	3 00	.....
Comfort Starr	3 00	.....
W. T. Sterling	15 00	.....
N. Skeil	5 00	.....
Joseph Snow	5 00	.....
M. J. Strong	5 00	.....
G. W. Simmons	5 00	.....
John Shafner	5 00	.....
Wm. Smith	5 00	.....
Bailey Stevens	5 00	.....
Charles Stevenson	9 00	.....
W. H. Seaman	5 00	.....
Henry Schmidt	3 00	.....
Herman Stuckey	3 00	.....
George Smith	5 00	.....
Charles Snow	5 00	.....
John Salander	9 00	.....
W. L. Sheeley	12 00	.....
Thomas Smith	5 00	.....
Jacob Silbaugh	6 60	.....
Wm. Slater	5 00	.....
Samuel Shook	3 00	.....
John Smith	6 00	.....
Abner Shrake	5 00	.....
Nathan Skull	13 00	.....
Chas. Sommers	5 00	.....
Isaac Schants	5 00	.....

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Bounty on Wild Animals—continued.</i>		
John Simmons	\$3 00	.....
E. N. Smith.....	3 00	.....
S. K. Seaman	5 00	.....
Ed. Sternitzky.....	15 00	.....
E. Small.....	12 00	.....
Peter Smith.....	3 00	.....
A. L. Shook.....	3 00	.....
L. S. Sullivan	3 00	.....
Geo. B. Starkweather	15 00	.....
W. T. Sterling	30 00	.....
C. Sibbetts.....	3 00	.....
John Shoemaker.....	3 00	.....
Joseph Sanford.....	3 00	.....
A. W. Smith.....	3 00	.....
Thos. Smith.....	3 00	.....
G. W. Simmons	5 00	.....
Jonas Shook	5 00	.....
S. Severson	5 00	.....
B. Shoemaker.....	3 00	.....
John E. Suthers.....	5 00	.....
S. Silbaugh.....	3 00	.....
M. V. Statelee.....	25 00	.....
Geo. M. Stanton.....	5 00	.....
A. S. Shook.....	5 00	.....
D. A. Sevin	5 00	.....
Isaac Luthers	10 00	.....
C. F. Selmer	5 00	.....
Wm. Schoolcraft	3 00	.....
T. Shields.....	3 00	.....
James Stevens	5 00	.....
John E. Southers.....	5 00	.....
J. P. Summerson	5 00	.....
John Solway	5 00	.....
John Sedlwayer	5 00	.....
James Slane.....	5 00	.....
Harlo S. Smith.....	10 00	.....
Geo. Smith.....	15 00	.....
John Stale.....	30 00	.....
John H. Smith	6 00	.....
Henry Stuckey	3 00	.....
Hiram Shook.....	3 00	.....
Simon Stevenson.....	5 00	.....
Robert Shirzer	25 00	.....
J. C. Schroeder.....	10 00	.....
O. L. Sprague	5 00	.....
E. D. Schoults.....	20 00	.....
O. P. Shirts	10 00	.....
Geo. Stiltz	5 00	.....
Arthur Sylverter.....	5 00	.....
Herman Stone.....	5 00	.....
M. C. Smith.....	5 00	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds.—con.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Bounty on Wild Animals—continued.</i>	
Wm. C. Shepard.....	\$5 00
Thos. Salmon.....	5 00
John Slammer.....	5 00
Henry Schloemer.....	3 00
Henry Stuckey.....	3 00
Peter Tagge.....	5 00
Alfred Thurston.....	3 00
Selden Townsend.....	5 00
James H. Taylor.....	5 00
Augustus Tusch.....	15 00
Madison Turner.....	5 00
E. W. Tyler.....	5 00
Wm. Tenney.....	15 00
Alfred Thurston.....	3 00
E. B. Tabor.....	3 00
Hiram Trip.....	5 00
W. H. Turner.....	3 00
Charles Thayer.....	5 00
E. C. Tredwell.....	5 00
Wm. Tinney.....	10 00
H. Taylor.....	5 00
R. Terrill.....	5 00
Christian Thomson.....	5 00
Thomas Towner.....	15 00
Russell Taylor.....	3 00
Gilbert Thompson.....	15 00
J. W. Toby.....	3 00
David Thorne.....	3 00
J. O. Taplin.....	5 00
E. P. Tabor.....	10 00
A. R. Taplin.....	15 00
Thomas Tibbitts.....	10 00
J. Thurlow.....	5 00
Madison Turner.....	5 00
E. B. Tabor.....	5 00
Thos. Towner.....	5 00
Ory Tollisson.....	45 00
Geo. P. Taylor.....	35 00
A. R. Taplin.....	5 00
George R. Twining.....	15 00
Jeremiah Thurlow.....	5 00
Jacob Ulrick.....	12 00
J. R. Tassell.....	5 00
Alexander Vance.....	3 00
G. F. Varnum.....	5 00
Wabe Vanasuwabe.....	5 00
Chas. Venney.....	20 00
John Vipond.....	5 00
James Wayne.....	3 00
Weayel Witie.....	3 00
Wm. C. White.....	5 00

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds.—con.*

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Bounty on Wild Animals—continued.</i>		
Wm. H. Wilson.....	\$3 00	.....
Albert Webb.....	6 00	.....
Charles Webb.....	3 00	.....
James Williams.....	5 00	.....
H. A. Webster.....	3 00	.....
Mathew Weston.....	3 00	.....
Chas. Wegely.....	3 00	.....
Peter Wilkinson.....	5 00	.....
J. E. Williams.....	3 00	.....
Peter Webster.....	3 00	.....
Gilbert Woodward.....	6 00	.....
D. C. Ware.....	30 00	.....
Wm. Webster.....	5 00	.....
D. N. Witherow.....	3 00	.....
H. Walster.....	6 00	.....
Way-saw-we-sauce.....	10 00	.....
W. H. Wilson.....	3 00	.....
Lewis Wade.....	10 00	.....
Thos. J. White.....	5 00	.....
Jesse Walker.....	5 00	.....
J. N. Wayne.....	6 00	.....
E. F. Whitman.....	15 00	.....
Abner Woodward.....	5 00	.....
Henry Wagner.....	10 00	.....
Andrew Wood.....	3 00	.....
John Webb.....	15 00	.....
John Warbetto.....	5 00	.....
J. D. Wallace.....	35 00	.....
J. N. Wayne.....	25 00	.....
W. D. West.....	5 00	.....
James Wilson.....	25 00	.....
A. H. Whitaker.....	5 00	.....
Elijah Winslow.....	5 00	.....
T. A. Wood.....	5 00	.....
Oliver Yarton.....	3 00	.....
Edward Young.....	5 00	.....
Abraham Yeomans.....	10 00	.....
		\$6,048 00
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
E. P Knowles, chapter 57, general laws 1870...	\$500 00	.....
Soldier' Orphans' in N. S., chap. 49, G. L. 1870.	2,400 00	.....
Henry Daggett, chap. 14, appropriation law, 1871.	112 00	.....
And. & Jas. Proudfit, chap. 108, G. L. 1871.....	12,000 00	.....
Univerity Fund Income, chap. 82, G. L. 1867...	7,303 76	.....
W. W. Tredway, chap. 46, G. L. 1871.....	2,724 00	.....
Widow of Byron Paine, chap. 16, G. L. 1871....	1,000 00	.....
School Fund Income, chap. 79, G. L. 1866.....	7,088 36	.....
Adolph Hastie, chap. 19, appropriation law 1871.	61 00	.....
J. E. Ingraham, chap. 17, appropriation law 1871.	25 15	.....
Ralph Marsh, chap. 167, G. L. 1871.....	459 28	.....

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Special Appropriations—continued.</i>		
State University, chap. 54, G. L. 1870.....	\$40,000 00	.....
Albert A. Lee, chap. 18, apr'n L. 1871	25 00	.....
Lucius Fairchild, Gov., chap. 159, G. L. 1871 ...	2,550 00	.....
		\$76,248 55
MISCELLANEOUS.		
C. E. Houghman, oculist, treating in'gt soldiers	\$175 00	.....
Sister Mary Vincent, boarding indigent soldiers	42 25	.....
D. K. Noyes, treas. agt., percentage on ped's lic.	516 34	.....
Thos. Robinson, reward for arresting prisoners .	500 00	.....
Volunteer aid.....	240 65	.....
Charles Geisse, witness, Tenney vs. State	9 99	.....
State Prison Com., boarding U. S. prisoners	1,494 25	.....
Seifert & Lawton, maps for S. Ag. Socy's report.	18 75	.....
S. H. Vaughn, sheriff, serving summons	9 85	.....
Geo. Whiting, refunded Marathon co. land sales.	30 00	.....
Refunded income penalty.....	100 47	.....
		\$3,137 55
Total disbursements		\$965,377 42

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

SCHOOL FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land	\$32,805 05	.....
Dues on certificates	29,876 75	.....
Loans, payments on mortgages	8,032 06	.....
Penalties and forfeitures	1,029 08	.....
Taxes	267 72	.....
Fines	1,072 90	.....
United States 5 per cent. on sales of public lands in Wisconsin for 1868, 1869 and 1870.....	37,121 75	.....
Total receipts.....		<u>\$110,205 31</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
LOANS.		
City of Green Bay.....	\$5,000 00	.....
Sch. Dis. No. 1, Lake Mills, Jefferson Co.....	4,000 00	.....
.....do..... 8, Sullivan, Jefferson Co.....	1,500 00	.....
.....do..... 5, Lima, Mifflin & Clinton, Iowa, and Grant Counties	1,000 00	.....
.....do..... 2, Fort Howard, Brown Co.....	12,000 00	.....
.....do..... 1, Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan Co.....	10,000 00	.....
.....do..... 1, Adams and Preston, Adams Co.....	500 00	.....
.....do..... 5, Belmont and Elk Grove, La Fayette Co	1,200 00	.....
.....do..... 11, Utica and Clayton, Crawford Co.....	600 00	.....
.....do..... 1, Village of Monroe, Green Co....	10,000 00	.....
.....do..... 5, Lind, Waupaca Co.....	400 00	.....
.....do..... 3, Chester, Adams Co.....	350 00	.....
.....do..... 4, Cross Plains, Dane Co.....	500 00	.....
.....do..... 6, Roxbury, Dane Co	850 00	.....
.....do..... 2, Manitowoc, Manitowoc Co.....	8,000 00	.....
.....do..... 1, Glenore, Buffalo Co.....	500 00	.....
.....do..... 1, Bayfield, Bayfield Co.....	2,000 00	.....
.....do..... 6, Richland and Dayton, Richl'd Co.....	500 00	.....
.....do..... 2, Naples, Buffalo Co.....	1,850 00	.....
United States Bonds		\$60,778 00
Transfer to University Fund		50,000 00
Refunded for overpayment.....		59 40
		324 46
Total disbursements		<u>\$111,161 86</u>

"A." Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on principal due on land.....	\$56,503 15	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	109,179 00	.....
Interest as per chap. 79, general laws, 1866.....	7,088 36	.....
Sale of Webster's Dictionaries.....	256 00	.....
		<u>\$173,026 51</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL MONEY.		
<i>School Apportionment—</i>		
Adams.....county.....	\$955 11	.....
Barron.....do.....	41 34	.....
Bayfield.....do.....	63 57	.....
Brown.....do.....	3,832 53	.....
Buffalo.....do.....	1,536 60	.....
Burnett.....do.....	6 47	.....
Calumet.....do.....	1,950 39	.....
Chippewa.....do.....	867 75	.....
Clark.....do.....	384 54	.....
Columbia.....do.....	4,525 95	.....
Crawford.....do.....	2,058 42	.....
Dane.....do.....	8,467 82	.....
Dodge.....do.....	6,959 16	.....
Door.....do.....	702 00	.....
Douglas.....do.....	130 65	.....
Dunn.....do.....	1,286 61	.....
Eau Claire.....do.....	1,281 15	.....
Fond du Lac.....do.....	7,284 81	.....
Grant.....do.....	6,034 39	.....
Green.....do.....	3,505 32	.....
Green Lake.....do.....	2,072 46	.....
Iowa.....do.....	4,071 99	.....
Jackson.....do.....	1,204 71	.....
Jefferson.....do.....	6,273 69	.....
Juneau.....do.....	2,029 17	.....
Kenosha.....do.....	2,020 59	.....
Kewaunee.....do.....	1,701 18	.....
La Crosse.....do.....	2,758 47	.....
La Fayette.....do.....	3,724 11	.....
Manitowoc.....do.....	5,523 18	.....
Marathon.....do.....	804 96	.....
Marquette.....do.....	1,262 43	.....
Milwaukee.....do.....	12,166 83	.....
Monroe.....do.....	2,501 85	.....
Oconto.....do.....	1,002 69	.....
Outagamie.....do.....	2,788 50	.....
Ozaukee.....do.....	2,816 19	.....
Pepin.....do.....	709 80	.....

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

SCHOOL FUND INCOME DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Accounts Audited and Paid—continued.</i>		
<i>School Apportionment—continued—</i>		
Pierce.....county.....	1,388 01	.....
Polk.....do.....	472 68	.....
Portage.....do.....	1,561 56	.....
Racine.....do.....	3,816 93	.....
Richland.....do.....	2,572 83	.....
Rock.....do.....	5,837 91	.....
St. Croix.....do.....	1,630 20	.....
Sauk.....do.....	3,624 27	.....
Shawano.....do.....	296 79	.....
Sheboygan.....do.....	5,022 42	.....
Trempealeau.....do.....	1,463 28	.....
Vernon.....do.....	2,896 53	.....
Walworth.....do.....	3,696 81	.....
Washington.....do.....	4,098 51	.....
Waukesha.....do.....	4,180 02	.....
Waupaca.....do.....	2,387 97	.....
Waushara.....do.....	1,749 93	.....
Winnebago.....do.....	5,468 97	.....
Wood.....do.....	529 62	.....
G. & C. Merriam for Webster's Dictionaries.....		\$160,063 62
Refunded for overpayment.....		2,400 00
Transferred to University Fund Income.....		495 28
		5 34
Total disbursements.....		\$162,964 24

"A"—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land.....	\$818 22	.....
Dues on certificates	2,651 76	.....
Penalties.....	70 80	.....
Taxes	5 20	.....
Loans	410 00	.....
Transfer from School Fund	59 40	.....
Total receipts		<u>\$4,015 38</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
LOANS.		
Sch. Dis. No. 1, Onalaska, La Crosse Co.....	\$800 00	.....
Jt. Sch. Dist. 3, Madison, Fitchburg, Dane Co....	500 00	.....
Sch. Dis. No. 3, Milton, Rock Co.....	800 00	.....
Jt. Sch. Dist. 1, Vienna, Dane Co.....	350 00	.....
Sch. Dis. No. 1, Moundville, Marquette Co.....	250 00	.....
.... do ....10, Stark, Vernon Co.....	300 00	.....
.... do 5, Ellsworth, Pierce Co.....	300 00	.....
.... do ....10, Richwood, Richland Co.....	400 00	.....
.... do 1, Neshkora, Marquette Co.,, , , ,	400 00	.....
.... do 2, Lincoln, Monroe Co.....	250 00	.....
Jt. Sch. Dist. 3, Kildare and Linden, Juneau Co.	300 00	.....
		\$4,650 00
Refunded for overpayment.....		502 75
		<u>\$5,152 75</u>

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on principal due on lands.....	\$5,362 88	.....
Interest on Certificates of Indebtedness.....	7,770 00	.....
Interest on Dane County Bonds.....	1,330 00	.....
Appropriation from General Fund, Chapter 82, General Laws of 1867.....	7,303 76	.....
Tuition fees of students.....	6,589 00	.....
Diplomas.....	81 00	.....
Sale of products of Agricultural Farm.....	306 01	.....
Contingent expenses, amount refunded.....	50 00	.....
Sale of lots.....	208 00	.....
Pasturage.....	145 05	.....
Fuel sold students.....	109 31	.....
Materials sold students from Laboratory.....	330 85	.....
Transferred from School Fund Income.....	5 34	.....
Total receipts.....		\$29,591 20
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Henry Bætz, Treasurer of State University.....	\$29,162 58	.....
Refunded for overpayment.....	428 62	.....
Total disbursements.....		\$29,591 20

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land.....	\$7,222 15	.....
Dues on certificates.....	958 00	.....
Penalties.....	892 43	.....
Loans.....	100 00	.....
Transfer from Agricultural College Fund Income.....	2 92	.....
Total receipts.....		<u>\$9,175 50</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
LOANS.		
Sch. Dis. No. 8, Adian, Monroe Co.....	\$200 00	.....
.....do.....10, Hixton, Jackson Co.....	125 00	.....
.....do.....1, Maple Grove, Shawano Co.....	800 00	.....
.....do.....8, Star Prairie, St. Croix Co.....	300 00	.....
.....do.....4, Belvidere, Buffalo Co.....	400 00	.....
.....do.....2, Wauzeka, Crawford Co.....	900 00	.....
.....do.....5, St. Croix Falls, Polk Co.....	500 00	.....
.....do.....6, Troy, St. Croix Co.....	400 00	.....
United States bonds.....		<u>\$3,625 00</u>
Refunded for overpayments.....		<u>4,175 00</u>
		<u>76 69</u>
Total disbursements.....		<u>\$7,876 69</u>

“ A.”—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds*—con.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on principal due on lands.....	\$9,402 84	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	2,415 58	.....
Interest on Dane County bonds.....	420 00	.....
Total receipts.....		<u>\$12,238 42</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Henry Bætz, Treasurer State University.....	\$15,212 29	.....
Transferred to Agricultural College Fund.....	2 92	.....
Refunded for overpayments.....	23 21	.....
		<u>\$12,238 42</u>

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land.....	\$91,298 44	.....
Dues	5,081 25	.....
Loans	3,681 00	.....
Penalties	206 14	.....
Total receipts		<u>\$100,266 83</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
LOANS.		
Jt. Sch. Dis. No. 5, Taycheedah and Empire, Fond du Lac county.....	\$600 00	.....
Sch. Dis. No. 2, Harmony, Vernon county....	600 00	.....
....do 13, Holland, Sheboygan county ..	300 00	.....
....do 4, Brooklyn, Green county.....	400 00	.....
....do 5, Wauwatosa, Milwaukee Co...	3,332 00	.....
....do 1, Jenny, Marathon county	3,000 00	.....
Jt. Sch. Dis. No. 3, Koskonong and Cold Springs, Jefferson county.....	1,200 00	.....
....do 6, Clinton and Brothertown, Calu- met county	400 00	.....
Sch. Dis. No. 9, Jefferson, Vernon county.....	400 00	.....
....do 8, Irving, Jackson county	300 00	.....
....do 7, Lincoln, Monroe county.....	400 00	.....
Jt. Sch. Dis. No. 1, Town and city of Manitowoc, Manitowoc county.....	10,000 00	.....
United States Bonds		\$20,932 00
Transferred to Swamp Land Fund		50,000 00
Refunded for overpayments		7 59
		136 51
Total disbursements		<u>\$71,076 10</u>

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds.*—con.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on principal due on lands.....	\$14,610 45	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	33,565 00	.....
Tuition fees—Platteville Normal School.....	1,200 00	.....
Tuition fees—Whitewater do.....	1,775 00	.....
Total receipts.....		<u>\$51,150 45</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
ACCOUNTS AUDITED AND PAID.		
<i>Expense of Regents—</i>		
W. H. Chandler	\$95 50	.....
Samuel P. Gary.....	68 77	.....
James J. Lynde	52 15	.....
Hanmer Robbins.....	79 50	.....
Wm. Starr.....	367 09	.....
W. C. Whitford.....	58 85	.....
A. H. Wild.....	141 50	.....
T. D. Weeks.....	42 20	.....
Wm. E. Smith.....	28 00	.....
		<u>\$933 56</u>
Wm. Starr, president's expenses		500 00
Wm. Starr, expenses of executive committee.....		300 00
<i>Platteville Normal School—</i>		
E. A. Charlton, teacher.....	\$2,750 00	.....
George Beck..... do.....	1,650 00	.....
D. McGregor..... do.....	1,650 00	.....
D. Gray Purman..... do.....	1,650 00	.....
E. A. Graham..... do.....	770 00	.....
A. J. Hutton..... do.....	1,000 00	.....
Eva M. Mills..... do.....	660 00	.....
Aug. Michealis..... do.....	175 00	.....
A. M. Sandford..... do.....	62 50	.....
C. E. Adams..... do.....	60 00	.....
T. J. Colborn..... do.....	25 00	.....
E. A. Charlton, supplies	1,995 66	.....
E. A. & G. R. Meneely, repairing bell.....	65 90	.....
Wm. Starr, apparatus.....	1,000 00	.....
H. M. Sherwood, furniture	241 90	.....
H. Traganowan, janitor.....	540 00	.....
		<u>\$14,295 96</u>
<i>Whitewater Normal School—</i>		
Oliver Arey..... teacher.....	\$2,500 00	.....
J. T. Lovewell..... do.....	1,500 00	.....
T. C. Chamberlin..... do.....	1,530 00	.....
H. E. G. Arey..... do.....	1,000 00	.....
S. R. Alden..... do.....	640 00	.....

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Accounts Audited and Paid—continued.</i>		
<i>Whitewater Normal School—continued—</i>		
Mary Brayman, teacher	\$550 00	
Anna W. Moody, teacher.....	720 00	
Sarah A. Stewart, teacher.....	700 00	
Anton Cajori, teacher.....	35 00	
R. R. Burrett, teacher.....	60 00	
A. H. Chamberlin, teacher.....	70 00	
H. H. Greenman, teacher.....	133 00	
S. S. Rockwood, teacher.....	100 00	
T. D. Weeks, supplies.....	889 65	
Oliver Arey, supplies.....	232 95	
J. H. Brown, supplies.....	12 85	
M. M. Leahy, supplies.....	10 18	
Winchester & Partridge, supplies.....	20 26	
George Esterly, coal.....	588 00	
E. Benjamin, printing.....	106 50	
A. Larson, expense of band.....	33 00	
J. D. Vincent, janitor.....	480 00	
J. D. Vincent, night fireman.....	27 00	
		\$11,941 39
<i>Oshkosh Normal School—</i>		
Gray & Harman, insurance.....	\$787 50	
C. A. Buttles, heating apparatus.....	500 00	
David Dixon, work on grounds.....	16 00	
S. P. Gary, work on grounds.....	8 00	
Peter Cameron, work on grounds.....	21 28	
R. J. Harney, trees for grounds.....	356 20	
L. G. Taplin, fence.....	210 78	
Samuel P. Gary, supplies.....	11 76	
Edwin Baker, supplies.....	5 00	
Edwin Baker, wood.....	16 45	
Edwin Baker, fireman.....	15 00	
Edwin Baker, janitor.....	193 83	
		\$2,141 80
<i>Institutes—</i>		
Hosea Barnes.....	\$25 00	
A. Boynton.....	60 00	
D. J. Brothers.....	35 00	
S. C. Coolridge.....	4 00	
T. C. Chipman.....	15 00	
Wm. E. Cady.....	25 00	
J. S. Devine.....	46 00	
T. R. Freeman.....	25 00	
J. H. Felch.....	31 50	
James Foley.....	25 00	
Robert Graham.....	1,982 25	
Wm. S. Green.....	17 40	
W. H. Holford.....	9 00	
A. E. Howard.....	25 00	

“A.”—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds.*—con.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Accounts Audited and Paid</i> —continued.		
<i>Institutes</i> —continued.		
J. K. Hoffman.....	\$9 80	.....
Earl Lyman.....	15 00	.....
D. B. Lyon.....	77 00	.....
J. J. Lyman.....	5 00	.....
D. H. Morgan.....	6 50	.....
M. Montague.....	25 00	.....
Charles E. Mears.....	5 00	.....
C. W. Richards.....	50 00	.....
E. F. Reed.....	25 00	.....
Samuel Shaw.....	26 00	.....
Chas. Smith.....	25 00	.....
Amos Squires.....	13 10	.....
C. M. Treat.....	18 00	.....
C. F. Veibahn.....	30 00	.....
J. T. Whitford.....	35 00	.....
A. Whiting.....	15 00	.....
		\$2,705 55
<i>Expenses</i> —		
Samuel Fallows, secretary of board.....	\$187 50	.....
E. H. Craig, secretary of board.....	37 50	.....
J. W. Harris.....examiner.....	6 00	.....
H. K. Smith.....do.....	10 00	.....
C. F. Viebahn.....do.....	27 00	.....
W. C. Whitford.....do.....	47 50	.....
W. F. Yocum.....do.....	26 80	.....
George Beck.....do.....	11 60	.....
Mrs. J. N. Stewart.....do.....	27 90	.....
J. Q. Emery.....do.....	12 60	.....
D. E. Holmes.....do.....	32 45	.....
Samuel Shaw, visitor.....	10 00	.....
George M. Guernsey, visitor.....	21 00	.....
Atwood & Culver, printing.....	81 00	.....
Charles H. Allen, agent for board.....	446 58	.....
Seifert & Lawton, printing.....	18 00	.....
Samuel Fallows, express charges.....	35 45	.....
		\$1,038 88
Refunded for overpayments.....		84 44
Transferred to Swamp Land Fund Income.....		22 87
Total disbursements.....		\$33,964 45

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

DRAINAGE FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest	\$1,693 91	.....
Sales of land	119,294 53	.....
Dues	1,759 00	.....
Penalty	44 63	.....
Walworth Co. overpaym't of apportionm't re- funded	7 52	.....
Total receipts		<u>\$122,799 59</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES.		
Adams.....county	\$435 25	.....
Barron.....do	692 03	.....
Bayfield.....do	563 75	.....
Brown.....do	156 30	.....
Buffalo.....do	345 52	.....
Burnett.....do	1,641 32	.....
Chippewa.....do	9,229 78	.....
Clark.....do	2,116 58	.....
Columbia.....do	431 57	.....
Dane.....do	433 95	.....
Dodge.....do	663 57	.....
Door.....do	4,063 72	.....
Douglas.....do	415 06	.....
Dunn.....do	264 05	.....
Eau Claire.....do	496 99	.....
Fond du Lac.....do	375 62	.....
Grant.....do	19 25	.....
Green.....do	2 80	.....
Green Lake.....do	455 87	.....
Iowa.....do	1 68	.....
Jackson.....do	4,685 61	.....
Jefferson.....do	800 95	.....
Juneau.....do	802 46	.....
Kewaunee.....do	2,208 04	.....
La Crosse.....do	361 79	.....
Manitowoc.....do	452 48	.....
Marathon.....do	7,026 53	.....
Marquette.....do	818 74	.....
Monroe.....do	521 33	.....
Oconto.....do	6,858 76	.....
Outagamie.....do	1 68	.....
Pepin.....do	112 92	.....
Pierce.....do	3 15	.....

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds*—con.

DRAINAGE FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Apportionment to Counties</i> —continued.		
Polk county	\$170 00	
Portage do.	759 57	
Rock do.	6 30	
St. Croix do.	51 86	
Sauk do.	145 93	
Shawano do.	2,183 83	
Trempealeau do.	245 17	
Washington do.	6 51	
Waukesha do.	98 36	
Waupaca do.	2,686 64	
Waushara do.	2,640 45	
Winnebago do.	514 75	
Wood do.	1,723 88	
Refunded for overpayments		\$58,662 35
		395 06
Total Disbursements		\$59,057 41

"A."—Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.

DELINQUENT TAX FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Taxes on State Lands		\$31, 750 48
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Adams .....county	\$104 19	
Ashland .....do	150 64	
Barron .....do	179 72	
Bayfield .....do	98	
Brown .....do	93 40	
Buffalo .....do	256 42	
Burnett .....do	27 11	
Calumet .....do	152 39	
Chippewa .....do	1, 327 91	
Clark .....do	567 31	
Columbia .....do	45 25	
Crawford .....do	163 99	
Dane .....do	238 93	
Dodge .....do	19 63	
Door .....do	1, 272 89	
Douglas .....do	127 11	
Dunn .....do	433 59	
Eau Claire .....do	206 83	
Fond du Lac .....do	29 11	
Grant .....do	36 85	
Green .....do	2 52	
Green Lake .....do	171 45	
Iowa .....do	23 07	
Jackson .....do	1, 016 07	
Jefferson .....do	17 05	
Juneau .....do	222 83	
Kewaunee .....do	708 39	
La Crosse .....do	74 71	
La Fayette .....do	64 90	
Manitowoc .....do	449 82	
Marathon .....do	686 27	
Marquette .....do	230 22	
Monroe .....do	135 21	
Oconto .....do	1, 377 36	
Outagamie .....do	1, 086 42	
Ozaukee .....do	1 64	
Pepin .....do	58 24	
Pierce .....do	1, 730 83	
Polk .....do	630 46	
Portage .....do	586 14	
Richland .....do	446 19	
Rock .....do	182 50	
St. Croix .....do	2, 156 13	
Sauk .....do	98 57	

"A."—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Several Funds—con.*

DELINQUENT TAX FUND.

<i>Disbursements—continued.</i>		
Shawano county	\$2,398 11	.....
Sheboygan . . . do	15 63	.....
Trempealeau . . do	193 78	.....
Vernon do	334 83	.....
Waukesha . . . do	7 66	.....
Waupaca . . . do	1,010 33	.....
Waushara . . . do	461 62	.....
Winnebago . . do	42 99	.....
Wood do	966 20	.....
		\$23,022 39
Refunded for overpayment		163 27
Total disbursements		\$23,185 66

APPENDIX "B."

STATEMENT of the Valuation of the Taxable Property of the Several Counties of the State of Wisconsin, as determined by the State Board of Assessors for the year 1870, and the Apportionment of State Tax to be Levied for the year 1871.

COUNTIES.	VALUATION BY		STATE TAX FOR 1871.			
	Town Assessors.	State Board.	Per cent. on Valuation, 1 38-100 mills.	Wis. Indust'l School for Boys	Hospital for the Insane.	Total.
Adams.....	\$920, 800	\$1, 143, 278	\$1, 577 72		\$83 00	\$1, 660 72
Ashland.....		131, 520	181 50			181 50
Barron.....	316, 015	545, 422	752 68			752 68
Bayfield.....	385, 986	283, 971	391 88			391 88
Brown.....	3, 881, 038	7, 868, 577	10, 858 63	\$137 50	214 75	11, 210 88
Buffalo.....	1, 136, 129	2, 431, 999	3, 356 16		72 33	3, 428 49
Burnett.....	186, 632	425, 888	587 72		71 98	659 70
Calumet.....	1, 543, 363	3, 566, 945	4, 922 38	104 00	151 67	5, 178 05
Chippewa.....	2, 879, 336	6, 820, 547	9, 412 35		100 03	9, 512 38
Clark.....	1, 970, 570	8, 979, 951	5, 492 33			5, 492 33
Columbia.....	9, 787, 823	12, 455, 565	17, 188 68	208 00	408 30	17, 804 98
Crawford.....	2, 443, 717	3, 415, 839	4, 713 86	342 00	241 92	5, 297 78
Dane.....	20, 188, 361	27, 742, 424	38, 284 54	208 00	774 73	39, 267 27
Dodge.....	15, 555, 492	19, 860, 450	27, 407 42	266 00	656 45	28, 329 87
Door.....	755, 184	1, 216, 508	1, 678 78		132 83	1, 811 61
Douglas.....	791, 300	1, 009, 615	1, 393 27		49 75	1, 443 02
Dunn.....	2, 081, 544	3, 437, 947	4, 744 36		35 56	4, 779 92

"B."—*Valuation of the Taxable Property of the Several Counties, etc.*—continued.

COUNTIES.	VALUATION BY		STATE TAX FOR 1871.			
	Town Assessors.	State Board.	Per cent. on Valuation, 1 38-100 mills.	Wis. Industr'l School for Boys	Hospital for the Insane.	Total.
Eau Claire.....	\$2,668,331	\$4,021,636	\$5,549 86	.....	\$64 98	\$5,614 84
Fond du Lac.....	14,733,642	18,981,067	26,193 87	\$494 00	548 08	27,235 95
Grant.....	10,824,606	19,435,644	26,821 19	156 00	477 51	27,454 70
Green.....	8,842,398	13,005,420	17,947 48	5 00	204 98	18,157 46
Green Lake.....	4,799,711	7,000,000	9,660 00	110 00	216 45	9,986 45
Iowa.....	6,115,295	11,078,393	15,288 18	143 00	477 62	15,908 80
Jackson.....	1,435,684	2,187,565	3,018 93	.....	115 38	3,134 31
Jefferson.....	10,101,947	13,745,878	18,969 31	345 50	579 60	19,894 41
Juneau.....	2,243,808	2,676,137	3,693 07	.....	131 53	3,824 60
Kenosha.....	5,562,371	9,299,133	12,832 80	208 00	169 80	13,210 60
Kewaunee.....	427,125	1,724,912	2,380 38	.....	132 55	2,512 93
La Crosse.....	5,173,772	7,568,542	10,444 59	52 00	180 38	10,676 97
La Fayette.....	6,242,908	10,213,230	14,094 26	52 00	276 40	14,422 66
Manitowoc.....	3,438,956	7,977,585	11,009 07	208 00	430 21	11,647 28
Marathon.....	1,642,804	2,502,974	3,454 10	52 00	80 74	3,586 84
Marquette.....	957,557	1,002,710	1,383 74	.....	205 58	1,589 32
Milwaukee.....	50,925,117	57,457,062	79,290 74	260 00	1,977 35	80,628 09
Monroe.....	3,487,156	3,910,090	5,395 92	156 00	179 07	5,730 99
Oconto.....	1,923,099	7,802,398	10,767 31	52 00	58 15	10,877 46
Outagamie.....	4,679,304	5,511,294	7,605 58	.....	214 70	7,820 28
Ozaukee.....	3,293,816	4,015,138	5,540 89	.....	176 34	5,717 23
Pepin.....	824,854	876,348	1,209 36	.....	42 40	1,251 76
Pierce.....	2,658,035	4,085,681	5,638 24	.....	44 62	5,682 86
Polk.....	979,319	1,361,314	1,878 61	.....	48 70	1,927 31

Portage.....	1,531,373	2,790,359	3,850 69	.....	234 88	4,085 57
Racine.....	9,490,114	12,409,430	17,125 01	209 00	191 12	17,525 18
Richland.....	2,504,052	4,000,000	5,520 00	.....	39 00	5,559 00
Rock.....	20,641,273	25,000,000	34,500 00	538 00	671 92	35,709 92
St. Croix...	2,934,629	5,164,751	7,127 35	.....	178 07	7,305 42
Sauk.....	5,610,535	9,000,000	12,420 00	409 00	369 85	13,198 85
Shawano.....	381,757	2,537,695	3,503 02	.....	96 68	3,598 70
Sheboygan.....	7,943,025	9,912,431	13,679 15	230 00	283 99	14,193 14
Trempealeau.....	1,936,824	2,589,219	3,573 12	.....	87 85	3,660 97
Vernon.....	3,204,398	5,692,402	7,855 51	.....	173 73	8,029 24
Walworth.....	14,418,592	18,000,000	24,840 00	80 50	358 08	25,278 58
Washington.....	6,364,338	7,528,640	10,389 52	62 00	311 97	10,763 49
Waukesha.....	14,290,146	16,000,000	22,080 00	194 00	287 07	22,561 07
Waupaca.....	2,541,451	3,100,295	4,278 40	.....	211 13	4,489 53
Waushara.....	1,599,913	2,480,582	3,423 20	.....	76 00	3,499 20
Winnebago.....	14,425,837	15,012,506	20,717 26	774 50	600 55	22,092 31
Wood.....	877,521	905,893	1,250 13	.....	148 06	1,398 19
Totals.....	\$329,503,603	\$455,900,800	\$629,143 10	\$6,056 00	\$13,446 37	\$648,645 47

APPENDIX "C."

ABSTRACT of the Assessment Rolls of the Several Counties in the State of Wisconsin, as returned to the Secretary of State for the year 1871, under the provisions of chapter 106, of the general laws of 1869, giving also the average value of stock and real estate by counties, and for the State at large.

COUNTIES,	HORSES.			NEAT CATTLE.			MULES AND ASSES.		
	No.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	Average Value.
Adams	1,847	\$71,168	\$38 53	6,901	\$86,805	\$12 58	35	\$1,485	\$42 43
Ashland*									
Barron	93	5,978	64 28	603	18,101	30 02	6	420	70 00
Bayfield	23	2,180	94 78	46	1,926	41 87			
Brown	3,707	91,391	24 65	9,079	85,222	9 38	25	660	26 40
Buffalo	3,282	127,747	38 92	13,241	125,739	9 49	102	4,695	46 03
Burnett	54	2,760	51 11	750	11,927	15 90			
Calumet	3,123	86,120	27 58	9,026	76,999	8 53	41	839	20 46
Chippewa	1,254	84,223	67 16	4,000	66,686	16 67	37	2,615	70 67
Clark	594	40,121	67 54	2,622	58,193	22 19	59	4,990	84 58
Columbia	10,602	513,040	48 39	21,412	277,697	12 97	147	7,595	51 67
Crawford	3,491	164,969	47 25	9,724	139,784	14 37	63	3,655	58 02
Dane	20,714	1,113,691	53 77	39,217	562,588	14 35	322	19,979	62 05
Dodge	14,187	699,426	49 30	30,939	441,130	11 02	155	9,348	60 30
Door	480	23,537	54 74	1,289	22,190	17 22	24	1,560	65 00
Douglas	51	3,350	65 68	71	1,995	28 10	1	100	100 00
Dunn	2,047	134,168	65 54	9,179	143,831	15 68	153	11,478	73 06
Eau Claire	2,142	137,490	64 18	5,598	68,957	12 31	56	4,129	73 73

Fond du Lac	11,550	549,056	47 53	27,299	392,416	14 37	140	6,841	48 86
Grant	16,268	795,762	48 91	36,623	524,132	14 31	389	24,700	63 49
Green	10,190	421,182	41 33	25,243	338,057	13 39	166	6,660	40 12
Green Lake.....	4,865	235,664	48 44	11,000	147,031	13 36	38	1,910	50 26
Iowa	9,639	416,181	43 18	27,863	368,224	13 22	148	7,766	52 47
Jackson	2,191	117,486	53 62	7,012	93,220	13 29	91	5,520	60 66
Jefferson	8,859	389,760	43 99	23,679	338,417	14 29	210	10,495	49 97
Juneau.....	2,799	140,206	50 09	8,730	121,316	13 90	48	2,815	58 65
Kenosha.....	4,729	241,693	51 11	14,887	266,529	17 90	53	2,065	38 96
Kewaunee	890	9,271	10 48	5,127	26,302	5 13	13	203	15 62
La Crosse	4,374	283,640	64 85	11,416	149,400	13 09	124	8,795	70 93
La Fayette.....	10,886	358,406	32 92	27,056	289,991	10 71	384	16,285	42 40
Manitowoc.....	5,084	98,534	19 38	13,569	103,953	7 66	50	1,060	21 20
Marathon.....	680	34,709	51 04	5,099	51,647	10 12	7	220	31 42
Marquette	2,238	82,692	20 28	9,435	95,701	10 14	26	1,040	40 00
Milwaukee.....	8,026	455,105	56 70	11,043	193,550	17 53	83	4,310	51 93
Monroe.....	4,025	197,505	49 07	12,395	180,857	14 59	152	9,585	63 06
Oconto	1,053	55,840	53 03	1,943	40,974	21 08	45	2,310	51 33
Outagamie.....	3,648	178,373	48 90	10,652	153,483	14 41	45	2,550	56 66
Ozaukee.....	3,869	127,229	32 88	10,371	107,021	10 31	25	745	29 80
Pepin	1,110	73,696	66 39	4,149	70,581	17 01	36	2,835	78 75
Pierce	2,583	181,552	70 28	9,192	152,933	16 63	56	5,150	91 64
Polk	588	31,012	52 74	3,078	48,924	15 89	23	1,430	62 17
Portage	1,704	92,708	54 41	8,266	138,009	16 70	59	3,351	56 80
Racine	6,079	299,666	49 29	14,583	224,120	15 36	68	3,521	51 77
Richland	4,583	196,439	42 86	13,289	154,449	11 62	149	6,336	42 52
Rock	15,971	846,088	52 98	29,322	458,835	15 65	260	16,754	64 44
St. Croix	2,962	176,640	59 63	7,112	92,607	13 02	57	4,568	80 14
Sauk.....	7,482	369,708	49 41	21,000	265,517	12 64	166	8,825	53 16
Shawano	409	15,697	38 37	1,991	20,699	10 40	8	345	43 13
Sheboygan	7,323	333,244	45 50	24,702	349,228	14 13	109	5,255	48 21
Trempealeau.....	3,053	197,456	64 67	11,534	179,202	15 53	90	6,890	76 55

*No report.

"C."—Abstract of the Assessment Rolls of the Several Counties, etc.—con,

COUNTIES.	HORSES.			NEAT CATTLE.			MULES AND ASSES.		
	No.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	Average Value.
Vernon	5,448	\$289,448	\$53 12	17,771	\$244,950	\$13 78	102	\$6,142	\$60 21
Walworth	10,830	622,044	57 43	21,861	458,392	20 96	174	11,108	63 83
Washington	7,095	316,524	44 60	17,708	209,165	11 81	62	2,710	43 71
Waukesha	9,691	553,055	57 06	19,642	376,058	19 14	126	8,700	69 04
Waupaca	2,664	118,722	44 57	10,993	136,767	12 44	52	2,805	53 94
Waushara	2,916	117,623	40 80	10,762	129,602	11 11	102	4,875	47 79
Winnebago	7,526	471,979	62 71	18,029	294,341	16 32	110	5,916	53 78
Wood	521	25,169	48 30	2,023	32,015	15 82	18	1,230	68 33
	284,042	\$13,818,123	\$48 65	731,146	\$10,208,385	\$13 96	5,290	\$298,169	\$56 36

"C."—Abstract of the Assessment Rolls of the Several Counties, etc.—continued.

COUNTIES.	SHEEP AND LAMBS.			SWINE.			WAGONS, CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.		WATCHES.	
	No.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Adams	7,574	\$7,537	\$0 99	3,746	\$10,205	\$2,72	889	\$17,341	115	\$1,104
Ashland*.....										
Barron	38	72	1 89	290	956	3 30	261	6,094	23	416
Bayfield				1	25	25 00	14	377	29	1,650
Brown	4,786	3,806	79	5,293	6,610	1 24	3,217	43,879	292	8,645
Buffalo	6,511	7,114	1 09	8,078	13,707	1 70	1,470	21,971	58	570
Burnett	144	202	1 40	206	364	1 76	50	900	5	95
Calumet	8,171	7,400	90	5,948	8,414	1 41	2,272	21,841	153	681
Chippewa.....	1,136	1,765	1 55	2,305	5,964	2 58	850	22,450	94	4,297
Clark	843	1,049	1 24	763	3,130	4 10	710	17,073	84	2,032
Columbia	44,488	53,883	1 21	14,108	40,781	2 89	4,746	126,790	645	10,842
Crawford.....	6,908	6,842	99	10,046	20,394	2 03	1,518	36,536	255	5,440
Dane	53,338	77,928	1 46	36,153	98,021	2 71	9,428	262,597	1,371	34,008
Dodge	55,370	73,946	1 33	21,439	64,437	3 00	8,327	181,405	606	12,532
Door	278	454	1 63	709	2,038	2 88	446	7,767	43	737
Douglas	12	20	1 67				45	1,324	54	1,546
Dunn	5,138	8,061	1 57	5,643	15,024	2 66	1,493	43,911	176	3,255
Eau Claire.....	1,794	1,907	1 06	2,354	7,904	3 35	1,310	36,748	151	4,054
Fond du Lac.....	60,260	85,149	1 41	14,279	37,237	2 60	6,075	143,845	758	15,528
Grant	20,574	27,346	1 33	58,656	140,851	2 40	6,285	201,268	756	12,326
Green	27,221	33,582	1 23	34,908	72,491	2 07	4,143	92,377	442	6,276
Green Lake.....	31,242	43,018	1 37	6,565	23,028	3 50	2,798	70,812	429	7,128
Iowa	11,227	13,236	1 18	31,421	64,365	2 05	4,594	105,845	315	5,030

*No report.

"C."—Abstract of the Assessment Rolls of the Several Counties, etc.—continued.

COUNTIES.	SHEEP AND LAMBS.			SWINE.			WAGONS, CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.		WATCHES.	
	No.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Jackson	4,091	\$4,233	\$1 03	3,144	\$7,856	\$2 50	1,397	\$31,352	191	\$4,156
Jefferson.....	39,031	48,628	1 24	16,538	44,185	2 67	4,714	104,794	474	9,114
Juneau	8,749	11,468	1 31	6,639	16,246	2 45	1,807	39,625	287	4,823
Kenosha.....	38,508	71,870	1 86	7,596	24,937	3 28	2,309	64,821	426	10,179
Kewaunee	692	7,221	10 44	2,156	2,383	1 11	882	6,362	19	92
La Crosse.....	9,330	12,082	1 30	6,333	16,992	2 68	2,236	66,626	252	9,531
La Fayette.....	13,075	15,837	1 21	38,225	65,561	1 71	4,039	84,763	267	4,381
Manitowoc.....	11,839	7,096	60	6,925	7,727	1 11	2,685	25,929	89	1,413
Marathon.....	1,669	1,180	71	1,693	2,531	1 49	750	11,115	97	2,146
Marquette.....	14,767	13,908	94	5,869	10,858	1 85	1,263	21,545	82	702
Milwaukee.....	6,230	10,156	1 63	7,688	21,760	2 83	6,415	271,875	1,562	60,406
Monroe.....	12,766	14,820	1 16	9,162	21,213	2 32	2,932	62,007	371	7,326
Oconto.....	501	623	1 24	796	2,990	3 76	917	19,196	131	2,959
Outagamie.....	9,742	11,222	1 15	6,829	15,785	2 31	2,605	48,012	198	4,977
Ozaukee.....	5,953	6,693	1 10	7,344	12,280	1 67	2,782	40,114	37	499
Pepin.....	2,091	4,657	2 23	3,115	9,763	3 13	829	21,319	139	2,264
Pierce.....	2,743	7,189	1 52	5,549	18,208	3 28	1,780	42,206	293	4,653
Polk.....	776	1,028	1 32	1,159	3,421	2 95	436	9,650	54	581
Portage.....	7,603	8,773	1 15	4,481	11,965	2 67	1,635	31,735	183	3,020
Racine.....	31,190	50,310	1 61	8,134	28,126	3 45	3,432	98,506	323	11,677
Richland.....	23,949	22,617	95	17,072	30,992	1 82	1,949	39,012	293	2,867
Rock.....	43,564	66,280	1 52	32,104	104,803	3 26	7,092	252,503	1,733	43,995
St. Croix.....	1,317	1,640	1 24	3,807	14,417	3 78	1,717	44,640	232	4,027
Sauk.....	22,114	26,953	1 21	19,445	41,336	2 12	4,122	101,657	652	9,827
Shawano.....	709	550	78	1,459	1,479	1 01	468	4,659	40	507

Sheboygan	32,304	35,043	1 08	11,858	28,370	2 39	4,911	88,879	348	4,786
Trempealeau	9,796	13,875	1 41	3,638	12,885	3 54	1,612	40,425	108	1,658
Vernon	23,756	27,388	1 15	19,439	39,572	2 03	2,818	56,867	321	3,527
Walworth	76,491	152,191	1 98	23,581	96,453	4 09	5,181	191,343	975	22,254
Washington	20,134	22,899	1 09	16,786	36,437	2 17	4,991	81,646	176	2,574
Wakesha	59,995	113,020	1 88	18,447	64,450	3 49	6,540	169,095	587	12,549
Waupaca	12,688	11,789	94	5,368	13,027	2 43	2,404	38,261	302	3,526
Waushara	13,948	14,550	1 04	6,592	14,764	2 23	1,764	31,295	128	1,462
Winnebago	35,676	47,397	1 32	9,192	31,935	3 43	4,821	138,922	765	19,584
Wood	532	452	86	786	1,758	2 23	531	8,372	58	1,355
	947,372	\$1,320,045	\$1 39	591,860	\$1,513,411	\$2 55	157,707	\$3,852,279	19,047	\$417,589

"C."—Abstract of the Assessment Rolls of the Several Counties, etc.—continued.

COUNTIES.	PIANOS AND MELODEONS.		SHARES OF BANK STOCK.		Value of Merchants and Manufacturers' Stock.	Value of all other Personal Property.	Total Value of all Personal Property as aforesaid.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			
Adams	26	\$680			\$12,387	\$36,329	\$245,041
Ashland*							
Barron					2,600	26,772	61,409
Bayfield	13	1,945			14,775	6,942	29,820
Brown	154	14,905	150	\$99,000	348,655	184,760	887,533
Buffalo	25	948		230	35,427	57,877	396,025
Burnett	1	15			1,190	2,000	19,453
Calumet	33	1,293			27,151	42,224	272,962
Chippewa	16	2,765			151,375	100,835	442,975
Clark	20	2,840	1	700	44,571	47,337	222,036
Columbia	326	28,316	525	66,250	357,955	671,572	2,154,721
Crawford	60	4,913			132,833	123,733	639,099
Dane	511	54,684	2,385	259,450	717,772	1,581,756	4,782,474
Dodge	401	34,977	1,235	134,447	308,462	1,031,190	2,991,300
Door	6	685		2,392	65,511	40,806	167,677
Douglas	13	705		116	10,080	20,604	39,840
Dunn	37	3,685			239,108	148,011	750,532
Eau Claire	77	9,695			316,392	192,611	779,887
Fond du Lac	484	42,320	2,081	144,721	632,725	733,712	2,783,550
Grant	304	23,072	84	26,950	448,643	737,824	2,962,874
Green	170	14,531	1,400	99,500	238,931	608,091	1,931,678
Green Lake	169	11,619			160,874	270,084	971,168

Iowa	117	8,530			213,788	297,391	1,500,356
Jackson	47	4,553		85	145,938	105,926	520,325
Jefferson	315	27,539	2,350	135,333	398,149	488,176	1,994,590
Juneau	99	7,630	5	2,500	123,642	236,150	706,421
Kenosha	193	21,752	500	31,500	222,411	378,853	1,336,610
Kewaunee	8	84		80	6,004	7,632	65,634
La Crosse	156	17,410		54,971	480,743	441,810	1,542,000
La Fayette	149	1,046		13,950	132,100	244,830	1,227,150
Manitowoc	61	4,033	500	20,000	271,249	192,101	733,095
Marathon	18	1,650			183,252	43,960	332,410
Marquette	30	1,365			15,186	28,666	271,663
Milwaukee	1,242	214,219	15,230	990,750	7,915,967	3,949,125	14,087,223
Monroe	94	7,891		1,650	239,356	168,156	910,366
Oconto	25	2,195			147,607	67,373	342,067
Outagamie	90	15,065	493	50,855	167,392	164,303	812,017
Ozaukee	35	2,455			49,677	103,548	450,261
Pepin	21	1,215			37,900	50,753	274,983
Pierce	71	5,465		8,001	78,339	168,654	672,350
Polk	16	835			17,035	36,650	150,566
Portage	64	5,353		5,768	102,424	73,431	476,537
Racine	271	29,005	2,000	159,670	646,010	676,559	2,227,170
Richland	81	2,663			55,664	123,495	634,534
Rock	737	72,834	3,750	289,000	781,123	1,807,234	4,739,449
St. Croix	92	7,305	750	43,200	81,879	174,452	645,375
Sauk	215	15,262	250	20,000	198,150	389,716	1,446,951
Shawano	8	425	1,210	1,210	10,736	8,009	64,316
Sheboygan	194	15,367	350	11,600	250,666	378,966	1,501,404
Trempealeau	58	3,950			44,922	168,849	670,112
Vernon	48	2,272			61,538	268,300	1,000,004
Walworth	507	46,700	1,480	91,300	366,122	1,261,466	3,319,373
Washington	47	3,020			117,792	408,136	1,200,903
Waukesha	361	29,736	750	82,825	351,535	1,006,580	2,767,603

*No report.

"C."—*Abstract of the Assessment Rolls of the Several Counties, etc.*—continued.

COUNTIES.	PIANOS AND MELODEONS.		SHARES OF BANK STOCK.		Value of Merchants and Manufacturers' Stock.	Value of all other Personal Property.	Total Value of all Personal Property as aforesaid.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			
Waupaca	102	\$5,524	33	\$2,475	104,520	93,688	\$531,194
Waushara	27	673	1	1,000	38,607	50,772	405,203
Winnebago	452	50,120	3,500	277,100	884,121	1,233,644	3,455,059
Wood	37	3,940	.....	.....	86,988	49,303	210,582
	8,934	\$893,654	.....	\$3,128,579	\$19,295,949	\$22,011,727	\$76,757,910

"C."—Abstract of the Assessment Rolls of the Several Counties, etc.—continued.

COUNTIES.	LAND.			Value of City and Village Lots.	Total Value of all Real Estate.	Total Value of all Property.
	No. of Acres.	Value.	Average Value.			
Adams.....	286,407	\$655,892	\$2 30	\$19,867	\$675,759	\$920,800
Ashland*.....						
Barron.....	131,964	254,606	1 93		254,606	316,015
Bayfield.....	76,894	229,339	3 00	126,827	356,166	385,986
Brown.....	290,587	953,198	3 28	2,040,307	2,993,505	3,881,038
Buffalo.....	238,112	610,771	2 56	129,333	740,104	1,136,129
Burnett.....	999	167,179	1 67		167,179	186,632
Calumet.....	198,108	1,242,168	6 25	28,233	1,270,401	1,543,363
Chippewa.....	1,100,418	2,049,550	1 86	386,811	2,436,361	2,879,336
Clark.....	565,154	1,687,528	2 98	61,006	1,748,534	1,970,570
Columbia.....	482,722	6,205,930	12 85	1,427,172	7,633,102	9,787,823
Crawford.....	363,177	1,245,750	3 43	558,868	1,804,618	2,443,717
Dane.....	813,998	11,912,121	14 63	3,493,766	15,405,887	20,188,361
Dodge.....	549,276	11,026,820	20 07	1,540,372	12,567,192	15,558,492
Door.....	215,883	580,923	2 74	6,584	587,507	755,184
Douglas.....	143,099	317,211	2 21	434,249	751,460	791,300
Dunn.....	264,711	1,144,019	4 32	186,993	1,331,012	2,081,544
Eau Claire.....	199,594	874,349	4 38	1,014,095	1,888,444	2,668,331
Fond du Lac.....	449,406	8,592,758	19 12	3,357,334	11,950,092	14,733,642
Grant.....	731,083	6,578,535	8 99	1,283,197	7,861,732	10,824,606
Green.....	366,997	5,658,374	15 36	1,272,346	6,910,720	8,842,393

* No report.

"C."—Abstract of the Assessment Rolls for the Several Counties, etc.—continued.

COUNTIES.	LAND.			Value of City and Village Lots.	Total Value of all Real Estate.	Total value of all Property.
	No. of Acres.	Value.	Average Value.			
Green Lake	220,500	\$3,212,426	\$14 56	\$616,117	\$3,828,543	\$4,799,711
Iowa	481,728	4,878,293	8 05	736,646	4,614,939	6,115,295
Jackson	295,156	697,193	2 36	218,166	915,359	1,435,684
Jefferson	329,558	6,298,678	19 11	1,808,679	8,107,357	10,101,947
Juneau	291,965	1,030,795	3 53	506,592	1,537,387	2,243,808
Kenosha	170,217	3,546,684	20 83	679,077	4,225,761	5,562,371
Kewaunee	203,473	323,781	1 59	37,710	361,491	427,125
La Crosse	252,453	1,742,226	6 90	1,889,546	3,631,772	5,173,772
La Fayette	398,669	4,602,874	11 54	412,884	5,015,758	6,242,908
Manitowoc	367,384	1,386,118	3 77	1,319,743	2,705,861	3,438,956
Marathon	883,633	1,175,519	1 33	134,875	1,310,394	1,642,804
Marquette	257,783	626,502	2 43	59,412	685,914	957,577
Milwaukee	140,536	5,716,819	40 68	31,121,075	36,837,894	50,925,117
Monroe	401,413	1,772,080	4 41	804,610	2,576,690	3,487,056
Oconto	914,054	1,474,527	1 61	106,505	1,581,032	1,923,099
Outagamie	327,903	2,678,913	8 17	1,188,374	3,867,287	4,679,304
Ozaukee	147,391	2,581,121	17 51	262,434	2,843,555	3,293,816
Pepin	108,387	461,765	4 25	88,106	549,871	824,854
Pierce	299,282	1,650,188	5 45	355,497	1,985,685	2,658,035
Polk	300,243	753,983	2 51	74,770	828,753	979,319
Portage	348,113	779,524	2 24	275,312	1,054,836	1,531,373
Racine	205,927	4,503,806	21 87	2,759,138	7,262,944	9,490,114
Richland	364,029	1,666,497	4 58	203,021	1,869,518	2,504,052
Rock	450,337	11,597,666	25 75	4,304,158	15,901,824	20,641,273

8—SEC. OF ST.

St. Croix	278, 358	1, 767, 483	6 38	521, 771	2, 289, 254	2, 934, 629
Sauk	509, 133	3, 402, 856	6 68	760, 728	4, 163, 584	5, 610, 535
Shawano	319, 300	302, 766	95	14, 675	317, 441	381, 757
Sheboygan	323, 328	4, 952, 304	15 31	1, 489, 317	6, 441, 621	7, 943, 025
Trempealeau	261, 289	1, 103, 324	4 22	163, 388	1, 266, 712	1, 936, 824
Vernon	447, 126	2, 065, 419	4 61	138, 975	2, 204, 394	3, 204, 398
Walworth	350, 283	9, 345, 235	26 67	1, 753, 984	11, 099, 219	14, 418, 592
Washington	272, 837	4, 728, 538	17 33	434, 897	5, 163, 435	6, 364, 338
Waukesha	350, 426	10, 002, 798	28 54	1, 519, 745	11, 522, 543	14, 290, 146
Waupaca	436, 882	1, 568, 477	3 59	441, 780	2, 010, 257	2, 541, 451
Waushara	360, 655	1, 142, 625	3 17	52, 085	1, 194, 710	1, 599, 913
Winnebago	268, 522	5, 659, 380	21 07	5, 311, 398	10, 970, 778	14, 425, 837
Wood	284, 654	476, 469	1 67	190, 470	666, 939	877, 521
	20, 091, 516	\$172, 622, 673	\$8 59	\$80, 123, 020	\$252, 745, 693	\$329, 503, 603

(Doc. 1.)

APPENDIX "D."

ABSTRACT from Reports of Railroads operated in Wisconsin, for 1870, made in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 91, Laws of 1858.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Capital Stock Subscribed.	Capital Stock Paid.	Length of Road Operated in Wisconsin.	Length of Road Operated elsewhere.	Whole Length of Road.	Total Cost of Road and Equipment.	Dividends declared.
Chicago & Northwes'n.....		\$35,047,932 82	286	900	1,186	\$49,776,957 72	\$2,158,429 20
Milwaukee & St. Paul.	\$12,432,198 00	12,432,198 00	622	.....	* .....	24,384,823 32	870,253 86
Mineral Point.....	1,200,000 00	1,200,000 00	149	2	51	1,200 000 00	.....
² Madison & Portage.....	.....	.....	35	.....	35	.....	.....
Sheboygan & F. du Lac	1,250 000 00	1,243,000 00	45 5-10	.....	45 5-10	2,000,933 62	.....
St. Croix & Lake Supe'r	252 500 00	252,500 00	.....	.....	.....	374,500 00	.....
Western Union.....	4,019,568 60	4,019,568 60	85 2-10	128 3-10	213 5-10	7,521,488 84	.....
West Wisconsin....	4,000,000 00	1,200,000 00	115	.....	115	5,600,000 00	.....
	\$23,154,266 60	\$55,395,199 42	1,237 7-10	1,030 3-10	1,646	\$90,858,703 50	\$3,028,683 06

¹ Dubuque, Platteville and Milwaukee Railroad, 18 miles included. ² Road commenced business after December 31, 1870.
³ Operated by Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company. Receipts and Disbursements, etc. not reported separately. *Not given.

"D."—*Abstract from Reports of Railroads for 1870, etc.*—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RECEIPTS.					
	Passengers.	Mails.	Express.	Freights.	Other Sources.	Total.
Chicago and Northwestern ...	\$3,519,964 47	\$182,421 81	\$242,383 64	\$8,143,543 04	\$115,096 24	\$12,203,409 20
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	1,165,964 91	58,578 10	116,026 36	3,836,860 52	286,350 79	5,463,280 68
Mineral Point	18,591 16	1,900 00	869 29	85,034 21	.....	106,394 66
Madison and Portage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac .	28,250 72	3,745 09	868 39	36,279 89	16,862 07	86,006 16
St. Croix and Lake Superior ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union.....	213,827 85	18,000 00	12,000 00	506,497 76	16,612 24	766,937 85
West Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$4,946,589 11	\$264,645 00	\$372,147 68	\$12,607,715 42	\$434,921 34	\$18,626,028 55

"D."—*Abstracts from Reports of Railroads for 1870, etc.*—continued

NAME OF COMPANY.	Gross Earnings in Wisconsin.	Amount due Company.	EXPENDITURES.				
			Repairs.	Building.	Engines.	Cars.	Fuel.
Chicago & Northwest'n	\$2,087,487 19	\$1,886,835 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee & St. Paul.	5,463,280 68	386,318 79	\$503,731 71	\$68,278 25	\$211,704 79	\$386,706 12	\$455,611 60
Mineral Point.....	99,946 50	.....	17,944 55	2,024 71	.....	16,810 37	10,828 50
Madison & Portage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan & F. du Lac	69,144 09	.....	12,765 84	1,543 57	3,768 73	4,950 64	6,900 00
St. Croix & L. Superior	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union.....	285,895 07	100,111 56	120,194 57	7,118 00	57,272 90	53,226 07	78,139 25
West Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$8,005,753 53	\$2,373,265 47	\$654,636 67	\$78,974 53	\$272,746 42	\$451,693 20	\$551,479 35

¹ Including engines.

"D."—Abstract from Reports of Railroads for 1870—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	EXPENDITURES—continued.						
	Wages of Employes.	Salaries of Officers.	Other Operating Expenses.	Taxes.	Interest.	New Construction.	Dividends.
Chicago and N. W.		*\$6,300,451 48	\$352,927 74	\$372,625 12	\$1,088,796 50	\$840,056 06	\$2,158,429 20
Milwau. and St. P.				200,508 03	971,310 00	762,906 91	870,253 86
Mineral Point.....	\$22,254 92	6,999 96		4,154 79	32,000 00		
Madison and Port.							
Sheboy. and F. du L.	26,972 24			2,457 55	7,280 90		
St. Croix and L. Sup.							
Western Union.....				31,749 92	65,858 25	403,202 49	
West Wisconsin.....							
	\$49,227 16	\$6,307,451 44	\$352,927 74	\$611,495 41	\$2,165,247 75	\$2,006,165 46	\$3,028,683 06

* Including six preceding items.

"D."—*Abstract from Reports of Railroads for 1870, etc.*—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	EXPENDITURES—continued.		Losses from Casualties.	Indebtedness.	FREIGHTS—(in Tons.)			
	Other Purposes.	Total.			Lumber.	Wheat.	Oats, Rye and Barley.	Corn.
Chicago and Northw'stn		\$11,113,286 10	.....	\$16,872,145 27	539,940	419,870	174,049	108,230
Milwaukee and St. Paul	\$1,111,531 96	5,542,543 23	\$2,380 08	13,175,500 00	104,313	443,040	3,206	1,472
Mineral Point	5,270 62	108,288 42	.....	320,000 00	*.....	5,137	3,852	3
Madison and Portage ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan and F. du Lac	22,458 99	89,097 56	.....	772,457 24	6,916	5,552	97	10
St. Croix and Lake Sup'r	.....	.....	.....	122,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union.....	267,582 28	1,084,353 73	2,689 52	3,507,546 13	50,900	44,923	7,850	18,354
West Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	2,180,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$1,406,843 85	\$17,937,569 04	\$5,069 60	\$36,949,648 64	702,069	918,522	189,054	128,069

* Lath and Shingles, 2,609 M. Lumber, 5,002,000 feet. Posts, 215 cords.

"D."—*Abstract from Reports of Railroads for 1870, etc.—continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	FREIGHTS—(in Tons)— <i>continued.</i>								No. of Cattle and Horses.	No. Hogs and Sheep.
	Flour.	Farm Implements.	Lead.	Iron.	Coal.	Merch'dise.	Miscell'ous	Total.		
Chicago and Northwestern.	129,480	39,410	.....	196,410	147,932	*301,290	267,413	2,324,024	68,026	452,469
Milwaukee and St. Paul ...	71,532	10,816	120	25,006	17,874	122,573	321,659	1,121,611	32,961	103,262
Mineral Point.....	1,724	720	2,176	672	2,860	4,713	12,853	34,710	8,550	29,610
Madison and Portage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac	4,042	369	.....	306	986	18,407	.....	36,690	47	314
St. Croix and Lake Superior.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union.....	3,839	4,879	.....	150	11,666	11,027	40,981	194,569	5,462	52,270
West Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	210,617	56,194	2,296	222,544	181,318	458,010	642,906	3,711,604	115,046	637,925

*Including lead.

"D."—Abstract from Reports of Railroads for 1870, etc.—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. of Through Passengers.	No. of Way Passengers.	Total.	Rate per Mile for Through Passengers.	Rate per Mile for Way Passengers.	No. of Passengers Killed.	No. of Employes Killed.	No. of others Killed.	Total.
Chicago and Northwestern	318,351	2,107,619	2,425,970	3 4-10	2 9-10	.....	* 27	.....	27
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	66,490	523,681	590,171	3 63-100	3 63-100	1	1	5	7
Mineral Point	5,898	11,711	17,609	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison and Portage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.....	8,757	25,315	34,072	4 1-4	4 1-2	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Croix and Lake Superior.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union.....	1,842	198,958	200,800	4	4	.....	1	2	3
West Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	401,338	2,867,284	3,268,622	.....	.....	1	29	7	37

* And others.

"D."—Abstract from Reports of Railroads for 1870, etc.—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. of Passengers Injured.	No. of Employes Injured.	No. of Others Injured.	Total.	Total Killed and Injured.	CAUSES OF DEATHS AND INJURIES.								
						Lying on Tr'k.	Getting on Tr'n	Getting off Tr'n	Crossing Tr'k.	Falling off Tr'n.	Coupling Cars.	Trains Running on Track.	Walking on Track.	Other Causes.
Chicago and Northwestern.....	4	*22	.....	26	53	2	6	4	7	11	5	.....	8	10
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	2	4	9	15	22	2	7	2	1	2	1	.....	3	4
Mineral Point														
Madison and Portage.....														
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac....	2				2									2
St. Croix and Lake Superior														
Western Union		3	2	5	8			1		1	1	1	1	3
West Wisconsin.....														
	8	29	11	46	85	4	13	7	8	14	7	1	12	19

* And others.

"D."—Abstract from Reports of Railroads for 1870, etc.—continued.

	CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.		MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.		MINERAL POINT.		MADISON AND PORTAGE.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
Length road in Wis.—Mls.	285.97	286	622	622	41	49	.....	35
Dividends	\$3,279,903 25	\$2,158,429 20	\$1,561,610 16	\$870,253 86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receipts	13,945,580 28	12,203,409 20	5,563,809 73	5,463,280 68	\$124,638 51	\$106,394 66	.....	.....
Gross earning in Wisconsin	2,227,256 69	2,087,487 19	5,563,809 73	5,463,280 68	117,084 61	99,946 50	.....	.....
Indebtedness.....	18,475,058 62	16,872,145 27	13,119,500 00	13,175,500 00	320,000 00	320,000 00	.....	.....
Expenditures	14,861,338 76	11,113,286 10	6,538,769 63	5,542,543 23	139,822 70	108,288 42	.....	.....
Losses from casualties.....	.....	.....	28,774 02	2,380 08	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freights.....Tons	2,291,901	2,324,024	1,044,239	1,121,611	50,821	34,710	.....	.....
Cattle and horses trans.No.	74,810	68,026	23,798	32,961	4,726	8,550	.....	.....
Hogs and sheep trans..No.	576,215	452,469	93,981	103,262	25,775	29,610	.....	.....
Passengers	No. 296,118	2,425,970	661,499	590,171	19,716	17,609	.....	.....
Killed—passengers ...No.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured—passengers ...No.	16	4	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

"D."—Abstract from Reports of Railroads for 1871, etc.—continued.

	SHEBOYGAN AND FOND DU LAC.		ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR.		WESTERN UNION.		WEST WISCONSIN.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
Length of road in Wis....Miles.	45.50	45.50	.....	.....	68.14	85.2	66	115
Dividends .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receipts.....	\$62,815 73	\$86,006 16	.....	.....	\$769,712 83	\$766,937 85	.....	.....
Gross earnings in Wisconsin	62,815 73	69,144 09	.....	.....	274,436 41	285,895 07	\$31,632 66	.....
Indebtedness.....	757,419 47	772,457 24	.....	122,000 00	3,090,362 12	3,507,546 13	£800,000	£2,180,000
Expenditures.....	62,754 27	89,097 56	.....	.....	863,900 64	1,084,353 73 ¹	.....	.....
Losses from casualties.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,336 06	2,689 52	.....	.....
Freight	Tons. 32,086	36,690	.....	.....	180,787	194,569	.....	.....
Cattle and horses transp'd...No.	65	47	.....	.....	4,938	5,462	.....	.....
Hogs and sheep ....do.....No.	41	314	.....	.....	31,231	52,270	.....	.....
Passengers.....do.....No.	30,402	34,072	.....	.....	231,662	200,800	.....	.....
Killed—persons	No. ....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Injured—..do.....No.	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Not returned.

"D."—*Railroads*—continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

ANNUAL REPORT of the operations of the CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, being a railroad company in the states of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin, during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1870, made to the stockholders of said company, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 91 of the general laws of 1858.

		<i>Miles.</i>
I. Whole length of road operated by this company		1,186
501 6-10 miles of which, in the states of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, are perpetually leased to this company.		
Length of double track		30
Length of main line from Chicago, Illinois, to Fort Howard, in Wisconsin		242 2-10
Length of other lines operated by this company in Wisconsin, as follows:		
Wisconsin Div., railroad from Sharon to Fort Howard		171 4-10
Kenosha Div., railroad from Genoa to Kenosha . . .		27 5-10
Milwaukee Div., railroad from state line to Milwaukee		40 24-100
Madison Div., railroad from Beloit to Madison . . .		47 15-100
Weight of rail per yard, 45 @ 60 pounds.		
II. Amount of capital stock subscribed } Amount of capital stock paid }		\$35,047,932 82
III. Cost of road and equipment	\$44,172,833 87	
For right of way incl'd in above am't		
For bridging do		
For grading do		
For iron do		
For buildings do		
For engines and cars . . . do		
For new engines and cars purchased since June 1, 1864	\$5,604,123 85	
Costing in all		\$49,776,957 72
IV. Amount of indebtedness—		
First mortgage	\$14,037,000 00	
Second mortgage	1,130,000 00	
Third mortgage	10,500 00	
Floating debt	1,694,645 27	
		\$16,872,145 27

"D."—*Railroads—Chicago and Northwestern—continued.*

V. Receipts from the following sources—				
From passengers	\$3,519,964 47	.....	
From mails	182,421 81	.....	
From express companies	242,383 64	.....	
From freight	8,143,543 04	.....	
From other sources	115,096 24	.....	
		<u>\$12,203,409 20</u>		
VI. Amount of gross earnings in the state of Wisconsin				
		<u>\$2,087,487 19</u>		
VII. Expenditures—				
For repairs of road	\$6,300,451 48	.....	
For buildings				
For engines				
For cars				
For fuel				
For wages of employes.....				
For salaries exceeding \$1,000. }				
For other operating expenses....			352,927 74
For taxes			372,625 12
For interest on bonds and indebtedness			1,088,796 50
For new construction.....	840,056 06	.....	
For dividends, including tax on same.....	2,158,429 20	.....	
		<u>\$11,113,286 10</u>		
VIII. Amount due the corporation, value of securities held by the company, materials, etc.				
		<u>\$1,886,835 12</u>		
IX. Loss to the company from casualty				
X. Amount of freight reduced to tons, except animals—				
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>		
Lumber.....	529,940	.....	
Wheat	419,870	.....	
Oats, rye and barley	174,049	.....	
Corn	108,230	.....	
Flour.....	129,480	.....	
Cattle and horses, (number)	68,026	.....	
Hogs and sheep, hogs live and dressed, (number)	452,469	.....	
Farming implements	39,410	.....	
Lead, included in merchandize .....		.....
Iron—bar, pig and ore	196,410	.....	
Coal.....	147,932	.....	
Merchandize	301,290	.....	
Miscellaneous.....	267,413	.....	
Total tonnage		<u>2,324,024</u>		

"D."—*Railroads—Chicago and Northwestern*—continued.

XI. Number of through passengers.....	318,351	.....
Number of way passengers.....	2,107,619	.....
		2,425,970
Rate per mile of through passengers.....	3 4-10	.....
Rate per mile of way passengers, including commutation	2 9-10	.....
XII. Number of dividends declared.....	2	.....
When made; June 2, 1870, and November 28, 1870.....		
How paid. In cash.....		
XIII. Number of passengers killed.....		
Number of employes and others, killed...	27	.....
No. of passengers injured	4	.....
No. of employes and others injured.....	22	.....
XIV. The cause of death is as follows:		
Coupling cars	1	.....
Catching foot in frog.....	2	.....
Attempting to get on moving train.....	3	.....
Falling from train in motion.....	6	.....
Suicide	1	.....
Walking on track	4	.....
Intoxicated	2	.....
Sitting on track	1	.....
Sleeping on track intoxicated.....	1	.....
Crossing track in front of train.....	2	.....
Standing on track.....	1	.....
Struck by train switching.....	1	.....
Falling into culvert walking on track.....	1	.....
Falling on track switching cars	1	.....
The cause of injuries is as follows:		
Falling on track, train moving	1	.....
Coupling cars.....	4	.....
Attempting to get on moving train.....	3	.....
Falling from train in motion	4	.....
Attempted suicide	1	.....
Walking on track	2	.....
Crossing track in front of train	5	.....
Falling from train in motion, intoxicated.	1	.....
Sitting on track	1	.....
Jumping from train	3	.....
Jumping from train, intoxicated	1	.....
Falling on track, train in motion.....	1	.....

“D.”—*Railroads*—*Chicago and Northwestern*—continued.

XV. Of the foregoing accidents, none have arisen from carelessness or negligence of employes on the road.

The employes from whose carelessness or negligence such accidents have arisen, retained in the service of the corporation are as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS—*County of Cook*—ss.

We, J. B. Redfield, Assistant Secretary, M. M. Kirkman, Cashier, and Geo. L. Dunlap, General Manager of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, do each of us solemnly swear, that the foregoing report has been made from the best sources of information at our disposal, and that the several matters therein set forth are correct and true, to the best of our knowledge, information and belief. So help us God.

J. B. REDFIELD,
Assistant Secretary.
 M. M. KIRKMAN,
Cashier.
 GEO. L. DUNLAP,
General Manager

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of February, 1871.

[SEAL.]

E. H. GRAVES,
Commissioner for Wisconsin in Chicago, Ill.

"D."—*Railroads*—continued.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANNUAL REPORT of the operations of the MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, being a railroad company in the State of Wisconsin, during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1870, made to the stockholders of said company in accordance with the provisions of chapter 91 of the general laws of 1858.

		<i>Miles.</i>
I. Whole length of of road operated by this company.....		622
Length of double track.....		.....
Length of main line from Milwaukee to La Crosse in Wisconsin.....		196
...do.....do.....Prairie du Chien, in Wisconsin.....		193
Length of other lines operated by this company in Wisconsin, as follows:—		
La Crosse.. Div., railroad from.. Watertown.. to Madison		38
Northern.. Div., railroad from.. Milwaukee.. to Portage		96
Northern.. Div., railroad from.. Horicon..... to Berlin		43
Northern.. Div., railroad from.. Rush Lake.. to Winneconne.....		14
Pra. duChn Div., railroad from.. Milton..... to Monroe.....		42
Weight of rail per yard, 60 pounds.		
<hr/>		
II. Amount of capital stock subscribed ..	\$12,432,198 00	.....
Amount of capital stock paid.....	12,432,198 00	.....
		\$12,432,198 00
<hr/>		
III. Cost of road and equipment—		
For right of way....	} By purchase By constre'n and equip- ment.....	\$18,891,568 66
For bridging		
For grading.....		
For iron		
For buildings		
For engines and cars }	5,493,254 66	.....
For other purposes.....		.....
		\$24,384,823 32
<hr/>		
IV. Amount of indebtedness—		
First mortgage.....	\$10,435,000 00	.....
Second mortgage.....	2,592,000 00	.....
Real estate, purchase money bonds.....	148,500 00	.....
Floating debt	none.	.....
		\$13,175,500 00

"D."—*Railroads—Milwaukee and St. Paul*—continued.

V. Receipts from the following sources:		
From passengers.....	\$1,165,964 91	.....
From mails.....	58,578 10	.....
From express companies.....	116,026 36	.....
From freight.....	3,836,360 52	.....
From interest.....	.....	.....
From other sources.....	286,350 79	.....
		<u>\$5,463,280 68</u>
VI. Amount of gross earnings in the State of Wisconsin.....		
Received as their proportion for operating the West Wisconsin railway for 1870.....	\$65,311 66	.....
To be charged to the West Wisconsin railway as their proportion for 1870.....	59,157 15	.....
		<u>\$124,468 81</u>
VII. Expenditures—		
For repairs of road.....	\$503,731 71	.....
For buildings.....	68,278 25	.....
For engines.....	211,704 79	.....
For cars.....	386,706 12	.....
For fuel.....	455,611 60	.....
For wages of employes (\$1,975,665.33) included in other items.....	.....	.....
For salaries of officers exceeding one thousand dollars, (\$20,500) in above items.....	.....	.....
For taxes.....	200,508 03	.....
For interest on bonded debt.....	971,310 00	.....
For indebtedness.....	382,843 75	.....
For new construction, &c.....	762,906 91	.....
For dividends.....	870,253 86	.....
For other purposes.....	728,688 21	.....
		<u>\$5,542,543 23</u>
VIII. Amount due the corporation.....		
		<u>\$386,318 79</u>
IX. Loss to company from casualty.....		
		<u>\$2,380 08</u>
X. Amount of freight reduced to tons, except animals—		
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Lumber.....	104,313	.....
Wheat.....	443,040	.....
Oats.....	3,206	.....
Corn.....	1,472	.....
Flour.....	71,532	.....
Cattle.....	.....	32,961
Hogs and sheep.....	26,806	103,262
Farming implements.....	10,816	.....
Lead.....	120	.....
Iron.....	25,006	.....
Coal.....	17,874	.....
Merchandise.....	122,573	.....
Miscellaneous.....	321,659	.....

"D."—*Railroads—Milwaukee and St. Paul*—continued.

XI. Number of through passengers.....	66,490	.....
Number of way passengers.....	523,681	.....
Rate per mile of through passengers }	03 63-100	.....
Rate per mile of way passengers .. }		
XII. Number of dividends declared.....one		.....
When made.....December 10, 1870		.....
How paid. In cash.....	\$429,820 50	.....
Common stock.....	440,433 36	.....
		<u>\$870,253 86</u>
XIII. Number of passengers killed.....	1	.....
Number of persons other than passengers and employes, killed.....	5	.....
Number of employes killed.....	1	.....
	<u>7</u>	.....
Number of passengers injured.....	2	.....
Number of persons other than passengers and employes, injured.....	9	.....
Number of employes injured.....	4	.....
	<u>15</u>	.....
		<u>22</u>
XIV. The cause of death is as follows:		
Lying on track.....	1	.....
Walking on track.....	1	.....
Crossing track.....	1	.....
Getting on train while in motion.....	2	.....
Getting off train while in motion.....	1	.....
Falling off train while in motion.....	1	.....
	<u>7</u>	.....
The cause of injuries is as follows:		
Sitting on track.....	1	.....
Walking on track.....	2	.....
Coupling cars.....	1	.....
Getting on train while in motion.....	5	.....
Standing on track.....	1	.....
Driving on track.....	1	.....
Struck on train by a board projecting from cattle guard.....	1	.....
Struck by bridge while on top of a pas- senger coach.....	1	.....
Getting off train while in motion.....	1	.....
Falling off train while in motion.....	1	.....
	<u>15</u>	.....
		<u>22</u>

“D.”—*Railroads—Milwaukee and St. Paul*—continued.

V. Of the foregoing accidents, none have arisen from carelessness or negligence of employes of the road.

The employes from whose carelessness or negligence such accidents have arisen, retained in the office of the corporation are as follows:
None.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—*County of Milwaukee*—ss.

We, Royal D. Jennings, Secretary and Treasurer, and S. S. Merrill, General Manager, of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, do each of us solemnly swear, that the foregoing report has been made from the best sources of information at our disposal, and that the several matters therein set forth are correct and true, to the best of our knowledge, information and belief. So help us God.

R. D. JENNINGS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

S. S. MERRILL,
General Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 9th day of February, 1871.

ALFRED L. CARY,
Notary Public,
Milwaukee Co., Wis.

"D."—*Railroads*—continued.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.

ANNUAL REPORT of the operations of the MINERAL POINT RAILROAD COMPANY of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, being a railroad company in the state of Wisconsin, during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1870, made to the stockholders of said company, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 91 of the general laws of 1858.

		<i>Miles.</i>
I. Whole length of road operated by this company from Mineral Point, Wisconsin, to Warren, Illinois.....		33
Length of double track.....		
Length of main line from Mineral Point to State Line, in Wisconsin.....		31
Length of other lines operated by this company in Wisconsin is as follows:		
Dubuque, Platteville and Milwaukee Railroad, from Calamine to Platteville.....		18
Earnings of this line included in amount below.		
Weight of rail per yard, 57 pounds.		
<hr/>		
II. Amount of capital stock subscribed...	\$1,200,000 00	
Amount of capital stock paid.....	1,200,000 00	\$1,200,000 00
<hr/>		
III. Cost of road and equipments—		
For right of way.....		
For bridging.....		
For grading.....		
For iron.....		
For buildings.....		
For engines and cars.....		
For other purposes.....		
		\$1,200,000 00
<hr/>		
IV. Amount of indebtedness—		
First mortgage.....	\$320,000 00	
Second mortgage.....		
Third mortgage.....		
Floating debt.....		
		\$320,000 00

"D."—*Railroads—Mineral Point*—continued.

V. Receipts from the following sources—		
From passengers	\$18,591 16	.....
From mails	1,900 00	.....
From express companies	869 29	.....
From freight	85,034 21	.....
From interest .....		.....
From other sources .....		.....
		\$106,394 66
VI. Amount of gross earnings in the state of Wisconsin.....		\$99,946 50
VII. Expenditures—		
For repairs of roads.....	\$17,944 55	.....
For buildings.....	2,024 71	.....
For engines, }	6,810 37	.....
For cars..... }		.....
For fuel.....	10,828 50	.....
For wages for employes	22,254 92	.....
For salaries exceeding one thousand dollars.....	6,999 96	.....
For taxes.....	4,154 79	.....
For interest on first mortgage bond	32,000 00	.....
For indebtedness.....		.....
For new construction.....		.....
For dividends .....		.....
For other purposes	5,270 62	.....
		\$108,288 42
VIII. Amount due the corporation.....		
IX. Loss to the company from casualty		
X. Amount of freight reduced to tons, except animals—		
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Lath and shingles	M. 2,609	.....
Lumber.....	feet. 5,002,000	.....
Posts	cords. 215	.....
Wheat	5,137	.....
Rye and barley	424	.....
Oats	3,428	.....
Hides	156	.....
Corn	3	.....
Butter.....	208	.....
Flour.....	barrels. 16,026	.....
Flax seed	3,416	.....
Cattle	head. 8,550	.....
Dressed hogs.....	657	.....
Hogs and sheep	head. 29,610	.....
Wool	20	.....
Farming implements.....	720	.....

"D."—*Railroads—Mineral Point*—continued.

X.—Amount of freight, etc.—continued—		
Tow	446	.....
Lead	2,176	.....
Zinc ore	6,370	.....
Iron	672	.....
Powder	308	.....
Coal	2,860	.....
Salt	3,950	.....
barrels..		
Merchandize	4,713	.....
Oxide zinc	680	.....
Miscellaneous .....		.....
<hr/>		
XI. Number of through passengers.....	5,898	.....
Number of way passengers.....	11,711	.....
<hr/>		
Rate per mile of through passengers	5	.....
Rate per mile of way passengers..	5	.....
<hr/>		
XII. Number of dividends declared.....		
When made.....		.....
How paid.....		.....
<hr/>		
XIII. Number of passengers and others		
killed .....		.....
Number of employes killed .....		.....
Number of passengers and others		.....
injured.....		.....
Number of employes injured.....		.....
XIV. The cause of death is as follows ...		
The cause of injuries is as follows.		.....

XV. Of the foregoing accidents, ——— have arisen from carelessness or negligence of the employes on the road.

The employes from whose carelessness or negligence such accidents have arisen, retained in the service of the corporation, are as follows:

STATE OF WISCONSIN—*County of Dane*—ss.

I, George W. Cobb, Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent of the Mineral Point Railroad Company, do solemnly swear that the foregoing report has been made from the best sources of information at my disposal, and that the several matters therein set forth are correct and true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief. So help me God.

GEO. W. COBB,
Secretary and Superintendent.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of January, 1871.

T. W. GIBBS,
Notary Public, Dane County, Wis.

"D."—*Railroads*—continued.

SHEBOYGAN AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD.

ANNUAL REPORT of the operations of the SHEBOYGAN AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, being a railroad company in the State of Wisconsin, during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1870, made to the stockholders of said company, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 91 of the general laws of 1858.

		<i>Miles.</i>
I. Whole length of road operated by this company.....		45½
Length of double track.....		2½
Length of main line from Sheboygan to Fond du Lac, in Wis..		45½
Length of other lines operated by this company in Wisconsin, as follows:—None.		
Weight of rail per yard, 50 to 60 pounds.		
<hr/>		
II. Amount of capital stock subscribed.....	\$1,250,000 00	
Amount of capital stock paid.....	1,243,000 00	
<hr/>		
III. Cost of road and equipment.....	\$2,000,933 62	
For right of way.....		
For bridging.....		
For grading.....		
For iron.....		
For buildings.....		
For engines and cars.....		
For other purposes.....		
<hr/>		
IV. Amount of indebtedness—		
First mortgage.....	\$750,000 00	
Second .do.....		
Third .do.....		
Floating debt.....	22,457 24	
		\$772,457 24
<hr/>		
V. Receipts from the following sources—		
From Passengers.....	\$28,250 72	
From mails.....	3,745 09	
From express companies.....	868 39	
From freight.....	36,279 89	
From interest.....		
From other sources.....	16,862 07	
		\$86,006 16

"D."—*Railroads—Sheboygan and Fond du Lac*—continued.

VI. Amount of gross earnings in the state of Wisconsin.....		\$69,144 09	
VII. Expenditures—			
For repairs of road.....	\$12,765 84		
For buildings.....	1,543 57		
For engines.....	3,768 73		
For cars.....	4,950 64		
For fuel.....	6,900 00		
For wages of employes.....	26,972 24		
For salaries exceeding one thousand dollars.....			
For taxes.....	2,457 55		
For interest on bonds.....	7,280 00		
For indebtedness, bills payable.....	3,314 97		
For construction on old part of road..	7,933 62		
For dividends ..			
For other purposes.....	11,210 40		
			\$89,097 56
VIII. Amount due the corporation.....			
IX. Loss to the company from casualty.....			
X. Amount of freight reduced to tons, except animals—			
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	
Lumber.....	6,916	1,321	
Wheat.....	5,552	680	
Oats.....	97	1,888	
Corn.....	10	1,360	
Flour.....	4,042	400	
Cattle..... head.		47	
Hogs and sheep..... do..		314	
Farming implements.....	369	1,308	
Lead.....			
Iron.....	306	886	
Coal.....	986	1,820	
Merchandise.....	18,407	807	
Miscellaneous.....			
			36,690 7-200
XI. Number of through passengers.....	8,757		
Number of way passengers.....	25,315		
Rate per mile of through passengers.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents.		
Rate per mile of way passengers.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.		

“D.”—*Railroads—Sheboygan and Fond du Lac*—continued.

XII. Number of dividends.....		
When made.....		
How paid		
XIII. Number of passengers and others killed.....		
Number of employes killed.....		
Number of pas'gers and others injured.....	2	
Number of employes injured.....		
XIV. The cause of death is as follows:.....		
The cause of injuries is as follows:		
Swinging on car platform, in motion.....	1	
Standing on platform of bag. car....	1	

XV. Of the foregoing accidents, — have arisen from carelessness or negligence of employes on the road.
The employes from whose carelessness or negligence such accidents have arisen, retained in the service of the corporation, are as follows:

STATE OF WISCONSIN—*County of Sheboygan*—ss.

We, Edwin Slade, Secretary, and S. M. Barrett, Superintendent, of the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, for the year 1870, and A. G. Ruggles, Treasurer, for the year 1871, do each of us solemnly swear, that the foregoing report has been made from the best sources of information at our disposal, and that the several matters therein set forth are correct and true, to the best of our knowledge, information and belief. So help us God.

EDWIN SLADE,
Secretary.

A. G. RUGGLES,
Treasurer.

S. M. BARRETT,
Superintendent.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of April, 1871.

J. A. BENTLEY,
Notary Public.

" D."—*Railroads*—continued.

SAINT CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD.

ANNUAL REPORT of the operations of the SAINT CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD COMPANY, being a railroad company in the state of Wisconsin, during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December 1870, made to the stockholders of said company, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 91 of the general laws of 1858.

		<i>Miles.</i>
I. Whole length of road operated by this company .....		.....
Length of double track .....		.....
Length of main line from — to — in Wisconsin .....		.....
Length of other lines operated by this company in Wisconsin, as follows:—none.		.....
Weight of rail per yard — pounds.		.....
II. Amount of capital stock subscribed		\$252,500
Amount of capital stock paid		252,500
III. Cost of road and equipment,*		\$374,500
For right of way .....		.....
For bridging .....		.....
For grading .....		.....
For iron .....		.....
For buildings .....		.....
For engines and cars .....		.....
For other purposes .....		.....
IV. Amount of indebtedness—		
First mortgage		\$32,000
Second...do .....		.....
Third...do .....		.....
Floating debt		90,000
		\$122,000
V. Receipts from the following sources:—		
From passengers .....		.....
From mails .....		.....
From express companies .....		.....
From freight .....		.....
From interest .....		.....
From other sources .....		.....

*The present stockholders purchased the road for a gross sum, and the different items of cost of gradation, right of way, etc., etc., cannot be accurately given by the present officers.

“D.”—*Railroads—St. Croix and Lake Superior—continued.*

VI. Amount of gross earnings in the state of Wisconsin		
VII. Expenditures—		
For repairs of road.....		
For buildings.....		
For engines.....		
For cars.....		
For fuel.....		
For wages of employes.....		
For salaries exceeding one thousand dollars.....		
For taxes.....		
For interest on.....		
For indebtedness.....		
For new construction.....		
For dividends.....		
For other purposes.....		
VIII. Amount due the corporation		
IX. Loss to the company from casualty		
X. Am't of freight reduced to tons, except animals—	<i>Tns. Lbs.</i>	
Lumber.....		
Wheat.....		
Oats.....		
Corn.....		
Flour.....		
Cattle.....		
Hogs and sheep.....		
Farming implements.....		
Lead.....		
Iron.....		
Coal.....		
Merchandize.....		
Miscellaneous.....		
XI. Number of through passengers.....		
Number of way passengers.....		
Rate per mile of through passengers.....		
Rate per mile of way passengers.....		
XII. Number of dividends declared.....		
When made.....		
How paid.....		
XIII. Number of passengers and others killed.....		
Number of employes killed.....		
Number of passenger and others injured.....		
Number of employes injured.....		

“D.”—*Railroads—St. Croix and Lake Superior*—continued.

XIV. The cause of death is as follows:—

The cause of injuries is as follows:—

XV. Of the foregoing accidents, — have arisen from carelessness or negligence of employes on the road.

The employes from whose carelessness or negligence such accidents have arisen, retained in the service of the corporation, are as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK—*City and County of New York*—ss.

We, Robert J. Beach, Secretary, Ludlow Patton, Treasurer, and ———, Superintendent, of New York, do each of us solemnly swear, that the foregoing report has been made from the best sources of information at our disposal, and that the several matters therein set forth are correct and true, to the best of our knowledge, information and belief. So help us God.

ROBT. J. BEACH,

Secretary.

LUDLOW PATTON,

Treasurer.

The company has no Superintendent.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of February, 1871.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

[L. s.]

WM. V. ARCHER,

Commissioner for Wisconsin in New York.

"D."—*Railroads*—continued.

WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

ANNUAL REPORT of the operations of the WESTERN UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, being a railroad company in the state of Wisconsin, during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1870, made to the stockholders of said company, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 91 of the general laws of 1858.

I. Whole length of road operated by this company—		<i>Miles.</i>
January 1 to July 31, 1870, inclusive		197
August 1 to December 31, 1870, inclusive		213 5-10
Length of double track .....		.....
Length of main line from Racine, Wisconsin, to Beloit, in Wisconsin		68 7-10
Length of other lines operated by this company in Wisconsin, as follows:		
Western Union Railroad, from Elkhorn to Eagle		16 5-10
Weight of rail per yard fifty-six pounds.		
<hr/>		
II. Amount of capital stock subscribed		\$4,019,568 60
Amount of capital stock paid		4,019,568 60
<hr/>		
III. Cost of road and equipment, by purchase	\$7,019,568 60	.....
For right of way	22,632 75	.....
For bridging	403,202 49	.....
For grading		
For iron		
For buildings		
For engines and cars	76,085 00	.....
For other purposes .....		.....
		\$7,521,488 84
<hr/>		
IV. Amount of indebtedness—		
First mortgage	\$3,275 000 00	.....
Second mortgage .....		.....
Third mortgage .....		.....
Floating debt	232,546 13	.....
		\$3,507,546 13

"D."—*Railroads—Western Union—continued.*

V. Receipts from the following sources—		
From passengers	\$213,827 85	.....
From mails.....	18,000 00	.....
From express companies.....	12,000 00	.....
From freight	506,497 76	.....
From interest.....	.....	.....
From other sources	16,612 24	.....
		<u>\$766,937 85</u>
VI. Amount of gross earnings in the state of Wisconsin.....		<u>\$285,895 07</u>
VII. Expenditures—		
For repairs of road.....	\$120,194 57	.....
For buildings.....	7,128 00	.....
For engines.....	57,272 90	.....
For cars.....	53,226 07	.....
For fuel.....	78,139 25	.....
For wages of employes, included in other items, \$394,512.82.		
For salaries exceeding one thousand dollars, as above \$15,020.		
For taxes.....	31,749 92	.....
For interest on bonded and floating debt	65,858 25	.....
For indebtedness .....	.....	.....
For new construction.....	403,202 49	.....
For dividends.....	.....	.....
For other purposes.....	267,582 28	.....
		<u>\$1,084,353 73</u>
VIII. Amount due the corporation.....		<u>\$100,111 56</u> <u>\$100,111 56</u>
IX. Loss to the company from casualty...		<u>\$2,689 52</u> <u>\$2,689 52</u>
X. Amount of freight reduced to tons, except animals—		
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Lumber.....	50,899	1,292
Wheat.....	44,922	1,980
Oats.....	7,849	1,808
Corn.....	18,354	280
Flour.....	3,838	1,200
Cattle (No. 5,462).....	2,731	.....
Hogs and sheep (No. 52,270).....	6,028	.....
Farming implements.....	4,878	1,270
Lead.....	.....	.....
Iron.....	150	860
Coal.....	11,666	620
Merchandise.....	11,026	1,630
Miscellaneous.....	40,981	1,060
		<u>203,328</u>

" D."—*Railroads—Western Union*—continued.

XI. Number of through passengers.....		1,842
Number of way passengers		198,958
Rate per mile of through passengers.....		
Rate per mile of way passengers		4 cents.
XII. Number of dividends declared.....		
When made		
How paid		
XIII. Number of others killed	2	
Number of employes killed.....	1	
Number of passengers and others injured	2	
Number of employes injured.....	3	
XIV. The cause of death is as follows—		
Brakeman run over by train.....	1	
Insane woman threw herself under train	1	
Man killed walking on track.....	1	
The cause of injuries is as follows—		
Brakeman falling from train	1	
Fireman, train running off track..	1	
Brakeman, coupling cars	1	
Getting off train while in motion..	1	
Injured by concussion caused by forward end of one train striking the rear of another.....	1	

XV. Of the foregoing accidents none have arisen from carelessness or negligence of employes on the road.

The employes from whose carelessness or negligence such accidents have arisen, retained in the service of the corporation, are as follows—none.

“D.”—*Railroads—Western Union—continued.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN—*County of Racine—ss.*

We, Darwin R. May, Secretary and Treasurer, and Daniel A. Olin, Superintendent, of the Western Union Railroad, do each of us solemnly swear, that the foregoing report has been made from the best sources of information at our disposal, and that the several matters therein set forth are correct and true, to the best of our knowledge, information and belief. So help us God.

D. R. MAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
DANIEL A. OLIN,
General Superintendent.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of February, 1871.

[L. s.]

CHARLES H. LEE,
Notary Public.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

• PART II.
Life and Accident Insurance.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Department of Insurance,

MADISON May 1, 1871.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin:

The Annual Statements of Life Insurance Companies doing business in this State for the year 1870, do not show any aggregate increase of business in Wisconsin over that of the year 1869.

This fact was probably occasioned by the general scarcity of money among those insured, or who otherwise would have insured but for the stringency produced by the partial failure of

the crops, and the low prices which all kinds of produce have realized for two or three years past.

Life insurance becomes more general, and the business increases as its benefits become better understood, but periods of financial depression probably affect its increase to a greater extent than it does the business of fire insurance; because the feeling of self-interest which induces an effort to keep property insured against loss or damage by fire is superseded by a feeling of procrastination engendered by the idea "that life can be insured at any time," or when better able to afford it. This latter feeling, (and the interests of others only being concerned,) has operated successfully against the earnest solicitations of many a life insurance agent. Upon the same principle, a large number of policies are allowed to lapse after having been paid for one or more years, the feeling of present necessity proving of more consequence to the insured than the ultimate welfare of those dependent upon the avails of the policy in case of untimely death.

Another element which causes the lapse of policies is the misrepresentation by agents of the companies they represent in the matter of notes, interest and dividends. The chief desire of the agent is to obtain a large amount of business, either to increase his commissions or make up to the company, as far as he can, the amount of salary paid him. A large proportion of soliciting agents have no interest in the renewals of the business they do, and consequently make everything appear as attractive as possible to the person whom they would insure, ignoring and smoothing over matters not easily understood by the applicant for insurance. An illustration at a later day of the practical workings of the system upon which he is insured often disgusts the policy-holder, causes him to throw up his policy, and denounce all life insurance companies as swindling institutions.

COÖPERATIVE INSURANCE.

The advent of what are called "coöperative" and "mutual contribution" companies with their specious plans and advertisements has done much to create distrust in legitimate life insurance. Professing to the public an ability to do all that any

life company can, and at a largely reduced cost; and trying to make it appear that the amount received by other life companies from year to year in excess of the annual expenditures, is so much overpayment of the cost of insurance; when called upon themselves by officials whose duty it is to inquire whether they have sufficient capital to guarantee their risks, they innocently respond, "*how much* do we guarantee?" There is no law in our statutes to prevent the people from being humbugged, and if it were possible for the legislature to enact one that could be practically enforced, it is possible that the rights given to each citizen under the constitution, of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," (especially the latter,) would render such an act inoperative and void.

The Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in his report for 1870, alludes to the matter in the following words:

"All values are quite sure to have their counterfeits, especially when the latter promise a reasonable *quid pro quo* for the invention. From Eden to the present time, humanity has ever betrayed a remarkable susceptibility to imposition, however apparent or flimsy. That the carnival of fraud and deception, of brass and shoddy, will cease before the end of time, there seem but few promising prognostics. Consequently wolves in sheeps' clothing are everywhere in waiting for the unsuspecting and unsophisticated, victimizing without mercy, and robbing without pity or remorse. That genuine and legitimate Life Insurance, whose far reaching beneficence commands increasing measure of the public confidence and favor, should be permitted to escape attempted imitation in the dangerous category of marauding counterfeits, is perhaps too much to expect from unscrupulous and craving avarice."

"As a substitute for pure and genuine Life Insurance, the whole co-operative scheme is a wretched failure, unworthy of a moment's consideration; and would have received no mention here but for the clandestine and persistent efforts of its manipulators to foist its fallacies upon the people of the Commonwealth, especially those in possession of moderate means, who are least able to suffer loss, and who are most easily victimized. It was well said by the late commissioner, (Mr. Sanford,) that none of these schemes to which his attention had been called, "had enough of equity or stamina to bear the scrutiny of a shrewd common sense." Claiming to be *mutual* in name and character, and in the distribution of promised benefits, they are only practically mutual in the interest of managers and agents,

yet, emboldened by the sorry prestige of borrowed reputation, or "references by permission;" they seek to enrich themselves at the expense of the credulous."

A treatise might be written and embodied in this report showing the fallacy of the whole scheme, but so much has been printed and circulated during the past year on this subject, that nothing new remains to be said.

The legislature of the present year provided to some extent against the admission of such companies, as will be seen by an examination of section 2 of chapter 13, general laws of 1871, which reads as follows:

"SECTION 2. No corporation, association, partnership or individual, doing business in this state under any charter, compact or agreement involving any insurance, guaranty, contract or pledge for the payment of annuities or endowments, or for the payment of moneys to the families or representatives of policy or certificate holders or members, shall make such insurance, guaranty or contract therein, or with any resident of this state, except in accordance with and under the conditions and restrictions of the statutes now or hereafter regulating the business of life insurance."

The practical effect of this provision of law is to require co-operative companies to have a guarantee capital of at least \$100,000, before they can commence doing business in this state, and also requires a valuation of their policies the same as in case of life companies for the purpose of testing their solvency.

The only company of this kind which has been authorized to do business since the passage of the law, and the only one that has ever been engaged lawfully in doing business in this state, is the "National Life Insurance Company of Chicago." In their statement made to this department for the year ending December 31, 1870, their "assets" were stated as \$271,036, and their "liabilities" including a valuation of their policies were estimated at \$78,244.

Certificates from the "Auditor of Public Accounts" of the state of Illinois, (who is also Insurance Superintendent of that state,) that he had made a personal examination of the assets of this company, and had also caused a valuation of their outstanding policies and certificates to be made, were required and fur-

nished this department. These certificates taken in connection with the statement furnished by the company, established their present solvency and it was thereupon duly authorized to do business in the state for the present year.

The progress of life insurance in this state is illustrated by the following table, showing the amount of premiums received, and losses paid in Wisconsin by "companies of other states," since the year 1865, as reported to this office:

Year.	Number of Companies.	Premiums received.	Paid for Losses.
1865..	12 companies	\$345,717	\$69,871
1866..	24 ....do.....	531,452	79,913
1867..	32 ....do.....	815,429	179,252
1868..	35 ....do.....	932,254	163,823
1869..	36 ....do.....	982,455	226,634
1870..	35 ....do.....	963,130	190,868
		\$4,570,437	\$910,361

The above table does not include any portion of the business done by the "Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee," during the same period. This company was not required to by law, and did not make any separate showing in their reports of the amount of premiums received or losses paid in this state, until its report in 1870, of the business of 1869. It has reported as premiums received and losses paid in Wisconsin for the past two years as follows:

Year.	Premiums Received.	Paid for Losses.
1869.....	\$797,820	\$83,455
1870.....	806,920	77,887
Total.....	\$1,604,740	\$161,342

From these figures it appears that forty-five per cent. of all the business done in the state for two years past was done by the "Northwestern," while only twenty-eight per cent. of the losses paid in the state in those years were paid by the same company.

The total amount of business done in this state by all the Life Insurance Companies in 1869 and 1870, was as follows:

Year.	Premiums Received.	Paid for Losses.
1869	\$1,780,275	\$310,089
1870	\$1,770,050	268,755
Total.	\$3,550,325	\$578,844

At the date of my last report forty-three companies, whose names appeared therein, were authorized to do business in the State. Since then the following companies have been admitted upon a full compliance with the requirements of law, viz.:

Farmers' and Mechanics' Life, New York May 27, 1870
 National Life, Chicago..... June 10, 1870
 Republic Life, Chicago, July 14, 1870
 Berkshire Life, Massachusetts..... Aug. 17, 1870
 New Jersey Mutual, New Jersey..... Mar. 6, 1871
 Union Mutual, Maine Apr. 5, 1871
 Missouri Mutual, St. Louis..... Apr. 6, 1871

The following companies included in my last report, have not at this date complied with the requirements of law, and are not now authorized to do business in this State:

Anchor Life, New York.
 Asbury Life, New York.
 Brooklyn Life, New York.
 Craftsmens' Life, New York.
 Farmers' and Mechanics' Life, New York.
 Great Western Mutual Life, New York.

Hartford Life and Annuity, Hartford, Ct.
 International Life, Chicago.
 Knickerbocker Life, New York.
 Manhattan Life, New York.
 Metropolitan Life, New York.
 Mutual Protection Life, New York.
 World Mutual Life, New York.
 Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life, New York.

Of the companies above named several have signified their intention of resuming business, but the preliminaries will not be completed in time for their statements to appear in this report. Their names are as follows:

Brooklyn Life, New York.
 Craftsmens' Life, New York.
 Manhattan Life, New York.
 Widows' and Orphans' Benefit, Life New York.

WISCONSIN COMPANY.

The only life insurance company doing business in this State, incorporated under the laws thereof, is the "Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee."

The continued prosperity of this company, its prudent management, and the abundant security it affords its policy holders by holding a large reserve fund, is a matter of State pride, and its success among our own citizens is proof that it is duly appreciated at home. Its large and increasing business in twenty-four other states shows that it has taken a front rank among the oldest and most reliable companies in the country. In amount of "gross assets," and also in "amount at risk," it ranks the eighth of all the American life companies, and in the "whole number of policies in force," it ranks the seventh.

At the close of the year 1870, the "gross assets" of the "Northwestern" were reported as \$8,991,766 48; and at the the same time it held a "reserve fund" of \$8,224,175 95, esti-

mated at four per cent. "actuarial table" with a surplus over all liabilities of \$649,169 14.

The following statements exhibiting the growth of the "Northwestern" during the last five years, have been compiled from statements on file in this office.

STATEMENT showing the growth of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company during last five years.

DATE.	No. of Policies in Force.	Amount at Risk.	Increase of Amount at Risk.	Total Assets.	Increase of Assets.
December 31, 1865.....	10,749	\$15,041,082 00	.....	\$906,420 22	.....
December 31, 1866.....	14,799	22,517,043 35	\$7,475,961 35	1,748,759 14	\$842,338 92
December 31, 1867.....	21,380	36,539,332 53	14,022,289 18	3,141,726 12	1,392,966 98
December 31, 1868.....	27,887	50,039,744 97	13,500,412 44	4,755,418 57	1,613,692 45
December 31, 1869.....	31,816	59,608,674 63	9,568,929 66	6,757,532 36	2,002,113 79
December 31, 1870.....	35,107	65,186,706 98	5,578,032 35	8,991,766 48	2,234,234 12

STATEMENT showing the Receipts, Losses, Gross Expenses and Ratios of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for the last five years.

DATE.	Gross Receipts.	Amount paid for Losses.	Gross Expenses.	RATIOS.	
				Losses to Receipts.	Expenses to Receipts.
Year ending December 31, 1866.....	\$1,074,207 79	\$107,463 31	\$167,857 00	10.00	17.81
Year ending December 31, 1867.....	1,709,314 78	180,725 37	291,282 88	10.57	17.04
Year ending December 31, 1868.....	2,417,307 00	326,413 02	523,884 00	13.50	21.67
Year ending December 31, 1869.....	3,338,588 61	433,442 89	556,457 10	12.98	16.67
Year ending December 31, 1870.....	3,670,370 07	477,085 11	543,665 93	13.00	14.81
	\$12,209,788 25	\$1,525,129 70	\$2,083,146 91	12.49	17.06

BUSINESS OF 1870:

The following tables exhibit the business done in 1870, by all the companies reporting to this department.

Table No. 1 shows the amount of premiums received, and the amount paid for losses in this State during the year.

Table No. 2 shows the number of policies issued in Wisconsin during the year, the amount of insurance effected thereby, and the total amount at risk in the State, December 31, 1870, so far as returns have been made of the items named.

Table No. 3 shows the whole number of policies issued in 1870, the amount of insurance effected thereby, the whole amount at risk December 31, 1870, the total amount paid for losses, and the ratio of losses to the mean amount at risk.

Table No. 4 shows the total income, receipts for premiums, gross expenses, and the ratios of each for the year 1870. As the statement of "expenditures" by some companies was not sufficiently in detail, some items may have been included under the heading of "gross expenses," which will do them injustice in estimating the ratios, but the items included as expenses, are uniform as far as I have been able to determine their character from statements furnished.

TABLE No. 1.
SHOWING Receipts and Losses of Life Insurance Companies in Wisconsin in 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash Premiums Received.	Note Premiums Received.	Total Premiums.	Losses Paid,
WISCONSIN COMPANY.				
Northwestern Mutual Life	\$486,766	\$320,154	\$806,920	\$77,887
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.				
Ætna.....	61,202	34,282	95,484	28,500
Berkshire.....	74,947	22,077	97,024	36,180
Connecticut Mutual.....	34,950	26,204	61,154	5,500
Charter Oak.....	9,916		9,916	
Chicago.....				
Continental.....	14,290	4,250	18,540	
Economical Mutual.....	15		15	
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.....	45,297		45,297	7,000
Germania.....	27,184		27,184	14,855
Globe Mutual.....	14,428		14,428	3,000
Guardian Mutual.....	13,192	325	13,517	
Hahnemann.....	8,879		8,879	2,000
Home.....	49,129	23,611	72,740	7,000
Hope Mutual.....	13,943	5,622	19,566	
Massachusetts Mutual.....	10,109	5,339	15,448	1,000

Mutual Benefit.....	*5,814		5,814	
Missouri Mutual.....				
Mutual, Chicago.....	3,197	2,997	6,194	
Mutual, New York.....	147,563		147,563	29,750
National, Chicago.....	3,701		3,701	
National, Washington.....	9,466		9,466	5,284
New England Mutual.....	17,661	11,735	29,396	6,000
New Jersey Mutual.....				
New York.....	54,205	11,816	66,021	18,600
North-America.....	8,614	961	9,575	1,000
Phoenix Mutual.....	49,744	25,371	75,115	5,000
Railway Passenger Assurance.....	2,733		2,733	210
Republic.....	3,065		3,065	
Security Life and Annuity.....	1,615	1,351	2,966	
St. Louis Mutual.....	3,050	282	3,332	
Teutonia.....	976	284	1,260	
Travelers.....	36,679		36,679	7,841
Union Mutual.....				
Universal.....	20,055		20,055	8,100
Washington.....	41,003		41,003	4,048
Totals.....	\$1,273,388	\$496,661	\$1,770,050	\$268,755

*Includes note premiums received.

TABLE No. 2.

Insurance effected by Life Companies in Wisconsin in 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. of Policies Policies.	Amount of Insurance effected thereby.	Amount at Risk in Wisconsin.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.			
Northwestern Mutual Life.....	1,180	\$1,824,900	.....
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.			
Aetna.....	250	398,150	2,204,950
Berkshire.....			.....
Connecticut Mutual.....	150	227,600	.....
Charter Oak.....	205	305,500	1,195,400
Chicago.....	318	374,000	352,000
Continental.....	295	410,200	416,900
Economical Mutual.....	10	11,000	19,500
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.....	75	187,100	1,461,000
Germania.....	53	69,104	.....
Globe Mutual.....	99	130,796	.....
Guardian Mutual.....	107	145,630	287,630
Hahnemann.....	82	114,200	329,200
Home.....	41	121,000	1,430,000
Hope Mutual.....	607	851,180	701,285
Massachusetts Mutual.....	77	141,000	288,900

Mutual Benefit.....	14	51,000	429,000
Missouri Mutual			
Mutual, Chicago	23	23,809	92,000
Mutual, New York	219	397,545	
National, Chicago	279	280,000	280,000
National, Washington	62	108,000	400,000
New England Mutual.....			
New Jersey Mutual.....			
New York	130	249,500	
North America.....	35	57,500	217,500
Phoenix Mutual			
Railway Passenger Assurance		8,197,650	22,469
Republic	115	243,300	224,000
Security Life and Annuity	22	33,000	61,000
St. Louis Mutual	77	104,000	
Teutonia	49	58,500	53,500
Travelers'	1,527	4,650,500	
Union Mutual			
Universal.....	40	61,500	
Washington	351	408,500	1,368,000
Totals	\$6,492	\$20,235,664	

TABLE No. 3.

Total Amount of New Business done in 1870, by Life Insurance Companies, as reported to Secretary of State.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Whole Number of Policies Issued in 1870.	Amount of Insurance effected thereby.	Whole Amount at Risk, Dec. 31, 1870.	Total Losses in 1870.	Ratio of Losses to Mean Amount at Risk.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.					
Northwestern Mutual Life.....	7,781	\$16,591,033	\$65,186,707	\$477,085	.76
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.					
Ætna.....	11,217	21,705,474	105,775,904	1,240,159	1.14
Berkshire.....	1,233	2,487,854	10,027,753	89,258	.82
Connecticut Mutual.....	10,046	24,707,707	181,265,762	1,752,369	.97
Charter Oak.....	8,785	20,118,475	61,551,512	*632,573	1.07
Chicago.....	1,400	2,177,000	2,801,071	13,741	.57
Continental.....	12,025	25,249,440	54,514,130	316,841	.66
Economical Mutual.....	1,134	2,478,980	6,335,821	26,069	.41
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S..	10,063	40,295,799	143,970,984	*1,406,571	1.01
Germania.....	3,407	6,123,136	32,144,462	*401,036	1.29
Globe Mutual.....	4,551	11,267,703	30,144,320	*275,047	.98
Guardian Mutual.....	4,414	9,223,000	23,475,625	354,419	1.46
Hahnemann.....	2,066	3,255,595	7,164,198	31,288	.47
Home.....	1,939	3,574,365	22,992,409	*194,547	.83
Hope Mutual.....	5,354	10,779,418	9,732,747	7,417	.14
Massachusetts Mutual.....	3,881	9,474,864	32,618,597	297,300	.98

"K."—*Votes polled for Members of Congress*—continued.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	J. Allen Barber.	John Strachan.
Crawford	850	834
Grant	2,818	1,480
Green	1,797	823
Iowa	1,679	1,962
La Fayette	1,943	1,888
Richland	1,064	810
Sauk	1,352	360
Totals	11,503	8,157

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	J. A. Watrous.	Charles A. Eldridge.
Dodge	2,428	4,538
Fond du Lac	3,240	3,794
Ozaukee	148	1,855
Sheboygan	2,521	2,365
Washington	719	2,467
Totals	9,056	15,019

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Philetus Sawyer.	Joseph Stringham.
Brown	1,760	1,644
Calumet	612	1,157
Door	686	167
Green Lake	1,242	639
Kewaunee	655	580
Manitowoc	3,000	1,527
Marquette	513	1,060
Oconto	553	408
Outagamie	1,185	1,546
Shawano	362	195
Waupaca	1,557	759
Waushara	1,613	246
Winnebago	3,520	1,876
Totals	17,258	11,822

"K."—*Votes polled for Members of Congress—con.*

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	J. M. Rusk.	Alexander Meggett
Adams.....	706	166
Ashland.....	34	.....
Barron.....	40	17
Bayfield.....	66	33
Buffalo.....	629	262
Burnett.....	42	1
Chippewa.....	540	671
Clark.....	613	105
Douglas.....	122	66
Dunn.....	689	358
Eau Claire.....	757	604
Jackson.....	403	220
Juneau.....	1,075	978
La Crosse.....	1,404	833
Marathon.....	229	1,081
Monroe.....	1,536	1,040
Pepin.....	357	44
Pierce.....	850	479
Polk.....	301	118
Portage.....	1,033	702
St. Croix.....	986	712
Trempealeau.....	964	259
Vernon.....	1,347	215
Wood.....	319	545
Totals.....	15,042	9,514

APPENDIX "L."

TABULAR STATEMENT of Votes polled in the several Counties of this State for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill vacancy, and also for the full term, at the Judicial Election held on the fourth day of April, 1871.

COUNTIES.	TO FILL VACANCY.		FOR FULL TERM.	
	W. P. Lyon.	D. J. Pulling.	W. P. Lyon.	D. J. Pulling.
Adams	510	276	510	266
Ashland	27	.....	27	.....
Barron	95	.....	95	.....
Bayfield	51	42	49	40
Brown	1,221	1,508	1,216	1,380
Buffalo	748	401	749	403
Burnett	123	2	123	2
Calumet	600	1,021	601	1,021
Chippewa	450	357	450	357
Clark	243	120	243	120
Columbia	2,041	1,215	2,041	1,214
Crawford	869	713	869	717
Dane	3,137	2,837	3,137	2,837
Dodge	1,951	3,968	1,951	3,968
Door	631	194	596	189
Douglas	68	94	68	94
Dum	994	294	993	295
Eau Claire	745	853	745	853
Fond du Lac	2,957	3,058	2,954	3,061
Grant	2,674	1,171	2,674	1,171
Green	2,096	415	2,096	415
Green Lake	805	1,095	806	1,096
Iowa	1,322	1,158	1,322	1,158
Jackson	768	110	772	110
Jefferson	1,394	2,185	1,394	2,186
Juneau	842	791	842	791
Kenosha	1,172	605	1,173	605
Kewaunee	279	1,169	279	1,169
La Crosse	1,655	783	1,656	784
La Fayette	1,472	1,296	1,466	1,621
Manitowoc	1,552	1,993	1,533	1,992
Marathon	87	835	87	799
Marquette	325	962	324	962
Milwaukee	3,863	6,088	3,864	6,091
Monroe	1,437	777	1,438	777
Oconto	434	149	433	150
Outagamie	1,026	1,474	1,053	1,474
Ozaukee	512	1,620	512	1,632
Pepin	300	91	300	91
Pierce	858	407	926	450
Polk	382	112	382	112
Portage	762	534	762	534

"L."—*Statement of Votes polled for Associate Justice, etc.*—con.

COUNTIES.	TO FILL VACANCY.		FOR FULL TERM.	
	W. P. Lyon.	D. J. Pulling	W. P. Lyon.	D. J. Pulling.
Racine	2,588	1,063	2,588	1,063
Richland	1,229	795	1,229	795
Rock	4,114	798	4,114	798
St. Croix.....	858	595	858	595
Sauk.....	1,914	740	1,914	740
Shawano	157	220	157	220
Sheboygan	1,809	2,092	1,807	2,153
Trempealeau.....	851	305	1,003	315
Vernon	1,599	203	1,641	225
Walworth	2,716	730	2,716	731
Washington	617	2,251	616	2,251
Waukesha	1,939	1,887	1,940	1,887
Waupaca	1,328	764	1,328	764
Waushara	1,398	244	1,469	254
Winnebago.....	2,953	2,421	2,953	2,421
Wood	201	198	201	198
Totals.	69,747	58,079	70,044	58,397

APPENDIX "M."

TABULAR STATEMENT of votes polled in the several counties of this State for State Superintendent to fill vacancy, and upon the proposition to amend the Constitution of the State, at the general election held on the eighth day of November, 1870.

COUNTIES.	Samuel Fallows.	H. B. Dale.	Against Gr. Ju. Sys.	For Gr. Ju. Sys.
Adams.....	761	138	667	132
Ashland.....	34			
Barron.....	40	17		
Bayfield.....	104		53	19
Brown.....	1,499	1,863	1,442	331
Buffalo.....	630	261	559	215
Burnett.....	42	1	36	8
Calumet.....	632	1,136	732	56
Chippewa.....	504	631	310	70
Clark.....	640	90	228	2
Columbia.....	2,291	1,347	1,854	107
Crawford.....	874	820	981	5
Dane.....	4,039	3,816	1,123	815
Dodge.....	2,445	4,516	1,311	1,169
Door.....	663	188	250	13
Douglas.....	5	96	149	4
Dunn.....	733	334	228	1
Eau Claire.....	858	510	258	92
Fond du Lac.....	3,268	3,783	2,982	782
Grant.....	2,979	1,473	1,196	1,526
Green.....	1,815	822	1,784	124
Green Lake.....	1,229	540	971	132
Iowa.....	1,859	1,823	48	1,674
Jackson.....	581	209	611	67
Jefferson.....	2,308	3,113	656	687
Juneau.....	1,101	960	1,211	113
Kenosha.....	1,089	944	562	860
Kewaunee.....	497	739	871	48
La Crosse.....	1,452	817	1,358	86
La Fayette.....	1,945	1,919	66	658
Manitowoc.....	2,144	2,432	2,140	87
Marathon.....	224	1,090	67	4
Marquette.....	499	852	679	194
Milwaukee.....	4,190	8,276	204	2,920
Monroe.....	1,551	1,043	995	49
Oconto.....	516	2	331	1
Outagamie.....	1,189	1,546	840	482
Ozaukee.....	187	1,816	875	283
Pepin.....	341	16	192	14
Pierce.....	938	399	1,075	39
Polk.....	305	119	341	15
Portage.....	1,041	696	1,027	13
Racine.....	2,496	1,818	1,508	33
Richland.....	1,065	807	1,009	218

“M.”—*Votes polled for State Superintendent, etc*—continued.

COUNTIES.	Samuel Fallows.	H. B. Dale.	Against Gr. Ju. Sys.	For Gr. Ju. Sys.
Rock	3,400	1,154	2,674	370
St. Croix	990	708	1,225	49
Sauk	1,352	333	872	436
Shawano	276	300	476	92
Sheboygan	2,550	2,334	957	414
Trempealeau	1,201	27	803	21
Vernon	1,329	234	1,303	77
Walworth	3,249	1,401	1,332	214
Washington	737	2,455	293	1,094
Waukesha	2,404	2,548	1,263	932
Waupaca	1,599	725	907	261
Waushara	1,592	271	1,303	153
Winnebago	3,312	2,138	1,612	227
Wood	333	535	94	18
Totals	70,927	68,981	48,894	18,606

APPENDIX "N."

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Votes polled in the several Counties comprising the First and Tenth Judicial Circuits, for Circuit Judge to fill Vacancy, and also for full term, at the Judicial Election held on the fourth day of April, 1871.

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	Robert Harkness. To fill vacancy and for full term.
Kenosha	1, 217
Racine	2, 650
Walworth.....	2, 759
Total	6, 626

TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	E. Holmes Ellis, To fill vacancy.
Brown.....	2, 637
Door.....	667
Oconto	552
Outagamie.....	2, 504
Shawano	289
Total.....	6, 649



Document No. 2.

SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

May 1st, 1871.

PART I.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & CULVER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS, JOURNAL BLOCK.

1871.



SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

PART I.
Fire and Marine Insurance.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Department of Insurance,

MADISON May 1, 1871.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin:

I have the honor to submit herewith my *Second Annual Report* as Commissioner of Insurance.

The act of 1870, creating the Department of Insurance, and providing for the incorporation and government of Insurance Companies, did not become practically operative until the commencement of the present year, as most of the Insurance Companies doing business in this state during the year 1870 had filed their statements, and were admitted to do business under the laws in force prior to the enactment of 1870.

Under the provisions of the present law, new blanks were prepared and furnished to the several companies doing business in the state, for the purpose of making their annual statements. These blanks were prepared in such a manner as to meet the re-

quirements of law, and also to secure uniformity, with such additions as I thought necessary to obtain a correct idea of the standing and financial condition of each company. The experience of the past year has suggested some amendments to the forms heretofore prepared, and it will be my aim to simplify them as much as possible in their preparation for the exhibit of the business of 1871.

The business of Insurance is of such magnitude, and increases with such rapid strides, that one state after another has organized an Insurance Department, generally separate and distinct from any other department of state, and the commissioner is selected for the position to be filled with a view to his fitness for the duties required.

The duties of the Secretary of State are so varied (including those of State Auditor, School Land Commissioner and Commissioner of Insurance), that it can hardly be expected of *any one person* elected to fill the position, that he should be an expert in *all* its branches, especially the latter.

Although it has seemed necessary to make a more thorough exhibit of the condition of the different companies than has heretofore been done by the Secretary of State, yet, in preparing this report, I have endeavored to make the exhibit in such a plain and practical manner as will enable any intelligent person to ascertain the results clearly and with dispatch.

The law regulating Fire Insurance companies is perhaps stringent enough in its requirements to protect the public from the operations of "bogus, or wild cat organizations," formed by scheming persons for the purpose of reaping a sudden harvest and then retiring from the field with their own pockets well filled, but leaving their poor victims who have suffered loss by the destroying element, to look in vain for the assets so glaringly displayed in figures, the sum of which is so often expressed by millions.

Proper care has been taken before issuing license to any company of doubtful antecedents, to require an examination of its affairs and condition by the proper officer of the State by which such company was incorporated, and a certificate showing the result of such examination to be furnished this department.

Notwithstanding the utmost precaution, it is possible to be deceived, but I am of the opinion that all companies now doing the business of fire insurance in this State are in a solvent and prosperous condition.

The whole number of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies now authorized to do business in this State is 89, classified as follows:

Wisconsin Companies.....	10
Companies of other States.....	79
Total	<u>89</u>

The following named companies not having filed their annual statements, as required by law, for the year 1870, are not now authorized to transact business in the state, and are considered as having withdrawn:

Corn Exchange of New York.
 Home of New Haven.
 Lumberman's of Chicago.
 Mercantile Mutual of New York.
 United States Fire and Marine of Baltimore.
 Winneshiek of Freeport.

Two of the above companies were forced into liquidation during the year 1870, viz.:

Home of New Haven, and
 United States Fire and Marine of Baltimore.

Upon being satisfied that the latter was in an unsound condition, I caused the publication of the following notice:

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
 OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Insurance Department,
 MADISON, Sept. 21, 1870.

The United States Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Baltimore, Maryland, having failed to comply with the requirements of this department in furnishing supplementary statement of its affairs, notice is hereby given that all licenses to agents of said company to transact business in this state are hereby revoked until further notice.

LL. BREESE,
Secretary of State,
 And ex officio Commissioner of Insurance.

The "Home" was the best known in the state, but, as its dissolution took place late in December last, and a receiver was appointed very soon after the expose of its affairs, no action was taken or deemed necessary on my part. In their last report to this department, filed January 25, 1870, the "Home" reported as follows:

Gross assets.....	\$1,786,365
Liabilities (including re-insurance).....	664,040
Surplus as regards policy holders	\$1,122,325
Capital stock	1,000,000
Surplus as regards stockholders.....	<u>\$122,325</u>

The above was certainly a very creditable statement, and its collapse so soon after making it can only be accounted for upon the supposition that the true state of its affairs was misrepresented by its own officials, and with the intention of deceiving the public.

The following named companies not included in my last report, having complied with the laws of the state, have been authorized to transact business from and after the date of admission, as follows:

Wisconsin Companies—

Concordia Mutual Fire of Milwaukee	Jan'y 24, 1871
Vernon County Scandinavian Mutual Fire of Chaseburg.....	March 24, 1871

Companies of other States—

Andes, Cincinnati.....	Aug. 16, 1871
American Central, St. Louis.....	Sept. 17, 1870
Commercial, Chicago	May 2, 1870
Farmers', Freeport, Illinois	July 6, 1870
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia.....	Feb'y 14, 1871
Great Western, Chicago.....	March 7, 1871
Home, Columbus, Ohio	March 28, 1871

The name of the "Brewer's Protective Insurance Company of the West," has been changed to that of "The Brewer's Fire Insurance Company of America."

WISCONSIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The whole number of fire insurance companies organized under state laws and now doing business in the state is ten, which are classified as follows:

Joint Stock Companies—

Brewer's Fire Insurance Company of America, Milwaukee.
 Concordia Mutual Fire, Milwaukee.
 Northwestern National, Milwaukee.

Mutual Companies—

Dodge County Mutual, Waupun.
 Germantown Farmers' Mutual, Germantown.
 German Mutual, Milwaukee.
 Herman Farmers' Mutual, Herman.
 Madison Mutual, Madison.
 Milwaukee Mechanics Mutual, Milwaukee.

The cash income of the joint stock companies above named for 1870, was,	\$131,289 46
Total expenditures,	72,512 52
Net earnings,	<u>\$58,776 94</u>

The cash receipts of the several mutual companies above, named for the year 1870, were,	\$354,310 83
Notes taken for cash premiums,	70,809 76
Total income,	\$425,120 59
Total expenditures,	392,163 33
Surplus,	<u>\$32,957 26</u>

The gross assets of the joint stock companies on the 31st day of December, 1870, were,	\$439,690
Gross liabilities (including reinsurance),	30,223
Surplus assets,	<u>\$409,467</u>

The gross assets of the mutual companies on the 31st day of December, 1870, were,	\$2,500,978
Gross liabilities (including reinsurance estimate),	569,333
Surplus assets,	<u>\$1,931,645</u>

Since my last report, the number of joint stock companies has been increased by the organization of the "Concordia Mutual Fire," and others may be expected to organize as the material

wealth of the State increases, and capital becomes more abundant.

The mutual companies are believed to be in a sound and solvent condition. I have made a personal examination of several, at the request of the officers thereof, and in each case have found their condition as stated in their reports made to this department. I can see no reason why these companies, if honestly and prudently managed, confining their business to the insurance of detached property only, should not furnish ample indemnity to the policy holder against loss, and most certainly, if so managed, they are entitled to the confidence of the public.

Comparatively few of the policy holders in insurance companies understand the difference between a joint stock and a mutual company, and the relation in which the policy holder stands to the company.

It may also be said that a large proportion of the agents of insurance companies are as ignorant as the policy holder, and instead of honestly and fairly explaining the business to a policy holder in a rival company, and endeavoring to establish confidence in the business generally, he does his utmost to break down any company which he does not represent. Of course, there are many conscientious, hard working agents who are an honor to any company employing them, but the general complaint of the deception practiced by some agents in soliciting risks, suggests the necessity of a reform in this branch of service.

The principle of "Mutual Insurance" is correct, and much can be said in its favor, but which class of companies, (joint stock or mutual,) is preferable to insure in is for the public to determine. In the case of mutual companies each policyholder is a partner in the business, and liable as such partner, (if the expenditures exceed the cash receipts,) to the full amount of the notes he gives *and no more*. If as prudently managed as stock companies are supposed to be, policy holders in mutual companies, would get their insurance at its actual cost, as there are no profits to divide, or interest to pay on capital invested. The fact that an assessment has been made upon the notes given by a

policy holder does not necessarily imply mismanagement or insolvency, but signifies that the cash receipts are not sufficient to meet current expenditures. If assessments are frequent and for such amounts as absorb the notes given, it would be reasonable to suppose that extravagance prevailed in the management, or proper care was not taken in the selection of risks. If assessments were more frequent, the principle upon which they were made would be better understood, and the policy holders (or partners) would scrutinize more closely the acts of their officers; but the business having been conducted for several years without making assessments, the expectation that there would be none, had grown into a belief with both agents and policy holders, and a feeling of security prevailed.

Having stated above that the principle of mutual insurance is correct, I can also endorse in the same connection the system of taking "assessment notes," to be relied upon in lieu of capital, when by reason of unusual losses the cash receipts prove insufficient. But, the short experience I have had in supervising the business of insurance, and the examination made of the statements of our mutual companies teaches me that the most dangerous feature in their business, and the one that has been the cause of whatever temporary embarrassments that may have occurred, is the practice of taking what are called "*cash notes*" for the cash part of the premium, in addition to the regular "assessment notes." This practice is dangerous, and an injustice to those policy holders who do pay the cash part of the premium in cash, as it is a well known fact that a large percentage of this class of assets is never realized. A company which in its strife to obtain business prefers to do it all, or nearly so, upon credit, rather than not do it at all, cannot be considered as well or prudently managed.

Two of the most prominent mutual companies doing business in the State have, since the first day of January, 1871, made an assessment upon the notes of their policy holders. This in itself is a legitimate transaction, and probably warranted by the necessities in each case, but it is nevertheless true, that, if those companies had in United States Bonds, or other good securities, the amount of "cash notes" outstanding at the time of such

assessment there would have been no necessity for making such a levy upon their policy holders.

For example, in their annual report to this department for the year ending December 31, 1870, the following named companies reported in their statement of assets the amount set opposite their respective names as "bills receivable," or notes taken for cash premiums:

Dodge County Mutual	\$81,720 04
Madison Mutual.....	132,440 94
	<u>214,161 98</u>

The same companies reported under the head of "income" received in 1870, "cash notes taken for premiums," as follows:

Dodge County Mutual.....	\$9,491 21
Madison Mutual.....	60,356 32
	<u>69,847 53</u>

I had occasion in my last annual report to animadvert upon the failure of the "Milwaukee Insurance Company," and the "Rock River Insurance Company," as being the result of unlimited confidence in their agents, and allowing large amounts of cash to remain in their hands. The evil now referred to is more insidious, but not the less dangerous, for while there is an apparent security in taking a note, it lulls the present sense of danger, only to have it renewed at a time when a large accumulation of assets of this kind shows how little security the company has relied upon. In other words when unusual losses occur, and their unfailing accompaniment, "hard times" is at the door, such assets are not available for any purpose whatever.

The Dodge County Mutual Insurance Company in their statement for the year 1870, filed in this department January 27, 1871, reported

Gross assets	\$317,075 83
Liabilities, (including estimate for re-insurance).....	125,120 29
	<u>191,955 54</u>

A detailed statement of their condition will be found under the proper head, in this report.

On or about the 5th day of February last, the then secretary of the company absconded, and an examination of its affairs by

the officers of the company revealed the fact that he had embezzled the sum of about \$55,000.

At about the same time an assessment of twenty-five per cent. upon the premium notes given by the policy holders was ordered by the directors. The annual meeting of the company was subsequently held, and four new directors were chosen to fill vacancies. The board of directors organized by the election of the following officers:

J. T. HILLYER, President.
 GEORGE G. MARVIN, Vice President.
 J. A. BAKER, Secretary.
 GEORGE BABCOCK, Treasurer.

Since the defalcation of the former secretary, I have twice visited the office of the company for the purpose of examining its affairs. As the assets of the company remaining were largely in excess of their liabilities, no further action seemed necessary on my part, and none has been taken.

The present condition of the company, as appears from a personal examination, and from a supplemental statement furnished and on file in this department, is as follows:

ASSETS.	
Cash in office and in bank.....	\$789 00
Real estate.....	8,000 00
Mortgages on real estate.....	2,217 41
Loaned on call.....	1,758 10
Bills receivable.....	75,466 72
Premium notes.....	152,362 77
All other property.....	3,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$243,594 00</u>

LIABILITIES.	
Losses reported and unpaid.....	<u>\$11,000</u>
Total amount at risk.....	<u>\$17,600,000</u>

In addition to the losses reported and unpaid, the only liability is for outstanding risks, which, if estimated at any reasonable figures, would still leave a large excess of assets.

The following table shows the amount of *cash* receipts, amount paid for losses, and the total expenditures, including losses of Wisconsin companies for the last five years, compiled from state reports on file in this office.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing Cash Receipts, amount paid for Losses; also the Total Expenditures of Wisconsin Fire Insurance Companies for the last five years.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Commenced Business.	1866.			1867.		
		Cash Receipts.	Amount Paid for Losses.	Total Expenditures.	Cash Receipts.	Amount Paid for Losses.	Total Expenditures.
Brewers Fire Ins. Co. of America.	1869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concordia Mutual Fire.....	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dodge County Mutual	1852	\$28,760 78	\$8,879 23	\$16,232 13	\$54,997 10	\$10,438 00	\$27,367 51
Germantown Farmers' Mutual ...	1854	.....	.....	.....	29,599 54	6,126 08	11,283 15
German Mutual	1860	8,571 37	4,031 38	6,599 74	8,140 25	2,935 88	5,976 59
Herman Farmers' Mutual	1857	1,115 38	135 00	355 95	1,097 60	710 00	962 49
Madison Mutual.....	1851	147,145 37	66,367 85	108 249 31	142,173 07	80,261 87	117,455 32
Milwaukee Mechanics Mutual	1852	40,820 75	10,201 46	21,610 13	67,571 30	19,925 00	39,033 21
Northwestern National.....	1869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon Co. Scandinavian Mutual .	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	.....	\$226,413 65	\$89,614 92	\$153,047 26	\$303,578 86	\$120,396 83	\$202,078 27

TABLE No. 1—Showing Cash Receipts, Losses and Total Expenditures—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	1868.			1869.			1870.		
	Cash Receipts	Amount Paid for Losses.	Total Expenditures.	Cash Receipts	Amount Paid for Losses.	Total Expenditures.	Cash Receipts	Amount P d for Losses.	Total Expenditures.
Brewers Fire Ins. Co. of America				\$19,899 86	\$2,486 38	\$10,645 80	\$18,965 42	\$1,502 78	\$12,518 76
Concordia Mut. Fire							5,499,88	40 00	1,963 37
Dodge County Mutual	\$62,648 44	\$22,608 94	\$69,261 66	74,948 00	32,480 55	80,508 63	61,846 06	39,181 74	71,840 62
Germantown Farmers Mutual	18,407 98	6,109 25	12,188 90	23,427 23	8,504 95	16,045 01	25,060 35	12,100 74	24,701 47
German Mutual	9,094 67	1,763 98	6,394 54	8,449 84	2,933 27	6,785 20	6,455 60	1,492 83	5,532 87
Herman Farmers Mut.	686 56*		247 98	774 14*		202 35	3,215 96	917 30	1,661 18
Madison Mutual.....	127,405 96	81,091 50	125,080 67	132,816 13	88,277 64	128,103 15	146,123 18	137,258 42	205,098 85
Milwaukee Mechanics Mutual	100,631 91	25,476 04	58,543 30	114,722 81	45,236 57	87,828 18	110,816 57	42,312 48	82,893 44
Northwestern Nation ^l				38,754 12	37,299 60	45,586 57	106,824 16	36,238 95	58,030 39
Vernon County Scan- dinavian Mutual							793 11	389 50	434 90
Totals.....	\$318,875 52	\$137,049 71	\$271,717 05	\$413,792 13	\$217,218 96	\$375,704 89	\$485,600 29	\$271,434 74	\$464,675 85

* None.

From the foregoing tables the following exhibit is made of the total cash receipts and expenditures of each company for the last five years:

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash Receipts.	Amount paid for Losses.	Total Expenditures.
Brewers Fire Insurance Company of America.....	\$38,865 28	\$3,989 16	\$23,164 56
Concordia Mutual Fire.....	5,499 88	40 00	1,963 37
Dodge County Mutual.....	283,200 38	113,588 46	265,210 55
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	96,495 10	32,841 02	64,218 53
German Mutual.....	40,711 73	13,157 34	31,288 94
Herman Farmers' Mutual..	6,889 64	1,762 30	3,429 95
Madison Mutual.....	695,663 71	453,257 28	683,987 30
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	434,563 34	143,151 55	289,908 26
Northwestern National.....	145,578 28	73,538 55	103,616 96
Vernon County Scandinavian Mutual.....	793 11	389 50	434 90
Totals.....	\$1,748,260 45	\$835,715 16	\$1,467,223 32

The receipts and losses of companies of other States in Wisconsin during the year 1870, were as follows:

Receipts for premiums.....	\$1,184,897
Losses paid.....	904,924
Excess of receipts.....	<u>\$279,973</u>
The cash receipts for premiums by Wisconsin companies in 1870, were.....	\$437,993
Amount paid for losses.....	271,435
Excess of receipts.....	<u>\$166,558</u>
Ratio of losses to cash receipts by Wisconsin companies.....	61.9
Ratio of losses to receipts by companies of other States.....	<u>76.3</u>

The following tables give a complete exhibit of the condition of all Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in this State for the year ending December 31, 1870:

Tables numbered 2 to 8 inclusive relate entirely to Wisconsin companies.

Tables numbered 9 to 15 inclusive relate entirely to companies of other States.

The portion of this report relating to Life Insurance will be found under Part II.

Respectfully submitted,

LL. BREESE,

Secretary of State,

And ex officio Commissioner of Insurance.

REGISTER of the Fire and Marine Insurance Companies of this and other States now transacting business in the State of Wisconsin.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	Incorporated	CAPITAL.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
WISCONSIN FIRE AND MARINE INSUR. CO'S.					
Brewers' Fire Ins. Co. of America.	Milwaukee.....	1868	\$164, 175	Jacob Oberman.....	Joseph Schlitz.
Concordia Mutual Fire.....	Milwaukee.....	1870	5, 260	Charles Eissfeld.....	Gustav Wollager.
Dodge County Mutual.....	Waupun.....	1852	Mutual	J. T. Hillyer.....	J. A. Baker.
Germantown Farmers' Mutual....	Germantown.....	1854	Mutual	George Regenfuss.....	Henry Fleischer.
German Mutual.....	Milwaukee.....	1860	Mutual	Geo. Abert.....	L. W. A. Jacobi.
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	Herman.....	1856	Mutual	John Zirbel.....	John Steiner.
Madison Mutual.....	Madison.....	1851	Mutual	David Atwood.....	Denison Worthington.
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual....	Milwaukee.....	1852	Mutual	Christian Preusser.....	Adolf J. Cramer.
Northwestern National.....	Milwaukee.....	1869	150, 000	Alexander Mitchell.....	James B. Kellogg.
Vernon Co. Scandinavian Mut. Fire	Chaseburg.....	1867	Mutual	Ole Nelson.....	Ole Johnson.
OTHER STATES AND FOREIGN COMPANIES.					
Ætna.....	Hartford, Conn.....	1819	\$3, 000, 000	Lucius J. Hendee.....	Jotham Goodnow.
Ætna.....	New York.....	1824	300, 000	F. A. Conkling.....	O. S. Bogert.
Albany City.....	Albany, N. Y.....	1860	200, 000	John V. L. Pruyn.....	W. A. Young.
Atlantic Fire.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1851	300, 000	John D. Cocks.....	Horatio Dorr.
American.....	Chicago, Ill.....	1855	150, 000	H. Z. Culver.....	Chas. L. Currier.
Andes.....	Cincinnati, O.....	1870	1, 000, 000	J. B. Bennett.....	J. H. Beattie.
American Central.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1853	231, 370	Geo. P. Plant.....	Geo. T. Cram.
American Exchange Fire.....	New York.....	1859	200, 000	Henry Butler.....	Wm. Raynor.
Astor Fire.....	New York.....	1851	250 000	Robert D. Hart.....	James Yereance.
Buffalo City.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	1867	300, 000	P. S. Marsh.....	Henry T. Smith.

Buffalo Fire and Marine	Buffalo, N. Y.	1843	304, 222	S. S. Jewett.....	Townsend Davis.
City Fire	Hartford, Conn.	1853	250, 000	C. P. Webster.....	Geo. W. Lester.
Capital City.....	Albany, N. Y.	1865	200, 000	Frank Chamberlain.....	James F. Crosby.
Charter Oak Fire	Hartford, Conn.	1866	150, 000	Joseph H. Sprague	George Nevers.
Cleveland.....	Cleveland, O.	1830	414, 400	H. B. Payne	S. S. Coe.
Commerce	Albany, N. Y.	1859	400, 000	Adam Van Allen	R. M. Hamilton.
Commercial.....	Chicago, Ill.	1865	180, 000	I. C. Dore.....	J. Farmer.
Commercial Mutual	Cleveland, O.	1851	201, 210	M. B. Scott	Geo. A. Tisdale.
Commercial Fire	New York	1850	200, 000	M. V. B. Fowler.....	David Quackinbush.
Connecticut Fire	Hartford, Conn.	1850	200, 000	John B. Eldredge	M. Bennett, Jr.
Continental	New York	1852	500, 000	Geo. T. Hope.....	Cyrus Peck.
Detroit Fire and Marine.....	Detroit, Mich.	1866	150, 000	Caleb Van Husan	James J. Clark.
Excelsior Fire	New York	1853	200, 000	M. F. Hodges	Samuel M. Craft.
Farmers	Freeport, Ill.	1857	100, 000	John H. Addams	L. T. Lemon.
Fireman's Fund.....	San Francisco, Cal. .	1863	500, 000	David G. Staples	Charles R. Bond.
Firemen's	New York	1825	204, 000	John V. Harriott	Abner Hayward.
Franklin Fire	Philadelphia, Pa. .	1829	400, 000	Alfred G. Baker.....	James W. McAllister.
Fulton Fire.....	New York	1853	200, 000	Wm. A. Cobb	James M. Rankin.
Germania Fire	New York	1859	500, 000	Rud. Garrigue	Hugo Schumann.
Great Western	Chicago, Ill.	1857	222, 831	H. L. Stewart	C. D. Hooker.
Hanover Fire	New York	1852	400, 000	B. S. Walcott	I. Remson Lane.
Hartford Fire	Hartford, Conn.	1810	1, 000, 000	Geo. L. Chase.....	J. D. Browne.
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. and Ins	Hartford, Conn.	1866	100, 000	J. M. Allen	T. H. Babcock.
Hide and Leather	Boston, Mass.	1867	300, 000	John W. Cartwright	Oliver H. Cole.
Home	Columbus, O.	1863	500, 000	C. P. L. Butler	W. C. M. Baker.
Home	New York	1853	2, 500, 000	Chas. J. Martin.....	John H. Washburn.
Howard	New York	1825	500, 000	Samuel T. Skidmore....	Theodore Keeler.
Imperial Fire, (U. S. Branch)	London, G. B. ....	.....	.....	E. W. Crowell, Res. Man.	.....
Independent	Boston, Mass.	1867	300, 000	George O. Hovey	George A. Eastman.
Ins. Co. of North America.....	Philadelphia, Pa. .	1794	500, 000	Arthur G. Coffin.....	Matthias Maris.

REGISTER, of the Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	Incor- rated	CAPITAL.	PPRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
OTHER STATES AND FOREIGN COMPANIES—continued.					
International.....	New York	1864	\$500,000	George W. Savage.....	William J. Hughes.
Irving Fire.....	New York	1852	200,000	Martin L. Crowell.....	James M. Wilson.
Lamar.....	Chicago, Ill.....	1865	265,556	Leonard Swett	Wm. S. Goodell.
Lamar Fire	New York	1856	300,000	Isaac R. St. John	Wm. R. Macdiarmid.
Liv. & London & Globe, (U. S. Br.)	New York	1836	1,958,760	Alfred Pell, Resid't Sec.....	.....
Lorillard.....	New York	1852	1,000,000	Carlisle Norwood.....	John C. Mills.
Manhattan	New York	1821	500,000	Wm. Pitt Palmer.....	George B. Hodgsdon.
Market Fire	New York	1853	200,000	Asher Taylor,.....	Henry P. Freeman.
Merchants	Chicago, Ill.....	1861	500,000	W. E. Doggett.....	Wm. E. Rollo.
Merchants	Hartford, Conn.....	1857	200,000	Mark Howard.....	James Nichols.
Merchants	Providence, R. I.....	1851	200,000	Walter Paine	Charles Foster.
Narragansett Fire and Marine	Providence, R. I.....	1859	500,000	A. O. Peck	Henry Harris.
National.....	Boston, Mass.....	1825	300,000	Aaron H. Bean	Geo. W. Kuhn.
New Amsterdam Fire.....	New York	1853	300,000	David S. Manners	Isaac D. Cole, Jr.
Niagara Fire.....	New York	1850	1,000,000	Jonathan D. Steele.....	Henry Kip.
North American Fire	Hartford, Conn.....	1857	300,000	W. C. Hastings.....	J. B. Pierce.
North American Fire	New York	1823	500,000	R. W. Bleecker,.....	F. H. Carter.
North British & Mer'tile, (U. S. Br.)	London & Edinburg.....	.....	.....	Ezra White, Manager.....	.....
Norwich Fire	Norwich, Conn.....	1803	300,000	A. Brewster.....	W. T. Steere.
Pacific.....	San Francisco, Cal..	1863	1,000,000	J. Hunt.....	A. J. Ralston.
Phenix	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1853	1,000,000	Stephen Crowell.....	Philander Shaw.
Phoenix	Hartford, Conn.....	1854	600,000	H. Kellogg.....	D. W. C. Skilton
Providence Washington.....	Providence, R. I.....	1799	200,000	John Kingsbury.....	Warren S. Greene.

Putnam Fire.....	Hartford, Conn.....	1864	400,000	Robert E. Day.....	S. G. Parsons.
Queen, (U. S. Branch).....	Liverpool, G. B.....	1858	£191,172	Wm. H. Ross, Manager .	.....
Republic	Chicago, Illinois....	1865	\$998,200	A. Dudgeon.....	J. R. Payson.
Republic Fire.....	New York.....	1852	300,000	Robert S. Hone.....	D. F. Curry.
Royal	Liverpool, G. B.....	1845	£289,095	Chas. Turner.....	Jno. H. McLaren.
Security	New York.....	1856	\$1,000,000	A. F. Hastings	Nathan Harper.
Springfield Fire and Marine.....	Springfield, Mass...)	1849	500,000	Edmund Freeman	Sanford J. Hall.
Standard Fire.....	New York	1859	200,000	William Cripps	W. M. St. John.
State	Chicago, Illinois....	1863	283,895	R. B. Mason.....	J. N. Witherell.
Sun	Cleveland, Ohio....	1865	200,000	Stillman Witt.....	E. C. Rouse.
Teutonia Fire	Cleveland, Ohio....	1865	200,000	H. W. Luetkemeyer ...	E. Hessenmueller.
Tradesmen's Fire.....	New York.....	1858	150,000	D. B. Keeler	T. Y. Brown.
Union	San Francisco, Cal.	1865	750,000	Gustave Touchard.....	Charles D. Haven.
Washington	New York	1850	400,000	George C. Satterlee....	Wm. K. Lothrop.
Western	Buffalo, N. Y.....	1862	300,000	Gibson T. Williams.....	Edward B. Smith.
Yonkers and New York Fire ,....	New York	1863	500,000	Richard L. Franklin	John W. Murray.



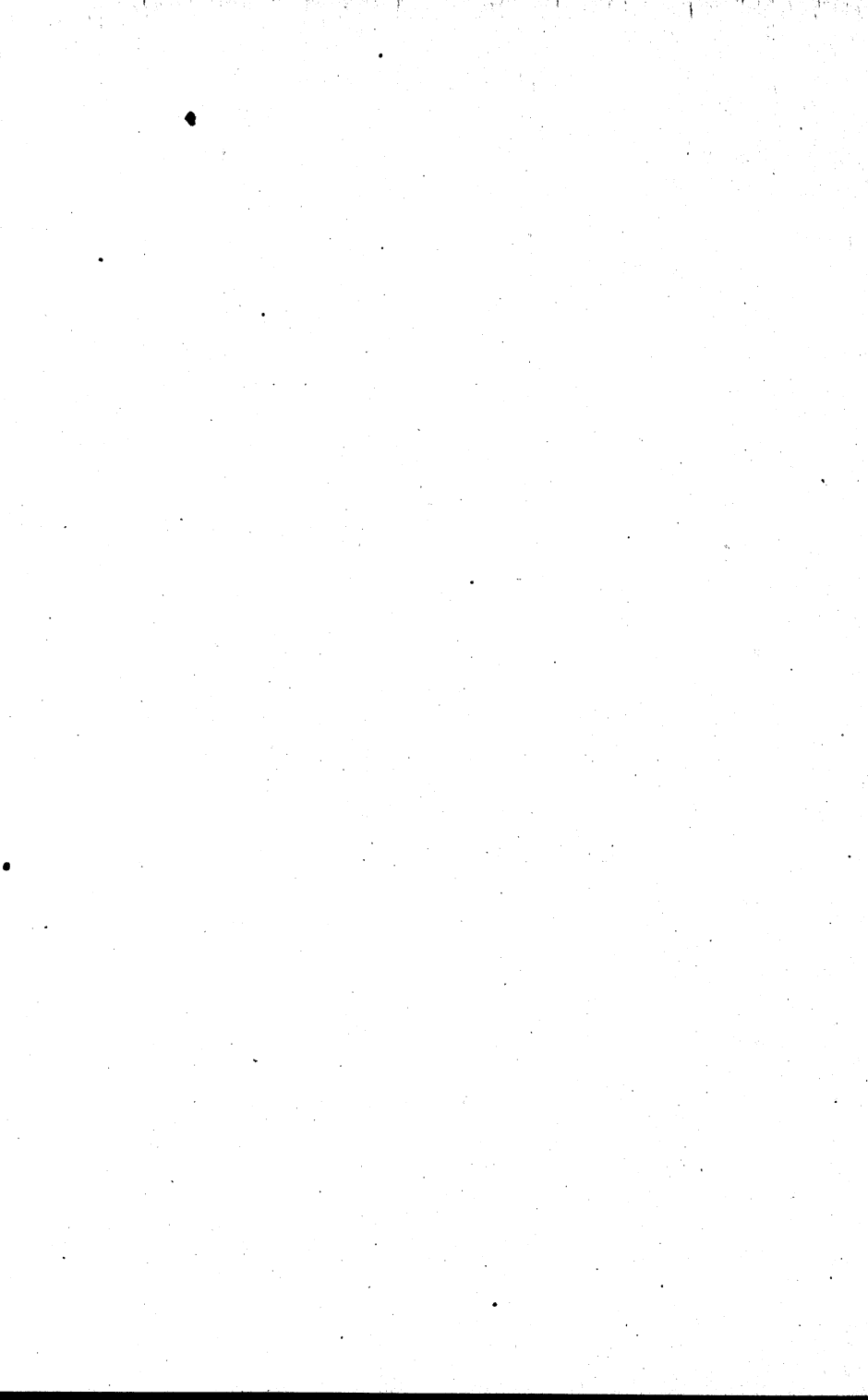
WISCONSIN FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANIES.

— • —
ANNUAL STATEMENTS

— AS —

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

For the Year ending December 31, 1870.



DETAILED STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT of the condition of the BREWER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1870, made to the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, pursuant to the laws of said state.

CAPITAL.

Amount of full paid capital stock.....	\$164,175 00
Amount of unpaid subscribed capital.....	512,325 00
The par value of the stock per share is \$100.	
Market value per share is \$25.00, being the amount paid thereon.	_____

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$68,446 12
Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission.....	2,084 40
Loans on bonds and mortgages	2,000 00
United States and State stocks and bonds, market value ...	107,500 00
Amount of interest accrued but not due	70 00
Bills receivable, considered good.....	3,517 50
Revenue stamps on hand.....	15 00
All other property belonging to the company, office furniture	48 50
Total assets.....	\$183,681 52

LIABILITIES.

Amount required to reinsure outstanding risks, estimated at 40 per cent. of premiums received on unexpired risks..	\$6,539 83
Total liabilities.....	\$6,539 83

INCOME.

Cash received for premiums, less amount of returned premiums and reinsurance.....	\$13,078 40
Amount received for interest on bonds and mortgages.....	70 00
Amount received for interest from all other sources.....	5,817 02
Total income.....	\$18,965 42

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses during the year.....	\$1,502 78
Amount paid for commissions to agents and brokers.....	1,621 72
Amount paid for salaries of officers and office expenditures (two years salaries)	6,000 00
Amount paid for state and local taxes	152 41
Amount paid for national taxes and duties.....	117 71
Amount of all other payments and expenditures, consisting of traveling expenses, stationery, obtaining stock sub- scriptions, etc.....	3,124 14
Total expenditures	<u>\$12,518 76</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Net amount of risks written during the year.....	\$1,153 130 00
Amount of risks in force at end of the year.....	978,005 00
Amount of risks taken in Wisconsin during the year.....	394,050 00
Amount of cash premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	7,468 16
Amount of interest received in Wisconsin during the year.	3,600 00
Amount of losses paid in Wisconsin during the year.....	150 00
Amount of notes held by the company considered as part of the capital of the company.....	3,375 00
Least amount of company's stock owned by any one of the di- rectors at its par value is	2,000 00
Total amount of company's stock owned by all of the di- rectors, at its par value is	117,000 00
The company was incorporated in August, 1868.	
The company commenced business in April, 1869.	

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE—SS.

Jacob Obermann, President, and Joseph Schlitz Secretary, of the Brewer's Fire Insurance Company of America, at Milwaukee, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that they are the above described officers of said company; and that, on the thirty-first day of December last, all of the above described assets were the absolute property of the said company, free and clear from any liens or claims thereon, except as above stated; and that the foregoing statement with the accompanying schedules and those hereto annexed, are a true, full and correct statement of the true condition and of the actual state of the affairs of the said company on the said thirty-first day of December last, and for the year ending on that day, according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief respectively.

JACOB OBERMANN, *President.*
JOSEPH SCHLITZ, *Secretary.*

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 16th day of January, 1871.

[SEAL.]

F. W. COTZHAUSEN,
Notary Public.

STATEMENT of the condition of the CONCORDIA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1870, made to the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, pursuant to the laws of said State.

CAPITAL.

Amount of full paid capital stock.....	\$5,260 00
Amount of unpaid subscribed capital.....	47,340 00
The par value of the stock per share is \$100.	
Market value, per share, is \$10—amount paid thereon.	

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and on deposit.....	\$8,929 93
Cash in hands of agents, and in course of transmission....	323 96
Premium notes on hand.....	8,089 18
U. S. internal revenue stamps on hand.....	73 46
Office furniture.....	50 00
All other property belonging to the company, amount of notes of stockholders, being \$90.00 on each share.....	47,340 00
Total assets.....	<u>\$64,806 53</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount required to reinsure outstanding risks, estimated at 40 per cent. of premiums received upon unexpired risks..	\$2,246 10
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$2,246 10</u>

INCOME.

Cash received for premiums, less amount of returned premiums and reinsurance.....	\$5,291 33
Assessment notes taken during the year.....	8,089 18
Amount received for interest.....	208 55
Total income.....	<u>\$13,589 06</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses during the year.....	\$40 00
Amount paid for commissions to agents and brokers.....	822 11
Amount paid for salaries of officers and office expenditures,	939 86
Amount paid for national taxes and duties.....	161 40
Total expenditures.....	<u>\$1,963 37</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Net amount of risks written during the year.....	\$373,356 00
Amount of risks in force at the end of the year.....	373,356 00
Amount of risks taken in Wisconsin during the year.....	373,356 00
Amount of cash premiums received in Wisconsin during the year.....	5,291 33
Amount of note premiums received in Wisconsin during the year.....	8,089 18

Amount of interest received in Wisconsin during the year..	208 55
Amount of losses paid in Wisconsin during the year	40 00
Amount of notes held by the company considered as a part of the capital of the company	55,429 18
Least amount of company's stock owned by any one of the directors, at its par value is	200 00
Total amount of company's stock owned by all of the di- rectors, at its par value is	9,400 00
The company was incorporated March 7, 1870.	
The company commenced business March 22, 1870.	

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE—SS.

Charles Eissfeld, President, and Gustav Wollaeger, Secretary, of the Concordia Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the city of Milwaukee, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that they are the above described officers of the said company; and that, on the 31st day of December last, all of the above described assets were the absolute property of the said company, free and clear from any liens or claims thereon, except as above stated; and that the foregoing statement, with the accompanying schedules and those hereto annexed, are a true, full and correct statement of the true condition and of the actual state of the affairs of the said company on the said thirty-first day of December last, and for the year ending on that day, according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief respectively.

C. EISSFELD, *President.*
GUSTAV WOLLAEGER, *Secretary.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of January, 1871.

[SEAL.]

NATHAN PERELES,
Notary Public.

STATEMENT of the condition of the DODGE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Waupun, in the State of Wisconsin, for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1870, made to the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, pursuant to the laws of said State.

CAPITAL.

Amount of full paid capital stock .. }	Mutual.
Amount of capital stock unpaid.... }	

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$32,313 11
Loans on bonds and mortgages	2,412 30
United States and State stocks and bonds.....	22,824 10
Premium notes on hand	169,806 28
Amount of interest due and unpaid	4,000 00
Amount of interest accrued but not due	1,000 00
Bills receivable, considered good.....	81,720 04
All other property belonging to the company, horses, bug- gies, harnesses, safes and office furniture.....	3,000 00
Total assets	<u>\$317,075 83</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses not acted upon.....	\$1,991 00
Amount of losses resisted	3,500 00
Amount required to reinsure outstanding risks, estimated at 40 per cent. of premiums received on unexpired risks....	119,629 29
Total liabilities	<u>\$125,120 29</u>

INCOME.

Cash received for premiums, less amount of returned pre- miums and reinsurance	\$57,172 94
Notes taken for cash premiums.....	9,491 21
Assessment notes.....	27,250 38
Amount received for interest on United States bonds and premium on gold.	1,359 00
Amount received for interest from all other sources.....	3,314 12
Total income	<u>\$98,587 65</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses.....	\$39,181 74
Amount paid for commissions on premiums to agents and brokers	12,964 68
Amount paid for salaries of officers and office expenditures.	11,481 63
Amount paid for State and local taxes	772 96
Amount paid for national taxes and duties	2,045 59
Lost by mail.....	211 20
Amount paid for agents' salaries and expenses	5,182 82
Total expenditures.....	<u>\$71,840 62</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Net amount of risks written during the year	\$5,978,715 00
Amount of risks in force at the end of the year.....	23,925,859 00
Amount of risks taken in Wisconsin during the year.....	5,978,715 00
Amount of cash premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	67,928 16
Amount of note premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	36,741 59
Amount of interest received in Wisconsin during the year..	3,314 12
Amount of losses paid in Wisconsin during the year	39,181 74
Amount of notes held by the company considered as part of its assets.....	251,526 42
The company was incorporated April 17, 1852.	
The company commenced business November 26, 1852.	

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY OF FOND DU LAC—ss.

J. T. Hillyer, President, and Geo. W. Bly, Secretary, of the Dodge County Mutual Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that they are the above described officers of the said company; and that on the thirty-first day of December last, all of the above described assets were the absolute property of the said company, free and clear from any liens or claims thereon, except as above stated; and that the foregoing statement, with the accompanying schedules and those hereto annexed, are a true, full and correct statement of the true condition and of the actual state of the affairs of the said company on the

said thirty-first day of December last, and for the year ending on that day, according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief respectively.

J. T. HILLYER, *President.*
GEO. W. BLY, *Secretary.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of January, 1871.

[SEAL]

J. A. BAKER,
Notary Public.

STATEMENT of the condition of the GERMANTOWN FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Washington County, in the state of Wisconsin, for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1870, made to the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, pursuant to the laws of said State.

CAPITAL.

Amount of full paid capital stock.. }		
Amount of capital stock unpaid.... }	.....	Mutual.

ASSETS.

Value of real estate,.....	\$5,500 00
Cash on hand and on deposit	1,532 14
Cash in hands of agents, and in course of transmission....	5,944 54
Loans on bonds and mortgages	23,028 00
Amount due the company on which judgments have been obtained	12,057 14
Premium notes on hand.....	121,882 11
Amount of interest due and unpaid.....	1,536 00
Amount of interest accrued but not due	251 07
Office furniture.....	700 00
Total assets	<u>\$172,431 00</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount required to reinsure outstanding risks estimated at 40 per cent of premiums received on unexpired risks....	\$48,752 84
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$48,752 84</u>

INCOME.

Cash received for premiums, less amount of returned premiums and reinsurance	\$23,224 35
Amount received for interest on bonds and mortgages.....	1,836 00
Total income.....	<u>\$25,060 35</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses.....	\$12,100 74
Amount paid for commissions on premiums to agents and brokers.....	1,336 00
Amount paid for salaries of officers and office expenditures.	9,798 93
Amount paid for state and local taxes.....	226 42
Amount paid for national taxes and duties.....	1,239 38
 Total expenditures.....	 <u>\$24,701 47</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Net amount of risks written during the year.....	\$1,564,574 00
Amount of risks in force at the end of the year.....	6,190,344 00
Amount of risks taken in Wisconsin during the year.....	1,564,574 00
Amount of cash premiums received in Wisconsin during the year.....	22,224 35
Amount of interest received in Wisconsin during the year.	1,836 00
Amount of losses paid in Wisconsin during the year.....	12,100 74
The company was incorporated in 1854.	
The company commenced business in 1854.	

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY OF WASHINGTON—SS.

George Regenfuss, President, and Henry Fleischer, Secretary, of the Germantown Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that they are the above described officers of the said company; and that, on the thirty-first day of December last, all of the above described assets were the absolute property of the said company, free and clear from any liens or claims thereon, except as above stated; and that the foregoing statement, with the accompanying schedules and those hereto annexed, are a true, full and correct statement of the true condition and of the actual state of the affairs of the said company on the said thirty-first day of December last, and for the year ending on that day, according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief respectively.

GEORGE REGENFUSS, *President.*
HENRY FLEISCHER, *Secretary.*

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 20th day of January, 1871.

[SEAL.]

MICHAEL FAHEY,
Jussice of the Peace.

STATEMENT of the condition of the GERMAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1870, made to the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, pursuant to the laws of said State.

CAPITAL.

Amount of full paid capital stock. }	Mutual.
Amount of capital stock unpaid.. }	

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$6,572 61
Cash in hands of agents, and in course of transmission....	2,815 48
Loans on bonds and mortgages.....	5,000 00
Amount due the company on which judgments have been obtained.....	130 00
Premium notes on hand	36,946 22
Bills receivable, considered good.....	801 04
Office furniture.....	492 25
Total assets	\$52,757 60

LIABILITIES.

Amount required to reinsure outstanding risks estimated at 40 per cent. of premiums received on unexpired risks..	\$5,296 17
Total liabilities.....	\$5,296 17

INCOME.

Cash received for premiums, less amount of returned pre- miums and reinsurance	\$6,055 60
Notes taken for cash premiums	801 04
Assessment notes.....	10,995 77
Amount received for interest on bonds and mortgages	400 00
Total income	\$18,252 41

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses.....	\$1,492 83
Amount paid for commissions on premiums to agents and brokers	1,439 13
Amount paid for salaries of officers and office expenditures.	2,354 87
Amount paid for state and local taxes	160 50
Amount paid for national taxes and duties.....	85,54
Total expenditures.....	\$5,532 87

MISCELLANEOUS.

Net amount of risks written during the year	\$360,000 00
Amount of risks in force at end of the year	882,862 00
Amount of risks taken in Wisconsin during the year.....	360,000 00
Amount of cash premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	6,055 60
Amount of note premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	11,796 81
Amount of interest received in Wisconsin during the year..	400 00
Amount of losses paid in Wisconsin during the year.....	1,492 83
The company was incorporated April 2, 1860.	
The company commenced business April 15, 1860.	

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE—ss.

George Abert, President, and L. W. A. Jacobi, Secretary, of the German Mutual Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that they are the above described officers of the said company; and that, on the thirty-first day of December last, all of the above described assets were the absolute property of the said company, free and clear from any liens or claims thereon, except as above stated; and that the foregoing statement, with the accompanying schedules and those hereto annexed, are a true, full and correct statement of the true condition and of the actual state of the affairs of the said company on the said thirty-first day of December last, and for the year ending on that day, according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief respectively.

GEO. ABERT, *President*,
L. W. A. JACOBI, *Secretary*,

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 7th day of February, 1871.

[SEAL.]

W. L. CLEAVER,
Notary Public.

STATEMENT of the condition of the HERMAN FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Herman, Dodge County, in the State of Wisconsin, for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1870, made to the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, pursuant to the laws of said State.

CAPITAL.

Amount of full paid capital stock. }	} Mutual.
Amount of capital stock unpaid. }	

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$329 60
Loans on bonds and mortgages.	5,160 00
Premium notes on hand.	15,978 00
Amount due for unpaid premiums.	135 45
Amount of interest due and unpaid	35 44
Amount of interest accrued but not due	443 30
Bills receivable, considered good.	3,981 41
Office furniture.	200 00
Total assets.	<u>\$26,263 20</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount required to reinsure outstanding risks, estimated at 40 per cent. of premiums received on unexpired risks.	\$1,684 40
Total liabilities.	<u>\$1,684 40</u>

INCOME.

Cash received for premiums, less amount of returned premiums and reinsurance	\$2,392 99
Assessment notes	6,863 90
Amount received for interest on bonds and mortgages	486 00
Amount received for interest from other sources	336 97
Total income	<u>\$10,079 86</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses	\$917 30
Amount paid for commissions on premiums to agents and brokers	200 75
Amount paid for salaries of officers and office expenditures	432 34
Amount paid for state and local taxes	7 75
Amount paid for national taxes and duties	103 04
Total expenditures	<u>\$1,661 18</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Net amount of risks written during the year	\$342,658 00
Amount of risks in force at end of the year	704,983 00
Amount of risks taken in Wisconsin during the year	342,658 00
Amount of cash premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	2,392 99
Amount of note premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	6,863 90
Amount of interest received in Wisconsin during the year ..	822 97
Amount of losses paid in Wisconsin during the year	917 30
Amount loaned to directors of the company on bond and mortgage	3,000 00
Amount of notes held by the company considered as part of the assets	3,981 41
The company was incorporated in 1856.	
The company commenced business in 1857.	

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY OF DODGE—ss.

John Zirbel, President, and John Steiner, Secretary, of the Herman Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that they are the above described officers of the said company; and that on the thirty-first day of December last, all of the above described assets were the absolute property of the said company, free and clear from any liens or claims thereon, except as above stated; and that the foregoing statement, with the accompanying schedules and those hereto annexed, are a true, full and correct statement of the true condition and of the actual state of the affairs of the said company on the said thirty-first day of December last, and for the year ending on that day, according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief respectively.

JOHN ZIRBEL, *President.*
JOHN STEINER, *Secretary.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of January, 1871.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM DETLOFF,
Notary Public.

STATEMENT of the condition of the MADISON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Madison, in the state of Wisconsin, for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1870, made to the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, pursuant to the laws of said State.

CAPITAL.

Amount of full paid capital stock.. }	Mutual.
Amount of capital stock unpaid.... }	

ASSETS.

Value of real estate.....	\$10,972 85
Cash on hand and on deposit	15,925 29
Loans on bonds and mortgages	17,377 19
United States and State stocks and bonds.....	25,000 00
Amount due the company on which judgments have been obtained	3,956 21
Premium notes on hand.....	1,169,842 88
Amount due for unpaid premiums.....	85,915 81
Amount of interest due and unpaid.....	5,169 67
Amount for rents.....	62 50
Bills receivable, considered good	46,525 13
Revenue stamps on hand	47 25
Office furniture and fixtures	1,741 68
Total assets	<u>\$1,382,036 46</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses due and unpaid.....	\$178 20
Amount of losses adjusted, but not due, including those reported and not acted upon.....	15,097 96
Amount of losses resisted.....	1,451 00
Amount required to reinsure outstanding risks estimated at 40 per cent of cash premiums received on unexpired risks.	\$258,322 40
All other claims against the company.....	3,152 28
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$278,201 84</u>

INCOME.

Cash received for premiums, less amount of returned premiums and reinsurance	\$129,766 63
Notes taken for cash premiums.....	60,356 32
Assessment notes.....	213,831 33
Amount received for interest.....	10,262 76
Amount of rents received during the year.....	208 00
Amount received from all other sources.....	5,885 79
Total income.....	<u>\$420,310 83</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses.....	\$137,258 42
Amount paid for commissions on premiums to agents and brokers.....	31,661 47
Amount paid for salaries of officers and office expenditures.....	22,711 09
Amount paid for state and local taxes.....	1,469 57
Amount paid for national taxes and duties.....	3,782 15
Amount paid for advertising \$1,511.70—for exchange, \$117.53—expense, \$5,053.52—printing and stationery, \$976.87 and postage, \$556.53.....	8,216 15
Total expenditures.....	<u>\$205,098 85</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Net amount of risks written during the year.....	\$13,608,877 00
Amount of risks in force at the end of the year.....	64,580,600 00
Amount of risks taken in Wisconsin during the year.....	13,608,877 00
Amount of cash premiums received in Wisconsin during the year.....	129,766 63
Amount of note premiums received in Wisconsin during the year.....	274,187 65
Amount of interest received in Wisconsin during the year.....	10,262 76
Amount of losses paid in Wisconsin during the year.....	137,258 42
The company was incorporated in 1851.	
The company commenced business in 1851.	

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY OF DANE—SS.

Hiram H. Giles, Vice-President, and Dennison Worthington, Secretary, of the Madison Mutual Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that they are the above described officers of the said company; and that, on the thirty-first day of December last, all of the above described assets were the absolute property of the said company, free and clear from any liens or claims thereon, except as above stated; and that the foregoing statement, with the accompanying schedules and those hereto annexed, are a true, full and correct statement of the true condition and of the actual state of the affairs of the said company on the said thirty-first day of December last, and for the year ending on that day, according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief respectively.

H. H. GILES, *Vice-President.*
D. WORTHINGTON, *Secretary.*

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1871.

[SEAL.]

JOHN S. DEAN, *Notary Public,*
Dane County, Wis.

STATEMENT of the condition of the MILWAUKEE MECHANICS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1870, made to the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, pursuant to the laws of said State.

CAPITAL.

Amount of full paid capital stock. }	Mutual.
Amount of capital stock unpaid.. }	

ASSETS.

Value of real estate.....	\$2,546 25
Cash on hand and on deposit	13,175 90
Cash in hands of agents, and in course of transmission.....	21,320 58
Loans on bonds and mortgages.....	4,315 39
United States and State stocks and bonds.....	139,012 88
Premium notes on hand.....	366,029 46
Bills receivable, considered good, interest bearing endorsed notes.....	2,669 79
Revenue stamps on hand.....	92 95
Office furniture and fixtures.....	732 50
Total assets.....	<u>\$549,895 70</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses not acted upon	\$1,550 00
Amount required to reinsure outstanding risks, estimated at 40 per cent. of premiums received on unexpired risks..	108,571 20
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$110,121 20</u>

INCOME.

Cash received for premiums, less amount of returned premiums and reinsurance	\$101,348 96
Assessment notes.....	98,742 80
Amount received for interest on bonds and mortgages	8,497 07
Amount received for interest from other sources.....	239 79
Amount received for rents.....	38 00
Amount received from other sources.....	692 75
Total income.....	<u>\$209,559 37</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses.....	\$42,312 48
Amount paid for commissions on premiums to agents and brokers	20,799 51
Amount paid for salaries of officers and office expenditures.....	14,782 46
Amount paid for state and local taxes	1,980 72
Amount paid for national taxes and duties	3,018 27
Total expenditures.....	<u>\$82,893 44</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Net amount of risks written during the year	\$6,293,531 00
Amount of risks in force at end of the year	17,609,574 00
Amount of risks taken in Wisconsin during the year.....	6,293,531 00
Amount of cash premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	104,047 14
Amount of note premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	98,742 80
Amount of interest received in Wisconsin during the year ..	8,736 86
Amount of losses paid in Wisconsin during the year	42,312 48
The company was incorporated February 18, 1852.	
The company commenced business March, 1852.	

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE—ss.

Christian Preusser, President, and Adolf J. Cramer, Secretary, of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that they are the above described officers of the said company; and that, on the thirty-first day of December last, all of the above described assets were the absolute property of the said company, free and clear from any liens or claims thereon, except as above stated; and that the foregoing statement, with the accompanying schedules and those hereto annexed, are a true, full and correct statement of the true condition and of the actual state of the affairs of the said company on the said thirty-first day of December last, and for the year ending on that day, according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief respectively.

CH. PREUSSER, *President*,
ADOLF J. CRAMER, *Secretary*,

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of January, 1871.

[SEAL.]

RUD. NUNNEMACHER,
Notary Public,
Milwaukee Co., Wis.

STATEMENT of the condition of the NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1870, made to the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, pursuant to the laws of said State.

CAPITAL.

Amount of full paid capital stock.....	\$150,000 00
Amount of capital stock unpaid.....	600,000 00
The par value of the stock of the company is \$20 per share.	
The market value is \$20.	

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$8,704 15
Cash in hands of agents, and in course of transmission	1,174 49
United States and State stocks and bonds	175,627 50
Amount due for unpaid premiums	3,106 62
Bills receivable, considered good	2,117 00
All other property belonging to the company, office outfit and book balances	472 08
Total assets	<u>\$191,201 84</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses not acted on	\$1,300 00
Amount required to reinsure outstanding risks, estimated at 40 per cent. on fire and 100 per cent. on marine premiums received on unexpired risks	\$18,701 47
All other claims on the company, being balances due indi- viduals	1,435 91
Total liabilities	<u>\$21,437 38</u>

INCOME.

Cash received for premiums, less amount of returned pre- miums and reinsurance	\$98,895 01
Amount received for interest on bonds and mortgages	7,929 15
Total income	<u>\$106,824 16</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses during the year	\$36,238 95
Amount paid for commissions on premiums to agents and brokers	4,364 95
Amount paid for salaries of officers and office expenditures,	15,214 73
Amount paid for state and local taxes	650 14
Amount paid for national taxes and duties	1,561 62
Total expenditures	<u>\$58,030 39</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Net amount of risks written during the year	\$10,722,821 00
Amount of risks in force at the end of the year	3,048,700 00
Amount of risks taken in Wisconsin during the year	13,056,920 00
Amount of cash premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	90,492 66
Amount of interest received in Wisconsin during the year ..	7,929 15
Amount of losses paid in Wisconsin during the year	36,041 57
The least amount of the company's stock owned by any one of the directors, is	1,000 00
Total amount of company's stock owned by all of the di- rectors, at its par value is	82,200 00
The company was incorporated February 20, 1869.	
The company commenced business July 1, 1869.	

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE—SS.

P. D. Armour, Vice President, and James B. Kellogg, Secretary, of the Northwestern National Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that they are the above described officers of the said company; and that, on the 31st day of December last, all of the above described assets were the absolute property of the said company, free and clear from any liens or claims thereon, except as above stated; and that the foregoing statement, with the accompanying schedules and those hereto annexed, are a true, full and correct statement of the true condition and of the actual state of the affairs of the said company on the said thirty-first day of December last, and for the year ending on that day, according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief respectively.

P. D. ARMOUR, *Vice President.*
JAMES B. KELLOGG, *Secretary.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of January, 1871.

[SEAL.]

W. L. HINSDALE,
Notary Public, Milwaukee Co. Wis.

STATEMENT of the condition of the VERNON COUNTY SCANDINAVIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Vernon county, in the State of Wisconsin, for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1870, made to the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, pursuant to the laws of said State.

CAPITAL.

Amount of full paid capital stock . . }	}	Mutual.
Amount of capital stock unpaid . . . }		

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$358 21
Bills receivable, considered good.....	161 19
Total assets	<u>\$519 40</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount required to reinsure outstanding risks, estimated at 40 per cent. of premiums received on unexpired risks....	157 20
Total liabilities	<u>\$157 20</u>

INCOME.

Cash received for premiums, less amount of returned premiums and reinsurance	\$768 00
Notes taken for cash premiums.....	161 19
Amount received for interest.....	25 11
Total income	<u>\$954 30</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses	\$389 50
Amount paid for salaries of officers and office expenditures.	29 40
Amount paid for national taxes and duties	16 00
	<hr/>
Total expenditures	\$434 90
	<hr/> <hr/>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Net amount of risks written during the year	\$287, 848 00
Amount of risks in force at the end of the year.....	79, 040 00
Amount of risks taken in Wisconsin during the year.....	287, 848 00
Amount of cash premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	768 00
Amount of note premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	161 19
Amount of interest received in Wisconsin during the year..	25 11
Amount of losses paid in Wisconsin during the year	793 11
The company was incorporated, 1867.	
The company commenced business January 1, 1870.	
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STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY OF VERNON—SS.

Ole Nelson, President, and Ole Johnson, Secretary, of the Vernon County Scandinavian Mutual Fire Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that they are the above described officers of the said company; and that on the thirty-first day of December last, all of the above described assets were the absolute property of the said company, free and clear from any liens or claims thereon, except as above stated; and that the foregoing statement, with the accompanying schedules and those hereto annexed, are a true, full and correct statement of the true condition and of the actual state of the affairs of the said company on the said thirty-first day of December last, and for the year ending on that day, according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief respectively.

OLE NELSON, *President.*
OLE JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of January, 1871.

[SEAL]

L. C. STUNBERG,
Justice of the Peace.

TABLE No. 2.
 WISCONSIN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Showing their condition December 31, 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Comm'd business.	Paid up Capital.	Risks Written in 1870.	Amount at Risk, Dec. 31, 1870.	Net Assets.	Per Cent. Net As'ts to Ann't at Risk.	Gross Assets	Gross Liabilities.	Surplus as regards Pol- icy Holders.
Brewers' Fire Ins. Co. of America	Milwaukee...	1869	\$164,175	\$1,153,130	\$978,005	\$183,681	18.78	\$183,681	\$6,540	\$177,141
Concordia Mut. Fire .	Milwaukee...	1870	552,600	373,356	373,356	664,807	17.36	664,807	2,246	662,561
Dodge County Mutual	Waupun.....	1852	Mutual	5,978,715	23,925,859	311,585	1.30	317,076	125,120	191,956
Germantown Farmers' Mutual	Germantown .	1854	Mutual	1,564,574	6,190,344	172,431	2.79	172,431	48,753	123,678
German Mutual	Milwaukee...	1860	Mutual	360,000	882,862	52,757	5.98	52,757	5,296	47,461
Herman Farmers' Mut	Herman	1857	Mutual	342,658	704,983	26,263	3.73	26,263	1,684	24,579
Madison Mutual.....	Madison	1851	Mutual	13,608,877	64,580,600	1,362,157	2.11	1,382,036	278,202	1,103,834
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual	Milwaukee...	1852	Mutual	6,293,531	17,609,574	548,346	3.11	549,896	110,121	439,775
Northwestern Nation'l	Milwaukee...	1869	\$150,000	10,722,821	3,048,700	188,466	6.18	191,202	21,437	169,765
Vernon County Scan- dinavian Mutual...	Chaseburg ..	1870	Mutual	287,848	79,040	519	.66	519	157	362
Totals .....	.....	.....	.....	\$40,685,510	\$118,373,323	\$2,911,012	2.46	\$2,940,668	\$599,556	\$2,341,112

b Of which \$47,340 is in stockholders' notes.

TABLE No. 3.

Classification of the Items of Gross Assets of the Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Companies, December 31st, 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Real Estate.	Cash in Office and B'k	Bonds and Mortgages.	United States Stocks and other Securities.	Premiums Unpaid.	Assessment Notes.	Miscellaneous Assets.	Total Assets.
Brewers' Fire Ins. Co. of Am.	Milwaukee...		\$68,446	\$2,000	\$107,500	\$2,084		\$3,651	\$183,681
Concordia Mutual Fire.....	Milwaukee...		8,930			324	8,089	<i>a</i> 47,464	<i>a</i> 64,807
Dodge County Mutual	Waupun		32,313	2,412	22,824		169,807	89,720	317,076
Germantown Farmers' Mutual	Germantown .	\$5,500	1,532	23,028		5,945	121,882	14,544	172,431
German Mutual	Milwaukee...		6,573	5,000		2,815	36,946	1,423	52,757
Herman Farmers' Mutual	Herman.....		330	5,160		135	15,978	4,660	26,263
Madison Mutual.....	Madison	10,973	15,925	17,377	25,000	85,916	1,169,343	57,502	1,382,036
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual	Milwaukee...	2,546	13,176	4,315	139,013	21,321	366,030	3,495	549,896
Northwestern National.....	Milwaukee...		8,704		175,628	4,281		2,589	191,202
Vernon Co. Scandinavian Mut.	Chaseburg...		358					161	519

a Of which \$47,340 is in Stockholders Notes.

TABLE No. 4.

Classification of the items of Liabilities of the Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Companies, Dec. 31, 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Losses due and unpaid.	Losses unadjusted.	Losses Resisted.	Estimated cost of Reinsurance	All other claims.	Total Liabilities.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities.
Brewers' Fire Insurance Co. of America....	Milwaukee.....				\$6,540		\$6,540	\$177,141
Concordia Mutual Fire.....	Milwaukee.....				2,246		2,246	*62,561
Dodge County Mutual.....	Waupun.....		\$1,991	\$3,500	119,629		125,120	191,956
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	Germantown.....				48,753		48,753	123,678
German Mutual.....	Milwaukee.....				5,296		5,296	47,461
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	Herman.....				1,684		1,684	24,579
Madison Mutual.....	Madison.....	\$178	15,098	1,451	258,322	\$3,153	278,203	1,103,834
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	Milwaukee.....		1,550		108,571		110,121	439,775
Northwestern National.....	Milwaukee.....		1,300		18,701	1,436	21,437	169,765
Vernon County Scandinavian Mutual Fire.	Chaseburg.....				157		157	362

*Of which \$47,340 is in stockholders' notes,

TABLE NO. 5.

Classification of the Items of Income of the Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Companies, December 31, 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Cash receiv'd for Premiums	Cash not's rece'd for Premiums	Assessment notes rec'd for premi'ns	Interests received.	Rec. from all other sources.	Total In- come.	Excess of income over ex- penditur's
Brewers' Fire Insurance Co. of America.	Milwaukee.....	\$13,078	.....	.....	\$5,887	.....	\$18,965	\$6.446
Concordia Mutual Fire.....	Milwaukee.....	5,291	.....	\$8,089	209	.....	13,589	11,626
Dodge County Mutual.....	Waupun.....	57,173	\$9,491	27,251	4,673	.....	98,588	26,747
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	Germantown...	23,224	.....	.....	1,836	.....	25,060	358
German Mutual.....	Milwaukee.....	6,056	801	10,996	400	.....	18,253	12,720
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	Herman.....	2,393	.....	6,864	823	.....	10,080	8,419
Madison Mutual.....	Madison.....	129,766	60,356	213,832	10,263	\$6,094	420,311	215,212
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	Milwaukee.....	101,349	.....	98,743	8,737	731	209,560	126.667
Northwestern National.....	Milwaukee.....	98,895	.....	.....	7,929	.....	106,824	48,794
Vernon Co. Scandinavian Mutual Fire....	Chaseburg.....	768	161	.....	25	.....	954	519

TABLE No. 6.

*Classification of the items of Expenditures of the Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Companies,
December 31, 1870.*

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Location.	Losses Paid.	Commissions.	Officers' Salaries.	State and Local Taxes.	National Taxes.	All other Expend's.	Total Expend's.
Brewers' Fire Insurance Co. of America.....	Milwaukee.....	\$1,503	\$1,622	\$6,000	\$152	\$118	\$3,124	\$12,519
Concordia Mutual Fire.....	Milwaukee.....	40	822	940	*	161	.....	1,963
Dodge County Mutual.....	Waupun.....	39,182	12,965	11,481	773	2,046	5,394	71,841
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	Germantown.....	12,101	1,336	9,799	226	704	536	24,702
German Mutual.....	Milwaukee.....	1,493	1,439	2,355	160	86	.....	5,533
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	Herman.....	917	201	432	8	103	.....	1,661
Madison Mutual.....	Madison.....	137,258	31,661	22,711	1,470	3,782	8,217	205,099
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	Milwaukee.....	42,312	20,800	14,782	1,981	3,018	.....	82,893
Northwestern National.....	Milwaukee.....	36,239	4,365	15,214	650	1,562	.....	58,030
Vernon County Scandinavian Mutual Fire....	Chaseburg.....	390	.....	29	.....	16	.....	435

* None.

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Cash Incomes, Losses and Expenses of Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Companies for the year ending December 31, 1870.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Location.	Cash In- come in- cluding cash notes.	Losses.	Expenses.	Total Ex- penditur's	Per centage of			Receipts in Cash.	Cash Ex- penditur's	Excess or deficiency of cash Receipts.
						Losses to Income.	Expen's to Income.	Total ex- pen's to Income.			
Brewers' Fire Ins. Co. of America	Milwaukee...	\$18,965	\$1,503	\$11,016	\$12,519	7.92	58.09	66.01	\$18,965	\$12,519	÷ \$6,446
Concordia Mutual Fire...	Milwaukee...	5,500	40	1,923	1,963	.73	34.96	35.69	5,500	1,963	÷ 3,537
Dodge County Mutual ...	Waupun.....	71,337	39,182	32,659	71,841	54.93	45.78	100.71	61,846	71,841	— 9,995
Germantown Farmers' Mut	Germantown .	25,060	12,101	12,601	24,702	48.29	50.28	98.57	25,060	24,702	÷ 358
German Mutual	Milwaukee...	7,257	1,493	4,040	5,533	20.57	55.67	76.24	6,456	5,533	÷ 923
Herman's Farmers' Mutual	Herman	3,216	917	744	1,661	28.51	23.14	51.65	3,216	1,661	÷ 1,555
Madison Mutual.....	Madison	206,479	137,258	67,841	205,099	66.48	32.85	99.33	146,123	205,099	— 58,976
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mut	Milwaukee...	110,817	42,312	40,581	82,893	38.18	36.62	74.80	110,817	82,893	÷ 27,924
Northwestern National... Vernon Co. Scandinavian Mutual Fire.....	Milwaukee... Chaseburg ...	106,824 954	36,239 390	21,791 45	58,030 435	33.92 40.88	20.40 4.72	54.32 45.60	106,824 793	58,030 435	÷ 48,794 ÷ 358
		\$556,409	\$271,435	\$193,241	\$464,676	48.78	34.73	83.51	\$485,600	\$464,676	÷ \$20,924

TABLE NO. 8.

Summary of condition of Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Companies, December 31, 1870.

NAME OF COMPANIES.	LOCATION.	Incorporated	Capital Stock	Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.	Total Income.	Total Expenditure.	Total amount at risk	Total losses in 1870.
Brewers' Fire Ins. Co. of America.	Milwaukee	1868	\$164,175	\$183,681	\$6,540	\$18,965	\$12,519	\$978,005	\$1,503
Concordia Mutual Fire	Milwaukee	1870	†52,600	†64,807	2,246	*13,589	1,963	373,356	40
Dodge County Mutual	Waupun	1852	Mutual .	317,076	125,120	*98,588	71,841	23,925,859	39,182
Germantown Farmers' Mutual	Germantown	1854	Mutual .	172,431	48,753	25,060	24,702	6,190,344	12,101
German Mutual	Milwaukee	1860	Mutual .	52,757	5,296	*18,253	5,533	882,862	1,493
Herman Farmers' Mutual	Herman	1856	Mutual .	26,263	1,684	10,080	1,661	704,983	917
Madison Mutual	Madison	1851	Mutual .	1,382,036	278,202	*420,311	205,099	64,580,600	137,258
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual	Milwaukee	1852	Mutual .	549,896	110,121	*209,560	82,893	17,609,574	42,312
Northwestern National	Milwaukee	1869	150,000	191,202	21,437	106,824	58,030	3,048,700	36,239
Vernon Co. Scandinavian Mutual .	Chaseburg	1867	Mutual .	519	157	*954	435	79,040	390
				\$2,940,668	\$599,556	\$922,184	\$464,676	\$118,373,323	\$271,435

† Of which \$47,340 is in the stockholders' notes.

* Including cash and assessment notes.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES
OF OTHER STATES.

TABLE No. 9.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

Showing their Condition December 31, 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Incorporated	Paid up Capital.	Amount at Risk Dec. 31, 1870.	Net Assets.	Percentage of net Assets to Amt' at Risk.	Gross Assets.	Gross Liabilities.	Surplus or Impairment of Capital.	Percentage of Surplus or Impairment.
Ætna.....	Hartford, Conn.	1819	\$3,000,000	\$37,874,573	\$5,498,222	2.31	\$5,782,635	\$1,556,269	\$1,226,366	40.9
Ætna.....	New York.....	1824	300,000	16,560,897	410,201	2.48	442,709	93,044	49,665	16.6
Albany City.....	Albany, N. Y....	1860	200,000	18,294,708	276,239	1.51	395,146	208,049	12,903	6.5
Atlantic Fire.....	Brooklyn, N. Y..	1851	300,000	34,870,938	501,625	1.44	548,194	176,805	71,389	23.8
American.....	Chicago, Ill.....	1855	150,000	19,940,809	-510,222	2.56	548,875	84,001	314,874	209.9
Andes.....	Cincinnati, O...	1870	1,000,000	11,302,683	1,180,549	10.44	1,203,426	22,877	180,549	18.1
American Central..	St. Louis, Mo...	1853	231,370	5,472,555	259,876	4.75	264,876	38,115	4,609	2.
Am. Exchange Fire	New York.....	1859	200,000	9,199,275	257,090	2.79	277,350	41,383	35,967	18.
Astor Fire.....	New York.....	1851	250,000	17,376,374	396,092	2.28	405,571	65,770	89,801	35.9
Buffalo City.....	Buffalo, N. Y...	1867	300,000	16,414,402	351,163	2.14	370,934	99,526	28,592	9.5
Buffalo Fire and M.	Buffalo, N. Y...	1843	304,222	15,577,566	416,397	2.67	473,577	147,126	22,229	7.3
City Fire.....	Hartford, Conn.	1853	250,000	31,301,002	499,212	1.59	548,287	193,114	105,173	42.1
Capital City.....	Albany, N. Y...	1865	200,000	4,316,071	287,178	6.65	293,766	22,776	70,990	35.5
Charter Oak Fire..	Hartford, Conn.	1856	150,000	9,776,617	221,822	2.27	252,051	82,611	19,440	13.
Cleveland.....	Cleveland, O...	1830	414,400	18,019,234	510,573	2.83	530,209	94,086	21,723	5.2
Commerce.....	Albany, N. Y...	1859	400,000	23,883,681	642,632	2.69	689,232	147,996	141,236	35.3
Commercial.....	Chicago, Ill....	1865	180,000	10,775,562	345,481	3.21	386,556	83,678	122,878	68.3
Commercial Mutual	Cleveland, O...	1851	201,210	6,727,948	324,110	4.82	349,624	86,478	61,936	3.1
Commercial Fire..	New York.....	1850	200,000	11,265,897	296,134	2.63	306,002	38,590	67,412	33.7
Connecticut Fire..	Hartford, Conn.	1850	200,000	14,837,164	391,169	2.64	405,069	70,826	134,243	67.1

4-Ins.	Continental	New York	1852	500,000	129,006,380	2,361,703	1.83	2,538,038	544,980	-1,493,058	298.6	
	Detroit Fire & Marine	Detroit, Mich ..	1866	150,000	7,956,309	259,406	3.26	273,063	63,901	-	59,162	39.4
	Excelsior Fire	New York	1853	200,000	17,302,617	322,857	1.87	335,723	78,783	-	56,940	28.5
	Farmers	Freeport, Ill.	1857	100,000	5,142,864	182,814	3.55	191,304	19,044	-	72,260	72.3
	*Fireman's Fund ..	San Francisco, C.	1863	500,000	20,633,927	739,669	3.58	799,626	187,541	-	112,085	22.4
	Firemen's	New York	1825	204,000	18,676,925	334,204	1.79	359,961	112,401	-	43,560	21.4
	Franklin Fire	Philadelphia, Pa	1829	400,000	101,269,383	1,744,476	1.72	3,087,453	1,593,084	-1,094,369	273.6	
	Fulton Fire	New York	1853	200,000	27,557,000	335,387	1.22	363,002	115,183	-	47,819	23.9
	Germania Fire	New York	1859	500,000	70,159,051	1,002,979	1.43	1,077,849	314,608	-	263,241	52.6
	Great Western	Chicago, Ill.	1857	222,831	4,169,440	267,814	6.42	274,050	38,571	-	12,648	5.7
	Hanover Fire	New York	1852	400,000	45,736,350	650,648	1.42	700,335	247,541	-	52,794	13.2
	Hartford Fire	Hartford, Conn.	1810	1,000,000	161,693,240	2,573,907	1.59	2,737,519	980,187	-	757,332	75.7
	H. S. Boil. Insp. & Ins	Hartford, Conn.	1866	100,000	6,491,044	131,612	2.03	131,737	17,905	-	13,832	13.8
	Hide and Leather .	Boston, Mass ..	1867	300,000	14,361,699	396,329	2.76	419,211	112,734	-	6,477	2.2
	Home	Columbus, O.	1863	500,000	20,605,893	620,517	3.01	638,447	92,755	-	45,692	9.1
	Home	New York	1853	2,500,000	242,265,347	4,378,339	1.81	4,578,008	1,250,539	-	827,469	33.1
	Howard	New York	1825	500,000	20,272,202	772,152	3.81	783,851	81,088	-	202,763	40.6
	Imp'l Fire, (U. S. Br.)	London, G. B. ....	.....	.....	53,572,699	518,215	.97	605,677	388,727	†	216,950	.....
	Independent	Boston, Mass.	1867	300,000	27,486,955	544,202	1.98	643,547	303,165	-	40,382	13.5
	Ins. Co. of N. Amer.	Philadelphia, Pa	1794	500,000	106,046,825	2,842,136	2.68	3,050,536	1,254,450	-1,296,086	259.2	
(Doc. 2.)	International	New York	1864	500,000	59,005,773	1,202,951	2.04	1,319,151	458,901	-	360,250	72.1
	Irving Fire	New York	1852	200,000	11,385,006	305,032	2.68	321,745	59,043	-	62,702	31.4
	Lamar	Chicago, Ill.	1865	265,556	8,815,264	280,528	3.18	293,056	69,172	-	41,672	15.7
	Lamar Fire	New York	1856	300,000	12,858,640	533,502	4.15	551,402	66,713	-	184,689	61.6
	L. & L. & Glo. (U. S. Br.)	New York	1836	1,958,760	354,086,120	2,436,828	.69	3,054,361	1,588,791	-	493,190	25.2
	Lorillard	New York	1852	1,000,000	55,305,894	1,671,309	3.02	1,715,909	303,524	-	412,385	41.2

* On a gold basis.

† Surplus of assets over liabilities.

TABLE NO. 9—Showing condition of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies of other States—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Incorporat'd.	Paid up Capital.	Amount at Risk, Dec. 31, 1870.	Net Assets.	Per Centage of Net Assets to Amount at Risk.	Gross Assets.	Gross Liabilities.	Surplus or Impairment of Capital.	Per Centage of Surplus or Impairment.
Manhattan.....	New York	1821	\$500,000	\$61,593,090	\$1,350,517	2.19	\$1,407,788	\$420,438	\$487,350	97.7
Market Fire	New York	1853	200,000	44,011,567	640,003	1.45	704,684	239,461	265,223	132.6
Merchants	Chicago, Ill.	1861	500,000	25,176,345	853,662	3.39	878,252	132,069	246,183	49.2
Merchants	Hartford, Conn. ..	1857	200,000	30,929,013	512,582	1.66	540,096	167,744	172,352	86.2
Merchants	Providence, R. I. ..	1851	200,000	11,674,325	331,857	2.84	372,204	107,793	64,411	32.2
Narragansett F.&M.	Providence, R. I. ..	1859	500,000	22,884,346	686,989	3.00	791,155	273,863	17,292	3.5
National.....	Boston, Mass.	1825	300,000	29,415,850	770,018	2.62	821,840	316,366	205,474	68.5
New Amsterdam F.	New York	1853	300,000	11,567,647	406,585	3.51	432,639	59,150	73,489	24.5
Niagara Fire.....	New York	1850	1,000,000	55,773,500	1,248,642	2.24	1,304,567	247,786	56,781	5.7
North American F.	Hartford, Conn. ..	1857	300,000	28,388,661	415,355	1.46	456,503	152,863	3,640	1.2
North American F.	New York	1823	500,000	30,890,640	670,077	2.17	770,305	196,232	74,073	14.8
N.Brit.&M.(U.S.B.)	London & Edin. ....	.....	.....	79,972,745	1,205,101	1.51	1,340,522	529,266	811,256	.....
Norwich Fire	Norwich, Conn.	1803	300,000	12,378,176	344,989	2.79	378,718	102,098	23,380	7.8
*Pacific.....	San Francisco.....	1863	1,000,000	65,196,008	1,727,146	2.65	1,777,267	399,203	378,064	37.8
Phenix	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1853	1,000,000	71,170,903	1,754,499	2.47	1,895,557	459,081	436,476	43.6
Phoenix	Hartford, Conn.	1854	600,000	104,056,759	1,642,114	1.58	1,738,922	767,106	371,816	62.0
Providence Wash..	Providence, R. I.	1799	200,000	11,750,467	380,710	3.24	415,149	86,490	128,659	64.3
Putnam Fire.....	Hartford, Conn.	1864	400,000	40,672,771	691,788	1.70	770,783	302,062	68,721	17.2
Queen, (U. S. Br.)..	Liverpool, G. B.	1858	.....	30,509,922	234,032	.77	293,214	196,343	96,871	.....
Republic	Chicago, Illinois ..	1865	998,200	32,935,326	1,107,135	3.36	1,132,812	179,041	44,429	4.5
Republic Fire.....	New York.....	1852	300,000	29,037,523	604,555	2.08	683,478	204,228	179,250	59.8
Royal	Liverpool, G. B.	1845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Security	New York	1856	1,000,000	142,100,419	1,760,868	1.24	1,880,333	726,921	-	153,412	15.3
Springfield Fire & M.	Springfield, Mas.	1849	500,000	48,689,543	887,617	1.82	936,401	257,629	-	178,772	35.8
Standard Fire.....	New York	1859	200,000	12,672,532	354,177	2.79	372,707	67,467	-	105,240	52.6
State.....	Chicago, Ill.....	1863	283,895	8,817,149	283,734	3.22	302,352	65,828	-	47,371	16.7
Sun	Cleveland, O....	1865	200,000	9,520,258	291,171	3.06	301,340	57,699	-	43,641	21.8
Teutonia Fire	Cleveland, O....	1865	200,000	7,150,000	230,516	3.22	237,016	47,000	-	9,984	5.
Tradesmens' Fire..	New York	1858	150,000	26,884,982	392,839	1.46	423,181	95,579	-	177,602	118.4
*Union	San Francisco, Cal	1865	750,000	19,936,749	1,033,312	5.18	1,115,574	226,396	-	139,178	18.6
Washington	New York	1850	400,000	23,466,678	731,030	3.12	774,411	116,060	-	258,351	64.6
Western.....	Buffalo, N. Y....	1862	300,000	34,793,759	549,947	1.58	583,047	183,240	-	99,807	33.3
Yonkers & N.Y. Fire	New York	1863	500,000	44,860,632	833,933	1.86	868,933	232,410	-	136,523	27.3
				\$3,344,539,088	\$65,913,004	1.94	\$72,020,400	\$21,311,365			

* On a gold basis.

† Surplus of assets over liabilities.

TABLE NO. 10.

Classification of the items of Gross Assets of Insurance Companies of other States.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Real Estate.	Bonds and Mortgages	Cash in Office and in Bank.	Cash in hands of Agents.	U. S. Stocks and Securities owned.	Loans on Stocks as Collateral's	Miscellaneous Assets.	Total Assets.
Ætna.....	Hartford, Conn....	\$253,319	\$23,000	\$355,975	\$445,173	\$4,705,168	.....	.....	\$5,782,635
Ætna.....	New York.....	.....	153,900	3,329	.....	235,650	\$36,200	\$13,630	442,709
Albany City.....	Albany, N. Y.....	.....	13,450	658	68,344	155,700	.....	156,994	395,146
Atlantic Fire.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	.....	56,650	24,013	6,000	423,635	19,750	18,146	548,194
American.....	Chicago, Ill.....	.....	105,767	1,234	45,579	.....	43,633	352,662	548,875
Andes.....	Cincinnati, O.....	.....	614,082	136,861	101,557	296,940	5,660	48,326	1,203,426
American Central.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	.....	.....	53,942	12,231	166,555	.....	32,148	264,876
American Exchange Fire.....	New York.....	.....	49,400	8,410	4,443	83,475	122,300	9,322	277,350
Astor Fire.....	New York.....	.....	26,000	9,155	.....	299,334	58,700	12,382	405,571
Buffalo City.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	.....	.....	20,043	6,978	247,825	83,920	12,168	370,934
Buffalo Fire and Marine..	Buffalo, N. Y.....	12,000	79,089	65,190	16,049	283,245	.....	18,004	473,577
City Fire.....	Hartford, Conn.....	.....	153,370	16,196	29,295	329,649	12,000	7,777	548,287
Capital City.....	Albany, N. Y.....	.....	.....	6,338	826	279,500	.....	7,102	293,766
Charter Oak Fire.....	Hartford Conn....	480	99,496	9,501	9,721	99,613	27,525	5,715	252,051
Cleveland.....	Cleveland, O.....	86,740	49,400	13,923	39,929	167,675	98,360	74,182	530,209
Commerce.....	Albany, N. Y.....	45,000	70,300	49,174	11,052	497,600	14,000	2,106	689,232
Commercial.....	Chicago, Ill.....	180,000	18,423	3,025	9,787	3,400	8,000	163,921	386,556
Commercial Mutual.....	Cleveland, O.....	.....	6,620	55,238	2,370	230,900	9,650	44,846	349,624
Commercial Fire.....	New York.....	.....	73,541	16,099	633	135,456	22,210	8,093	306,002
Connecticut Fire.....	Hartford, Conn....	.....	.....	26,042	14,150	364,112	.....	765	405,069

Continental	New York	265,000	725,250	130,594	.....	873,630	440,200	103,364	2,538,038
Detroit Fire and Marine..	Detroit, Mich.....		152,550	14,201	7,269	58,850	.....	40,193	273,063
Excelsior Fire.....	New York	66,000	62,699	10,549	6,773	71,544	103,551	14,607	335,723
Farmers	Freeport, Ill.....		98,000	1,010	737	2,300	.....	89,257	191,304
*Fireman's Fund	San Francisco, Cal.	150,000	419,561	35,804	6,245	17,809	77,100	93,107	799,626
Firemen's.....	New York		83,500	9,228	6,684	223,305	500	33,744	359,961
Franklin Fire	Philadelphia.....		2,717,384	67,928	27,263	208,773	19,900	46,205	3,087,453
Fulton Fire	New York		72,350	14,784	18,097	187,515	42,230	28,026	363,002
Germania Fire.....	New York	58,946	341,000	34,295	44,183	523,775	43,400	32,250	1,077,849
Great Western	Chicago, Ill.....		183,100	17,033	26,300	4,890	.....	42,727	274,050
Hanover Fire.....	New York		109,100	15,075	46,195	471,277	21,000	37,688	700,335
Hartford Fire	Hartford, Conn.....	844,135	534,750	42,873	186,143	1,609,775	.....	19,843	2,737,519
Hartford St. B., Insp. & Ins	Hartford, Conn.....			6,725	8,471	111,250	.....	5,291	131,737
Hide and Leather.....	Boston, Mass.....		104,500	16,165	8,327	196,106	35,300	58,813	419,211
Home	Columbus, Ohio..	1,728	334,055	58,838	66,648	133,417	.....	43,761	638,447
Home	New York	1,500	1,837,615	174,479	66,769	2,078,753	249,300	169,592	4,578,008
Howard	New York	90,000	87,220	26,738	2,346	551,025	17,600	8,922	783,851
Imperial Fire (U. S. Br.)..	London, G. B.....			26,777	89,650	481,750	.....	7,500	605,677
Independent	Boston, Mass.....		65,500	22,840	28,127	331,925	83,000	112,155	643,547
Insurance Co. of N. A.....	Philadelphia.....	30,000	834,950	281,048	50,657	1,351,483	31,434	470,964	3,050,536
International	New York	171,052	137,000	47,522	25,899	732,700	185,000	19,978	1,319,151
Irving Fire	New York		54,300	7,074	4,592	222,181	32,263	1,335	321,745
Lamar	Chicago, Ill.....		157,466	2,735	18,138	36,341	10,000	68,376	293,056
Lamar Fire	New York		114,350	24,470	1,971	383,300	10,200	17,111	551,402
Liv. Lon. & Globe (U.S.Br.)	New York	371,566	1,083,000	83,451	167,259	1,249,795	.....	99,290	3,054,361
Lorillard.....	New York	61,500	474,200	65,247	48,998	844,500	167,800	53,664	1,715,909

* On a gold basis.

TABLE No. 10.—*Classification of the items of Gross Assets of Insurance Companies—continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Real Estate.	Bonds and Mortgage	Cash in Office and in Bank.	Cash in hands of Agents.	U. S. Stocks and Securities Owned.	Loans on Stocks, as Collat'als	Miscellaneous Assets.	Total Assets.
Manhattan	New York		\$307,650	\$75,112	\$58,250	\$651,024	\$188,000	\$127,752	\$1,407,788
Market Fire.....	New York		237,482	34,822	11,539	339,950	65,725	15,166	704,684
Merchants	Chicago, Ill.	\$263,000	316,300	40,885	25,980	90,466	28,500	113,121	878,252
Merchants	Hartford, Ct.....		307,500	13,069	20,529	192,050		6,948	540,096
Merchants	Providence, R. I.			8,017	4,127	356,009		4,051	372,204
Narragansett.....	Providence, R. I.		202,000	7,728		466,880		114,547	791,155
National	Boston, Mass.....		29,000	35,415	72,786	560,895		123,744	821,840
New Amsterdam Fire.....	New York.....	80,000	74,500	898	1,500	247,022	13,200	15,519	432,639
Niagara Fire	New York.....	28,750	162,000	25,860		770,448	182,700	134,809	1,304,567
North American Fire.....	Hartford, Ct.....		1,500	29,903	32,466	385,543	2,500	4,591	456,503
North American Fire	New York	33,000	214,460	20,876	71,536	400,705	4,100	25,628	770,305
North Brit. Mer'tl., U. S. B.....	Lon. & Enb'g, G. B.			103,904	24,300	1,202,363		9,955	1,340,522
Norwich Fire.....	Norwich, Ct.....			7,229	8,058	349,568		13,863	378,718
*Pacific.....	San Francisco, Cal	147,000	553,915	44,305	134,745	229,200	543,312	124,790	1,777,267
Phenix	Brooklyn, N. Y.	170,000	328,495	96,702	43,305	688,188	248,900	319,967	1,895,557
Phoenix.....	Hartford, Ct.....	6,183	67,800	15,562	138,774	1,437,562	48,500	24,541	1,738,922
Providence Washington.....	Providence, R. I.	200,000		9,526	6,564	191,672		7,387	415,149
Putnam Fire	Hartford, Ct.....	145,000	158,825	43,233	61,759	186,609	156,713	18,644	770,783
Queen, (U. S. Branch).....	Liverpool, G. B.			37,581	232	250,152		5,249	293,214
Republic.....	Chicago, Ill.			90,344	43,115	911,064		88,289	1,132,812
Republic Fire	New York.....	68,750	110,700	28,099	35,028	390,008	27,500	23,393	683,478

Security	New York.....	71,390	379,334	154,371	74,515	901,465	82,000	217,258	1,880,333
Springfield Fire and Marine ..	Springfield, Mass.	75,000	92,163	22,451	42,000	663,147	35,272	6,368	936,401
Standard Fire.....	New York.....		52,400	6,232	.....	291,850	14,900	7,275	372,707
State.....	Chicago, Ill.....		19,966	62,866	9,006	171,566	.....	38,948	302,352
Sun	Cleveland, O.....		43,317	23,127	9,117	202,400	17,500	5,879	301,340
Teutonia Fire.....	Cleveland, O.....		153,007	8,080	4,882	38,200	.....	27,847	237,016
Tradesmen's Fire.....	New York.....		143,243	11,080	5,980	248,425	.....	14,453	423,181
*Union	San Francisco, Cal.	90,500	738,200	49,235	3,031	65,074	42,120	127,414	1,115,574
Washington.....	New York.....		98,096	64,245	.....	487,475	78,925	45,670	774,411
Western.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....		24,500	79,299	35,016	356,000	31,447	56,785	533,047
Yonkers and N. Y. Fire.....	New York.....		141,700	37,952	22,100	561,170	76,300	29,711	868,933

* On a gold basis.

TABLE No 11.

Classification of the items of Liabilities of Insurance Companies of other States, December 31, 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Losses Adjusted.	Losses Un-adjusted.	Losses Resisted.	Borrow'd Money.	Cash Dividends.	Fire Re-insurance at 40 per cent.	Marine re-Ins. at 100 per cent.	Scrip or-dered re-deemed.	All other Claims.	Total Li-abilities.	Surplus or De-ficiency as Re-gards Stock-holders.
Ætna.....	Hartford, Conn.	\$74,736	\$154,528	\$54,649			\$1,240,560	\$31,296		500	\$1,556,269	-1,226,366
Ætna.....	New York	20,508			\$12,000		60,441	95			93,044	-49,665
Albany City.....	Albany, N. Y.	30,459	81,330	6,750			69,842	19,300		368	208,049	-12,903
Atlantic Fire.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.		33,033	13,535			130,237				176,805	-71,389
American.....	Chicago	4,906	3,035	5,444	23,768		45,348			1,500	84,001	-314,874
Andes.....	Cincinnati		22,727							150	22,877	-180,549
American Central..	St. Louis, Mo.		3,500	1,500			33,115				38,115	-4,609
American Exchange	New York	1,173	5,700			\$12,470	20,088	1,035		917	41,383	-35,967
Astor Fire.....	New York		a 9,479				53,982	2,309			65,770	-89,801
Buffalo City.....	Buffalo, N. Y.	19,771					79,755				99,526	-28,592
Buffalo F. and M..	Buffalo, N. Y.	20,607	20,400	4,000		1,538	86,372	3,574	10,635		147,126	-22,229
City Fire.....	Hartford, Ct		a 49,075				144,039				193,114	-105,173
Capital City.....	Albany, N. Y.	3,500		2,500			16,188			588	22,776	-70,990
Charter Oak Fire..	Hartford, Ct	5,979	7,750	6,500	10,000		52,382				82,611	-19,440
Cleveland.....	Cleveland, O	6,531	8,536	4,365			74,450			204	94,086	-21,723
Commerce.....	Albany, N. Y.	7,250	21,700	17,650			101,396				147,996	-141,236
Commercial.....	Chicago, Ill.	12,375	16,700	12,000			42,603				83,678	-122,878
Commercial Mutual	Cleveland, O.		18,000				40,222	20,742	4,583	2,931	86,478	-61,936
Commercial Fire...	New York	3,000	3,976	2,000		50	28,722			842	38,590	-67,412
Connecticut Fire..	Hartford		13,900				56,926				70,826	-134,243

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Continental	New York.....	52,350 ^b	11,500	1,290	368,645	111,195	544,980	-1,493,058
Detroit Fire and M	Detroit, Mich.....	13,137			40,457	9,787	63,901	59,162
Excelsior Fire.....	New York	1,942	1,500		65,917		78,783	56,940
Farmers'	Freeport, Ill.	2,697		2,700	10,554		19,044	72,260
*Fireman's Fund..	San Francisco, C.	18,274	26,685		c 94,811	32,773	14,998	187,541
Firemen's	New York	11,468	11,243	3,000	c 86,644		46	112,401
Franklin Fire.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	61,168		6,500	250,107	1,274,801	1,593,084	-1,094,369
Fulton Fire.....	New York	17,600	10,000		87,568		15	115,183
Germania Fire.....	New York	60,295	12,000		238,123	1,615	2,575	314,608
Great Western....	Chicago, Ill.	1,418	3,184		32,335		1,634	38,571
Hanover Fire.....	New York.....	4,237	33,450	12,000	196,239	1,615		247,541
Hartford Fire.....	Hartford, Con.	132,342	30,650	620	816,575			980,187
Hartf St. B. I. & Ins.	Hartford, Con.		125		d 17,780			17,905
Hide and Leather..	Boston, Mass.	16,770			60,084	29,768	6,112	112,734
Home	Columbus, O.		17,165	765	74,825			92,755
Home	New York.....	b180,269	19,100	300	1,050,870		1,250,539	827,469
Howard	New York.....	6,517	5,000	27	c 68,289	1,100	155	81,088
Imperial F.(U. S. B.)	London, G. B.	45,807	26,841		c 301,265		14,814	388,727
Independent	Boston, Mass.	48,285	46,154		203,820		4,906	303,165
Ins. Co. of N. A.	Philadelphia, Pa.	177,500	25,400	5,500	c 536,134	509,916		1,254,450
International	New York.....	56,065	55,967		c 342,701		4,168	458,901
Irving Fire.....	New York.....	11,243	4,277	105	42,330		1,088	59,043
Lamar.....	Chicago, Ill.	6,090	4,022	1,750	56,644		666	69,172
Lamar Fire.....	New York.....	9,900	7,500		47,534	1,279	500	66,713
Liv. & Lon. & Globe.	New York.....	169,142	63,900		c 971,258		384,491	1,588,791
(U. S. branch.) ..								493,190
Lorillard.....	New York.....	39,600	5,000		c 258,924			303,524

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* On a gold basis

a All losses.

b Includes adjusted losses.

c At 50 per cent.

d At 25 per cent.

TABLE No. 11.—*Classification of the items of Liabilities of Insurance Companies—continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Losses Adjust.	Losses Unad-justed.	Losses Re-sisted.	Borrow'd Money.	Cash Divid'd	Fire Re-insurance at 40 per cent.	Marine Re-Ins. at 100 per ct.	Scrip ordered redeem'd	All other claims.	Total Liabilities	Surplus or deficiency as regards Stockhold'rs.
Manhattan	New York	\$6,000	\$43,100	\$7,165	.....	\$1,006	+\$352,045	\$11,122	.....	.....	\$420,438	-\$487,350
Market Fire	New York .....	.....	37,627	17,000	.....	.....	+ 174,780	.....	\$10,054	.....	239,461	- 265,223
Merchants	Chicago, Ill. ....	.....	19,990	4,600	.....	.....	107,479	.....	.....	.....	132,069	- 246,183
Merchants	Hartford, Conn. .	6,081	13,204	8,229	.....	.....	140,230	.....	.....	.....	167,744	- 172,352
Merchants	Providence, R. I.	13,320	17,527	9,500	.....	.....	64,279	3,167	.....	.....	107,793	- 64,411
Narragansett F.&M. National	Providence, R. I.	33,838	56,045	.....	.....	.....	122,480	47,217	.....	\$14,283	273,863	- 17,292
N. Amsterdam Fire.	Boston, Mass. ....	.....	51,261	.....	.....	492	+166,392	98,152	.....	69	316,366	- 205,474
Niagara Fire	New York	4,562	2,925	2,400	\$13,000	.....	33,096	.....	.....	3,167	59,150	- 73,489
N. American Fire..	New York .....	.....	37,900	17,200	.....	825	191,861	.....	.....	.....	247,786	- 56,781
N. American Fire..	Hartford, Conn. .	12,886	28,262	.....	.....	.....	111,715	.....	.....	.....	152,863	- 3,640
N. American Fire..	New York	5,700	31,923	7,442	55,000	163	96,004	.....	.....	.....	196,232	- 74,073
N. Brit.&Mer., U.S.B.	Lon. & Ed., G.B.	30,222	69,449	35,750	.....	.....	393,845	.....	.....	.....	529,266	- 811,256
Norwich Fire	Norwich, Conn. .	28,179	3,950	1,600	.....	.....	68,369	.....	.....	.....	102,098	- 23,380
*Pacific	S. Francis., Cal.	50,121	.....	.....	.....	.....	296,938	52,144	.....	.....	399,203	- 378,064
Phenix	Brooklyn, N. Y. .	1,464	100,843	34,971	.....	.....	231,932	86,091	.....	3,780	459,081	- 436,476
Phoenix	Hartford, Conn. .	68,106	28,702	.....	.....	.....	+670,298	.....	.....	.....	767,106	- 371,816
Providence Wash'n.	Providence, R. I.	7,452	12,659	5,000	.....	8,828	52,051	.....	.....	500	86,490	- 128,659
Putnam Fire	Hartford, Conn. .	.....	78,995	.....	.....	.....	223,067	.....	.....	.....	302,062	- 68,721
Queen, (U. S. B.)...	Liverpool, G. B. .	14,025	36,690	7,800	.....	.....	+137,161	.....	.....	667	196,343	+96,871
Republic	Chicago, Ill. ....	.....	13,700	7,800	.....	.....	153,364	.....	.....	4,177	179,041	- 44,429
Republic Fire.....	New York .....	.....	52,063	19,400	.....	.....	123,690	1,615	.....	7,460	204,228	- 179,250
Royal	Liverpool, G. B. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Security	New York	23,030	79,917	13,800	.....	.....	607,456	.....	.....	2,718	726,921	-	153,412
Springfield Fre & M.	Springfield, Mas.	20,047	11,087	11,350	.....	.....	208,845	.....	.....	6,300	257,629	-	178,772
Standard Fire.....	New York .....	.....	16,419	.....	.....	.....	†48,937	.....	.....	2,111	67,467	-	105,240
State	Chicago, Ill.....	.....	18,018	600	.....	.....	47,210	.....	.....	.....	65,828	-	47,371
Sun	Cleveland, O... 5,169	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	47,530	.....	.....	.....	57,699	-	43,641
Teutonia Fire	Cleveland, O... 6,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,500	.....	.....	.....	47,000	-	9,984
Tradersmens' Fire..	New York	1,300	18,642	8,500	.....	140	65,237	.....	.....	1,760	95,579	-	177,602
*Union	San Francisco C.	24,864	34,873	9,854	1,420	1,821	73,205	70,929	.....	9,430	226,396	-	139,178
Washington	New York .....	.....	25,283	2,250	.....	.....	67,033	5,646	12,292	3,556	116,060	-	258,351
Western.....	Buffalo, N. Y... 1,000	.....	24,256	6,700	.....	.....	139,871	10,269	.....	1,144	183,240	-	99,807
Yonkers & N.Y. Fire,	New York	9,764	22,236	3,000	.....	.....	197,410	.....	.....	.....	232,410	-	136,523

* On a gold basis.

† At 50 per cent.

‡ Surplus, not including capital.

TABLE No. 12.

Classification of the items of Income of Insurance Companies of other States, Dec. 31, 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Fire Premiums received.	Marine & Inland Premiums received.	Interest on Bonds and Mortgages.	Interest from other sources.	Received for Rents.	Receiv'd from all other sources	Total Income.	Excess of Income over Expenditures	Excess of Expenditures over Income.
Ætna	Hartford, Ct. . .	\$3, 295, 489	\$316, 046	\$1, 530	\$350, 008	\$9, 821	.....	\$3, 972, 894	\$223, 418	.....
Ætna	New York.....	164, 087	2, 569	8, 748	16, 828	.....	\$120	192, 352	.....	\$44, 748
Albany City.....	Albany, N. Y. . .	334, 442	211, 119	1, 058	12, 794	.....	30, 000	589, 413	.....	101, 348
Atlantic Fire.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. .	307, 500	.....	3, 715	27, 258	.....	.....	338, 473	36, 251	.....
American	Chicago, Ill. . . .	56, 348	.....	427	74	.....	69, 350	126, 199	818	.....
Andes	Cincinnati, Ohio.	238, 210	5, 782	22, 677	.....	.....	.....	266, 669	131, 951	.....
American Central.....	St. Louis, Mo. . .	95, 943	65, 537	11, 683	738	.....	.....	173, 901	18, 985	.....
American Exchange.....	New York	53, 594	1, 075	4, 286	12, 697	2, 250	.....	73, 902	6, 994	.....
Astor Fire	New York	162, 108	2, 534	1, 782	24, 658	.....	.....	191, 082	.....	48, 791
Buffalo	Buffalo, N. Y. . .	214, 146	7, 327	.....	19, 247	.....	100891	341, 611	49, 818	.....
Buffalo Fire and Marine.....	Buffalo, N. Y. . .	192, 000	22, 190	5, 536	22, 533	344	1, 065	243, 668	.....	7, 381
City Fire.....	Hartford, Ct. . . .	346, 560	.....	10, 423	26, 107	.....	.....	383, 090	.....	24, 462
Capital City.....	Albany, N. Y. . . .	40, 909	.....	.....	18, 348	.....	.....	59, 257	.....	2, 429
Charter Oak Fire	Hartford, Ct. . . .	129, 314	.....	9, 963	8, 456	.....	.....	147, 733	.....	18, 109
Cleveland.....	Cleveland, Ohio.	269, 629	63, 679	4, 940	20, 409	.....	10, 083	368, 740	8, 571	.....
Commerce	Albany, N. Y. . . .	241, 102	.....	5, 562	30, 530	2, 775	.....	279, 969	.....	8, 394
Commercial	Chicago, Ill. . . .	124, 613	97, 542	1, 375	992	17, 478	.....	242, 000	.....	16, 557
Commercial Mutual.....	Cleveland, Ohio.	70, 139	136, 669	1, 789	18, 047	.....	.....	226, 644	11, 271	.....
Commercial Fire	New York	75, 381	.....	5, 135	12, 897	.....	315	93, 728	.....	8, 066
Connecticut Fire	Hartford, Ct. . . .	153, 879	.....	.....	27, 212	.....	.....	181, 091	30, 608	.....

Continental	New York	879,445	46,600	82,514	23,415	378	1,032,352	170,319
Detroit Fire and Marine...	Detroit, Mich...	91,071	64,219	16,648	6,072	2,216	180,226	12,419
Excelsior Fire.....	New York	171,489		6,866	10,434	10,025	198,814	6,697
Farmers	Freeport, Ill.	24,248			143		24,391	3,581
* Firemen's Fund.....	San Francisco, C.	206,876	110,967	† 96,915		16,735	435,670	30,313
Firemen's	New York	176,251		8,454	19,670		204,375	23,413
Franklin Fire	Philadelphia, Pa.	536,502		154,509	18,724	29,259	738,994	114,197
Fulton Fire	New York	222,291		† 19,997			242,288	7,822
Germania Fire	New York	557,007	19,323	23,059	35,491	12,207	647,087	48,227
Great Western	Chicago, Ill.	72,751					72,751	14,277
Hanover Fire	New York	447,404	23,684	7,577	28,791		507,456	15,957
Hartford Fire	Hartford, Conn.	1,591,651		† 155,643		3,430	1,759,187	112,238
Hartford Steam Boiler Co.	Hartford, Conn.	73,335		† 6,373			79,708	16,068
Hide and Leather	Boston, Mass.	162,548	77,650	7,794	17,951		265,943	21,843
Home	Columbus, O.	208,602		39,886		25,934	274,422	117,096
Home.....	New York	2,092,585	57,038	92,361	172,506	12,819	2,427,309	91,671
Howard	New York	147,621	1,327	4,262	35,965	5,800	194,975	29,245
Imperial Fire (U. S. Branch)	London, Eng.	612,100			1,275	9,428	622,803	39,858
Independent	Boston, Mass.	269,406	174,244	2,490	33,181		479,321	8,478
Insurance Company of N. A.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,056,024	705,624	49,880	89,170		1,900,698	271,156
International.....	New York	631,047	8,301	7,932	71,092	6,787	735,975	20,298
Irving Fire.....	New York	108,688		3,863	15,797	2,225	130,573	40,484
Lamar.....	Chicago, Ill.	186,462		3,677		398	190,537	9,546
Lamar Fire	New York	137,781	8,320	8,600	25,994	1,233	181,928	3,615
Liverpool, Lond. and Globe.	New York	2,095,317		77,200	59,495	22,058	2,283,592	658,689
Lorillard.....	New York	621,794		30,080	64,662		716,536	52,758

* On a gold basis.

† Interest received from all sources.

TABLE No. 12.—*Classification of the items of Income of Insurance Companies*—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Fire Premiums received	Marine and In'nd Premiums received.	Inter'st on Bonds and Mortgages	Interest from other sources.	Received for Rents.	Received from all other sources.	Total Income.	Excess of Income over Expendit'r's.	Excess of Expenditures over Income.
Manhattan	New York	\$715, 110	\$115, 651	\$19, 016	\$54, 806	.....	.....	\$904, 583	\$120, 103	.....
Market Fire	New York	340, 263	.....	14, 599	27, 921	.....	.....	382, 783	31, 296	.....
Merchants	Chicago, Ill.	432, 642	139, 514	16, 771	6, 379	\$37477	\$10482	643, 265	36, 604	.....
Merchants	Hartford, Ct.	312, 085	.....	24, 868	13, 232	.....	179	350, 364	.....	\$23, 167
Merchants	Providence, R. I. .	170, 549	33, 829	.....	26, 793	.....	.....	231, 171	.....	28, 767
Narragansett, F. & M	Providence, R. I. .	295, 095	126, 808	14, 814	50, 876	.....	.....	487, 593	.....	22, 184
National	Boston, Mass.	292, 820	273, 383	8, 798	39, 007	.....	42, 947	656, 955	.....	47, 322
New Amsterdam Fire, ,	New York	88, 786	.....	5, 433	18, 937	25, 578	.....	138, 734	.....	6, 202
Niagara Fire	New York	530, 299	21, 920	11, 982	66, 672	.....	.....	630, 873	.....	48, 088
North American Fire	Hartford, Ct.	326, 584	.....	336	31, 347	.....	.....	358, 267	.....	36, 197
North American Fire	New York	365, 268	.....	13, 201	16, 923	24, 452	4, 347	424, 191	.....	49, 864
North British and Mercantile	Lon & Edinburg	1, 104, 877	.....	.....	24, 745	.....	6, 300	1, 135, 922	.....	12, 024
Norwich Fire	Norwich, Ct.	182, 785	.....	.....	28, 652	.....	5, 384	217, 021	15, 331	.....
* Pacific	San Francisco, C	758, 554	374, 414	.....	164, 308	8, 456	.....	1, 305, 732	74, 917	.....
Phenix	Brooklyn, N. Y. .	724, 787	279, 650	21, 763	53, 095	8, 498	18, 534	1, 106, 327	77, 566	.....
Phoenix	Hartford, Ct.	1, 277, 514	.....	4, 614	109, 019	.....	.....	1, 391, 147	60, 135	.....
Providence Washington	Providence, R. I. .	126, 346	.....	.....	13, 401	17, 300	.....	157, 047	.....	20, 996
Putnam Fire	Hartford, Ct.	670, 410	.....	11, 012	22, 541	8, 062	100000	812, 025	43, 254	.....
Queen, (U. S. Branch)	Liverpool, Eng. .	276, 440	.....	.....	2, 103	.....	.....	278, 543	.....	25, 540
Republic	Chicago, Ill.	570, 897	5, 465	.....	67, 257	.....	.....	643, 619	.....	201, 088
Republic Fire	New York	296, 769	20, 473	7, 131	24, 888	13, 800	24, 847	387, 908	6, 958	.....
Royal	Liverpool, Eng. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Security	New York.....	1,285,747	376,539	31,204	59,900	.....	.....	1,753,390	19,838	.....
Springfield Fire and Marine	Springfi'd, Mass.	463,879	.....	6,011	26,545	3,533	29,005	528,973	.....	19,571
Standard Fire.....	New York.....	107,925	.....	3,805	18,044	.....	.....	129,774	.....	15,067
State	Chicago, Ill....	107,828	.....	10,113	215	.....	12,782	130,938	.....	5,599
Sun	Cleveland, O....	104,751	.....	.....	19,074	.....	4,363	128,188	21,040	.....
Teutonia Fire.....	Cleveland, O....	105,700	.....	10,133	556	.....	.....	116,389	22,248	.....
Tradesmen's Fire.....	New York.....	174,629	3,254	9,581	17,289	.....	.....	204,753	.....	4,553
*Union	San Francisco ..	193,253	205,402	89,798	9,358	4,300	.....	502,111	.....	6,050
Washington	New York.....	245,647	22,060	6,549	30,040	.....	2,711	307,007	22,662	.....
Western	Buffalo N. Y....	356,871	222,649	2,020	28,994	.....	1,994	612,528	.....	15,531
Yonkers and New York Fire	New York.....	456,052	.....	14,437	38,534	.....	.....	509,023	11,470	.....

*On a gold basis.

† Interest received from all sources.

TABLE No. 13.

Classification of the items of Expenditures of Insurance Companies of other States, December 31, 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Fire Losses.	Marine and Inl'd Losses.	Dividends	Brokerage and Commission.	Officers Salaries.	Taxes, National, State and Local.	All other Expenditures.	Total Expenditures.
Ætna	Hartford, Conn...	\$1,817,030	\$191,121	\$660,000	\$513,540	\$17,500	\$170,984	\$379,301	\$3,749,476
Ætna	New York	99,710	72,000	72,000	18,854	21,056	13,343	12,137	237,100
Albany City	Albany, N. Y.	309,593	218,919	.....	74,870	5,500	16,789	65,090	690,761
Atlantic Fire	Brooklyn, N. Y. ...	159,424	.....	36,000	34,643	27,539	11,647	32,969	302,222
American	Chicago, Ill.	19,698	.....	.....	31,090	8,472	3,901	62,220	125,381
Andes	Cincinnati, Ohio..	22,525	.....	.....	26,759	8,093	8,823	68,518	134,718
American Central	St. Louis, Mo.	40,915	39,402	6,648	14,846	18,416	6,647	28,042	154,916
American Exchange Fire	New York	14,973	.....	24,000	2,833	13,886	3,018	8,198	66,908
Astor Fire	New York	141,003	984	40,000	13,109	37,137	7,640	.....	239,873
Buffalo City	Buffalo, N. Y.	176,348	19,658	20,000	35,859	28,178	8,247	3,503	291,793
Buffalo Fire and Marine	Buffalo, N. Y.	153,072	6,264	30,465	29,204	9,881	10,048	11,115	251,049
City Fire	Hartford, Conn. ...	257,140	.....	40,000	54,378	37,016	19,018	.....	407,552
Capital City	Albany, N. Y.	26,105	.....	20,000	5,743	4,108	1,940	3,790	61,686
Charter Oak Fire	Hartford, Conn. ...	104,732	.....	18,000	18,813	8,100	7,051	9,146	165,842
Cleveland, Ohio	Cleveland, Ohio. ...	193,149	34,547	18,905	40,172	35,150	9,454	28,792	360,169
Commerce	Albany, N. Y.	174,002	.....	40,000	36,138	14,592	13,108	10,523	288,363
Commercial	Chicago, Ill.	122,385	59,249	.....	29,607	13,757	7,892	25,667	258,557
Commercial Mutual	Cleveland, Ohio ..	40,771	68,080	.....	15,130	15,663	6,260	69,469	215,373
Commercial Fire	New York	49,786	.....	20,530	8,356	15,282	5,397	2,443	101,794
Connecticut Fire	Hartford, Conn. ...	75,568	24,000	29,951	9,600	6,905	4,459	150,483

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Continental	New York	258,040		91,006	140,002	114,231	40,674	218,080	862,033
Detroit Fire and Marine	Detroit, Mich.	78,359	35,787	15,000	14,334	20,416	3,911		167,807
Excelsior Fire	New York	101,397		20,005	24,604	22,111	11,935	12,065	192,117
Farmers	Freeport, Ill.	7,318			12,775	3,495	320	4,064	27,972
*Fireman's Fund	San Francisco, Cal.	114,243	91,842	80,000	35,569	51,207	16,043	16,453	405,357
Firemen's	New York	130,289		40,800	21,037	19,323	5,835	10,504	227,788
Franklin Fire	Philadelphia	272,882		140,000	90,087	94,531	14,476	12,821	624,797
Fulton Fire	New York	126,334		20,000	17,343	44,246	10,675	15,868	234,466
Germania Fire	New York	255,634	31,498	50,000	91,380	51,579	27,398	91,371	598,860
Great Western	Chicago, Ill.	5,344			5,966	11,986	1,499	33,679	58,474
Hanover Fire	New York	229,076	44,194	40,000	73,367	34,256	24,640	77,880	523,413
Hartford Fire	Hartford, Conn.	934,698		199,380	244,877	84,149	77,701	106,144	1,646,949
Hartford St. B., Insp. & Ins.	Hartford, Conn.	2,541			17,897	9,888	1,647	31,667	63,640
Hide and Leather	Boston, Mass.	102,854	93,759	12,000	26,205	11,466	13,229	23,273	287,786
Home	Columbus, Ohio	73,921			43,285	3,781	8,315	28,024	157,326
Home	New York	1,272,003	16,413	200,220	299,021	283,090	102,661	162,230	2,335,638
Howard	New York	48,785	350	60,153	13,675	21,867	12,725	8,175	165,730
Imperial Fire (U. S. Br.)	London, G. B.	456,130			73,851	51,186	32,218	49,276	662,661
Independent	Boston, Mass.	†352,321		21,000				†97,522	470,843
Insurance Co. of N. A.	Philadelphia	623,234	513,708	97,500	173,871	45,500	63,856	111,873	1,629,542
International	New York	398,424	20,748	52,632	93,886	64,996	31,003	53,988	715,677
Irving Fire	New York	99,445		27,895	13,335	14,250	5,776	10,356	171,057
Lamar	Chicago, Ill.	103,503			20,701	21,853	7,787	27,147	180,991
Lamar Fire	New York	91,151	2,550	39,000	13,378	20,290	8,958	10,216	185,543
Liv. Lon. & Globe (U.S.Br.)	New York	1,035,512			338,903	52,218	70,737	127,533	1,624,903
Lorillard	New York	318,663		100,000	87,202	52,460	38,986	66,467	663,778

* On a gold basis.

† All losses.

‡ All expenses and taxes are paid in one item under contract.

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TABLE No. 13.—Classification of the items of Expenditures of Insurance Companies—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Fire Losses.	Marine Losses.	Dividends	Brokerage and Commission.	Officers Salaries.	Taxes, National, State and Local.	All other Expenditures.	Total Expenditures
Manhattan	New York	\$344, 110	\$129, 327	\$79, 600	\$99,510	\$47, 279	\$33, 884	\$50,770	\$784, 480
Market Fire	New York	184, 024	.....	24, 000	47, 793	67, 985	15, 541	12, 144	351, 487
Merchants	Chicago, Ill.	259, 403	122, 636	60, 000	53, 565	74, 061	29, 731	7, 265	606, 661
Merchants	Hartford, Ct.	232, 594	.....	40, 000	34, 037	18, 491	17, 551	17, 858	373, 531
Merchants	Providence, R. I. .	180, 924	13, 265	16, 000	28, 828	9, 762	9, 276	1, 883	259, 938
Narragansett, F. & M	Providence, R. I. .	285, 750	83, 672	40, 000	51, 463	31, 740	17, 152	.....	509, 777
National	Boston, Mass.	252, 140	272, 802	35, 847	65, 867	19, 147	25, 871	32, 603	704 277
New Amsterdam Fire, ,	New York	49, 563	.....	33, 000	9, 357	17, 322	9, 080	26, 614	144, 936
Niagara Fire	New York	325, 716	16, 646	100, 460	79, 704	52, 000	33, 446	70, 989	678, 961
North American Fire	Hartford, Ct.	256, 946	.....	36, 000	48, 980	34, 168	18, 370	.....	394, 464
North American Fire	New York	254, 043	.....	50, 371	57, 305	32, 150	31, 966	48, 220	474, 055
North British and Mercantile	Lon & Edinburg ..	819, 730	.....	.....	166, 851	80, 776	42, 837	37, 752	1,147,946
Norwich Fire	Norwich, Ct.	142, 052	.....	.....	27, 912	10, 692	8, 290	12, 744	201, 690
* Pacific	San Francisco, C. .	408, 970	298, 607	160, 000	129, 009	64, 408	37, 947	131, 874	1,230,815
Phenix	Brooklyn, N. Y. .	384, 675	197, 866	110, 000	119, 700	83, 364	43, 255	84, 901	1,028,761
Phoenix	Hartford, Ct.	757, 132	.....	150, 000	192, 657	46, 696	64, 081	121, 446	1,331,012
Providence Washington	Providence, R. I. .	107, 563	.....	29, 209	17, 666	13, 480	10, 125	.....	178, 043
Putnam Fire	Hartford, Ct.	507, 750	.....	.....	102, 685	125, 922	32, 414	.....	768, 771
Queen, (U. S. Branch)	Liverpool, Eng ..	213, 775	.....	.....	36, 660	24, 317	13, 352	15, 979	304, 084
Republic	Chicago, Ill	399, 878	186, 221	49, 334	94, 154	20, 000	29, 140	65, 980	844, 707
Republic Fire	New York	155, 505	44, 194	30, 000	46, 148	40, 000	17, 069	48, 034	380, 950
Royal	Liverpool, Eng ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Security	New York.....	826,384	301,926	85,000	241,045	41,308	69,230	168,659	1,733,552
Springfield Fire and Marine.....	Springfi'd, Mass...	365,033	.....	51,579	69,719	18,576	22,579	21,058	548,544
Standard Fire.....	New York.....	43,412	.....	20,000	8,452	17,325	5,597	50,055	144,841
State	Chicago, Ill.....	69,831	.....	4,819	11,124	12,589	2,916	35,258	136,537
Sun	Cleveland, O.....	51,974	.....	21,000	9,962	12,500	5,957	5,755	107,148
Teutonia Fire.....	Cleveland, O.....	54,221	.....	.....	18,896	7,300	5,001	8,723	94,141
Tradesmen's Fire.....	New York.....	120,301	3,623	20,930	18,154	26,121	7,884	12,293	209,306
*Union	San Francisco	82,413	185,884	111,927	39,493	42,754	6,040	39,650	508,161
Washington	New York.....	79,115	2,794	52,000	36,902	63,144	13,213	37,177	284,345
Western	Buffalo N. Y.....	277,299	113,425	63,158	65,873	10,500	18,907	78,897	628,059
Yonkers and New York Fire.....	New York.....	251,091	.....	51,316	65,336	32,516	20,471	76,820	497,553

*On a gold basis.

TABLE No. 14.

Showing Income, Losses and Expenses, also, Business in Wisconsin, of Insurance Companies of other States, December 31, 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Total Income.	Losses.	Expenses. excluding Dividends and Losses	Total Expenditures excluding Dividends.	PER CENTAGE OF			BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.		
						Loss to Income.	Exp'n's to Income.	Total Exp'd's to Income.	Amount of Risks.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
Ætna	Hartford, Ct..	\$3,972,894	\$2,008,151	\$1,081,325	\$3,089,476	50.54	27.21	77.76	\$11,287,477	\$134,019	\$90,876
Ætna	New York. . .	192,352	99,710	65,390	165,100	51.83	33.41	85.72	11,400	74	.....
Albany City	Albany, N. Y..	589,413	528,512	162,249	690,761	89.68	27.52	117.17	793,994	6,094	6,128
Atlantic Fire.....	Brooklyn, N.Y.	338,473	159,424	106,798	266,222	47.10	34.50	66.54	859,780	7,525	4,941
American	Chicago, Ill..	126,199	19,698	105,683	125,381	15.60	80.35	97.66	576,946	2,881	462
Andes	Cincinnati, O..	266,669	22,525	112,193	134,718	08.27	42.07	50.51	520,485	5,238	.....
American Central....	St. Louis, Mo.	173,901	80,317	67,951	148,268	46.76	38.49	85.26	45,900	542	.....
American Exchange..	New York ...	73,902	14,973	27,935	42,908	20.26	37.80	58.05	97,900	873	206
Astor Fire	New York ...	191,082	141,987	57,886	199,873	74.04	30.29	10.46	482,755	4,268	2,233
Buffalo City	Buffalo, N. Y.	341,611	196,006	75,787	271,793	57.37	22.13	79.88	420,399	4,897	1,545
Buffalo Fire & Marine	Buffalo, N. Y.	243,668	159,336	61,248	220,584	65.05	25.10	90.52	147,800	1,758	7,726
City Fire	Hartford, Ct..	383,090	257,140	110,412	367,552	67.10	28.74	95.91	772,611	9,715	7,411
Capital City	Albany, N. Y.	59,257	26,105	15,581	41,686	40.40	24.43	70.33	84,860	727	754
Charter Oak Fire	Hartford, Ct..	147,733	104,732	43,110	147,822	70.89	22.41	100.06	253,000	2,975	5,712
Cleveland	Cleveland, O..	368,740	227,696	113,568	341,264	61.75	30.52	92.54	1,206,690	10,342	6,460
Commerce	Albany, N. Y.	279,969	174,002	74,361	248,363	62.15	26.56	85.13	381,475	3,711	2,980
Commercial	Chicago, Ill..	242,000	181,634	76,923	258,557	71.90	30.70	106.84	1,577,670	12,850	9,129
Commercial Mutual..	Cleveland, O..	226,644	108,851	106,522	215,373	48.02	46.99	95.02	424,357	2,101	.....
Commercial Fire	New York ...	93,728	49,786	31,478	81,264	53.11	33.58	86.59	476,550	5,082	10,331
Connecticut Fire	Hartford, Ct..	181,091	75,568	50,915	126,483	41.72	28.06	69.84	280,530	3,216	3,086

Continental	New York...	1,032,352	258,040	512,987	771,027	24.99	49.61	74.68	4,966,389	40,874	15,445
Detroit Fire and M..	Detroit, Mich.	180,226	114,146	38,661	152,807	63.33	21.44	84.23	174,046	2,623	1,594
Excelsior Fire.....	New York ...	198,814	101,397	70,715	172,112	51.00	35.56	86.56	369,204	4,276	3,045
Farmers'	Freeport, Ill..	24,391	7,318	20,654	27,972	30.00	84.69	114.68	186,486	900	.....
*Fireman's Fund....	San Francisco,	435,670	206,085	119,272	325,357	47.33	27.37	74.65	41,557	551	2,324
Firemen's	New York ...	204,375	130,289	56,699	186,988	63.74	27.74	91.49	514,412	5,585	354
Franklin Fire.....	Philadelphia .	738,994	272,882	211,915	484,797	36.91	28.67	65.60	.....	.....	.....
Fulton Fire.....	New York ...	242,288	126,334	88,132	214,466	52.01	36.33	88.51	632,240	8,277	83
Germania Fire.....	New York ...	647,087	287,132	261,728	548,860	44.37	41.99	84.82	1,564,864	12,431	354
Great Western.....	Chicago, Ill..	72,751	5,344	53,130	58,474	07.34	73.29	80.37	.....	.....	.....
Hanover Fire.....	New York ...	507,456	273,270	210,143	483,413	53.45	41.41	95.26	1,564,864	12,431	23,284
Hartford Fire.....	Hartford, Con.	1,759,187	934,698	512,871	1,447,569	53.13	29.15	82.11	5,357,839	76,152	69,376
Hartf St. B. I. & Ins...	Hartford, Con.	79,708	2,541	61,099	63,640	03.20	79.16	82.22	311,700	2,816	.....
Hide and Leather....	Boston, Mass.	265,943	196,613	79,173	275,786	73.93	29.77	10.37	375,466	3,150	150
Home	Columbus, O.	274,422	73,921	83,405	157,326	26.93	30.35	57.32	.....	.....	.....
Home	New York ...	2,427,309	1,288,416	847,002	2,135,418	53.07	34.89	87.97	7,509,210	109,654	105,872
Howard	New York ...	194,975	49,135	56,442	105,577	25.20	28.94	54.14	500,250	4,074	5,716
Imperial F.(U. S. B.)..	London, G. B.	622,803	456,130	206,531	662,661	73.23	33.15	106.39	1,883,765	16,130	16,834
Independent	Boston, Mass..	479,321	352,321	97,522	449,843	73.50	20.34	93.01	1,606,272	9,663	6,713
Ins. Co. of N. A.....	Philadelphia..	1,900,698	1,136,942	395,100	1,532,042	59.81	18.88	80.51	2,166,615	30,233	23,344
International	New York ...	735,975	419,172	243,873	663,045	56.94	33.13	90.09	2,006,430	25,839	19,494
Irving Fire.....	New York ...	130,573	99,445	43,717	143,162	76.16	33.48	109.64	468,348	6,321	9,217
Lamar	Chicago, Ill..	190,537	103,503	77,488	180,991	54.32	40.66	94.51	217,015	5,066	.....
Lamar Fire.....	New York ...	181,928	93,701	52,842	146,543	51.50	29.04	80.55	616,884	6,054	8,588
Liv. & Lon. & Globe. (U. S. branch.)	New York ...	2,233,592	1,035,512	589,391	1,624,903	45.34	25.80	71.15	1,874,255	19,729	849
Lorillard.....	New York ...	716,536	318,663	245,115	563,778	44.47	84.20	78.68	2,902,316	39,671	14,205

* On a gold basis.

TABLE No. 14—Showing Income, Losses and Expenses, also Business in Wisconsin—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Total Income.	Losses.	Expenses, excluding Dividends and Losses.	Total Expenditures excluding Dividends.	PERCENTAGE OF			BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.		
						Losses to Income	Expn's to Income	Total Exp'd's to Income	Amount Risks.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
Manhattan	New York....	\$904,583	\$473,437	\$231,443	\$704,880	52.33	25.58	77.92	\$1,219,891	\$12,660	\$13,287
Market Fire.....	New York....	382,783	184,024	143,463	327,487	48.07	37.47	85.55	123,200	1,103	.....
Merchants	Chicago, Ill..	643,265	382,039	164,622	546,661	59.39	25.59	84.98	3,274,052	23,023	14,821
Merchants	Hartford, Ct..	350,364	232,594	100,937	333,531	66.38	28.80	95.19	1,094,009	8,747	4,162
Merchants	Providence...	231,171	194,189	49,749	243,938	84.00	21.09	10.55	484,788	3,438	7,669
Narragansett F.&M.	Providence...	487,593	369,422	100,355	469,777	75.78	20.58	96.34	.....	1,828	2,458
National	Boston, Mass.	656,955	524,942	143,488	668,430	79.09	20.18	101.74	985,677	12,075	10,167
N. Amsterdam Fire.	New York....	138,734	49,563	62,373	111,936	35.73	44.96	79.96	267,400	3,530	2,832
Niagara Fire.....	New York....	630,873	342,362	236,139	578,501	54.10	37.43	91.69	1,564,864	12,431	23,284
N. American Fire..	Hartford, Ct..	358,267	256,946	101,518	358,464	71.71	28.33	100.05	937,007	10,080	14,796
N. American Fire..	New York....	424,191	254,043	169,641	423,684	59.88	39.99	99.64	769,311	13,708	14,233
N.Brit.&Mer.,U.S.B.	Lon.&Ed.,G.B.	1,135,922	819,730	328,216	1,147,946	72.16	28.88	101.05	546,283	6,796	14,836
Norwich Fire.....	Norwich, Ct..	217,021	142,052	59,638	201,690	65.46	27.48	92.93	285,360	3,511	333
*Pacific.....	San Francisco	1,305,732	707,577	363,238	1,070,815	54.19	27.81	82.00	1,255,765	15,880	8,846
Phenix	Brooklyn,N.Y.	1,106,327	582,541	336,220	918,761	53.55	30.39	83.04	1,711,202	24,470	14,262
Phoenix.....	Hartford, Ct..	1,391,147	756,132	424,880	1,181,012	54.35	30.54	84.89	3,553,352	52,621	47,915
Providence Wash'n.	Providence...	157,047	107,563	41,271	148,834	68.49	25.64	94.76	365,977	5,039	6,415
Putnam Fire.....	Hartford, Ct..	812,025	507,750	261,031	768,771	62.52	32.02	90.97	1,369,256	29,500	16,896
Queen, (U. S. B.)...	Liverpool....	278,543	213,775	90,308	304,083	76.74	32.42	109.16	350,675	6,072	3,751
Republic.....	Chicago, Ill..	643,619	586,099	209,274	795,363	91.06	32.51	123.58	6,297,385	72,350	29,701
Republic Fire.....	New York....	387,908	199,699	151,251	350,950	51.48	38.99	90.47	1,564,864	12,431	23,284
Royal.....	Liverpool....										

Security	New York ...	1,753,390	1,128,810	520,242	1,648,552	64.35	29.65	88.20	8,215,916	88,483	55,287
Springfield Fire & M.	Springfield, M.	528,973	365,033	131,932	496,965	69.00	24.94	93.94	810,693	7,817	10,146
Standard Fire	New York ...	129,774	43,412	81,429	124,841	33.44	62.73	96.19	329,700	3,961	1,138
State	Chicago, Ill...	130,938	69,831	61,887	131,718	53.33	47.26	100.59	400,530	7,429	5,340
Sun	Cleveland, O..	128,188	51,974	34,174	86,148	40.54	26.65	67.20	78,450	1,153	421
Teutonia Fire	Cleveland, O..	116,389	54,221	39,920	94,141	46.58	34.29	80.88	660,000	11,054	618
Tradesmens' Fire..	New York ...	204,753	123,924	64,452	188,376	60.52	31.47	92.00	472,990	4,445	1,033
*Union	San Francisco	502,111	268,297	127,937	396,234	53.43	25.48	78.91	7,010	213	.....
Washington	New York ...	307,007	81,909	150,436	232,345	26.68	49.00	75.68	279,800	2,663	2,210
Western	Buffalo, N. Y.	612,528	390,724	174,177	564,901	63.78	28.43	92.22	5,587,778	44,474	31,503
Yonkers & N.Y. Fire	New York ...	509,023	251,091	195,146	446,237	49.32	38.33	87.66	1,536,125	20,474	13,529
		\$42,587,471	\$23,694,308	\$13,133,699	\$36,828,034	55.63	30.83	86.47	\$104,912,426	\$1,184,897	\$904,924

* On a gold basis.

TABLE No. 15.

Summary of Condition of Insurance Companies of other states, December 31, 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Capital Stock.	Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.	Total Income.	Total Expenditures.	Total Amount at Risk.	Total Losses in 1870.
Ætna.....	Hartford, Conn....	\$3,000,000	\$5,782,635	\$1,556,269	\$3,972,894	\$3,749,476	\$237,874,573	\$2,008,151
Ætna.....	New York.....	300,000	442,709	93,044	192,352	237,100	16,560,897	99,710
Albany City.....	Albany, N. Y....	200,000	395,146	208,049	589,413	690,761	18,294,708	528,512
Atlantic Fire.....	Brooklyn, N. Y....	300,000	548,194	176,805	338,473	302,222	34,870,938	159,424
American.....	Chicago, Ill.....	150,000	548,875	84,001	126,199	125,381	19,940,809	19,698
Andes.....	Cincinnati, O.....	1,000,000	1,203,426	22,877	266,669	134,718	11,302,683	22,525
American Central.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	231,370	264,876	38,115	173,901	154,916	5,472,555	80,317
American Exchange Fire.....	New York.....	200,000	277,350	41,383	73,902	66,908	9,199,275	14,973
Astor Fire.....	New York.....	250,000	405,571	65,770	191,082	239,873	17,376,374	141,987
Buffalo City.....	Buffalo, N. Y....	300,000	370,934	99,526	341,611	291,793	16,414,402	196,006
Buffalo Fire and Marine.....	Buffalo, N. Y....	304,222	473,577	147,126	243,668	251,049	15,577,566	159,336
City Fire.....	Hartford, Conn....	250,000	548,287	193,114	383,090	407,552	31,301,002	257,140
Capital City.....	Albany, N. Y....	200,000	293,766	22,776	59,257	61,686	4,316,071	26,105
Charter Oak Fire.....	Hartford Conn....	150,000	252,051	82,611	147,733	165,842	9,776,617	104,732
Cleveland.....	Cleveland, O.....	414,400	530,209	94,086	363,740	360,169	18,019,234	227,696
Commerce.....	Albany, N. Y....	400,000	689,232	147,996	279,969	288,363	23,883,681	174,002
Commercial.....	Chicago, Ill.....	180,000	386,556	83,678	242,000	258,557	10,775,562	181,634
Commercial Mutual.....	Cleveland, O.....	201,210	349,624	86,478	226,644	215,373	6,727,948	108,851
Commercial Fire.....	New York.....	200,000	306,002	38,590	93,728	101,794	11,265,897	49,786
Connecticut Fire.....	Hartford, Conn....	200,000	405,069	70,826	181,091	150,483	14,837,164	75,568

Continental	New York	500,000	2,538,038	544,980	1,032,352	862,033	129,006,380	258,040
Detroit Fire and Marine	Detroit, Mich.	150,000	273,063	63,901	180,226	167,807	7,956,309	114,146
Excelsior Fire	New York	200,000	335,723	78,783	198,814	192,117	17,302,617	101,397
Farmers	Freeport, Ill.	100,000	191,304	19,044	24,391	27,972	5,142,864	7,318
* Fireman's Fund.	San Francisco, C. . .	500,000	799,626	187,541	435,670	403,357	20,633,927	206,085
Firemen's	New York	204,000	359,961	112,401	204,375	227,788	18,676,925	130,289
Franklin Fire	Philadelphia, Pa. . .	400,000	3,087,453	1,593,084	738,994	624,797	101,269,333	272,882
Fulton Fire	New York	200,000	363,002	115,183	242,288	234,466	27,557,000	126,334
Germania Fire	New York	500,000	1,077,849	314,608	647,087	598,860	70,159,051	287,132
Great Western	Chicago, Ill.	222,831	274,050	38,571	72,751	58,474	4,169,440	5,344
Hanover Fire	New York	400,000	700,335	247,541	507,456	523,413	45,736,350	273,270
Hartford Fire	Hartford, Conn. . .	1,000,000	2,737,519	980,187	1,759,187	1,646,949	161,693,240	934,698
Hartford Steam Boiler Co. . .	Hartford, Conn. . .	100,000	131,737	17,905	79,708	63,640	6,491,044	2,541
Hide and Leather	Boston, Mass.	300,000	419,211	112,734	265,943	287,786	14,361,699	196,613
Home	Columbus, O.	500,000	638,447	92,755	274,422	157,326	20,605,893	73,921
Home	New York	2,500,000	4,578,008	1,250,539	2,427,309	2,335,638	242,265,347	1,288,416
Howard	New York	500,000	783,851	81,088	194,975	165,730	20,272,202	49,135
Imperial Fire (U. S. Branch) . . .	London, Eng. ....	.....	605,677	388,727	622,803	662,661	53,572,699	456,130
Independent	Boston, Mass.	300,000	643,547	303,165	479,321	470,843	27,486,955	352,321
Insurance Company of N. A.	Philadelphia, Pa. . .	500,000	3,050,536	1,254,450	1,900,698	1,629,542	106,046,825	1,136,942
International	New York	500,000	1,319,151	458,901	735,975	715,677	59,005,773	419,172
Irving Fire	New York	200,000	321,745	59,043	130,573	171,057	11,385,006	99,445
Lamar	Chicago, Ill.	265,556	293,056	69,172	190,537	180,991	8,815,264	103,503
Lamar Fire	New York	300,000	551,402	66,713	181,928	185,543	12,858,640	93,701
Liverpool, London and Globe. . . .	New York	1,958,760	3,054,361	1,588,791	2,283,592	1,624,903	354,086,120	1,035,512
Lorillard	New York	1,000,000	1,715,909	303,524	716,536	663,778	55,305,894	318,663

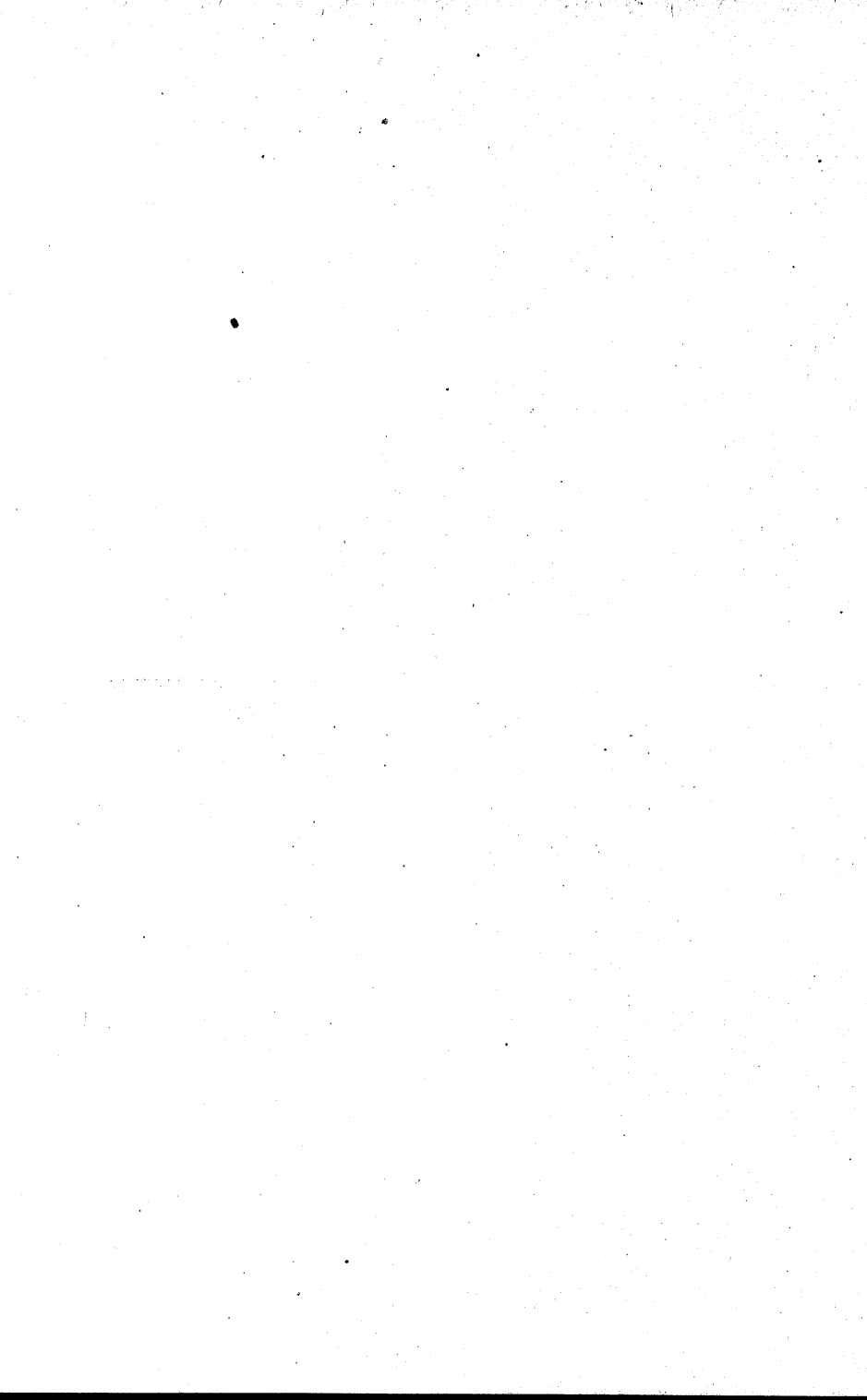
* On a gold basis.

TABLE NO. 15.—*Summary of condition of Insurance companies—continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Capital Stock.	Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.	Total Income.	Total Expenditures.	Total Amount at Risk.	Total Losses in 1870.
Manhattan	New York	\$500,000	\$1,407,788	\$420,438	\$904,583	\$784,480	\$61,593,090	\$473,437
Market Fire	New York	200,000	704,684	239,461	382,783	351,487	44,011,567	184,024
Merchants	Chicago, Ill.	500,000	878,252	132,069	643,265	606,661	25,176,345	382,039
Merchants	Hartford, Conn. .	200,000	540,096	167,744	350,364	373,531	30,929,013	232,594
Merchants	Providence, R. I. .	200,000	372,204	107,793	231,171	259,938	11,674,325	194,189
Narragansett.....	Providence, R. I. .	500,000	791,155	273,863	487,593	509,777	22,884,346	369,422
National	Boston, Mass.	300,000	821,840	316,366	656,955	704,277	29,415,850	524,942
New Amsterdam Fire.....	New York	300,000	432,639	59,150	138,734	144,936	11,567,647	49,563
Niagara Fire	New York	1,000,000	1,304,567	247,786	630,873	678,961	55,773,500	342,662
North American Fire.....	Hartford, Conn. .	300,000	456,503	152,863	358,267	394,464	28,388,661	256,946
North American Fire	New York	500,000	770,305	196,232	424,191	474,055	30,890,640	254,043
North Brit. Mer'tl., U. S. B. .	London & Edin.		1,340,522	529,266	1,135,922	1,147,946	79,972,745	819,730
Norwich Fire.....	Norwich, Conn. .	300,000	378,718	102,098	217,021	201,690	12,378,176	142,052
*Pacific	San Francisco. .	1,000,000	1,777,267	309,203	1,305,732	1,230,815	65,196,008	707,577
Phenix	Brooklyn, N. Y. .	1,000,000	1,895,557	459,081	1,106,327	1,028,761	71,170,903	582,541
Phoenix	Hartford, Conn. .	600,000	1,738,922	767,106	1,391,147	1,331,012	104,056,759	756,132
Providence Washington....	Providence, R. I. .	200,000	415,149	86,490	157,047	178,043	11,750,467	107,563
Putnam Fire	Hartford, Conn. .	400,000	770,783	302,062	812,025	768,771	40,672,771	507,750
Queen, (U. S. Branch).....	Liverpool, G. B. .		293,214	196,343	278,543	304,083	30,509,922	213,775
Republic.....	Chicago, Illinois	998,200	1,132,812	179,041	643,619	844,707	32,935,326	586,099
Republic Fire	New York.....	300,000	683,478	204,228	387,908	380,950	29,037,523	199,699
Royal	Liverpool, G. B. .							

Security	New York.....	1,000,000	1,880,333	726,921	1,753,390	1,733,552	142,100,419	1,128,310
Springfield Fire and Marine	Springfield, Mass	500,000	936,401	257,629	528,973	548,544	48,689,543	365,033
Standard Fire.....	New York.....	200,000	372,707	67,467	129,774	144,841	12,672,532	43,412
State.....	Chicago, Ill....	283,895	302,352	65,828	130,938	136,537	8,817,149	69,831
Sun.....	Cleveland, O...	200,000	301,340	57,699	128,188	107,148	9,520,258	51,974
Teutonia Fire.....	Cleveland, O...	200,000	237,016	47,000	116,389	94,141	7,150,000	54,221
Tradesmen's Fire.....	New York.....	150,000	423,181	95,579	204,753	209,306	26,884,982	123,924
*Union.....	San Francisco..	750,000	1,115,574	226,396	502,111	508,161	19,936,749	268,297
Washington.....	New York.....	400,000	774,411	116,060	307,007	284,345	23,466,678	81,909
Western.....	Buffalo, N. Y...	300,000	583,047	183,240	612,528	628,059	34,793,759	390,724
Yonkers and N. Y. Fire....	New York.....	500,000	868,933	232,410	509,023	497,553	44,860,632	251,091
			\$72,020,400	\$21,311,363	\$42,587,471	\$40,730,696	\$3,344,539,088	\$23,694,308

*On a gold basis.



ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL STATEMENTS
OF
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES
OF OTHER STATES,
— AS —
MADE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE
For the Year ending December 31, 1870.

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL STATEMENTS OF FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Ætina, Hartford, Conn.	Ætina, New York.	Albany City, Albany N. Y.	Atlantic Fire, Brooklyn, N. Y.	American, Chicago, Ill.
CAPITAL.					
Amount of full paid capital stock.....	\$3,000,000 00	\$300,000 00	\$200,000 00	\$300 000 00	\$150,000 00
Amount of unpaid subscribed capital.....					
Par and market value of each share of stock	\$100 \$213	\$50 \$55	\$100 	\$50 \$60	\$100
ASSETS.					
Real Estate	\$253,319 14				
Bonds and mortgages.....	23,000 00	\$153,900 00	\$13,450 00	\$56,650 00	\$105 767 00
Cash in office and in bank.....	355,975 19	3,329 20	657 82	24,013 28	1,234 09
Cash in hands of agents	445,173 26		68,343 89	6,000 00	45,578 62
United States stocks and bonds and other securities	4,705,167 50	235,650 00	155,700 00	423,635 00	
Loans on stocks as collaterals		36,200 00		19,750 00	43,633 00
Amount due for unpaid premiums		9,781 45		7,213 65	2,391 75
Premium notes on hand on which policies are issued.....			40,557 55		
Bills receivable.....			37,263 67		50,497 17
M llaneous assets		3,848 90	79,172 76	10,932 40	299,773 03
Gross assets.....	\$5,782,635 09	\$442,709 55	\$395,145 69	\$548,194 33	\$548,874 66

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted	\$74,736 35	\$20,508 41	\$30,459 05	.....	\$4,906 05
Losses unadjusted	154,527 39	.....	81,330 13	\$33,036 26	3,035 24
Losses resisted	54,649 30	.....	6,750 00	13,535 00	5,443 46
Borrowed money .....	.....	12,000 00	.....	.....	23,767 86
Cash dividends .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fire re-insurance at 40 per cent	1,240,560 20	60,440 46	69,841 73	130,236 82	45,348 44
Marine and inland re-insurance at 100 per cent	31,296 04	95 30	19,300 00	.....	.....
Scrip ordered redeemed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other claims	500 00	.....	368 00	.....	1,500 00
Gross liabilities	\$1,556,269 28	\$93,044 17	\$208,048 91	\$176,805 08	\$84,001 05

INCOME.

Fire premiums received	\$3,295,489 26	\$164,087 35	\$334,442 27	\$307,500 57	\$56,348 00
Marine and inland premiums received	316,045 72	2,568 94	211,118 59	.....	.....
Interest received on bonds and mortgages	1,530 00	8,747 93	1,057 66	3,714 95	427 00
Interest received from other sources	350,008 24	16,828 16	12,794 47	27,257 84	74 42
Amount received for rents	9,820 61	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount received from all other sources .....	.....	120 00	30,000 00	.....	69,349 27
Gross income	\$3,972,893 83	\$192,352 38	\$589,412 99	\$338,473 36	\$126,198 69

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Ætna, Hartford, Ct.	Ætna, New York.	Albany City, New York.	Atlantic Fire, Brooklyn, N. Y.	American, Chicago, Ill.
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for fire losses.....	\$1,817,029 93	\$99,710 17	\$309,592 49	\$159,423 62	\$19,697 83
Amount paid for marine and inland losses	191,121 47	.....	218,918 98	.....	.....
Dividends paid to stockholders	660,000 00	72,000 00	.....	36,000 00	.....
Brokerage and commissions paid on pre- miums	513,539 98	18,854 41	74,870 28	34,642 64	31,090 34
Salaries of officers and employes	17,500 00	21,055 58	5,500 00	27,539 16	8,471 60
National, state and local taxes.....	170,984 02	13,343 49	16,789 34	11,646 86	3,900 80
All other expenditures.....	379,301 10	12,136 61	65,090 12	32,969 32	62,220 48
Gross expenditures	\$3,749,476 50	\$237,100 26	\$690,761 21	\$302,221 60	\$125,381 05
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Amount of fire risks written during year.	\$303,389,160 00	\$19,248,803 00	\$25,380,066 00	\$41,914,316 00	\$10,623,213 00
Amount of marine risks written during the year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount of inland risks written during the year	23,292,222 00	519,829 00	35,176,423 00	.....	.....
Amount of fire risks in force at end of the year	237,206,913 00	16,548,993 00	16,164,249 00	34,870,938 00	19,940,809 00
Amount of marine risks in force at end of the year	705,084 00

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Amount of inland risks in force at end of the year	667,660 0f	11,904 00	1,425,375 00
Amount of risk taken in Wisconsin during the year	11,287,417 00	11,400 00	793,944 00	859,780 00	576,946 00
Premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	134,018 96	73 60	6,093 73	7,524 65	2,880 66
Losses paid in Wisconsin during the year	90,875 79	.....	6,128 40	4,941 42	461 80
Amount deposited in different states for security of policy holders	50,000 00	30,000 00	.....	40,000 00	.....
Amount loaned to directors of the company .....	.....	46,800 00	.....	8,450 00	90,300 00
Amount of notes held by the company considered as part of the capital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount of company's stock owned by all the directors	452,800 00	76,800 00	157,800 00	118,950 00	90,300 00
Amount of cash dividends declared to stockholders during the year	660,000 00	72,000 00	.....	36,000 00	.....
Amount of stock dividends declared since company commenced business	2,805,000 00	189,000 00	43,500 00	.....	.....
Average annual percentage of dividends on capital stock	10 596-1000	12 3-5	2 1-6	14 3-10	.....
Number of agents employed in Wisconsin	94	1	15	2	76
Number of agents employed in other states	1,656	40	385	143	836

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Andes, Cincinnati, O.	American Central, St. Louis, Mo.	American Exchange Fire, New York.	Astor Fire, New York.	Buffalo City, Buffalo, N. Y.
CAPITAL.					
Amount of full paid capital stock.....	\$1,000,000 00	\$231,370 00	\$200,000 00	\$250,000 00	\$300,000 00
Amount of unpaid subscribed capital.....		925,480 00			
Par and market value of each share of stock	\$20 \$21 20	\$20 \$19	\$100 \$120	\$25 \$32 50	\$100
ASSETS.					
Real estate.....					
Bonds and mortgages.....	\$614,081 53		\$49,400 00	\$26,000 00	
Cash in office and in bank.....	136,861 25	\$53,942 15	8,409 91	9,155 14	\$20,043 09
Cash in hands of agents.....	101,556 97	12,231 21	4,443 16		6,977 56
United States stocks and other securities	296,940 18	166,555 00	83,475 00	299,334 37	247,825 00
Loans on stocks as collaterals.....	5,660 00		122,300 00	58,400 00	83,920 00
Amount due for unpaid premiums.....	637 14	9,509 45	2,244 22	3,976 72	1,372 05
Premium notes on hand on which policies are issued.....					
Bills receivable.....	11,655 73		1,000 00	3,092 16	3,647 71
Miscellaneous assets.....	36,032 85	22,637 96	6,077 69	5,312 66	7,148 18
Gross assets.....	\$1,203,425 65	\$264,875 77	\$277,349 98	\$405,571 05	\$370,935 59

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted.....			\$1,173 29	†\$9,478 58	\$19,771 00
Losses unadjusted.....	\$22,726 86	3,500 00	5,700 00		
Losses resisted.....		1,500 00			
Borrowed money.....			12,470 00		
Cash dividends.....			20,088 00	53,981 96	79,755 28
Fire reinsurance at 40 per cent.....*		33,114 94			
Marine and inland reinsurance at 100 per cent.....			1,035 00	2,309 17	
Scrip ordered redeemed.....			916 66		
All other claims.....	150 00				
Gross liabilities.....	\$22,876 86	\$38,114 94	\$41,382 95	\$65,769 71	\$99,526 28

INCOME.

Fire premiums received.....	\$238,209 76	\$95,943 24	\$53,593 63	\$162,107 91	\$214,145 59
Marine and inland premiums received...	5,782 47	65,536 60	1,075 00	2,534 30	7,326 91
Interest received on bonds and mortgages	22,677 10	11,682 86	4,285 49	1,781 94	
Interest received from other sources.....		738 72	12,697 47	24,658 31	19,246 73
Amount received for rents.....			2,250 00		
Amount received from all other sources.....					†100,891 25
Gross income.....	\$266,669 33	\$173,901 42	\$73,901 59	\$191,082 46	\$341,610 48

* New company, not estimated.

† Includes losses adjusted and resisted.

‡ Increase of capital stock \$100,000.

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Andes, Cincinnati, O.	American Central, St. Louis, Mo.	American Exchange Fire, New York.	Astor Fire, New York.	Buffalo City, Buffalo, N. Y.
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for fire losses.....	\$22,525 21	\$40,915 34	\$14,972 59	\$141,002 68	\$176,347 61
Amount paid for marine and inland losses.....		39,402 09		984 00	19,658 53
Dividends paid to stockholders.....		6,648 10	24,000 00	40,000 00	20,000 00
Brokerage and commission paid on pre- miums.....	26,759 30	14,846 15	2,832 63	13,108 71	35,859 35
Salaries of officers and employes.....	8,091 71	18,415 69	13,886 62	37,137 56	28,177 32
National, State and local taxes.....	8,823 33	6,647 50	3,017 99	7,640 00	8,247 14
All other expenditures.....	68,518 29	28,041 55	8,198 19	.....	3,502 64
Gross expenditures.....	\$134,717,84	\$154,916 42	\$66,908 02	\$239,872 95	291,792 59
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Amount of fire risks written during year.	\$13,161,927 33	\$7,716,581 00	\$12,959,511 71	\$21,034,620 00	\$21,568,017 00
Amount of marine and inland risks writ- ten during the year.....	597,982 21	8,785,091 31	24,500 00	69,833 00	1,040,582 00
Amount of fire risks in force at the end of the year.....	*11,302,683 35	5,472,555 00	9,174,774 71	17,315,291 00	16,414,402 00
Amount of marine risks in force at end of the year.....					
Amount of inland risks in force at end of the year.....			24,500 00	61,083 00	

Amount of risks taken in Wisconsin during the year.....	520,485 00	45,900 00	97,900 00	482,755 00	420,399 00
Premiums received in Wisconsin during the year.....	5,238 22	541 98	872 93	4,268 25	4,896 55
Losses paid in Wisconsin during the year			205 50	2,232 95	1,545 30
Amount deposited in different states for security of policy holders.....	55,000 00				
Amount loaned to directors of the company.....	40,000 00		80,300 00	44,775 00	59,100 00
Amount of notes held by the company considered as part of the capital.....					
Amount of company's stock owned by all the directors.....	224,880 00	132,100 00	79,000 00	76,175 00	153,600 00
Amount of cash dividends declared to stockholders during the year.....		6,648 10	36,000 00	40,000 00	20,000 00
Amount of stock dividends declared since company commenced business.....		56,250 00	121,000 00		60,000 00
Average annual percentage of dividends on capital stock.....			5½	.12	
Number of agents employed in Wisconsin.....		3	1	1	
Number of agents employed in other states.....		172	6	25	

* Includes marine and inland risks.

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Buffalo Fire and Marine, Buffalo, N. Y.	City Fire, Hartford, Conn.	Capital City, Albany, N. Y.	Charter Oak Fire, Hartford, Conn.	Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.
CAPITAL.					
Amount of full paid capital stock.....	\$304,222 50	\$250,000 00	\$200,000 00	\$150,000 00	\$414,400 00
Amount of unpaid subscribed capital.....					
Par and market value of each share of stock.....	\$50 \$55	\$100 \$165	\$100 \$115	\$50 \$53	\$50 \$50
ASSETS.					
Real Estate.....	\$12,000 00			\$480 00	\$86,740 00
Bonds and mortgages.....	79,089 19	\$153,370 00		99,495 78	49,400 00
Cash in office and in bank.....	65,189 82	16,196 33	\$6,338 37	9,501 16	13,922 77
Cash in hands of agents.....	16,049 62	29,295 05	826 26	9,721 46	39,929 63
U. S. stocks and other securities.....	283,245 00	329,648 50	279,500 00	99,612 50	167,675 00
Loans on stocks as collaterals.....		12,000 00		27,525 00	98,360 00
Amount due for unpaid premiums.....					
Premium notes on hand on which policies are issued.....					
Bills receivable.....	3,500 00			100 00	15,998 73
Miscellaneous assets.....	14,503 76	7,777 49	7,101 37	5,614 72	58,182 68
Gross assets.....	\$473,577 39	\$548,287 37	\$293,766 00	\$252,050 62	\$530,208 81

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted.....	\$20,606 66	†\$49,074 90	\$3,500 00	\$5,979 58	\$6,530
Losses unadjusted.....	20,400 00			7,750 00	8,536 00
Losses resisted.....	4,000 00		2,500 00	6,500 00	4,365 00
Borrowed money.....				10,000 00	
Cash dividends.....	1,538 02				
Fire reinsurance at 40 per cent.....	*\$6,371 87	144,038 87	16,187 43	52,381 67	74,450 50
Marine and inland reinsurance at 100 per cent.....	3,574 25				
Scrip ordered redeemed.....	8,210 54				
All other claims.....	2,424 15		588 37		204 16
Gross liabilities.....	\$147,125 49	\$193,113 77	\$22,775 80	\$82,611 25	\$94,086 43

INCOME.

Fire premiums received.....	\$192,000 14	\$346,560 28	\$40,908 70	\$129,314 25	\$269,629 46
Marine and inland premiums received...	22,189 71				63,678 56
Interest received on bonds and mortgages	5,536 23	10,423 45		\$9,963 03	4,940 00
Interest received from other sources.....	22,533 40	26,106 43	18,348 18	8,455 60	20,408 96
Amount received for rents.....	343 46				†10,082 50
Amount received from all other sources	1,065 34				
Gross income.....	\$243,668 28	\$383,090 16	\$59,256 88	\$147,732 88	\$368,739 48

* Reinsurance 50 per cent.

† Includes losses unadjusted and resisted.

‡ Includes salvages.

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Buffalo Fire and Marine, Buffalo, N. Y.	City Fire, Hartford, Ct.	Capital City, Albany, N. Y.	Charter Oak Fire, Hartford, Ct.	Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for fire losses	\$153,072 37	\$257,139 56	\$26,104 65	\$104,731 85	\$193,149 19
Amount paid for marine and inland losses	6,264 24	.....	.....	.....	34,547 40
Dividends paid to stockholders	30,465 00	40,000 00	20,000 00	18,000 00	18,904 58
Brokerage and commissions paid on premiums.....	29,204 00	54,377 93	5,742 43	18,813 28	40,172 48
Salaries of officers and employes.....	9,880 54	37,016 64	4,108 23	8,100 00	35,149 72
National, State and local taxes.....	11,048 27	19,017 73	1,940 16	7,051 42	9,453 57
All other expenditures.....	11,114 97	.....	3,790 14	9,145 43	28,792 18
Gross expenditures	\$251,049 39	\$407,551 86	\$61,685 61	\$165,841 98	\$360,169 12
MISCELANEOUS.					
Amount of fire risks written during year.....	\$21,338,342 00	\$34,104,849 00	\$6,314,966 00	\$11,781,054 00	\$24,834,137 00
Amount of marine and inland risks written during the year.....	4,081,244 00	.....	.....	.....	9,989,334 00
Amount of fire risks in force at the end of the year	15,451,716 00	31,301,002 00	4,316,071 00	9,776,617 00	18,019,234 00
Amount of marine risks in force at the end of the year.....	125,850 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount of inland risks in force at the end of the year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Amount of risks taken in Wisconsin during the year.....	147,800 00	772,611 00	84,860 00	253,000 00	1,206,690,00
Premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	1,758 46	9,715 00	727 31	2,974 81	10,342 10
Losses paid in Wisconsin during the year	7,726 01	7,411 12	754 23	5,712 42	6,460 00
Amount deposited in different states for security of policy holders					
Amount loaned to directors of the company		54,400 00		25,890 00	44,435 00
Amount of notes held by the company considered as part of the capital.....					
Amount of company's stock owned by all the directors	121,400 00	50,400 00	76,500 00	86,750 00	108,000 00
Amount of cash dividends declared to stockholders during the year	30,422 25	40,000 00	20,000 00	18,000 00	18,904 50
Amount of stock dividends declared since company commenced business.....					80,000 00
Average annual percentage of dividends on capital stock	11½	10	7.09	6	15
Number of agents employed in Wisconsin	1	17	1	1	19
Number of agents employed in other states	62	320	19	41	509

ABSTRACT of Annual Statement of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Commerce, Albany, N. Y.	Commercial, Chicago, Illinois.	Commercial Mutual, Cleveland, Ohio.	Commercial Fire, New York.	Connecticut Fire, Hartford, Conn.
CAPITAL.					
Amount of full paid capital stock	\$400,000 00	\$180,000 00	\$201,210 00	\$200,000 00	\$200,000 00
Amount of unpaid subscribed capital stock		120,000 00			
Par and market value of each share of stock	\$100 \$110	\$60 \$60		\$50 \$55	\$100 \$145
ASSETS.					
Real estate	\$45,000 00	\$180,000 00			
Bonds and mortgages	70,300 00	18,422 50	6,620 24	73,541 00	
Cash in office and in bank	49,173 58	3,024 54	55,238 05	16,099 57	26,042 35
Cash in hands of agents	11,051 57	9,787 71	2,370 20	632 62	14,150 00
United States stocks and other securities	497,600 00	3,400 00	230,900 00	185,456 00	364,112 00
Loans on stocks and collaterals	14,000 00	8,000 00	9,650 00	22,210 00	
Amount due for unpaid premiums	445 88	10,948 73		5,837 21	764 44
Amount due for rents	208 33	2,559 48			
Bills receivable		120,000 00	38,346 04		
Miscellaneous assets	1,452 22	30,412 49	6,499 46	2,225 77	
Gross assets	\$689,231 58	\$386,555 45	\$349,623 99	\$306,002 17	\$405,068 79

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted	\$7,250 00	\$12,375 00	.....	\$3,000 00	\$13,900 00
Losses unadjusted	21,700 00	16,700 00	\$18,000 00	3,976 03	.....
Losses resisted	17,650 00	12,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....
Borrowed money .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash dividends .....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....
Fire reinsurance at 40 per cent	101,395 98	42,602 89	40,222 03	28,721 96	56,925 60
Marine and inland reinsurance at 100 per cent.....	.....	.....	20,741 53	.....	.....
Scip ordered redeemed.....	.....	.....	2,570 00	.....	.....
All other claims.....	.....	.....	4,944 26	841 66	.....
Gross liabilities	\$147,995 98	\$83,677 89	\$86,477 82	\$38,589 65	\$70,825 60

INCOME.

Fire premiums received.....	\$241,102 17	\$124,613 19	\$70,139 26	\$75,380 91	\$153,879 30
Marine and inland premiums received.....	.....	97,541 80	136,669 17	.....	.....
Interest received on bonds and mortgages	5,561 62	1,374 97	1,789 44	5,135 07	27,212 33
Interest received from other sources.....	30,530 65	991 62	18,046 76	12,897 43	.....
Amount received for rents.....	2,775 00	17,478 73	.....	.....	.....
Amount received from all other sources..	.....	.....	.....	314 49	.....
Gross income	\$279,969 44	\$242,000 31	\$226,644 63	\$93,727 90	\$181,091 63

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Commerce, Albany, N. Y.	Commercial, Chicago, Illinois.	Commercial Mutual, Cleveland, Ohio.	Commercial Fire, New York.	Connecticut Fire, Hartford, Conn.
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for fire losses	\$174,002 33	\$122,385 44	\$40,771 23	\$49,786 35	\$75,568 06
Amount paid for marine and inland losses		59,248 50	68,080 28		
Dividends paid to stockholders	40,000 00			20,530 00	24,000 00
Brokerage and commissions paid on premiums	36,137 74	29,606 81	15,130 04	8,355 96	29,950 77
Salaries of officers and employes	14,591 70	13,757 79	15,663 27	15,281 88	9,600 00
National, State and local taxes	10,108 30	7,891 40	6,259 81	5,397 22	6,904 64
All other expenditures	10,523 22	25,666 76	69,468 62	2,442 82	4,459 67
Gross expenditures	\$288,363 29	\$258,556 70	\$215,373 25	\$101,794 23	\$150,483 14
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Amount of fire risks written during year.	\$26,193,949 00	\$18,014,598 00	\$8,543,034 00	\$12,964,272 85	\$12,453,100 00
Amount of marine and inland risks written during the year		10,942,414 00	3,620,697 00		
Amount of fire risks in force at the end of the year	23,883,681 00	10,775,562 00	6,258,828 00	11,265,896 71	14,837,164 00
Amount of marine risks in force at the end of the year					
Amount of inland risks in force at end of the year			469,120 00		

Amount of risk taken in Wisconsin during the year.....	381,475 00	1,577,670 00	424,357 000	476,550 00	280,530 00
Premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	3,711 14	12,850 06	2,100 50	5,081 71	3,215 77
Losses paid in Wisconsin during the year	2,980 41	9,129 00	.....	10,330 90	3,085 59
Amount deposited in different states for security of policy holders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount loaned to directors of the company	19,000 00	13,000 00	4,650 00	13,800 00	.....
Amount of notes held by the company considered as part of the capital.....	.....	120,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Amount of company's stock owned by all the directors	100,000 00	71,700 00	58,110 00	94,600 00	70,900 00
Amount of cash dividends declared to stockholders during the year.....	40,000 00	.....	17,016 00	20,000 00	24,000 00
Amount of stock dividends declared since company commenced business.....	.....	120,000 00	458,075 00	532,000 00	.....
Average annual percentage of dividends on capital stock	7.42	7.5	.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
Number agents employed in Wisconsin.	4	8	1	1	1
Number of agents employed in other states	114	177	25	10	110

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Continental, New York.	Detroit Fire and Marine, Detroit, Mich.	Excelsior Fire, New York.	Farmer's, Freeport, Ill.	Fireman's Fund, San Francisco. [Gold Basis.]
CAPITAL.					
Amount of full paid capital stock.....	\$500,000 00	\$150,000 00	\$200,000 00	\$100,000 00	\$500,000 00
Amount of unpaid subscribed capital		350,000 00			
Par and market value of each share of stock	\$100 \$250	\$15 \$17	\$50 \$50	\$100 \$100	\$10 \$10
ASSETS.					
Real estate	\$265,000 00		\$66,000 00		\$150,000 00
Bonds and mortgages.....	725,250 00	\$152,550 00	62,699 00	\$98,000 00	419,561 00
Cash in office and in bank.....	130,594 05	14,201 30	10,548 91	1,010 43	35,804 14
Cash in hands of agents.....		7,269 27	6,773 45	736 92	6,244 77
United States stocks and other securities	873,630 00	58,850 00	71,544 00	2,300 00	17,809 43
Loans on stocks as collaterals	440,200 00		103,551 23		77,100 00
Amount due for unpaid premiums	68,283 37	5,684 84	4,905 69	1,473 74	16,581 56
Amount due for rents	4,000 00		3,733 33		
Bills receivable		8,996 37		3,277 23	
Miscellaneous assets.....	a31,080 32	25,511 45	5,968 27	684,505 60	76,525 07
Gross assets	\$2,538,037 74	\$273,063 23	\$335,723 88	\$191,303 92	\$799,625 97

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted.....			\$1,942 20	\$2,697 65	\$18,274 19
Losses unadjusted.....	\$52,350 00	\$13,136 81	8,000 00	443 75	26,685 14
Losses resisted.....	11,500 00		1,500 00		
Borrowed money.....				2,700 00	
Cash dividends.....	1,290 00				
Fire reinsurance at 40 per cent.....	368,645 32	40,457 38	65,916 80	10,554 27	694,811 44
Marine and inland reinsurance at 100 per cent.....		9,787 12			32,772 81
Scrip ordered redeemed.....	47,166 00				
All other claims.....	<i>a</i> 64,029 12	519 65	1,424 41	2,648 23	14,997 83
Gross liabilities.....	\$544,980 44	\$63,900 96	\$78,783 41	\$19,043 90	\$187,541 41

INCOME.

Fire premiums received.....	\$879,445 22	\$91,071 38	\$171,488 90	\$24,248 20	\$206,875 55
Marine and inland premiums received.....		64,218 53			110,967 45
Interest on bonds and mortgages.....	46,599 82	16,647 67	6,866 09		796,915 38
Interest received from other sources.....	82,514 28	6,072 27	10,433 87	143 11	
Amount received for rents.....	23,415 05		10,025 00		16,734 95
Amount received from all other sources.....	377 65	2,215 92			4,176 87
Gross income.....	\$1,032,352 02	\$180,225 77	\$198,813 86	\$24,391 31	\$435,670 20

a Interest due company.
d Interest from all sources.

b Of which \$76,005 are instalment notes.

c Estimated at 50 per cent.
e Interest due scrip holders.

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Continental, New York.	Detroit Fire and Marine, Detroit, Mich.	Excelsior Fire, New York.	Farmers', Freeport, Ill.	Fireman's Fund, San Francisco. [Gold Basis.]
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for fire losses.....	\$258,040 30	\$78,359 51	\$101,397 45	\$7,318,23	\$114,243 41
Amount paid for marine and inland losses.....		35,786 56			91,841 57
Dividends paid to stockholders.....	91,006 00	15,000 00	20,005 00		80,000 00
Brokerage and commissions paid on pre- miums.....	140,001 56	14,333 58	24,603 58	12,775 26	35,569 39
Salaries of officers and employes.....	114,231 07	20,416 48	22,110 72	3,495 37	51,207 15
National, state and local taxes.....	40,673 92	3,911 16	11,935 27	320 30	16,042 87
Scrip redeemed in cash during year.....	91,087 00				
All other expenditures.....	126,992 74		12,065 40	1,063 30	16,452 64
Gross expenditures.....	\$862,032 59	\$167,807 29	\$192,117 42	\$27,972 46	\$405,357 03
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Amount of fire risks written during the year.....	\$150,371,416 00	\$7,853,672 00		\$4,441,103 00	\$22,239,572 00
Amount of inland and marine risks writ- ten during the year.....		2,936,822 00			9,936,536 00
Amount of fire risks in force at end of the year.....	129,006,330 00	7,793,559 00	\$17,302,617 11	5,142,864 00	19,256,259 00
Amount of inland and marine risks in force at end of the year.....		162,750 00			1,107,668 00

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Amount of risk taken in Wisconsin during the year.....	4,966,889 37	174,046 00	369,204 00	186,486 00	41,557 50
Premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	40,873 85	2,622 86	4,275 98	899 86	551 41
Losses paid in Wisconsin during the year	15,445 41	1,593 88	3,044 52	.....	354 00
Amount deposited in different states for security of policy holders	81,550 00	.....	.....	.....	30,000 00
Amount loaned to directors of the company	46,800 00	6,386 48	45,750 00	92,000 00	46,811 00
Amount of notes held by the company considered as part of the capital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount of company's stock owned by all the directors	146,900 00	33,275 00	39,050 00	94,000 00	212,330 00
Amount of cash dividends declared to stockholders during the year	90,000 00	15,000 00	20,000 00	.....	80,000 00
Amount of stock dividends declared since company commenced business.....	.....	62,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Average annual percentage of dividends on capital stock	13 82	10	9.1-16	.....	13.5
Number of agents employed in Wisconsin .....	.....	14	1	.....	.....
Number of agents employed in other states .....	.....	172	24	.....	.....

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Firemen's, New York.	Franklin Fire, Philadelphia.	Fulton Fire, New York.	Germania Fire, New York.	Great Western, Chicago.
CAPITAL.					
Amount of full paid capital stock.....	\$204,000 00	\$400,000 00	\$200,000 00	\$500,000,00	\$222,831 42
Amount of unpaid subscribed capital....					965,168 5c
Par and market value of each share of stock	\$17 \$23 80	\$100\$500 00	\$25 \$26 25	\$50 \$58 50	\$100 \$20 0c
ASSETS.					
Real estate.....				\$58,946 45	
Bonds and mortgages.....	\$83,500 00	\$2,717,383 80	\$72,350 00	\$341,000 00	\$183,100 00
Cash in office and in bank.....	9,227 81	67,928 04	14,783 66	34,294 70	17,032 53
Cash in hands of agents.....	6,684 03	27,262 52	18,096 90	44,183 51	26,300 55
United States stocks and other securities	226,305 00	208,772 50	187,515 00	528,775 00	4,890 00
Loans on stocks as collaterals.....	500 00	19,900 00	42,230 00	43,400 00	
Amount due for unpaid premiums.....	3,492 29			2,372 46	
Amount due for rents.....				750 00	
Bills receivable.....				4,290 93	16,607 04
Miscellaneous assets.....	30,251 66	46,205 49	28,025 98	24,835 85	26,119 80
Gross assets.....	\$359,960 79	\$3,087,452 35	\$363,001 54	\$1,077,848 90	\$274,049 92

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted.....	\$11,468 00	\$61,167 41	.....	.....	\$1,417 68
Losses unadjusted.....	11,243 00	.....	\$17,600 00	\$60,294 83	3,183 71
Losses resisted.....	3,000 00	6,500 00	10,000 00	12,000 00	.....
Borrowed money.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash dividends.....	.....	508 00	.....	.....	.....
Fire reinsurance at 40 per cent.....	\$86,644 46	250,107 44	87,567 80	238,123 45	32,335 47
Marine and inland reinsurance at 100 per cent.....	.....	.....	.....	1,615 00	.....
Scrip ordered redeemed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perpetual deposit premiums.....	.....	1,262,382 36	.....	.....	.....
All other claims.....	45 97	12,418 75	15 23	2,575 00	1,634 09
Gross liabilities.....	\$112,401 43	\$1,593,083 93	\$115,183 03	\$314,608 28	\$38,570 95

INCOME.

Fire premiums received.....	\$176,250 79	\$536,502 60	\$222,291 17	\$557,007 43	\$72,751 39
Marine and inland premiums received.....	.....	.....	.....	19,322 60	.....
Interest received on bonds and mortgages.....	8,454 21	154,509 11	.....	23,059 35	.....
Interest received from other sources.....	19,669 51	18,723 81	619,997 43	35,491 17	.....
Amount received for rents.....	.....	.....	.....	12,206 74	.....
Amount received from all other sources.....	.....	29,258 63	.....	.....	.....
Gross income.....	\$204,374 51	\$738,994 15	\$242,288 60	\$647,087 29	\$72,751 39

aAt 50 per cent.

bIncluding interest on bonds and mortgages.

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Firemen's, New York.	Franklin Fire, Philadelphia,	Fulton Fire, New York.	Germania Fire, New York.	Great Western, Chicago, Ill.
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for fire losses.....	\$130,288 57	\$272,881 70	\$126,334 50	\$255,634 43	\$5,344 11
Amount paid for marine and inland losses.....				31,497 97	
Dividends paid to stockholders.....	40,800 00	140,000 00	20,000 00	50,000 00	
Brokerage and commission paid on premiums.....	21,037 13	90,086 76	17,343 15	91,379 98	5,966 64
Salaries of officers and employes.....	19,323 22	94,531 22	44,245 51	51,578 91	11,985 99
National, State and local taxes.....	5,834 78	14,475 54	10,675 16	27,397 53	1,498 69
All other expenditures.....	10,503 98	12,821 38	15,868 05	91,370 63	33,678 78
Gross expenditures.....	\$227,787 63	\$624,796 60	\$234,466 37	\$598,859 45	\$58,474 20
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Amount of fire risks written during year.....	\$22,383,958 00	\$55,940,037 41	\$35,651,568 00	\$69,322,213 00	\$4,169,439 96
Amount of marine and inland risks written during the year.....				2,733,335 00	
Amount of fire risks in force at the end of the year.....	18,676,925 00	101,269,332 82	27,557,000 00	70,137,551 00	4,169,439 96
Amount of marine risks in force at end of the year.....					
Amount of inland risks in force at end of the year.....				21,500 00	

Amount of risks taken in Wisconsin during the year.....	514,412 00	.....	632,240 00	1,564,864 00	.....
Premiums received in Wisconsin during the year.....	5,584 94	.....	8,276 56	12,431 03	.....
Losses paid in Wisconsin during the year	2,323 69	.....	82 50	23,283 74	.....
Amount deposited in different states for security of policy holders.....		20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....
Amount loaned to directors of the company.....			33,930 00	83,000 00	143,800 00
Amount of notes held by the company considered as part of the capital.....					
Amount of company's stock owned by all the directors.....	28,169 00	52,800 00	61,325 00	104,150 00	719,000 00
Amount of cash dividends declared to stockholders during the year.....	40,008 00	140,000 00	20,000 00	50,000 00	.....
Amount of stock dividends declared since company commenced business.....					
Average annual percentage of dividends on capital stock.....	14	18.40-77	12	9	.....
Number of agents employed in Wisconsin	1	.....	1	26	.....
Number of agents employed in other states	32	470	79	885	.....

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Hanover Fire, New York.	Hartford Fire, Hartford, Conn.	Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance, Hartford, Conn.	Hide and Leather, Boston, Mass.	Home, New York.
CAPITAL.					
Amount of full paid capital stock.....	\$400,000 00	\$1,000,000 00	\$100,000 00	\$300,000 00	\$2,500,000 00
Amount of unpaid subscribed capital.....			400,000 00		
Par and market value of each share of stock.....	\$50 \$55	\$100 \$260		\$100 \$96	\$100 \$120
ASSETS.					
Real Estate.....		\$344,135 08			\$1,500 00
Bonds and mortgages.....	\$109,100 00	534,750 00		\$104,500 00	1,837,615 00
Cash in office and in bank.....	15,074 78	42,873 39	\$6,724 63	16,165 22	174,478 68
Cash in hands of agents.....	46,194 80	186,142 60	8,471 46	8,326 76	66,769 47
U. S. stocks and other securities.....	471,277 00	1,609,775 36	111,250 00	196,106 25	2,078,752 50
Loans on stocks as collaterals.....	21,000 00			35,300 00	249,300 00
Amount due for unpaid premiums.....			251 25	7,464 09	6,427 25
Amount due for rents.....		1,875 00		200 00	
Bills receivable.....	8,040 92	2,575 79			9,096 71
Miscellaneous assets.....	29,647 14	15,392 17	405,040 00	51,149 02	154,068 41
Gross assets.....	\$700,334 64	\$2,737,519 39	\$531,737 34	\$419,211 34	\$4,578,008 02

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted	\$4,337 14	\$ ^a 132,342 28	.....	\$16,770 00	\$ ^a 180,268 71
Losses unadjusted.....	33,450 00		\$125 00	.....	.....
Losses resisted.....	12,000 00	30,650 00	.....	.....	19,100 00
Borrowed money .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash dividends.....	.....	620 00	.....	.....	300 00
Fire reinsurance at 40 per cent	196,239 11	816,575 06	^e 17,779 72	60,084 12	1,050,870 32
Marine and inland reinsurance at 100 per cent.....	1,615 00	.....	.....	29,767 49	.....
Scrip ordered redeemed.....	.....	.....	.....	6,111 62	.....
All other claims.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross liabilities.....	\$247,521 45	\$980,187 34	\$17,904 72	\$112,733 23	\$1,250,539 03

INCOME.

Fire premiums received.....	\$447,403 64	\$1,591,651 44	\$73,334 90	\$162,548 03	\$2,092,584 51
Marine and inland premiums received...	23,684 46	.....	.....	77,650 10	57,037 58
Interest received on bonds and mortgages	7,577 50	7155,643 17	.....	7,794 24	92,360 97
Interest received from other sources.....	28,790 56	.....	6,373 50	17,950 92	172,506 39
Amount received for rents.....	.....	3,429 45	.....	.....	12,819 35
Amount received from all other sources .....	.....	8,463 21	.....	.....	.....
Gross income.....	\$507,456 16	\$1,759,187 27	\$79,708 40	\$265,943 29	\$2,427,308 80

^a Included losses unadjusted.
^d Of which \$400,000 are stock notes.

^b Includes interest from all other sources.

^c Of which \$40,623.34 are premium notes.
^e Insurance estimated at 25 per cent.

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Hanover Fire, New York.	Hartford Fire, Hartford, Ct.	Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance, Hartford, Ct.	Hide and Leather, Boston, Mass.	Home, New York.
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for fire losses	\$229,076 14	\$934,698 01	\$2,541 11	\$102,853 89	\$1,272,002 97
Amount paid for marine and inland losses	44,194 00	.....	.....	93,759 21	16,412 87
Dividends paid to stockholders	40,000 00	199,380 00	.....	12,000 00	200,220 00
Brokerage and commissions paid on pre- miums	73,366 94	244,876 46	17,897 31	26,204 88	299,021 01
Salaries of officers and employes	34,255 91	84,149 22	9,887 63	11,466 42	283,089 95
National, State and local taxes	24,640 14	77,701 27	1,647 17	13,228 67	102,661 24
All other expenditures	77,880 16	106,143 87	31,667 05	28,273 43	162,230 14
Gross expenditures	\$523,413 29	\$1,646,948 83	\$63,640 27	\$287,786 50	\$2,335,638 18
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Amount of fire risks written during year.	\$54,957,496 87	\$132,520,065 00	\$6,788,094 00	\$18,224,387 55	250,472,410 00
Amount of marine and inland risks writ- ten during the year	2,829,959 00	.....	.....	2,984,421 00	9,798,651 00
Amount of fire risks in force at the end of the year	45,714,850 25	161,693,240 00	6,491,044 00	13,850,467 80	242,265,347 00
Amount of marine and inland risks in force at the end of the year	21,500 00	.....	.....	511,231 00	.....
Amount of risks taken in Wisconsin dur- ing the year	1,564,864 00	5,357,839 00	311,700 00	375,466 00	7,509,210 34

Premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	12,431 03	76,152 28	2,816 32	3,149 97	109,653 99
Losses paid in Wisconsin during the year	23,283 74	69,376 37	.....	150 00	105,872 27
Amount deposited in different states for security of policy holders	30,000 00	150,000 00	100,000 00	500 00	175,345 00
Amount loaned to directors of the company	8,450 00	.....	.....	55,800 00	219,965 00
Amount of notes held by the company considered as part of the capital.....	.....	.....	400,000 00	.....	.....
Amount of company's stock owned by all the directors	108,950 00	271,100 00	126,600 00	98,900 00	477,200 00
Amount of cash dividends declared to stockholders during the year	40,000 00	200,000 00	.....	12,000 00	200,000 00
Amount of stock dividends declared since company commenced business.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500,000 00
Average annual percentage of dividends on capital stock	12	.....	02 $\frac{1}{2}$	04	13.5
Number of agents employed in Wisconsin	26	98	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	89
Number of agents employed in other states	1,012	.....	.....	32	1,228

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Home, Columbus, O.	Howard, New York.	Imperial Fiae, (U. S. branch.) London, England.	Independent, Boston, Mass.	Insurance Comp'y of North America. Philadelphia, Pa.
CAPITAL.					
Amount of full paid capital stock.....	\$500,000 00	\$500,000 00	b.....	\$300,000 00	\$500,000 00
Amount of unpaid subscribed capital ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Par and market value of each share of stock	\$20 \$21	\$50 \$67.50	.....	\$100 \$100	\$10 \$30
ASSETS.					
Real estate	\$1,727 00	\$90,000,00	.....	.....	\$30,000 00
Bonds and mortgages.....	334,055 23	87,220 00	.....	\$65,500 00	834,950 00
Cash in office and in bank.....	58,838 05	26,738 38	26,777 23	22,839 62	281,048 14
Cash in hands of agents.....	66,647 89	2,345 87	89,650 17	28,127 42	50,656 95
United States stocks and other securities	133,416 76	551,025 00	481,750 00	331,925 00	1,351,483 00
Loans on stocks as collaterals .....	.....	17,600 00	.....	83,000 00	31,433 74
Amount due for unpaid premiums .....	.....	2,092 37	2,500 00	.....	87,793 48
Amount due for rents.....	.....	966 67	.....	.....	.....
Bills receivable	8,011 62	.....	.....	86,879 90	.....
Miscellaneous assets.....	35,749 99	5,862 41	5,000 00	25,275 00	2383,170 33
Gross assets	\$638,447 34	\$783,850 70	\$605,677 40	\$643,546 94	\$3,050,535 64

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted.....					
Losses unadjusted.....	\$17,165 00	\$6,517 50	\$45,807 36	\$48,284 78	\$177,500 00
Losses resisted.....	765 00	5,000 00	26,840 59	46,154 48	25,400 00
Borrowed money.....					
Cash dividends.....		27 00			5,500 00
Fire reinsurance at 40 per cent.....	74,824 65	68,288 78	301,265 44	203,819 56	727,087 37
Marine and inland reinsurance at 100 per cent.....		1,100 00			318,962 85
Scrip ordered redeemed.....					
All other claims.....		154 70	14,813 93	4,905 76	
Gross liabilities.....	\$92,754 65	\$81,087 98	\$388,727 32	\$303,164 58	\$1,254,450 22

INCOME.

Fire premiums received.....	\$208,601 75	\$147,620 70	\$612,099 84	\$269,406 02	\$1,056,024 48
Marine and inland premiums received.....		1,327 50		174,243 54	705,623 73
Interest on bonds and mortgages.....	39,886 01	4,261 48		2,490 28	49,879 92
Interest received from other sources.....		35,965 34	1,275 69	33,181 42	89,169 74
Amount received for rents.....		5,800 00			
Amount received from all other sources.....	25,934 00		9,427 78		
Gross income.....	\$274,421 76	\$194,975 02	\$622,803 31	\$479,321 26	\$1,900,697 87

a Increase of capital.

d Of which \$350,628.48 are notes on hand received for marine premiums.

b See statement from home office.

c Reinsurance estimated at 50 per cent.

e Estimated at 50 per cent.

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Home, Columbus, O.	Howard, New York.	Imperial Fire, (U. S. branch.) London, England.	Independent, Boston, Mas.	Insurance Comp'y of North America, Philadelphia, Pa.
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for fire losses	\$73,921 22	\$48,784 82	\$456,130 41	<i>a</i> \$352,321 26	\$623,233 94
Amount paid for marine and inland losses		350 00			513,707 56
Dividends paid to stockholders		60,153 00		21,000 00	97,500 00
Brokerage and commissions paid on premiums	43,285 32	13,675 30	73,851 00	<i>b</i> 97,521 61	173,871 41
Salaries of officers and employes	3,780 81	21,867 11	51,186 82		45,500 00
National, State and local taxes	8,314 91	12,725 39	32,217 53		63,856 33
All other expenditures	28,023 63	8,175 10	49,275 45		111,873 13
Gross expenditures	\$157,325 89	\$165,730 72	\$662,661 21	\$470,842 87	\$1,629,542 37
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Amount of fire risks written during year.	\$16,692,960 00	\$25,330,545 00	\$76,581,102 55	28,992,900 00	\$103,309,354 00
Amount of marine and inland risks written during the year		39,100,000 00		14,703,478 00	54,007,550 00
Amount of fire risks in force at the end of the year	20,605,893 00	20,251,202 00	53,572,699 10	25,749,409 00	97,315,295 00
Amount of marine and Inland risks in force at the end of the year		21,000 000 00		1,737,546 00	8,731,530 00

Amount of risk taken in Wisconsin during the year.....		500,250 00	1,883,765 00	1,606,272 00	2,166,615 00
Premiums received in Wisconsin during the year.....		4,074 44	16,129 89	9,663 17	30,283 36
Losses paid in Wisconsin during the year.....		5,715 90	16,833 61	6,712 88	23,344 12
Amount deposited in different states for security of policy holders.....	25,000 00		480,000 00		
Amount loaned to directors of the company.....	43,6 37 25	15,600 00		10,000 00	3,600 00
Amount of notes held by the company considered as part of the capital.....					
Amount of company's stock owned by all the directors.....	110,130 00	71,800 00		185,000 00	32,550 00
Amount of cash dividends declared to stockholders during the year.....		60,000 00		21,000 00	100,000 00
Amount of stock dividends declared since company commenced business.....					
Average annual percentage of dividends on capital stock.....		12		5.8	9.5
Number agents employed in Wisconsin.....		1		8	41
Number of agents employed in other states.....	870	35		151	781

a Includes inland and marine.

b All expenses paid under contract.

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	International, New York.	Irving Fire, New York.	Lamar, Chicago, Illinois.	Lamar Fire, New York.	Liverpool, Lon- don and Globe, U. S. Branch, N.Y.
CAPITAL.					
Amount of full paid capital stock.....	\$500,000 00	\$200,000 00	\$265,555 99	\$300,000-00	\$1,958,760 00
Amount of unpaid subscribed capital stock Par and market value of each share of stock	\$50 \$116	\$25 \$27 50	\$100 \$20 00	\$100 00 \$125 00	.....
ASSETS.					
Real estate.....	\$171,052 27	.....	.....	.....	\$371,565 65
Bonds and mortgages.....	137,000 00	\$54,300 00	\$157,466 32	\$114,350 00	1,083,000 00
Cash in office and in bank.....	47,521 67	7,074 36	2,735 40	24,469 72	83,450 95
Cash in hands of agents.....	25,898 94	4,591 57	18,137 53	1,971 45	167,259 48
United States stocks and other securities	732,700 00	222,181 25	36,341 00	383,300 00	1,249,795 00
Loans on stocks as collaterals.....	155,000 00	32,262 50	10,000 00	10,200 00	.....
Amount due for unpaid premiums	14,541 78	825 35	5,130 50	7,668 41	56,813 16
Amount due for rents.....	2,366 66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills receivable.....	.....	.....	27,177 62	.....	13,593 00
Miscellaneous assets.....	3,069 92	509 57	140,902 20	9,442 32	28,884 00
Gross assets	\$1,319,151 24	\$321,744 60	\$397,890 57	\$551,401 90	\$3,054,361 24

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted		\$11,243 32	\$6,090 00		
Losses unadjusted	\$56,064 85	4,276 68	4,022 00	\$9,900 00	\$169,142 08
Losses resisted	55,967 09		1,750 00	7,500 00	63,900 00
Borrowed money					
Cash dividends		105 00			
Fire reinsurance at 40 per cent	a342,701 41	42,329 81	56,644 31	47,533 90	a971,257 58
Marine and inland reinsurance at 100 per cent.				1,279 58	
Scrip ordered redeemed					
All other claims	4,167 68	1,088 30	666 00	500 00	b384,491 45
Gross liabilities	\$458,901 03	\$59,043 11	\$69,172 31	\$66,713 48	\$1,588,791 11
INCOME.					
Fire premiums received	\$631,046 87	\$108,687 78	\$186,461 55	\$137,781 18	\$2,095,316 80
Marine and inland premiums received	8,301 04			8,319 98	
Interest received on bonds and mortgages	7,932 05	3,863 07	3,677 57	8,599 70	77,200 43
Interest received from other sources	71,091 69	15,796 60		25,994 16	59,494 50
Amount received for rents	6,787 12				22,058 01
Amount received from all other sources	10,815 81	2,225 24	398 10	1,233 23	c29,522 22
Gross income	\$735,974 58	\$130,572 69	\$190,537 22	\$181,928 25	\$2,283,591 96

a Estimated at 50 per cent.

b Life Liabilities, Annuities and Permanent Policies.

c Life Insurance.

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	International, New York.*	Irving Fire, New York.	Lamar, Chicago, Ill.	Lamar Fire, New York.	Liverpool, London and Globe New York.
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for fire losses.....	\$398,424 37	\$99,444 60	\$103,503 16	\$91,151 35	\$1,035,512 17
Amount paid for marine and inland losses	20,748 21	.....	.....	2,549 52	.....
Dividends paid to stockholders	52,631 58	27,895 00	.....	39,000 00	.....
Brokerage and commissions paid on pre- miums.....	93,885 54	13,335 26	20,701 10	13,378 19	338,902 82
Salaries of officers and employes	64,996 52	14,250 00	21,853 20	20,290 10	52,217 75
National, state and local taxes.....	31,002 89	5,776 50	7,787 48	8,958 28	70,736 81
All other expenditures	53,988 26	10,355 66	27,146 56	10,215 37	127,533 44
Gross expenditures	\$715,677 37	\$171,057 02	\$180,991 50	\$185,542 81	\$1,624,902 99
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Amount of fire risks written during the year.....	\$65,113,469 00	\$13,455,069 50	\$11,599,031 00	\$24,761,380 00	\$228,654,156 00
Amount of marine and inland risks writ- ten during the year.....	698,007 00	.....	.....	3,961,211 00	.....
Amount of fire risks in force at end of the year.....	59,005,773 00	11,385,005 77	8,815,264 00	12,717,390 00	354,086,120 00
Amount of marine and inland risks in force at end of the year.....	.....	.....	.....	141,250 00	.....

8-Ins.

Amount of risk taken in Wisconsin during the year.....	2,006,430 00	468,348 00	217,015 00	616,886 00	1,874,255 00
Premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	25,838 89	6,321 48	5,065 73	6,053 90	19,729 00
Losses paid in Wisconsin during the year	19,494 40	9,217 06	.....	8,588 47	849 00
Amount deposited in different states for security of policy holders	87,000 00	.....	.....	.....	700,000 00
Amount loaned to directors of the company	10,000 00	18,012 50	.....	14,500 00	.....
Amount of notes held by the company considered as part of the capital.....	.....	.....	27,177 62	.....	.....
Amount of company's stock owned by all the directors	77,850 00	45,375 00	800,000 00	82,200 00	.....
Amount of cash dividends declared to stockholders during the year	52,631 58	28,000 00	.....	39,400 00	.....
Amount of stock dividends declared since company commenced business.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average annual percentage of dividends on capital stock	4.6	10.37	.....	10.4-7	.....
Number of agents employed in Wisconsin	44	1	19	1	17
Number of agents employed in other states	434	20	266	50

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ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Lorillard, New York.	Manhattan, New York.	Market Fire, New York.	Merchants', Chicago, Ill.	Merchants', Hartford, Ct.
CAPITAL.					
Amount of full paid capital stock.....	\$1,000,000 00	\$500,000 00	\$200,000 00	\$500,000 00	\$200,000 00
Amount of unpaid subscribed capital					
Par and market value of each share of stock	\$25 \$29	\$100 \$150	\$100 \$120	\$100 \$143	\$100 \$225
ASSETS.					
Real estate	\$61,500 00			\$263,000 00	
Bonds and mortgages.....	474,200 00	\$307,650 00	\$237,482 00	316,300 00	\$307,500 00
Cash in office and in bank.....	65,246 56	75,111 92	34,821 98	40,884 74	13,068 64
Cash in hands of agents.....	48,998 11	58,249 71	11,538 61	25,980 00	20,529 52
United States stocks and other securities	844,500 00	651,024 00	339,950 00	90,466 50	192,050 00
Loans on stocks as collaterals	167,800 00	188,000 00	65,725 00	28,500 00	
Amount due for unpaid premiums	6,351 89	44,112 92	7,585 91	22,894 40	
Amount due for rents.....				6,590 50	
Bills receivable		55,129 06		12,353 38	
Miscellaneous assets.....	a47,312 45	28,510 78	c7,580 79	71,282 73	6,947 64
Gross assets	\$1,715,909 01	\$1,407,788 39	\$704,684 29	\$878,252 25	\$540 095 80

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted.....		\$6,000 00			\$6,081 08
Losses unadjusted.....	\$39,600 00	43,100 00	\$37,627 20	\$19,990 00	13,203 76
Losses resisted.....	5,000 00	7,165 31	17,000 00	4,600 00 ^a	8,229 14
Borrowed money.....					
Cash dividends.....		1,006 00			
Fire reinsurance at 40 per cent.....	6258,924 35	6352,044 88	6174,779 85	107,479 03	140,229 55
Marine and inland reinsurance at 100 per cent.....		11,121 42			
Scrip ordered redeemed.....					
All other claims.....			10,053 52 ^c		
Gross liabilities.....	\$303,524 35	\$420,437 61	\$239,460 57	\$132,069 03	\$167,743 53

INCOME.

Fire premiums received.....	\$621,793 58	\$715,109 76	\$340,262 78	\$432,641 58	\$312,085 14
Marine and inland premiums received.....		115,651 65		139,513 76	
Interest on bonds and mortgages.....	30,081 19	19,015 76	14,599 05	16,771 48	24,867 71
Interest received from other sources.....	64,661 70	54,805 86	27,921 34	6,378 53	13,231 85
Amount received for rents.....				30,886 74	
Amount received from all other sources.....				17,072 75	178 82
Gross income.....	\$716,536 47	\$904,583 03	\$382,783 17	\$643,264 84	\$350,363 52

^a Interest accrued but not due.

^b Estimated at 50 per cent.

^c Interest due and unpaid.

^d Interest paid to scripholders.

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Lorillard, New York.	Manhattan, New York.	Market Fire, New York.	Merchants', Chicago, Ill.	Merchants', Hartford, Ct.
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for fire losses	\$318,662 63	\$344,109 99	\$184,024 22	\$259,403 28	\$232,593 74
Amount paid for marine and inland losses		129,327 32		122,635 48	
Dividends paid to stockholders	100,000 00	79,600 00	24,000 00	60,000 00	40,000 00
Brokerage and commissions paid on pre- miums.....	87,202 52	99,509 94	47,793 38	53,564 55	47,037 17
Salaries of officers and employes.....	52,460 00	47,278 83	67,984 80	74,061 01	18,490 69
National, State and local taxes.....	38,986 12	33,884 17	15,541 36	29,731 22	17,551 29
All other expenditures.....	66,466 67	50,769 78	d 12,143 58	7,265 08	17,858 20
Gross expenditures	\$663,777 94	\$784,480 03	\$351,487 34	\$606,660 62	\$373,531 09
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Amount of fire risks written during year.	\$65,474,994 00	\$69,216,086 00	\$53,005,286 00	\$43,958,422 00	\$32,884,556 00
Amount of marine and inland risks writ- ten during the year.....		21,502,108 00		15,620,821 00	
Amount of fire risks in force at the end of the year	55,305,894 00	60,577,883 00	44,011,567 00	25,176,345 00	30,929,013 00
Amount of marine and inland risks in force at the end of the year.....		1,015,207 00			
Amount of risks taken in Wisconsin dur- ing the year.....	2,902,316 00	1,219,891 00	123,200 00	3,274,052 00	1,094,009 00

Premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	39,671 00	12,660 17	1,103 18	23,022 78	8,746 69
Losses paid in Wisconsin during the year	14,204 91	13,286 81	.....	14,820 72	4,162 35
Amount deposited in different states for security of policy holders .....	.....	81,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Amount loaned to directors of the company	29,000 00	49,560 00	10,000 00	52,500 00	.....
Amount of notes held by the company considered as part of the capital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount of company's stock owned by all the directors	231,900 00	144,800 00	4,730 00	210,000 00	36,500 00
Amount of cash dividends declared to stockholders during the year	100,000 00	80,000 00	24,000 00	60,000 00	40,000 00
Amount of stock dividends declared since company commenced business .....	.....	1,663,000 00	393,000 00	.....	.....
Average annual percentage of dividends on capital stock	14	14	11.5	12	10.4
Number of agents employed in Wisconsin	30	.....	2	24	10
Number of agents employed in other states	477	.....	133	368	197

a Interest paid scrip holders.

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Merchants', Providence, R. I.	Narragansett Fire and Marine, Providence, R. I.	National; Boston, Mass.	N. Amsterdam Fire, New York.	Niagara Fire, New York.
CAPITAL.					
Amount of full paid capital stock.....	\$200,000 00	\$500,000 00	\$300,000 00	\$300,000 00	\$1,000,000 00
Amount of unpaid subscribed capital.....					
Par and market value of each share of stock.....	\$50 \$50	\$50	\$30 \$44	\$25 \$27 50	\$50 \$59
ASSETS.					
Real Estate.....				\$80,000 00	\$28,750 00
Bonds and mortgages.....		\$202,000 00	\$29,000 00	74,500 00	163,800 00
Cash in office and in bank.....	\$8,016 78	7,728 29	35,415 26	897 59	25,860 15
Cash in hands of agents.....	4,127 27		72,785 88	1,500 00	
U. S. stocks and other securities.....	356,008 50	466,879 50	560,894 75	247,021 68	770,447 50
Loans on stocks as collaterals.....				13,200 00	182,700 00
Amount due for unpaid premiums.....		61,757 66	2,659 93	3,844 71	61,126 39
Amount due for rents.....				4,302 72	558 32
Bills receivable.....	4,046 73	730 69	1,650 00		
Miscellaneous assets.....	4 57	52,058 75	119,433 95	7,371 65	71,324 73
Gross assets.....	\$372,203 85	\$791,154 89	\$821,839 77	\$432,638 35	\$1,304,567 09

LIABILITIES.					
Losses adjusted.....	\$13,320 00	\$33,837 94	.....	\$4,561 62	.....
Losses unadjusted.....	17,527 00	56,045 10	51,261 00	2,925 00	\$37,900 00
Losses resisted.....	9,500 00	.....	.....	2,400 00	17,200 00
Borrowed money.....	.....	.....	.....	13,000 00	.....
Cash dividends.....	.....	.....	492 00	.....	825 00
Fire reinsurance at 40 per cent.....	64,279 15	122,479 83	166,392 00	33,096 58	191,860 83
Marine and inland reinsurance at 100 per cent.....	3,167 12	47,216 90	98,151 64	.....	.....
Scrip ordered redeemed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other claims.....	.....	14,282 60	68 83	3,166 67	.....
Gross liabilities.....	\$107,793 27	\$273,862 37	\$316,365 47	\$59,149 87	\$247,785 83
INCOME.					
Fire premiums received.....	\$170,548 92	\$295,094 71	\$292,820 51	\$88,786 00	\$530,299 31
Marine and inland premiums received...	33,828 58	126,808 74	273,382 68	.....	21,919 46
Interest received on bonds and mortgages.....	.....	14,814 00	8,798 16	5,433 11	11,981 83
Interest received from other sources.....	<i>a</i> 26,793 05	50,875 58	39,006 84	18,936 68	66,672 48
Amount received for rents.....	.....	.....	.....	25,578 39	.....
Amount received from all other sources.....	.....	.....	42,947 16	.....	.....
Gross income.....	\$231,170 55	\$487,593 03	\$656,955 35	\$138,734 18	\$630,873 08

a Includes interest on U. S. bonds,

b Of which \$40,947 40 are premium notes.

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Merchants', Providence, R. I.	Narragansett Fire and Marine, Providence, R. I.	National, Boston, Mass.	New Amsterdam Fire, New York.	Niagara Fire, New York.
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for fire losses	\$180,923 92	\$285,750 13	\$252,139 67	\$49,563 34	\$325,716 21
Amount paid for marine and inland losses	13,265 20	83,672 42	272,802 27	.....	16,645 56
Dividends paid to stockholders	16,000 00	40,000 00	35,847 47	33,000 00	100,460 00
Brokerage and commissions paid on premiums	28,828 47	51,463 02	65,867 20	9,357 32	79,704 20
Salaries of officers and employes.....	9,761 97	31,740 06	19,146 59	17,321 82	52,000 00
National, State and local taxes	9,275 50	17,151 78	25,871 44	9,079 99	33,446 21
All other expenditures.....	1,883 32	.....	32,602 86	26,614 03	70,938 64
Gross expenditures.....	\$259,938 38	\$509,777 41	\$704,277 50	\$144,936 50	\$678,960 82
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Amount of fire risks written during year.	\$15,094,366 00	\$30,533,714 00	\$28,418,707 00	\$14,145,825 00	\$65,832,047 00
Amount of marine and inland risks written during the year.....	2,018,085 00	8,134,634 00	20,575,401 00	.....	2,829,958 00
Amount of fire risks in force at the end of the year.....	11,619,465 00	21,841,136 00	25,986,493 00	11,567,647 00	55,773,500 00
Amount of marine and inland risks in force at the end of the year	57,860 00	1,043,210 00	3,429,357 00	.....	.....

Amount of risks taken in Wisconsin during the year.....	484,788 00		985,677 00	267,400 00	1,564,864 00
Premiums received in Wisconsin during the year.....	3,437 54	1,827 60	12,075 27	3,530 12	12,431 03
Losses paid in Wisconsin during the year	7,668 82	2,458 34	10,166 97	2,832 49	23,283 74
Amount deposited in different states for security of policy holders.....					30,000 00
Amount loaned to directors of the company.....				19,500 00	182,700 00
Amount of notes held by the company considered as part of the capital.....					
Amount of company's stock owned by all the directors.....	43,550 00	170,600 00	49,650 000	73,125 00	435,100 00
Amount of cash dividends declared to stockholders during the year.....	16,000 00	40,000 00	35,789 47	33,000 00	100,000 00
Amount of stock dividends declared since company commenced business.....	376,000.00		3,043,559 40		1,109,000 00
Average annual percentage of dividends on capital stock.....	11.1	4.4	15.27	10	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Number of agents employed in Wisconsin	1	2	1	1	26
Number of agents employed in other states	87	69	95	2	1,012

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	North American Fire Hartford, Conn.	North American Fire New York.	North British and Mercantile, London & Edinburg.	Norwich Fire, Norwich, Conn.	Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.
CAPITAL.					
Amount of full paid capital stock.....	\$300,000 00	\$500,000 00		\$300,000 00	a\$1,000,000 00
Amount of unpaid subscribed capital					
Par and market value of each share of stock	\$100 \$100	\$50 \$54		\$50 \$40	\$100 \$112
ASSETS.					
Real estate.....		\$33,000 00			\$147,000 00
Bonds and mortgages.....	\$1,500 00	214,460 00			553,914 70
Cash in office and in bank.....	29,903 41	20,875 65	\$103,903 98	\$7,228 80	44,305 32
Cash in hands of agents.....	32,465 87	71,536 40	24,300 47	8,057 97	134,745 35
United States stocks and other securities	385,542 50	400,705 00	1,202,362 50	349,568 00	229,200 00
Loans on stocks as collaterals.....	2,500 00	4,100 00			543,311 46
Amount due for unpaid premiums	1,180 52	3,245 83			74,166 68
Amount due for rents.....					
Bills receivable.....					
Miscellaneous assets.....	3,411 01	22,382 07	9,954 93	13,863 57	50,623 12
Gross assets	\$456,503 31	\$770,304 95	\$1,340,521 88	\$378,718 34	\$1,777,266 63

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted	\$12,885 98	\$5,700 00	\$30,221 91	\$28,179 25	δ \$50,121
Losses unadjusted	28,261 66	31,923 31	69,449 27	3,950 00	.....
Losses resisted .....	.....	7,442 00	35,750 00	1,600 00	.....
Borrowed money .....	.....	55,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Cash dividends .....	.....	162 50	.....	.....	.....
Fire reinsurance at 40 per cent	111,115 20	96,003 56	393,844 51	68,369 21	296,938 00
Marine and inland reinsurance at 100 per cent .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,144 00
Scrip ordered redeemed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other claims .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross liabilities	\$152,862 84	\$196,231 37	\$529,265 69	\$102,098 46	399,203 00

INCOME.

Fire premiums received	\$326,583 55	\$365,267 80	\$1,104,877 45	\$182,784 80	\$758,554 49
Marine and inland premiums received .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370,413 86
Interest received on bonds and mortgages	336 30	13,201 39	.....	.....	.....
Interest received from other sources	31,347 27	16,922 57	24,745 20	28,651 61	164,308 14
Amount received for rents .....	.....	24,452 45	.....	.....	8,455 66
Amount received from all other sources .....	.....	4,346 56	6,300 12	5,584 38	.....
Gross income	\$358,267 12	\$424,190 77	\$1,135,922 77	\$217,020 79	\$1,305,732 15

a Gold basis.

δ Includes losses unadjusted and resisted.

ABSTRACT of *Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies*—continued.

	North American Fire Hartford, Conn.	North American Fire New York.	North British and Mercantile, London and Edin- burg,	Norwich Fire, Norwich, Conn.	Pacific, San Francisco, Cal
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for fire losses.....	\$256,945 65	\$254,042 98	\$819,729 63	\$142,051 90	\$408,970 20
Amount paid for marine and inland losses.....					298,606 48
Dividends paid to stockholders.....	36,000 00	50,370 50			160,000 00
Brokerage and commission paid on pre- miums.....	48,979 62	57,304 70	166,850 54	27,911 82	129,009 36
Salaries of officers and employes.....	34,168 40	32,150 22	80,776 49	10,691 88	64,407 66
National, State and local taxes.....	18,370 74	31,966 18	42,837,45	8,289 81	37,947 04
All other expenditures.....		48,219 95	37,751 92	12,744 43	131,874 28
Gross expenditures.....	\$394,464 41	\$474,054 53	\$1,147,946 03	\$201,689 84	\$1,230,815 02
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Amount of fire risks written during year.....	\$30,358,811 00	\$30,890,640 00	\$122,223,834 00	\$16,085,419 00	\$71,083,860 00
Amount of marine and inland risks writ- ten during the year.....					41,537,056 00
Amount of fire risks in force at the end of the year.....	28,388,661 00	30,890,640 00	79,972,745 00	12,378,176 00	65,196,008 00
Amount of marine risks in force at end of the year.....					
Amount of risks taken in Wisconsin dur- ing the year.....	937,007 00	769,311 00	546,283 00	285,360 00	1,255,765 00

Premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	10,079 85	13,707 88	6,795 80	3,510 82	15,880 33
Losses paid in Wisconsin during the year	14,796 11	14,233 18	14,835 89	332 60	8,845 50
Amount deposited in different states for security of policy holders		50,000 00	400,000 00		130,000 00
Amount loaned to directors of the company	1,500 00				139,300 00
Amount of notes held by the company considered as part of the capital					
Amount of company's stock owned by all the directors	48,900 00			130,350 00	357,900 00
Amount of cash dividends declared to stockholders during the year	36,000 00	50,000 00			160,000 00
Amount of stock dividends declared since company commenced business					955,000 00
Average annual percentage of dividends on capital stock	7.3				
Number of agents employed in Wisconsin	19	21	4	11	
Number of agents employed in other states	268		165	152	

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Phenix, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Phoenix, Hartford, Ct.	Providence Wash- ington, Providence, R. I.	Putnam Fire, Hartford, Ct.	Queen's, (U. S. branch.) Liverpool, Engl'd.
CAPITAL.					
Amount of full paid capital stock.....	\$1,000,000 00	\$600,000 00	\$200,000 00	\$400,000 00	\$955,860 00
Amount of unpaid subscribed capital....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Par and market value of each share of stock.....	\$50 \$57 50	\$100 \$250	\$32 \$50	\$100 \$100	.....
ASSETS.					
Real estate.....	\$170,000 00	\$6,182 62	\$200,000 00	\$145,000 00	.....
Bonds and mortgages.....	328,495 00	67,800 00	.....	158,824 81	.....
Cash in office and in bank.....	96,702 10	15,562 19	9,525 84	43,232 65	37,580 51
Cash in hands of agents.....	43,305 16	138,773 62	6,563 67	61,758 90	232 39
United States stocks and other securities	688,188 43	1,437,562 50	191,672 50	186,609 25	250,152 50
Loans on stocks as collaterals.....	248,899 67	48,500 00	.....	156,712 72	.....
Amount due for unpaid premiums.....	73,623 42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount due for rents.....	3,965 65	.....	4,325 00	1,602 34	.....
Bills receivable.....	110,834 83	5,975 00	1,561 50	.....	3,114 72
Miscellaneous assets.....	131,542 84	18,566 05	1,500 00	17,042 30	2,134 29
Gross assets.....	\$1,895,557 10	\$1,738,921 98	\$415,148 51	\$770,782 97	\$293,214 41

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted.....	\$1,463 93	^b \$68,106 42	\$7,452 20	.....	\$14,025 52
Losses unadjusted.....	100,843 00	.....	12,659 18	\$78,994 66	36,689 55
Losses resisted.....	34,971 00	28,702 00	5,000 00	.....	7,800 00
Borrowed money.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash dividends.....	.....	.....	8,828 00	.....	.....
Fire reinsurance at 40 per cent.....	231,931 80	670,297 81	52,050 34	223,067 73	137,161 32
Marine and inland reinsurance at 100 per cent.....	86,091 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Script ordered redeemed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perpetual deposit premiums.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other claims.....	3,779 80	.....	500 00	.....	666 66
Gross liabilities.....	\$459,080 65	\$767,106 23	\$86,489 72	\$302,062 39	\$196,343 05

INCOME.

Fire premiums received.....	\$724,786 89	\$1,277,514 05	\$126,345 73	\$670,409 90	\$276,439 69
Marine and inland premiums received...	279,650 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest received on bonds and mortgages	21,763 42	4,614 40	.....	11,011 61	.....
Interest received from other sources.....	53,094 65	109,018 57	13,401 17	22,541 52	2,102 84
Amount received for rents.....	8,497 93	.....	17,300 00	8,061 64	.....
Amount received from all other sources.	18,533 51	.....	.....	c100,000 00	.....
Gross income.....	\$1,106,326 50	\$1,391,147 02	\$157,046 90	\$812,024 67	\$278,542 53

^a Premium notes.

^b Includes losses resisted.

^c New capital.

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Phenix, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Phoenix, Hartford, Ct.	Providence Wash- ington, Providence, R. I.	Putnam Fire, Hartford, Ct.	Queen's, (U. S. Branch), Liverpool, Eng'd.
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for fire losses.....	\$384,675 22	\$756,132 43	\$107,562 74	\$507,750 24	\$213,774 63
Amount paid for marine and inland losses	197,865 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dividends paid to stockholders	110,000 00	150,000 00	29,209 00	.....	.....
Brokerage and commissions paid on pre- miums.....	119,699 66	192,657 19	17,665 76	102,684 90	36,659 89
Salaries of officers and employes	88,364 50	46,695 74	13,480 80	125,921 83	24,317 46
National, state and local taxes.....	43,255 26	64,081 26	10,124 98	32,414 46	13,351 93
All other expenditures	84,901 04	121,445 52	.....	.....	15,978 65
Gross expenditures	\$1,028,761 18	\$1,331,012 14	\$178,043 28	\$768,771 43	\$304,082 56
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Amount of fire risks written during the year.....	\$90,316,321 00	\$101,445,422 00	\$11,272,256 00	\$50,253,986 00	\$35,943,830 00
Amount of marine and inland risks writ- ten during the year.....	26,218,049 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount of fire risks in force at end of the year.....	53,604,109 00	104,056,759 00	11,750,467 00	40,672,771 00	30,509,922 00
Amount of marine and inland risks in force at end of the year.....	17,566,794 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

G-INS.

Amount of risk taken in Wisconsin during the year.....	1,711,202 00	3,553,352 00	365,977 00	1,369,256 00	350,675 00
Premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	24,469 21	52,620 60	5,038 74	29,500 00	6,072 43
Losses paid in Wisconsin during the year	14,262 10	47,915 01	6,414 50	16,895 85	3,750 85
Amount deposited in different states for security of policy holders	50,000 00	80,000 00	.....	41,018 00	278,815 00
Amount loaned to directors of the company	171,674 67	13,475 00	734 20	4,000 00	.....
Amount of notes held by the company considered as part of the capital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount of company's stock owned by all the directors	226,300 00	129,000 00	10,656 00	78,500 00	.....
Amount of cash dividends declared to stockholders during the year	110,000 00	150,000 00	25,000 00	.....	.....
Amount of stock dividends declared since company commenced business.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average annual percentage of dividends on capital stock	13	17	12	1.1-3	.....
Number of agents employed in Wisconsin	25	75	1	55	1
Number of agents employed in other states	438	1,157	27	898	57

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Republic, Chicago, Ill.	Republic Fire, New York.	Security, New York.	Springfield Fire and Marine, Springfield, Mass.	Standard Fire, New York.
CAPITAL.					
Amount of full paid capital stock.....	\$998,200 00	\$300,000 00	\$1,000,000 00	\$500,000 00	\$200,000 00
Amount of unpaid subscribed capital....	3,992,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Par and market value of each share of stock.....	\$20 \$17 50	\$100 \$105	\$50 \$50	\$100	\$50 \$62 50
ASSETS.					
Real Estate.....	.....	\$68,750 00	\$71,389 58	\$75,000 00	.....
Bonds and mortgages.....	.....	110,700 00	379,334 00	92,163 33	\$52,400 00
Cash in office and in bank.....	\$90,343 82	28,098 69	154,371 04	22,450 66	6,282 44
Cash in hands of agents.....	43,115 17	35,027 86	74,514 81	42,000 00	.....
U. S. stocks and other securities.....	911,064 08	390,008 00	901,465 50	663,147 00	291,850 00
Loans on stocks as collaterals.....	.....	27,500 00	82,000 00	35,271 51	14,900 00
Amount due for unpaid premiums.....	.....	.....	25,502 14	.....	6,900 60
Amount due for rents.....	.....	2,300 00	.....	666 66	.....
Bills receivable.....	26,318 05	4,290 91	71,154 57	.....	.....
Miscellaneous assets.....	61,971 31	16,802 97	120,601 44	5,701 78	373 68
Gross assets.....	\$1,132,812 43	\$683,478 43	\$1,880,333 08	\$936,400 94	\$372,706 72

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted			\$23,030 02	\$20,046 48	<i>c</i> \$16,419 45
Losses unadjusted	<i>a</i> \$21,500 00	\$52,062 80	79,917 00	11,087 34	.....
Losses resisted		19,400 00	13,800 00	11,350 00	.....
Borrowed money .....					.....
Cash dividends .....					.....
Fire reinsurance at 40 per cent	153,364 19	123,690 51	607,456 16	208,845 44	448,936 96
Marine and inland reinsurance at 100 per cent		1,615 00			.....
Scrip ordered redeemed .....					.....
All other claims	4,176 82	67,459 98	2,718 28	6,300 00	2,110 53
Gross liabilities	\$179,041 01	\$204,228 29	\$726,921 46	\$257,629 26	\$67,466 94

INCOME.

Fire premiums received	\$570,897 53	\$296,769 46	\$1,285,747 47	\$463,878 79	\$107,924 50
Marine and inland premiums received	5,464 59	20,472 76	376,538 80	.....	.....
Interest received on bonds and mortgages		7,131 25	31,204 11	6,011 20	3,805 47
Interest received from other sources	67,256 83	24,887 90	59,900 27	26,544 59	18,043 76
Amount received for rents				3,533 33	.....
Amount received from all other sources		38,646 79	.....	29,005 00	.....
Gross income	\$643,618 95	\$387,908 16	\$1,753,390 65	528,972 91	\$129,773 73

a Includes losses resisted.

b Interest due to scrip holders.

c Includes losses unadjusted and resisted.

d At 50 per cent.

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Republic, Chicago, Ill.	Republic Fire, New York.	Security, New York.	Springfield Fire and Marine, Springfield, Mass.	Standard Fire, New York.
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for fire losses	\$399,878 02	\$155,504 88	\$826,384 17	\$365,032 97	\$43,411 94
Amount paid for marine and inland losses	186,220 65	44,194 00	301,925 95	.....	.....
Dividends paid to stockholders	49,334 00	30,000 00	85,000 00	51,578 95	20,000 00
Brokerage and commissions paid on pre- miums	94,153 96	46,148 03	241,044 66	69,718 74	8,452 49
Salaries of officers and employes	20,000 00	40,000 00	41,308 33	18,576 43	17,325 00
National, State and local taxes	29,140 12	17,069 25	69,229 92	22,578 90	5,597 09
All other expenditures	65,979 85	48,033 69	168,658 57	21,057 55	50,054 91
Gross expenditures	\$844,706 60	380,949 85	\$1,733,551 60	\$548,543 54	\$144,841 43
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Amount of fire risks written during year.	\$36,797,577 00	\$32,528,291 00	\$153,129,260 00	\$44,658,017 00	\$18,501,246 00
Amount of marine and inland risks writ- ten during the year .....	.....	2,829,959 00	89,898,854 00	.....	.....
Amount of fire risks in force at the end of the year	32,935,326 00	29,016,023 00	140,260,469 00	48,689,543 00	12,672,532 00
Amount of marine and inland risks in force at the end of the year .....	.....	21,500 00	1,839,950 00	.....	.....

Amount of risks taken in Wisconsin during the year.....	6,297,385 00	1,564,864 00	8,215,916 00	810,693 00	329,700 00
Premiums received in Wisconsin during the year.....	72,349 63	12,431 03	88,482 65	7,816 76	3,961 14
Losses paid in Wisconsin during the year	29,701 37	23,283 74	55,287 47	10,146 08	1,138 34
Amount deposited in different states for security of policy holders.....			85,000 00		
Amount loaned to directors of the company.....			61,500 00	40,071 87	9,500 00
Amount of notes held by the company considered as part of the capital.....					
Amount of company's stock owned by all the directors.....	1,780,000 00	97,400 00	194,200 00	188,500 00	77,200 00
Amount of cash dividends declared to stockholders during the year.....	49,334 00	30,000 00	85,000 00	51,578 95	46,750 00
Amount of stock dividends declared since company commenced business.....					
Average annual percentage of dividends on capital stock.....	.06	10	9.5-7	13	10
Number of agents employed in Wisconsin	48	26	61	6	1
Number of agents employed in other states	282	868	852	284	23

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	State, Chicago, Ill.	Sun, Cleveland, O.	Teutonia Fire, Cleveland, O.	Tradesmen's Fire, New York.	Union, San Francisco.
CAPITAL.					
Amount of full paid capital stock.....	\$283,895 00	\$200,000 00	\$200,000 00	\$150,000 00	^a \$750,000 00
Amount of unpaid subscribed capital ...	1,700,000 00				
Par and market value of each share of stock	\$20 \$16	\$20 \$22	\$20 \$20	\$25 \$42 50	\$100 \$104
ASSETS.					
Real estate					\$90,500 00
Bonds and mortgages.....	\$19,965 61	\$43,316 67	\$158,006 64	\$143,243 00	738,200 00
Cash in office and in bank.....	62,866 59	23,127 07	8,079 98	11,080 34	49,234 66
Cash in hands of agents.....	9,005 80	9,117 60	4,882 42	5,980 00	3,031 22
United States stocks and other securities	171,566 29	202,400 00	38,200 00	248,425 00	65,073 85
Loans on stocks as collaterals		17,500 00			42,120 00
Amount due for unpaid premiums	12,061 58		11,547 00	10,066 29	41,208 31
Amount due for rents.....	125 00				
Bills receivable	16,147 60		6,600 00		
Miscellaneous assets.....	10,613 10	5,879 06	9,700 00	4,386 84	86,205 63
Gross assets	\$302,351 57	\$301,340 40	\$237,016 04	\$423,181 47	\$1,115,573 67

^aGold Basis.

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted.....		\$5,169 07	\$6,500 00	\$1,300 00	<i>a</i> \$69,591 31
Losses unadjusted.....	\$18,018 05	5,000 00		18,641 59	
Losses resisted.....	600 00			8,500 00	
Borrowed money.....				140 00	1,419 58
Cash dividends.....				65,236 94	1,821 00
Fire reinsurance at 40 per cent.....	47,210 08	47,529 82	40,500 00		73,204 64
Marine and inland reinsurance at 100 per cent.....					70,929 11
Scrip ordered redeemed.....				1,760 14	9,430 33
All other claims.....					
Gross liabilities.....	\$65,828 13	\$57,698 89	\$47,000 00	\$95,578 67	\$226,395 97

INCOME.

Fire premiums received.....	\$107,828 00	\$104,750 96	\$105,700 40	\$174,628 51	\$193,253 24
Marine and inland premiums received.....				3,254 19	205,401 47
Interest received on bonds and mortgages.....	10,112 84	19,074 41	10,133 07	9,581 25	89,798 31
Interest received from other sources.....	215 43		555 50	17,289 22	9,357 62
Amount received for rents.....					4,300 00
Amount received from all other sources.....	12,781 74	4,362 36			
Gross income.....	\$130,938 01	\$128,187 73	\$116,388 97	\$204,753 17	\$502,110 64

a Includes losses unadjusted and resisted.

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	State, Chicago, Ill.	Sun, Cleveland, O.	Teutonia Fire, Cleveland, O.	Tradesmen's Fire, New York.	Union, San Francisco, Cal
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for fire losses.....	\$69,830 80	\$51,974 44	\$54,221 42	\$120,301 43	\$82,413 20
Amount paid for marine and inland losses.....				3,622 86	185,884 11
Dividends paid to stockholders.....	4,818 50	21,000 00		20,930 00	111,927 00
Brokerage and commission paid on pre- miums.....	11,124 11	9,961 39	18,895 70	18,153 51	39,493 03
Salaries of officers and employes.....	12,589 30	12,500 00	7,300 00	26,120 83	42,754 20
National, State and local taxes.....	2,916 42	5,957 43	5,000 51	7,883 82	6,038 59
All other expenditures.....	35,258 15	5,754 62	8,722 94	12,293 59	39,650 75
Gross expenditures.....	\$136,537 28	\$107,147 88	\$94,140 57	\$209,306 04	\$308,160 88
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Amount of fire risks written during year.....	\$14,824,371 54	\$9,150,651 00	\$7,500,000 00	\$190,693 10	\$22,128,487 00
Amount of marine and inland risks writ- ten during the year.....				3,875 48	17,695,538 00
Amount of fire risks in force at the end of the year.....	8,817,149 32	9,520,258 00	7,150,000 00	26,884,982 00	17,671,192 00
Amount of marine and inland risks in force at end of the year.....					2,265,557 00

Amount of risks taken in Wisconsin during the year	400,530 000	78,450 00	660,000 00	472,990 00	7,010 00
Premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	7,429 07	1,152 87	11,054 07	4,444 60	213 48
Losses paid in Wisconsin during the year	5,340 37	421 40	617 99	1,033 22	.....
Amount deposited in different states for security of policy holders				10,000 00	65,073 85
Amount loaned to directors of the company	5,000 00	2,000 00	6,700 00	52,275 00	.....
Amount of notes held by the company considered as part of the capital	15,880 00				.....
Amount of company's stock owned by all the directors	173,500 00	74,400 00	75,000 00	21,000 00	245,700 90
Amount of cash dividends declared to stockholders during the year	4,818 50	21,000 00			111,927,00
Amount of stock dividends declared since company commenced business	4,818 50				.....
Average annual percentage of dividends on capital stock	92-100	10		8	11 29-100
Number of agents employed in Wisconsin	20	2	41	1	.....
Number of agents employed in other states	80	116	129	13	.....

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Washington, New York.	Western, Buffalo, N. Y.	Yonkers and New York Fire New York.
CAPITAL.			
Amount of full paid capital stock.....	\$400,000 00	\$300,000 00	\$500,000 00
Amount of unpaid subscribed capital.....			
Par and market value of each share of stock.....	\$50 \$62 50	\$100 \$140	\$100 \$110
ASSETS.			
Real estate.....	\$98,095 50	\$24,500 00	\$141,700 00
Bonds and mortgages.....	64,245 35	79,298 59	37,951 24
Cash in office and in bank.....		35,015 56	22,100 28
Cash in hands of agents.....	487,475 00	356,000 00	561,170 00
United States stocks and other securities.....	78,925 00	31,447 46	76,300 00
Loans on stocks as collaterals.....	10,296 61	7,600 90	7,752 42
Amount due for unpaid premiums.....	200 00		
Amount due for rents.....	782 23	6,520 31	
Bills receivable.....	34,391 69	42,663 71	21,959 09
Miscellaneous assets.....			
Gross assets.....	\$774,411 38	\$583,046 53	\$868,933 03

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted			\$9,763 78
Losses unadjusted.....	\$25,283 00	\$25,255 57	22,236 22
Losses resisted.....	2,250 00	6,700 00	3,000 00
Borrowed money			
Cash dividends.....			
Fire reinsurance at 40 per cent	67,033 16	139,870 76	197,410 16
Marine and inland reinsurance at 100 per cent.....	5,645 65	10,269 28	
Scrip ordered redeemed.....	6,504 00		
All other claims.....	9,343 71	1,144 84	
Gross liabilities.....	\$116,059 52	\$183,240 45	\$232,410 16

INCOME.

Fire premiums received.....	\$245,647 06	\$356,871 39	\$456,052 10
Marine and inland premiums received.....	22,059 91	222,648 25	
Interest received on bonds and mortgages.....	6,548 52	2,019 90	14,437 46
Interest received from other sources.....	30,040 67	28,994 39	38,533 28
Amount received for rents.....			
Amount received from all other sources	2,710 94	1,994 34	
Gross income.....	\$307,007 10	\$612,528 27	\$509,022 84

ABSTRACT of Annual Statements of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—continued.

	Washington, New York.	Western, Buffalo, N. Y.	Yonkers and New York Fire, New York.
EXPENDITURES.			
Amount paid for fire losses.....	\$79, 114 74	\$277, 299 12	\$251, 091 48
Amount paid for marine and inland losses.....	2, 794 30	113, 424 78	.....
Dividends paid to stockholders	52, 000 00	63, 157 88	51, 315 79
Brokerage and commissions paid on premiums.....	86, 902 31	65, 872 69	65, 338 51
Salaries of officers and employes	63, 143 69	10, 500 00	32, 516 37
National, state and local taxes.....	13, 212 72	18, 907 26	20, 470 88
All other expenditures.....	37, 177 57	78, 897 33	76, 819 67
Gross expenditures	\$284, 345 33	\$628, 059 06	\$497, 552 70
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amount of fire risks written during the year.....	\$37, 371 369 00	\$42, 878, 200 00	\$44, 710, 282 00
Amount of marine and inland risks written during the year.....	8, 174, 930 00	44, 099, 641 00	.....
Amount of fire risks in force at end of the year.....	22, 221, 928 00	33, 203, 951 00	44, 860, 632 00
Amount of marine and inland risks in force at end of the year.....	1, 244, 750 00	1, 589, 808 00	.....
Amount of risks taken in Wisconsin during the year.....	279, 800 00	5, 587, 778 00	1, 536, 125 00
Premiums received in Wisconsin during the year.....	2, 662 66	44, 474 28	20, 474 20
Losses paid in Wisconsin during the year.....	2, 210 00	31, 503 43	13, 529 38
Amount deposited in different states for security of policy holders.....	20, 000 00	.....	10, 000 00

Amount loaned to directors of the company	22,100 00	21,400 00	51,000 00
Amount of notes held by the company considered as part of the capital			
Amount of company's stock owned by all the directors	40,600 00	201,100 00	172,000 00
Amount of cash dividends declared to stockholders during the year	52,000 00	63,157 88	51,315 79
Amount of stock dividends declared since company commenced business		394,184 19	
Average annual percentage of dividends on capital stock	14		7.5
Number of agents employed in Wisconsin	5	41	33
Number of agents employed in other states	131	245	459

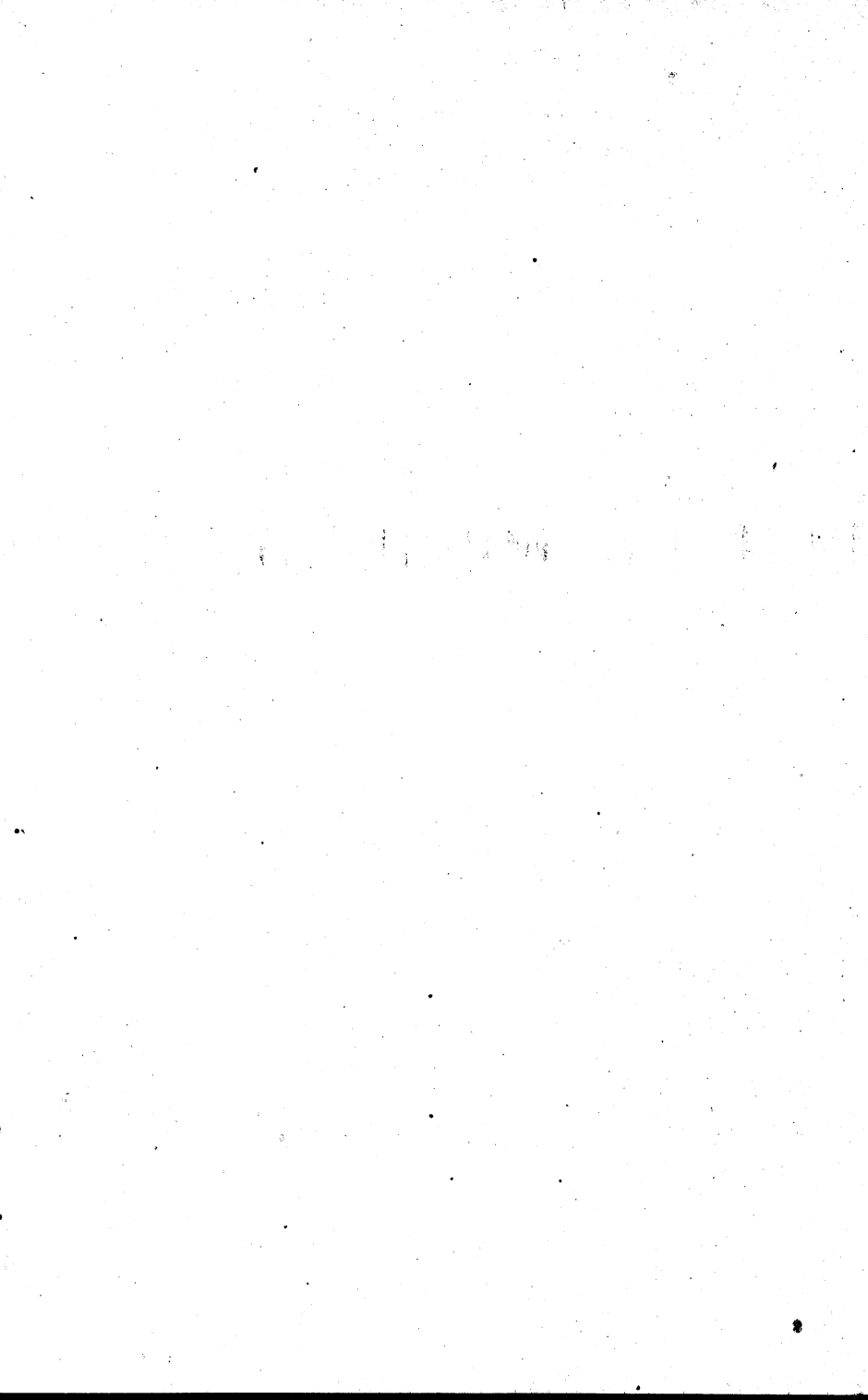


SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

May 1st, 1871.

PART II.
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

MADISON, WIS.:
ATWOOD & CULVER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS, JOURNAL BLOCK.
1871.



SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

PART II.
Life and Accident Insurance.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Department of Insurance,

MADISON May 1, 1871.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin:

The Annual Statements of Life Insurance Companies doing business in this State for the year 1870, do not show any aggregate increase of business in Wisconsin over that of the year 1869;

This fact was probably occasioned by the general scarcity of money among those insured, or who otherwise would have insured but for the stringency produced by the partial failure of

the crops, and the low prices which all kinds of products have realized for two or three years past.

Life insurance becomes more general, and the business increases as its benefits become better understood, but periods of financial depression probably affect its increase to a greater extent than it does the business of fire insurance; because the feeling of self-interest which induces an effort to keep property insured against loss or damage by fire is superseded by a feeling of procrastination engendered by the idea "that life can be insured at any time," or when better able to afford it. This latter feeling, (and the interests of others only being concerned,) has operated successfully against the earnest solicitations of many a life insurance agent. Upon the same principle, a large number of policies are allowed to lapse after having been paid for one or more years, the feeling of present necessity proving of more consequence to the insured than the ultimate welfare of those dependent upon the avails of the policy in case of untimely death.

Another element which causes the lapse of policies is the misrepresentation by agents of the companies they represent in the matter of notes, interest and dividends. The chief desire of the agent is to obtain a large amount of business, either to increase his commissions or make up to the company, as far as he can, the amount of salary paid him. A large proportion of soliciting agents have no interest in the renewals of the business they do, and consequently make everything appear as attractive as possible to the person whom they would insure, ignoring and smoothing over matters not easily understood by the applicant for insurance. An illustration at a later day of the practical workings of the system upon which he is insured often disgusts the policy-holder, causes him to throw up his policy, and denounce all life insurance companies as swindling institutions.

COÖPERATIVE INSURANCE.

The advent of what are called "coöperative" and "mutual contribution" companies with their specious plans and advertisements has done much to create distrust in legitimate life insurance. Professing to the public an ability to do all that any

life company can, and at a largely reduced cost; and trying to make it appear that the amount received by other life companies from year to year in excess of the annual expenditures, is so much overpayment of the cost of insurance; when called upon themselves by officials whose duty it is to inquire whether they have sufficient capital to guarantee their risks, they innocently respond, "*how much* do we guarantee?" There is no law in our statutes to prevent the people from being humbugged, and if it were possible for the legislature to enact one that could be practically enforced, it is possible that the rights given to each citizen under the constitution, of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," (especially the latter,) would render such an act inoperative and void.

The Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in his report for 1870, alludes to the matter in the following words:

"All values are quite sure to have their counterfeits, especially when the latter promise a reasonable *quid pro quo* for the invention. From Eden to the present time, humanity has ever betrayed a remarkable susceptibility to imposition, however apparent or flimsy. That the carnival of fraud and deception, of brass and shoddy, will cease before the end of time, there seem but few promising prognostics. Consequently wolves in sheeps' clothing are everywhere in waiting for the unsuspecting and unsophisticated, victimizing without mercy, and robbing without pity or remorse. That genuine and legitimate Life Insurance, whose far reaching beneficence commands increasing measure of the public confidence and favor, should be permitted to escape attempted imitation in the dangerous category of marauding counterfeits, is perhaps too much to expect from unscrupulous and craving avarice."

"As a substitute for pure and genuine Life Insurance, the whole co-operative scheme is a wretched failure, unworthy of a moment's consideration; and would have received no mention here but for the clandestine and persistent efforts of its manipulators to foist its fallacies upon the people of the Commonwealth, especially those in possession of moderate means, who are least able to suffer loss, and who are most easily victimized. It was well said by the late commissioner, (Mr. Sanford,) that none of these schemes to which his attention had been called, "had enough of equity or stamina to bear the scrutiny of a shrewd common sense." Claiming to be *mutual* in name and character, and in the distribution of promised benefits, they are only practically mutual in the interest of managers and agents,

yet, emboldened by the sorry prestige of borrowed reputation, or "references by permission," they seek to enrich themselves at the expense of the credulous."

A treatise might be written and embodied in this report showing the fallacy of the whole scheme, but so much has been printed and circulated during the past year on this subject, that nothing new remains to be said.

The legislature of the present year provided to some extent against the admission of such companies, as will be seen by an examination of section 2 of chapter 13, general laws of 1871, which reads as follows:

"SECTION 2. No corporation, association, partnership or individual, doing business in this state under any charter, compact or agreement involving any insurance, guaranty, contract or pledge for the payment of annuities or endowments, or for the payment of moneys to the families or representatives of policy or certificate holders or members, shall make such insurance, guaranty or contract therein, or with any resident of this state, except in accordance with and under the conditions and restrictions of the statutes now or hereafter regulating the business of life insurance."

The practical effect of this provision of law is to require co-operative companies to have a guarantee capital of at least \$100,000, before they can commence doing business in this state, and also requires a valuation of their policies the same as in case of life companies for the purpose of testing their solvency.

The only company of this kind which has been authorized to do business since the passage of the law, and the only one that has ever been engaged lawfully in doing business in this state, is the "National Life Insurance Company of Chicago." In their statement made to this department for the year ending December 31, 1870, their "assets" were stated as \$271,036, and their "liabilities" including a valuation of their policies were estimated at \$78,244.

Certificates from the "Auditor of Public Accounts" of the state of Illinois, (who is also Insurance Superintendent of that state,) that he had made a personal examination of the assets of this company, and had also caused a valuation of their outstanding policies and certificates to be made, were required and fur-

nished this department. These certificates taken in connection with the statement furnished by the company, established their present solvency and it was thereupon duly authorized to do business in the state for the present year.

The progress of life insurance in this state is illustrated by the following table, showing the amount of premiums received, and losses paid in Wisconsin by "companies of other states," since the year 1865, as reported to this office:

Year.	Number of Companies.	Premiums received.	Paid for Losses.
1865..	12 companies	\$345,717	\$69,871
1866..	24 ....do.....	531,453	79,913
1867..	32 ....do.....	815,429	179,252
1868..	35 ....do.....	932,254	163,823
1869..	36 ....do.....	982,455	226,634
1870..	35 ....do.....	963,130	190,868
		\$4,570,437	\$910,361

The above table does not include any portion of the business done by the "Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee," during the same period. This company was not required to by law, and did not make any separate showing in their reports of the amount of premiums received or losses paid in this state, until its report in 1870, of the business of 1869. It has reported as premiums received and losses paid in Wisconsin for the past two years as follows:

Year.	Premiums Received.	Paid for Losses.
1869	\$797,820	\$83,455
1870	806,920	77,887
Total	\$1,604,740	\$161,342

From these figures it appears that forty-five per cent. of all the business done in the state for two years past was done by the "Northwestern," while only twenty-eight per cent. of the losses paid in the state in those years were paid by the same company.

The total amount of business done in this state by all the Life Insurance Companies in 1869 and 1870, was as follows:

Year.	Premiums Received.	Paid for Losses.
1869	\$1,780,275	\$310,089
1870	\$1,770,050	268,755
Total	\$3,550,325	\$578,844

At the date of my last report forty-three companies, whose names appeared therein, were authorized to do business in the State. Since then the following companies have been admitted upon a full compliance with the requirements of law, viz.:

Farmers' and Mechanics' Life, New York May 27, 1870
 National Life, Chicago..... June 10, 1870
 Republic Life, Chicago, July 14, 1870
 Berkshire Life, Massachusetts..... Aug. 17, 1870
 New Jersey Mutual, New Jersey..... Mar. 6, 1871
 Union Mutual, Maine, Apr. 5, 1871
 Missouri Mutual, St. Louis..... Apr. 6, 1871

The following companies included in my last report, have not at this date complied with the requirements of law, and are not now authorized to do business in this State:

Anchor Life, New York.
 Asbury Life, New York.
 Brooklyn Life, New York.
 Craftsmens' Life, New York.
 Farmers' and Mechanics' Life, New York.
 Great Western Mutual Life, New York.

Hartford Life and Annuity, Hartford, Ct.
 International Life, Chicago.
 Knickerbocker Life, New York.
 Manhattan Life, New York.
 Metropolitan Life, New York.
 Mutual Protection Life, New York.
 World Mutual Life, New York.
 Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life, New York.

Of the companies above named several have signified their intention of resuming business, but the preliminaries will not be completed in time for their statements to appear in this report. Their names are as follows:

Brooklyn Life, New York.
 Craftsmens' Life, New York.
 Manhattan Life, New York.
 Widows' and Orphans' Benefit, Life New York.

WISCONSIN COMPANY.

The only life insurance company doing business in this State, incorporated under the laws thereof, is the "Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee."

The continued prosperity of this company, its prudent management, and the abundant security it affords its policy holders by holding a large reserve fund, is a matter of State pride, and its success among our own citizens is proof that it is duly appreciated at home. Its large and increasing business in twenty-four other states shows that it has taken a front rank among the oldest and most reliable companies in the country. In amount of "gross assets," and also in "amount at risk," it ranks the eighth of all the American life companies, and in the "whole number of policies in force," it ranks the seventh.

At the close of the year 1870, the "gross assets" of the "Northwestern" were reported as \$8,991,766 48; and at the the same time it held a "reserve fund" of \$8,224,175 95, esti-

estimated at four per cent. "actuarial table" with a surplus over all liabilities of \$649,169 14.

The following statements exhibiting the growth of the "Northwestern" during the last five years, have been compiled from statements on file in this office.

STATEMENT showing the growth of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company during last five years.

DATE.	No. of Policies in Force.	Amount at Risk.	Increase of Amount at Risk.	Total Assets.	Increase of Assets.
December 31, 1865.....	10,749	\$15,041,082 00	.....	\$906,420 22	.....
December 31, 1866.....	14,799	22,517,043 35	\$7,475,961 35	1,748,759 14	\$842,338 92
December 31, 1867.....	21,380	36,539,332 53	14,022,289 18	3,141,726 12	1,392,966 98
December 31, 1868.....	27,887	50,039,744 97	13,500,412 44	4,755,418 57	1,613,692 45
December 31, 1869.....	31,816	59,608,674 63	9,568,929 66	6,757,532 36	2,002,113 79
December 31, 1870.....	35,107	65,186,706 98	5,578,032 35	8,991,766 48	2,234,234 12

STATEMENT showing the Receipts, Losses, Gross Expenses and Ratios of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for the last five years.

DATE.	Gross Receipts.	Amount paid for Losses.	Gross Expenses.	RATIOS.	
				Losses to Receipts.	Expenses to Receipts.
Year ending December 31, 1866.....	\$1,074,207 79	\$107,463 31	\$167,857 00	10.00	17.81
Year ending December 31, 1867.....	1,709,314 78	180,725 37	291,282 88	10.57	17.04
Year ending December 31, 1868.....	2,417,307 00	326,413 02	523,884 00	13.50	21.67
Year ending December 31, 1869.....	3,338,588 61	433,442 89	556,457 10	12.98	16.67
Year ending December 31, 1870.....	3,670,370 07	477,085 11	543,665 93	13.00	14.81
	\$12,209,788 25	\$1,525,129 70	\$2,083,146 91	12.49	17.06

BUSINESS OF 1870.

The following tables exhibit the business done in 1870, by all the companies reporting to this department.

Table No. 1 shows the amount of premiums received, and the amount paid for losses in this State during the year.

Table No. 2 shows the number of policies issued in Wisconsin during the year, the amount of insurance effected thereby, and the total amount at risk in the State, December 31, 1870, so far as returns have been made of the items named.

Table No. 3 shows the whole number of policies issued in 1870, the amount of insurance effected thereby, the whole amount at risk December 31, 1870, the total amount paid for losses, and the ratio of losses to the mean amount at risk.

Table No. 4 shows the total income, receipts for premiums, gross expenses, and the ratios of each for the year 1870. As the statement of "expenditures" by some companies was not sufficiently in detail, some items may have been included under the heading of "gross expenses," which will do them injustice in estimating the ratios, but the items included as expenses, are uniform as far as I have been able to determine their character from statements furnished.

TABLE No. 1.

SHOWING Receipts and Losses of Life Insurance Companies in Wisconsin in 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash Premiums Received.	Note Premiums Received.	Total Premiums.	Losses Paid,
WISCONSIN COMPANY.				
Northwestern Mutual Life	\$486,766	\$320,154	\$806,920	\$77,887
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.				
Ætna.....	61,202	34,282	95,484	28,500
Berkshire.....				
Connecticut Mutual.....	74,947	22,077	97,024	36,180
Charter Oak.....	34,950	26,204	61,154	5,500
Chicago.....	9,916		9,916	
•Continental.....	14,290	4,250	18,540	
Economical Mutual.....	15		15	
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.....	45,297		45,297	7,000
Germania.....	27,184		27,184	14,855
Globe Mutual.....	14,428		14,428	3,000
Guardian Mutual.....	13,192	325	13,517	
Hahnemann.....	8,879		8,879	2,000
Home.....	49,129	23,611	72,740	7,000
Hope Mutual.....	13,943	5,622	19,566	
Massachusetts Mutual.....	10,109	5,339	15,448	1,000

Mutual Benefit	*5,814		5,814	
Missouri Mutual				
Mutual, Chicago	3,197	2,997	6,194	
Mutual, New York	147,563		147,563	29,750
National, Chicago	3,701		3,701	
National, Washington	9,466		9,466	5,284
New England Mutual	17,661	11,735	29,396	6,000
New Jersey Mutual				
New York	54,205	11,816	66,021	18,600
North America	8,614	961	9,575	1,000
Phoenix Mutual	49,744	25,371	75,115	5,000
Railway Passenger Assurance	2,733		2,733	210
Republic	3,065		3,065	
Security Life and Annuity	1,615	1,351	2,966	
St. Louis Mutual	3,050	282	3,332	
Teutonia	976	284	1,260	
Travelers	36,679		36,679	7,841
Union Mutual				
Universal	20,055		20,055	8,100
Washington	41,003		41,003	4,048
Totals	\$1,273,388	\$496,661	\$1,770,050	\$268,755

*Includes note premiums received.

TABLE No. 2.

Insurance effected by Life Companies in Wisconsin in 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. of Policies Policies.	Amount of Insurance effected thereby.	Amount at Risk in Wisconsin.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.			
Northwestern Mutual Life.....	1,180	\$1,824,900	.....
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.			
Ætna.....	250	398,150	2,204,950
Berkshire.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut Mutual.....	150	227,600	.....
Charter Oak.....	205	305,500	1,195,400
Chicago.....	318	374,000	352,000
Continental.....	295	410,200	416,900
Economical Mutual.....	10	11,000	19,500
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.....	75	187,100	1,461,000
Germania.....	53	69,104	.....
Globe Mutual.....	99	130,796	.....
Guardian Mutual.....	107	145,630	287,630
Hahnemann.....	82	114,200	329,200
Home.....	41	121,000	1,430,000
Hope Mutual.....	607	851,180	701,285
Massachusetts Mutual.....	77	141,000	288,900

Mutual Benefit.....	14	51,000	429,000
Missouri Mutual	23	23,809	92,000
Mutual, Chicago	219	397,545	.....
Mutual, New York	279	280,000	280,000
National, Chicago	62	108,000	400,000
National, Washington.....	.....	.....	.....
New England Mutual.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey Mutual.....	130	249,500	.....
New York.....	35	57,500	217,500
North America.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix Mutual .....	.....	.....	.....
Railway Passenger Assurance.....	.....	8,197,650	22,469
Republic	115	243,300	224,000
Security Life and Annuity	22	33,000	61,000
St. Louis Mututal	77	104,000	.....
Teutonia	49	58,500	53,500
Travelers'	1,527	4,650,500	.....
Union Mutual .....	.....	.....	.....
Universal.....	40	61,500	.....
Washington	351	408,500	1,368 000
Totals	\$6,492	\$20,235,664	.....

TABLE No. 3.

Total Amount of New Business done in 1870, by Life Insurance Companies, as reported to Secretary of State.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Whole Number of Policies Issued in 1870.	Amount of Insurance effected thereby.	Whole Amount at Risk, Dec. 31, 1870.	Total Losses in 1870.	Ratio of Losses to Mean Amount at RISK.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.					
Northwestern Mutual Life.....	7,781	\$16,591,033	\$65,186,707	\$477,085	.76
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.					
Ætna.....	11,217	21,705,474	105,775,904	1,240,159	1.14
Berkshire.....	1,233	2,487,854	10,027,753	89,258	.82
Connecticut Mutual.....	10,046	24,707,707	181,265,762	1,752,369	.97
Charter Oak.....	8,785	20,118,475	61,551,512	*632,573	1.07
Chicago.....	1,400	2,177,000	2,801,071	13,741	.57
Continental.....	12,025	25,249,440	54,514,130	316,841	.66
Economical Mutual.....	1,134	2,478,980	6,335,821	26,069	.41
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S..	10,063	40,295,799	143,970,984	*1,406,571	1.01
Germania.....	3,407	6,123,136	32,144,462	*401,036	1.29
Globe Mutual.....	4,551	11,267,703	30,144,320	*275,047	.98
Guardian Mutual.....	4,414	9,223,000	23,475,625	354,419	1.46
Hahnemann.....	2,066	3,255,595	7,164,198	31,288	.47
Home.....	1,939	3,574,365	22,992,409	*194,547	.83
Hope Mutual.....	5,354	10,779,418	9,732,747	7,417	.14
Massachusetts Mutual.....	3,881	9,474,864	32,618,597	297,300	.98

11—Ins.

Mutual Benefit.....	3,731	12,997,110	130,904,083	*1,416,557	1.08
Missouri Mutual.....	702	2,243,555	3,384,568	11,000	.....
Mutual, Chicago.....	2,045	2,871,948	5,883,246	18,887	.32
Mutual, New York.....	12,463	33,458,217	242,004,489	*2,319,373	1.01
National, Chicago.....	2,998	3,038,000	3,038,000	2,000	.....
National, Washington.....	3,865	8,428,038	18,549,637	105,524	.60
New England Mutual.....	3,563	*8,979,361	67,868,057	*708,000	.99
New Jersey Mutual.....	1,418	2,901,630	8,002,479	59,400	.80
New York.....	9,925	27,141,995	111,355,359	*1,282,967	1.20
North America.....	3,899	9,658,117	35,376,072	463,320	1.33
Phoenix Mutual.....	9,065	19,466,761	56,617,647	500,466	.93
Railway Passenger Assurance.....		473,670,000	1,315,750	31,567	.....
Republic.....	1,212	3,037,373	2,936,494	4,025	.....
Security Life and Annuity.....	5,324	14,088,498	37,003,924	*369,700	1.07
St. Louis Mutual.....	6,514	16,433,955	50,778,338	566,577	1.15
Teutonia.....	910	1,311,500	1,426,500	4,000	.40
Travelers.....	32,024	85,545,560	68,003,692	233,701	.....
Union Mutual.....	4,612	10,878,530	36,008,360	*268,900	.81
Universal.....	2,304	6,175,965	11,087,309	157,616	1.47
Washington.....	3,435	7,173,175	25,677,405	242,790	.89
	\$199,305	\$959,009,131	\$1,706,923,401	\$16,282,090	.99

* Includes endowments and annuities.

(Doc. 2)

TABLE No. 4.

Ratio of Gross Expenses to Receipts of Life Insurance Companies reporting to Wisconsin for the year 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total Income.	Premium Receipts.	Gross Expenses.	RATIOS.	
				Expenses to Total Income.	Expenses to Premium Receipts.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.					
Northwestern Mutual Life.....	\$3,670,370	\$3,209,663	\$543,666	14.81	16.94
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.					
Ætna.....	6,201,069	5,225,186	732,664	11.82	14.02
Berkshire.....	570,397	470,299	94,828	16.62	20.16
Connecticut Mutual.....	9,631,470	7,841,800	941,829	9.78	12.01
Charter Oak.....	4,491,025	4,019,303	579,734	12.91	14.42
Chicago.....	121,968	112,243	66,412	54.45	59.17
Continental.....	2,082,642	1,937,353	499,618	23.99	25.79
Economical Mutual.....	429,332	401,370	91,719	21.36	22.85
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.....	7,009,344	6,327,724	1,088,566	15.53	17.20
Germania.....	1,644,893	1,434,252	277,193	16.85	19.33
Globe Mutual.....	1,336,633	1,213,003	423,728	31.70	34.93
Guardian Mutual.....	1,219,536	1,145,326	337,512	27.68	29.47
Hahnemann.....	214,714	194,286	81,772	38.08	42.09
Home.....	1,011,842	861,596	179,620	17.75	20.85
Hope Mutual.....	233,874	226,713	158,605	67.82	69.96
Massachusetts Mutual.....	1,318,969	1,143,129	386,303	29.29	33.79

Mutual Benefit	6,858,547	5,604,438	716,423	10.45	12.78
Missouri Mutual.....	138,070	121,633	46,264	33.51	38.04
Mutual, Chicago.....	411,170	344,281	88,162	21.44	25.61
Mutual, New York.....	14,647,490	12,169,717	1,352,576	9.23	11.11
National, Chicago.....	32,772	16,280	41,214	125.76	253.16
National, Washington	739,681	642,233	229,349	31.01	35.71
New England Mutual.....	3,217,893	2,708,590	392,851	12.21	14.50
New Jersey Mutual.....	311,637	286,765	68,496	21.98	23.89
New York	6,569,716	5,753,227	1,055,679	16.07	18.35
North America	2,813,355	1,909,094	374,216	13.30	19.60
Phoenix Mutual.....	2,827,638	2,516,526	550,904	19.48	21.89
Railway Passenger Assurance	181,783	157,890	103,413	56.89	65.50
Republic.....	69,623	66,334	38,264	54.96	57.68
Security Life and Annuity	1,592,465	1,476,403	428,099	26.88	29.00
St. Louis Mutual	3,170,347	2,855,903	549,535	17.33	19.24
Teutonia.....	70,628	60,981	47,637	67.45	78.12
Travelers	950,529	860,525	435,717	45.84	50.63
Union Mutual.....	1,328,238	1,555,675	248,672	13.60	15.98
Universal	490,749	451,414	172,580	35.17	38.23
Washington	1,192,077	1,084,653	251,385	21.09	23.18
	\$89,302,536	\$76,405,808	\$13,675,210	15.31	17.90

UNREALIZED ASSETS.

It has been generally conceded by a majority of those best qualified to judge, that a certain portion of the premiums charged for life insurance may be received in a note which becomes a lien upon the policy, and may be used in making a return of surplus to the insured, or deducted from the amount of the policy should it become a claim. But the amount of the note so taken should not exceed the cash surrender value of the policy.

In the annual statements furnished by some life insurance companies there is such an accumulation of "premium notes and loans to policy-holders," "deferred and unpaid premiums," "first premiums in course of collection" and "collections in hands of agents," all of which are included in the statement of "assets," that it is mere guess work to give an opinion as to the solvency of such companies. In consequence of having such a large proportion of this kind of assets, some prominent companies have been suspected of being insolvent. Such rumors have been quieted to some extent by the announcement made by some mathematical expert "that if any liability existed for policies represented by such assets," then such assets were a valid offset in paying claims arising therefrom," or, "if this class of indebtedness was not realized or paid, the corresponding liability was released."

This may be good logic, and comparatively true, but all will admit that there is danger of carrying the credit business too far, as it is necessary to have some money to pay current expenses, and provide for the balance of claims becoming due that have not been absorbed by such loans or credits.

Some of the older note companies have reduced the amount of notes to be received in payment of premiums, and others have ceased to take any portion of the premium received on new business in notes.

It is also noticeable that some companies showing a large increase of new business during the past year also show an increased proportion of policy credits. As an advertisement, this may be a

success, but older and sounder companies generally exhibit a falling off of new business in seasons of financial depression.

With a view of showing the proportion of unrealized assets above referred to, in comparison with the "Premium Reserve," as estimated by the company, and also in comparison with the "Gross Assets," I have compiled the following table (No. 5), from the statements made to this department:

TABLE No. 5.

Ratio of Unrealized Assets to Premium Reserve and Gross Assets.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Collections hands of Agents.	Deferred and unpaid Premiums.	Premium notes and loans to Policy holders,	Total amount of unrealized assets.	Premium reserves estimated by Company at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	Gross Assets.	RATIOS.	
							Unrealized Assets to estimated Premium Reserve.	Unrealized Assets to Gross Assets.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.								
Northwestern Mutual Life..	\$80,336	\$668,924	\$3,744,568	\$4,493,828	*\$8,224,176	\$8,991,766	54.64	49.98
CO.'S OF OTHER STATES.								
Ætna.....	\$425,751	\$288,812	\$6,429,100	\$7,143,663	\$12,012,878	\$15,120,686	59.47	47.24
Berkshire.....	89,098	46,025	176,531	261,654	*1,437,477	1,562,588	18.20	16.74
Connecticut Mutual.....	293,607	47,352	11,645,510	11,986,469	*21,859,940	30,915,957	54.83	38.77
Charter Oak.....	481,520	.....	2,997,009	3,478,529	6,915,747	8,328,779	50.30	41.77
Chicago.....	18,055	6,674	.....	24,729	111,844	171,339	22.11	14.43
Continental.....	228,618	1,373,876	1,496,463	3,098,957	3,862,057	4,505,235	80.24	68.78
Economical Mutual.....	.....	252,804	.....	252,804	543,468	717,897	46.52	35.21
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.....	148,222	896,858	.....	1,045,080	11,500,000	13,236,025	9.09	7.89
Germania.....	150,000	298,001	.....	448,001	3,113,835	3,820,666	14.39	11.73
Globe Mutual.....	104,641	253,971	.....	358,612	2,436,899	2,717,907	14.72	13.19
Guardian Mutual.....	303,709	378,596	1,137,299	1,819,604	1,933,097	2,280,686	94.13	79.78
Hahnemann.....	.....	42,260	.....	42,260	326,734	485,560	12.93	8.70
Home.....	122,098	27,289	961,216	1,110,603	2,215,000	2,669,985	50.14	41.60
Hope Mutual.....	99,876	126,801	66,496	293,173	284,579	485,786	103.02	60.35
Massachusetts Mutual.....	46,705	398,295	768,953	1,213,953	2,877,606	3,419,304	42.19	35.50

Mutual Benefit.....	398,863	.....	6,775,093	7,173,956	15,711,010	22,140,058	45.66	32.40
Missouri Mutual.....	.....	35,035	39,160	74,195	150,145	294,235	49.42	25.22
Mutual, Chicago.....	4,870	46,752	242,853	294,475	448,494	560,873	65.66	52.50
Mutual, New York.....	55,593	1,289,025	.....	1,344,618	*41,108,180	44,465,931	3.27	3.02
National, Chicago.....	5,387	33,989	.....	39,376	76,767	271,036	51.29	14.53
National, Washington.....	33,265	94,443	.....	127,708	1,005,683	1,769,995	12.70	7.22
New England Mutual.....	.....	651,624	2,729,204	3,380,828	*8,400,000	9,685,482	40.25	34.91
New Jersey Mutual.....	73,561	41,732	166,104	281,397	490,000	610,945	57.43	46.06
New York.....	564,478	691,859	926,411	2,182,748	13,288,500	15,878,518	16.43	13.75
North America.....	380,346	699,334	882,376	1,962,056	4,523,439	5,075,823	43.38	38.65
Phoenix Mutual.....	407,016	103,243	3,063,361	3,573,620	4,211,515	6,090,562	84.85	58.67
Railway Passenger Assurance	10,000	.....	.....	10,000	15,000	418,303	66.67	2.39
Republic.....	22,400	20,958	5,607	48,965	87,833	691,977	55.75	7.08
Security Life and Annuity	93,008	621,100	1,669,011	2,383,119	2,587,620	2,964,931	92.10	80.38
St. Louis Mutual.....	147,779	972,287	2,059,452	3,179,518	4,710,270	5,542,728	67.50	57.36
Teutonia.....	11,725	23,143	21,430	56,298	*73,057	553,745	77.06	10.17
Travelers.....	54,985	118,652	.....	173,637	850,880	1,568,043	20.41	11.07
Union Mutual.....	354,937	.....	2,093,840	2,448,777	4,250,000	5,295,233	57.62	46.24
Universal.....	59,531	191,699	82,288	333,518	603,422	851,604	55.27	39.16
Washington.....	21,627	303,272	1,141	326,040	2,142,199	2,477,348	15.22	13.16
Totals.....	\$5,241,607	\$11,044,685	\$50,180,476	\$66,466,768	\$184,389,351	\$226,637,546	36.05	29.33

* Estimated at 4 per cent.

RESERVE FUND.

The limited amount allowed by law for the expenses of the Insurance Department does not admit of the employment of an Actuary, or sufficient clerical force to make the mathematical calculations necessary to determine the actual condition of the Life companies reporting to this department, consequently the estimate made by the several companies, or that of some other Insurance Department has to be relied upon in ascertaining the amount necessary for each company to hold as its reserve fund. If some common standard of valuation could be adopted, and all companies were required to conform thereto, it would simplify the labor of the different departments, and secure more uniformity in estimating actual liabilities.

The insurance departments of the states of Massachusetts and New York are organized for the purpose of making a thorough and critical examination of all insurance companies; and, Massachusetts, in particular, having availed itself of the labors of the most scientific mathematicians in the country, has provided such a complete system of supervision of the business in all its details, that it is hardly probable that the insurance department of any other state will supersede it in the minuteness of its details or in the confidence of the public.

Notwithstanding the increase in number of "insurance departments," yet those of the states named in this connection are oftenest referred to as standards of authority.

If this be true what a vast difference exists between them in the standard of safety, or the protection furnished to policy holders.

Massachusetts laws require all life companies doing business in that State to hold a "reserve fund," estimated at four per cent. "actuaries" rate of mortality.

New York laws require a "reserve fund" estimated at four and one-half per cent., according to the "American experience table" of mortality.

For the purpose of showing the difference between the two estimates, and the increased security which a four per cent. re-

serve affords the policy holder, I have compiled the following table No. 6.

The companies named are all of those now authorized to do business in this State, who report to both Massachusetts and New York departments.

The estimate was made upon the whole number of policies in force in each company December 31st, 1869, and is compiled from the official reports of the departments named, the computations being made by them respectively.

TABLE No. 6.

Policy Reserve as estimated by Massachusetts and New York Insurance Commissioners on policies in force December 31, 1869, in the following companies.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Reserve by Massachusetts at 4 per cent.	Reserve by New York at 4½ per cent	Showing Ex- cess of Secur- ity furnished by a four per cent. Reserve.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.			
Northwestern Mutual Life.....	\$6,253,922	\$5,772,654	\$481,268
CO'S OF OTHER STATES.			
Ætna.....	10,800,120	9,902,175	897,945
Berkshire.....	1,225,255	1,145,105	80,150
Connecticut Mutual.....	18,763,633	17,049,898	1,713,735
Charter Oak.....	6,105,106	05,616,496	488,610
Continental.....	2,805,106	2,656,727	148,379
Economical Mutual.....	465,739	423,809	41,930
Equitable.....	9,896,070	9,009,978	886,092
Germania.....	2,676,152	2,417,693	258,459
Globe Mutual.....	2,002,347	1,892,609	109,738
Guardian Mutual.....	1,838,923	1,711,524	127,399
Hahnemann.....	280,154	254,195	25,959
Home.....	2,065,690	1,907,361	158,329
Hope Mutual.....	45,359	42,844	2,515
Massachusetts Mutual.....	2,491,858	2,283,417	208,441
Mutual Benefit.....	14,420,710	13,157,039	1,263,671
Mutual, N. Y.....	35,463,259	32,717,693	2,745,566
National, Washington, D. C.....	735,462	660,422	75,040
New England Mutual.....	7,331,930	6,936,865	395,065
New Jersey Mutual.....	397,023	365,665	31,358
New York.....	11,860,099	10,585,338	1,274,761
North America.....	4,004,621	3,873,746	130,875
Phoenix Mutual.....	3,720,066	3,410,233	309,833
Security.....	2,239,011	2,070,230	168,781
Union Mutual.....	3,722,948	3,440,790	282,158
Washington.....	1,920,093	1,745,663	174,430
Total excess of security furnished by a 4 per cent. reserve.....			\$12,480,487

From the foregoing table it will be observed that the additional security furnished by a four per cent. reserve, as estimated in the case of twenty-six companies only, is \$12,480,487.

The same rule applied to all companies in all the states, will make a vast difference to policy holders in the future. As the contracts now made by life companies cover an average lifetime, and it is entirely uncertain how low the rate of interest upon money may be before the termination of such contracts, I consider it the safest policy to adopt the safest rule of estimating the reserve fund. With this end in view I recommend that section 10 of chapter 59 of the general laws of 1870 be amended so as to read as follows:

“Section 10. When the actual funds of any life insurance company doing business in this state are not of a net cash value equal to its liabilities, counting as such the net value of its policies according to the “combined experience” or “actuarial” rate of mortality, with interest at four per centum per annum, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to give notice to such company and its agents to discontinue issuing new policies within this State until such time as its funds have become equal to its liabilities, valuing its policies as aforesaid. Any officer or agent who, after such notice has been given, issues a new policy from and on behalf of such company before its funds have become equal to its liabilities as aforesaid shall forfeit for each offense a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.”

The adoption of a uniform standard, as above recommended, would probably interrupt the golden dreams of the various mushroom organizations that have entered the arena within the last five years which, in their endeavors to successfully compete with well established companies, and present to the public the attractive feature of “low rates,” or “large dividends,” have based their table rates of premium upon the theory that a five or six per cent. reserve was sufficient to enable them to meet their engagements in the future. Even now the cry comes up from the “horde” to have the “departmental valuation” of policies raised from four, and four and one-half per cent. to five or six per cent.; and claiming that lowering the rate of interest will increase the rate of premium. If the rates of premium are too low, why not increase them? Is it not better for the policy

holder to pay a sufficient rate and have security, instead of a low rate and uncertainty?

But, in most cases instead of increase of rates, the result would be economy in management, and non-payment of dividends, until sufficient surplus had accumulated over a four per cent. reserve, to warrant a resumption of dividend payments.

The following tables exhibit the standing and financial condition of the several life insurance companies reporting to this department for the year ending December 31, 1870, with a classification of their assets, liabilities, income and expenditures; also abstracts of their official statements as reported and on file in this office.

Respectfully submitted,

LL. BREESE,

Secretary of State,

And ex-officio Commissioner of Insurance.

ABSTRACTS AND STATEMENTS.

REGISTER of the Life Insurance Companies of this and other States now transacting business in this State.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Incorporated.	Capital.	President.	Secretary.	General Agent for Wisconsin.	
						Name.	Residence.
WISCONSIN.							
Northwestern M. Life	Milwaukee, Wis	1857	Mutual.	John H. Van Dyke	Augustus Gaylord	.....	.....
OTHER STATES.							
Ætna.....	Hartford, Ct....	1820	150,000	E. A. Bulkeley ...	Thomas O. Enders	F. T. & T. C. Day ..	Milwaukee, Wis
Berkshire.....	Pittsfield, Mass.	1851	28,000	Thos. F. Plunkett.	L. H. Gamwell....	Henry Marshall ..	Milwaukee, Wis
Connecticut Mutual..	Hartford, Ct....	1846	Mutual.	James Goodwin ..	Jacob L. Greene...	Hodges Bros.....	Detroit, Mich.
Charter Oak.....	Hartford, Ct....	1850	200,000	J. C. Walkley	S. H. White	Manning Tredway..	Madison, Wis.
Chicago.....	Chicago, Ill	1867	111,050	Wm. F. Tucker ..	John W. Clapp ...	Samuel M. Parish.	Delavan, Wis.
Continental.....	New York	1866	100,000	Justus Lawrence..	J. P. Rogers.....	De'sn S. Burnham.	Milwaukee, Wis
Economical Mutual..	Providence, R. I.	1866	100,000	Simon S. Bucklin.	William Y. Potter.	Geo. W. Chandler.	Milwaukee, Wis
Equitable Life Assurance Soc'y of U. S..	New York	1859	100,000	Wm. C. Alexander	Samuel Borrowe..	.....	.....
Germania.....	New York	1860	200,000	Hugo Wesendonck	Cornelius Doremus	.....	.....
Globe Mutual.....	New York	1864	100,000	Pliny Freeman ...	James R. Hosmer .	J. G. McKindley..	Chicago, Ill.
Guardian Mutual....	New York	1859	125,000	Wal. H. Peckham.	Lucius McAdam..	E. Williams & Son	Ripon, Wis.
Hahnemann.....	Cleveland, O ...	1865	200,000	H. M. Chapin	J. F. Crank.....	Geo. N. Carpenter.	Chicago, Ill.
Home.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1860	125,000	Walter S. Griffith.	George C. Ripley .	Edgar H. Kellogg.	Milwaukee, Wis
Hope Mutual.....	New York	1869	150,000	H. A. Jones	C. H. Dewey.....	Henry E. Eastman	Milwaukee, Wis
Massachusetts Mutual	Spr'gfield, Mass	1851	Mutual.	Caleb Rice.....	C. McLean Knox..	Parker M. Child ..	Milwaukee, Wis

Mutual Benefit.....	Newark, N. J....	1845	Mutual.	Lewis C. Grover..	Edward A. Strong	.....	.....
Missouri Mutual	St. Louis, Mo....	1867	125,000	Arthur B. Barret.	Ben. Williams ...	A. W. Dillingham	Madison, Wis
Mutual.....	Chicago, Ill....	1865	101,500	Merril Ladd.....	Stewart Marks ...	Dr. B. Maltby .....	.....
Mutual.....	New York	1842	Mutual.	Fred'k S. Winston	John M. Stuart... .	Merrill & Ferguson	Detroit, Mich:
National.....	Chicago, Ill....	1865	250,000	Benj. Lombard ...	H. C. Childs .....	.....	.....
National.....	Washington, D C	1868	1,000,000	C. H. Clark.	E. W. Peet .....	.....	.....
New England Mutual	Boston, Mass...	1835	Mutual.	Benj. F. Stevens .	Jas. M. Gibbens ..	E. N. Pushee....	Milwaukee, Wis
New Jersey Mutual .	Newark, N. J....	1863	100,000	Wm. M. Force....	C.H.Brinkerhoff ac	George H. Walther	Milwaukee, Wis
New York	New York	1841	Mutual.	Morris Franklin..	W.H.Beers, V.P.A.	.....	.....
North America.....	New York	1862	Mutual.	N. D. Morgan	H. C. Morgan	Melvin L. Young .	Milwaukee, Wis
Phoenix Mutual	Hartford, Conn.	1851	16,000	E. Fessenden	J. F. Burns	John H. Walrath..	Milwaukee, Wis
Railway Pass. Assur'e	Hartford, Conn.	1865	304,800	J. G. Batterson ...	C. D. Palmer .....	.....	.....
Republic	Chicago, Ill....	1869	457,100	John V. Farwell..	Orren E. Moore ...	.....	.....
Security Life and An.	New York	1861	110,000	Robert L. Case ...	Isaac H. Allen ...	Walter B. Davis..	Madison, Wis.
St. Louis Mutual....	St. Louis, Mo..	1857	100,000	D. A. January....	Wm. T. Selby....	Will'd F. Guernsey	Milwaukee, Wis
Teutonia	Chicago, Ill....	1869	500,000	Otto Mutschlechn'r	C. Knobelsdorff ..	August Laacke... .	Milwaukee, Wis
Travelers	Hartford, Conn.	1863	500,000	J. G. Batterson ...	Rodney Dennis... .	Julius White....	Chicago, Ill.
Union Mutual.....	Augusta, Me....	1848	Mutual.	Henry Crocker . .	W. H. Hollister ..	Geo. N. Reynolds.	Milwaukee, Wis
Universal.....	New York	1865	200,000	William Walker .	Jno. H. Bewley... .	.....	.....
Washington	New York	1860	125,000	Cyrus Curtiss	William Haxtun..	Sidney L. Fuller..	Milwaukee, Wis

STATEMENT of the condition of the NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1871, made to the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, pursuant to the laws of said State.

The company was chartered March 2d, 1857.
The home office is located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

CAPITAL.

The amount of capital stock subscribed is }	}	Mutual.
The amount of capital stock paid up		

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and on deposit.....	\$27,473 74
Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission.....	80,336 35
Real estate owned by company—cost.....	315,204 89
Loans on mortgage of real estate	3,795,285 16
Bills receivable.....	29,527 14
Loan notes for premiums	3,744,568 05
United States and State stocks and bonds—market value...	129,900 00
Amount due for premiums in course of collection.....	395,967 80
Deferred premiums, semi annual and quarterly.....	272,956 56
Amount of interest due and unpaid and accrued.....	194,991 27
Office furniture	5,555 52
Total assets.....	<u>\$8,991,766 48</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses ascertained and unpaid.....	\$81,400 00
Amount of losses claimed.....	5,000 00
Amount of dividends unpaid	1,321 39
Net present value of policies, estimated at 4 per cent. actua- ries tables.....	8,224,175 95
All other claims against the company; estimated, taxes, \$25,000; commissions, \$5,700.....	30,700 00
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$8,342,597 34</u>

INCOME.

Amount of premiums received in cash.....	\$1,944,636 33
Amount of premiums received in notes and securities.....	1,265,026 38
Amount of interest received.....	458,844 19
Amount received from other sources.....	1,863 17
Total income.....	<u>\$3,670,370 07</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for losses	\$477,085 11
Dividends paid to policy holders	16,062 27
Commissions and salaries paid to agents.....	358,814 57
Salaries paid to officers and clerks.....	67,630 68
Paid for taxes	41,613 61
Paid for lapsed and surrendered policies, (cash, \$39,114.09; notes, \$258,562.77)	297,676 86
All other payments and expenditures.	75,607 07
Total expenditures.....	<u>\$1,334,490 17</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amount of cash premiums received in Wisconsin during the year.....	\$486,766 47
Amount of note premiums received in Wisconsin during the year	320,153 42
Amount paid for losses in Wisconsin during the year.....	77,886 50
Whole number of policies issued in Wisconsin during the year	1,180
Amount of insurance effected thereby	1,824,900 00
Total amount at risk on December 31, 1870.....	65,186,706 98
Whole number of policies issued during the year.....	7,781
Number of policies canceled, lapsed, surrendered, not taken and paid during the year.....	<u>4,777</u>

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE—SS.

John H. Van Dyke, President, and Augustus Gaylord, Secretary, of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at Milwaukee, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that they are the above described officers of the said company; and that, on the thirty-first day of December last, all of the above described assets were the absolute property of the said company, free and clear from any liens or claims thereon, except as above stated; and that the foregoing statement, with the accompanying schedules and those hereto annexed, are a true, full and correct statement of the true condition and of the actual state of the affairs of the said company on the said thirty-first day of December last, and for the year ending on that day, according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief respectively.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE, *President.*
AUG. GAYLORD, *Secretary.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of February, 1871.

[SEAL.]

WM. H. FARNHAM,
Notary Public,
Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

CONDITION of Life Insurance Companies doing business in Wisconsin, for the year ending December 31, 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Incorporated.	Capital Stock.	Gross Assets.	Gross Liabilities.	Total Income in 1870.	Total Expenditures in 1870.	Whole No of Policies Issued in 1870.	Amount of Insurance effected thereby.	Total Amount at Risk.
WISCONSIN COMP'Y.									
Northwestern Mut. Life.	1857	Mutual.	\$8,991,766	\$8,342,597	\$3,670,370	\$1,334,490	7,781	\$16,591,033	\$65,186,707
OTHER STATES.									
Aetna.....	1820		\$15,120,686	\$12,666,491	\$6,201,069	\$4,426,988	11,217	21,705,474	105,775,904
Berkshire.....	1851		1,562,588	1,482,249	570,397	294,666	1,233	2,487,854	10,027,753
Connecticut Mutual....	1846	Mutual.	30,915,957	22,412,719	9,631,470	5,987,687	10,046	24,707,707	181,265,762
Charter Oak.....	1850		8,328,789	7,161,997	4,491,025	3,321,938	8,785	20,118,475	61,551,512
Chicago.....	1867		171,339	112,233	121,968	98,632	1,400	2,177,000	2,801,071
Continental.....	1866		4,505,235	4,150,974	2,082,642	1,306,118	12,025	25,249,440	54,514,130
Economical Mutual....	1866		717,897	590,056	429,332	137,472	1,134	2,478,980	6,335,821
Equitable Life Assurance Soc. of the U. S.	1859		13,236,025	11,860,325	7,009,344	4,148,224	10,063	40,295,799	143,970,984
Germania.....	1860		3,820,666	3,187,854	1,644,893	1,034,106	3,407	6,123,136	32,144,462
Globe Mutual.....	1864		2,717,907	2,564,417	1,336,633	854,620	4,551	11,267,703	30,144,320
Guardian Mutual.....	1859		2,280,686	1,993,297	1,219,536	748,165	4,414	9,223,000	23,475,625
Hahnemann.....	1865		485,560	329,734	214,714	152,126	2,066	3,255,595	7,164,198
Home.....	1860		2,669,985	2,318,370	1,011,842	689,834	1,939	3,574,365	22,992,409
Hope Mutual.....	1869		485,786	332,294	233,874	166,022	5,354	10,779,418	9,732,747
Massachusetts Mutual.	1851	Mutual.	3,419,304	3,023,190	1,318,969	864,751	3,881	9,474,864	32,618,597

Mutual Benefit.....	1845	Mutual	22,140,058	19,167,827	6,858,547	4,084,819	3,731	12,997,110	130,904,083
Missouri Mutual.....	1867	125,000	294,235	162,993	138,070	70,358	702	2,243,555	3,384,568
Mutual, Chicago.....	1865	101,500	560,873	464,603	411,170	322,580	2,045	2,871,948	5,883,246
Mutual, New York.....	1842	Mutual	44,465,931	41,619,033	14,647,490	7,476,656	12,463	33,458,217	242,004,489
National, Chicago.....	1865	250,000	271,036	78,244	32,772	43,214	2,998	3,038,000	3,038,000
National, Washington.....	1868	1,000,000	1,769,995	1,020,683	739,681	371,856	3,865	8,428,038	18,549,637
New England Mutual.....	1835	Mutual	9,685,482	8,606,850	3,217,893	1,989,546	3,563	8,979,361	67,868,057
New Jersey Mutual.....	1863	100,000	610,945	490,000	311,687	164,647	1,418	2,901,630	8,002,479
New York.....	1841	Mutual	15,878,518	13,907,385	6,569,716	3,919,180	9,925	27,141,995	111,355,359
North America.....	1862	Mutual	5,075,823	4,770,794	2,813,355	1,724,868	3,899	9,658,117	35,376,072
Phoenix Mutual.....	1851	16,000	6,090,562	4,329,415	2,827,638	1,578,914	9,065	19,466,761	56,617,647
Railway Passen'r Assur'e	1865	304,800	418,303	73,750	181,783	165,465	.....	473,670,000	1,315,750
Republic.....	1869	457,100	691,977	242,080	69,623	42,289	1,212	3,637,373	2,936,494
Security Life & Annuity	1861	110,000	2,964,931	2,632,371	1,592,465	1,017,061	5,324	14,088,498	37,003,924
St. Louis Mutual.....	1857	100,000	5,542,728	5,136,019	3,170,347	1,575,823	6,514	16,433,955	50,778,328
Teutonia.....	1869	500,000	553,745	73,057	70,628	51,637	910	1,311,500	1,426,500
Travelers'.....	1863	500,000	1,568,043	931,766	950,529	729,314	32,024	85,545,560	68,003,692
Union Mutual.....	1848	Mutual	5,295,233	4,301,400	1,828,238	1,062,083	4,612	10,878,530	36,008,360
Universal.....	1865	200,000	851,604	628,422	490,749	397,189	2,304	6,175,965	11,087,309
Washington.....	1860	125,000	2,477,348	2,174,620	1,192,077	691,102	3,435	7,173,175	25,677,405
Totals.....			\$226,637,546	\$193,340,109	\$89,302,536	\$53,044,440	199,305	\$959,009,131	\$1,706,923,401

CLASSIFICATION of the items composing the Gross Assets of Life Insurance Companies doing business in Wisconsin, for the year ending December 31st, 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Incorp- rated.	Capital Stock.	Real Estate.	Loans on Bonds and Mortgages.	Cash in Office and in Bank.	Cash col- lections in hands of Agents.	U. S Secu- rities and other Stocks & Bonds.	Loans on Real Es- tate or Stock Se- curities.	Deferred and Un- paid Pre- miums.	Premium Notes and Loans to Policy Holders.	All other Assets.	Total Assets.
WISCONSIN.												
Northwestern M. Life	1857	.....	\$315,205	\$3,795,286	\$27,474	\$80,336	\$129,900	.....	\$668,924	3,744,568	\$230,074	\$8,991,766
OTHER STATES.												
Ætna.....	1820	\$150,000	\$8,224	\$3,523,347	\$688,561	\$425,751	2,817,851	\$482,953	\$288,812	6,429,100	\$456,087	15,120,686
Berkshire.....	1851	28,000	180,000	435,403	42,446	39,098	520,505	6,700	46,025	176,531	115,880	1,562,588
Connecticut Mutual..	1846	.....	498,429	11,859,975	931,713	293,607	4,937,467	141,735	47,352	11,645,510	560,169	30,915,957
Charter Oak.....	1850	200,000	760,373	3,208,698	110,974	481,520	484,600	.....	.....	2,997,009	285,615	8,328,789
Chicago.....	1867	111,050	.....	69,410	8,274	18,055	.....	30,900	6,674	.....	38,026	171,339
Continental.....	1866	100,000	395,000	456,500	162,133	228,618	166,000	138,105	1,373,876	1,496,463	88,540	4,505,235
Economical Mutual..	1866	100,000	.....	104,200	49,672	.....	245,711	24,000	252,804	.....	41,510	717,897
Equitable Life Assur- ance Soc'y of U. S..	1859	100,000	2,246,025	7,464,163	805,262	148,222	1,373,771	165,062	896,858	.....	136,662	13,236,025
Germania.....	1860	200,000	.....	2,410,000	76,441	150,000	826,180	8,516	298,001	.....	51,528	3,820,666
Globe Mutual.....	1864	100,000	.....	1,004,167	218,585	104,641	957,274	123,200	253,971	.....	56,069	2,717,907
Guardian Mutual....	1859	125,000	.....	.....	84,233	303,709	175,805	128,202	378,596	1,137,299	72,842	2,280,686
Hahnemann.....	1865	200,000	.....	41,457	23,352	.....	219,150	69,000	42,260	.....	90,341	485,560
Home.....	1860	125,000	160,080	525,693	154,016	122,098	708,092	.....	27,289	961,216	11,501	2,669,985
Hope Mutual.....	1869	150,000	.....	27,000	15,557	99,876	123,511	.....	126,801	66,496	26,545	485,786
Massachusetts Mutual	1851	.....	97,000	1,258,010	35,853	46,705	606,880	145,547	398,295	768,953	62,061	3,419,304

Mutual Benefit.....	1845	.....	143,190	6,496,844	643,400	398,863	7,227,038	.....	.....	6,775,093	455,630	22,140	058
Missouri Mutual.....	1867	125,000	6,000	151,693	10,623	.....	.....	19,982	35,035	39,160	31,742	294,	235
Mutual, Chicago.....	1865	101,500	51,200	95,183	40,333	4,870	30,279	2,241	46,752	242,853	47,162	560,	873
Mutual, New York.....	1842	.....	945,383	33,999,422	2,608,911	55,593	5,201,733	.....	1,289,025	.....	365,864	44,465,	931
National, Chicago.....	1865	250,000	.....	98,934	2,890	5,387	9,400	115,000	33,989	.....	5,436	271,	036
National, Washington	1868	1,000,000	.....	339,367	89,708	33,265	550,601	591,000	94,443	.....	71,611	1,769,	995
New England Mutual	1835	.....	600,000	1,163,500	228,806	.....	3,799,868	393,513	651,624	2,729,204	118,967	9,685,	482
New Jersey Mutual..	1863	100,000	.....	168,005	13,765	73,561	50,100	28,650	41,732	166,104	69,028	610,	945
New York.....	1841	.....	1,734,009	6,415,830	1,217,981	564,478	4,262,350	.....	691,859	926,411	65,600	15,878,	518
North America.....	1862	.....	118,770	2,210,107	90,518	380,346	231,893	72,487	699,334	882,376	389,992	5,075,	823
Phoenix Mutual.....	1851	16,000	.....	1,670,750	203,283	407,016	543,511	23,788	103,243	3,063,361	75,610	6,090,	562
Railway Pass. Ass'ce.	1865	304,800	.....	41,500	37,236	10,000	329,567	.....	.....	.....	.....	418,	303
Republic.....	1869	457,100	302,000	147,350	1,130	22,400	36,550	69,917	20,958	5,607	86,065	691,	977
Security Life and An-	1861	110,000	.....	13,500	52,055	93,008	435,400	.....	621,100	1,669,011	80,857	2,964,	931
nunity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis Mutual....	1857	100,000	171,563	1,885,912	78,963	147,779	106,000	.....	972,287	2,059,452	120,772	5,542,	728
Teutonia.....	1869	500,000	.....	102,564	13,023	11,725	.....	2,147	23,143	21,430	6379,713	553,	745
Travelers.....	1863	500,000	.....	331,604	134,045	54,985	901,270	.....	118,652	.....	27,487	1,568,	043
Union Mutual.....	1848	.....	4,400	2,361,193	120,310	354,937	219,108	13,316	.....	2,093,840	128,129	5,295,	233
Universal.....	1865	200,000	3,500	101,500	54,893	59,531	264,473	.....	191,699	82,288	93,720	851,	601
Washington.....	1860	125,000	.....	1,021,530	316,067	21,627	776,913	.....	303,272	1,141	36,798	2,477,	348

a Stockholders notes secured.

b Of which \$375,000 is unpaid stock

CLASSIFICATION of the items of Gross Liabilities of Life Insurance Companies doing business in Wisconsin,
for the year ending December 31, 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Losses ascertained and unpaid.	Losses claimed and resisted.	Dividends due policy holders.	Value of outstand'g policies estimated by company at 4% per cent.	All other claims agast the company.	Gross Liabilities.	Surplus as regards policy holders.	Surplus or deficiency as regards stock holders.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.								
Northwestern Mutual Life..	\$81,400	\$5,000	\$1,321	a\$8,224,176	\$30,700	\$8,342,597	\$649,169	.....
CO'S OF OTHER STATES.								
Ætna.....	b 411,705	.....	240,822	12,012,878	1,086	12,666,491	2,454,195	2,304,195
Berkshire.....	11,036	2,200	3,536	a 1,437,477	28,000	1,482,249	80,339	52,339
Connecticut Mutual.....	426,108	.....	23,658	a21,859,940	103,013	22,412,719	8,503,238	.....
Charter Oak.....	196,250	.....	50,000	6,915,747	.....	7,161,987	1,166,792	966,792
Chicago.....	.....	389	.....	111,844	.....	112,233	59,106	51,944
Continental.....	74,000	14,000	200,917	3,862,057	.....	4,150,974	354,261	254,261
Economical Mutual.....	36,000	.....	.....	543,468	10,588	590,056	127,841	27,841
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.....	315,325	45,000	.....	11,500,000	.....	11,860,325	1,375,700	1,275,700
Germania.....	63,127	7,271	1,602	3,113,835	2,019	3,187,854	632,812	432,812
Globe Mutual.....	b 65,702	.....	21,816	2,436,899	40,000	2,564,417	153,490	53,490
Guardian Mutual.....	35,200	25,000	.....	1,933,097	.....	1,993,297	287,389	162,389
Hahnemann.....	.....	3,000	.....	326,734	.....	329,734	155,826	44,174
Home.....	12,000	.....	91,370	2,215,000	.....	2,318,370	351,615	226,615
Hope Mutual.....	2,000	18,000	.....	284,579	27,715	332,294	153,492	3,492
Massachusetts Mutual.....	b115,000	.....	30,584	2,877,606	.....	3,023,190	396,114	.....

Mutual Benefit	469,600	125,300	2,861,917	15,711,010	.....	19,167,827	2,972,231	.....
Missouri Mutual	7,000	5,000	848	150,145	.....	162,993	131,242	- 6,242
Mutual, Chicago .....	.....	10,550	5,559	448,494	.....	464,603	96,270	- 5,230
Mutual, New York	391,758	63,000	56,095	a 41,108,180	.....	41,619,033	2,846,898	.....
National, Chicago .....	.....	1,000	.....	76,767	477	78,244	192,792	- 57,208
National, Washington	15,000	.....	.....	1,005,683	.....	1,020,683	749,312	- 250,688
New England Mutual	112,200	.....	94,650	a 8,400,000	.....	8,606,850	1,078,632	.....
New Jersey Mutual .....	.....	.....	.....	490,000	.....	490,000	120,945	- 20,945
New York	167,400	150,558	300,856	13,288,500	71	13,907,385	1,971,133	.....
North America	142,992	.....	103,803	4,523,439	560	4,770,794	305,029	.....
Phoenix Mutual	117,900	.....	.....	5,211,515	.....	4,329,415	1,761,147	- 1,745,147
Railway Passenger Assurance .....	.....	56,000	.....	15,000	2,750	73,750	344,553	- 39,753
Republic	2,000	1,000	.....	87,833	151,247	242,080	449,897	- 7,203
Security Life and Annuity	37,500	5,000	1,318	2,587,620	933	2,632,371	332,560	- 222,560
St. Louis Mutual	142,500	45,000	11,781	4,710,270	226,468	5,136,019	406,709	- 306,709
Teutonia .....	.....	.....	.....	a 73,057	.....	73,057	480,688	- 19,312
Travelers	48,100	29,000	.....	850,880	3,786	931,766	636,277	- 136,277
Union Mutual	51,400	.....	.....	4,250,000	.....	4,301,400	993,833	.....
Universal	225,000	.....	.....	603,422	.....	628,422	223,182	- 23,182
Washington	28,000	.....	640	2,142,199	3,781	2,174,620	302,728	- 177,728

a Estimated at 4 per cent.

b Includes losses claimed.

Classification of the items of Gross Income of Life Insurance Companies doing business in Wisconsin for the year ending December 31, 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums received in cash	Premiums received in notes.	Amount of interest received	Amount received from other sources	Total income.	Excess of income over expenditures.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.						
Northwestern Mutual Life.....	\$1,944,636	\$1,265,027	\$458,844	\$1,863	\$3,670,370	\$2,335,880
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.						
Aetna.....	\$3,576,630	\$1,648,556	\$872,786	\$103,097	\$6,201,069	\$1,774,081
Berkshire.....	443,900	26,399	79,533	20,565	570,397	275,731
Connecticut Mutual.....	6,250,001	1,591,799	1,787,295	2,375	9,631,470	3,643,783
Charter Oak.....	2,466,382	1,552,921	471,722	.....	4,491,025	1,169,087
Chicago.....	112,243	.....	9,430	295	121,968	23,336
Continental.....	1,241,168	696,185	98,162	47,127	2,082,642	776,524
Economical Mutual.....	401,370	.....	22,962	5,000	429,332	291,860
Equitable.....	6,327,724	.....	449,560	232,060	7,009,344	2,861,120
Germania.....	1,434,252	.....	209,262	1,379	1,644,893	610,787
Globe Mutual.....	1,213,003	.....	123,318	312	1,336,633	482,013
Guardian Mutual.....	812,215	333,111	64,210	10,000	1,219,536	471,371
Hahnemann.....	193,391	895	19,814	614	214,714	62,588
Home.....	576,675	284,921	150,246	.....	1,011,842	322,008
Hope Mutual.....	173,150	53,563	7,161	.....	233,874	67,852
Massachusetts Mutual.....	833,087	310,042	175,840	.....	1,318,969	454,218

Mutual Benefit.....	3,362,510	2,241,928	1,252,358	1,751	6,858,547	2,773,728
Missouri Mutual.....	100,083	21,550	15,883	554	138,070	67,712
Mutual, Chicago.....	182,093	162,188	20,881	46,008	411,170	88,590
Mutual, New York.....	12,169,717	.....	2,432,523	45,250	14,647,490	7,170,834
National, Chicago.....	16,280	.....	5,526	10,966	32,772	a10,442
National Washington.....	642,233	.....	96,123	1,325	739,681	367,825
New England Mutual.....	1,767,062	941,528	509,303	.....	3,217,893	1,228,347
New Jersey Mutual.....	251,797	34,968	24,922	.....	311,687	147,040
New York.....	5,753,227	.....	764,403	52,086	6,569,716	2,650,536
North America.....	1,486,519	422,575	261,020	643,241	2,813,355	1,088,487
Phoenix Mutual.....	1,732,925	783,601	311,112	.....	2,827,638	1,248,724
Railway Pass. Assur'e.....	157,890	.....	23,893	.....	181,783	16,318
Republic.....	60,727	5,607	154	3,135	69,623	27,334
Security Life and Annuity.....	900,869	575,534	109,752	6,310	1,592,465	575,404
St. Louis Mutual.....	2,105,563	750,340	309,042	5,402	3,170,347	1,594,524
Teutonia.....	43,525	17,456	9,510	137	70,628	18,991
Travelers.....	860,525	.....	79,483	10,521	950,529	221,215
Union Mutual.....	1,018,951	536,724	269,588	2,975	1,828,238	766,155
Universal.....	451,414	.....	39,295	40	490,749	93,560
Washington.....	1,084,653	.....	101,589	5,835	1,192,077	500,975

a Excess of expenditures over income.

CLASSIFICATION of the items of Expenditures of Life Insurance Companies doing business in Wisconsin, for the year ending December 31, 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount paid for Losses.	Amount of Dividends paid policy holders.	Amount of Interest or Dividends paid stockholders.	Amount p'd for lapsed or surrendered policies.	Brokerage and commission p'd agents	Amount p'd officers and clerks for salar's.	Amount paid for taxes.	All other payments and expenditures.	Total Expenditures.
WISCONSIN COMPANY.									
Northwestern Mutual Life.....	\$477,085	\$16,062	.....	\$297,677	\$358,815	\$67,631	\$41,613	\$75,607	\$1,334,490
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.									
Ætna.....	1,240,159	706,307	18,000	645,671	448,926	69,614	90,376	1,207,935	4,426,988
Berkshire.....	89,258	71,084	1,960	37,536	43,498	16,171	6,177	28,982	294,666
Connecticut Mutual.....	1,752,369	2,429,421	.....	648,591	55,182	137,486	964,638	5,987,687	.....
Charter Oak.....	632,573	1,463,099	16,000	630,532	394,627	46,550	49,381	89,176	3,321,938
Chicago ..	13,741	9,382	9,097	.....	19,628	8,465	678	37,641	98,632
Continental.....	316,841	199,551	6,965	283,143	255,602	103,238	13,107	127,671	1,306,118
Economical Mutual.....	26,069	5,684	14,000	.....	31,167	15,810	4,678	40,064	137,472
Equitable Life Assurance of the United States.....	1,406,571	925,258	8,213	719,616	596,722	173,549	42,612	275,683	4,148,224
Germania.....	401,036	221,633	24,000	110,244	140,321	64,946	15,811	56,115	1,034,106
Globe Mutual.....	275,047	115,403	10,535	29,907	170,500	36,041	12,734	204,453	854,620
Guardian Mutual.....	354,419	34,051	8,750	13,433	196,176	53,949	13,725	73,662	748,165
Hahnemann.....	31,288	9,712	13,565	15,789	32,104	15,874	6,268	27,526	152,126
Home.....	194,547	192,271	15,029	108,367	82,880	35,979	5,955	54,806	689,834
Hope Mutual.....	7,417	.....	.....	.....	35,267	33,153	5,382	84,806	166,022
Massachusetts Mutual.....	297,300	181,148	.....	.....	152,786	27,300	8,333	197,884	864,751

Mutual Benefit.....	a1,416,557	1,610,205	.....	341,634	437,709	58,535	93,419	126,760	4,084,819
Missouri Mutual.....	11,000	3,001	.....	10,093	23,097	5,847	2,000	15,320	70,358
Mutual, Chicago.....	18,887	21,172	8,630	185,729	42,000	14,700	2,384	29,078	322,580
Mutual, New York.....	a2,319,373	2,548,595	.....	1,256,112	725,067	206,846	117,906	302,757	7,476,656
National Chicago.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	b22,131	.....	c19,083	43,214
National, Washington.....	105,524	.....	.....	19,579	104,362	51,207	10,541	80,643	371,856
New England Mutual.....	a708,000	470,791	.....	417,904	.....	.....	.....	d392,851	1,989,546
New Jersey Mutual.....	59,400	22,829	1,975	11,947	31,784	15,686	2,998	18,028	164,647
New York.....	a1,282,967	1,058,930	.....	521,604	.....	b693,020	32,675	329,984	3,919,180
North America.....	463,320	334,808	37,990	277,534	127,118	77,655	38,175	368,268	1,724,868
Phoenix Mutual.....	500,466	498,751	960	27,833	278,370	27,507	37,332	207,645	1,578,914
Railway Passenger Assurance.....	31,567	.....	30,480	.....	45,887	20,107	5,119	32,305	165,465
Republic.....	4,025	.....	.....	.....	11,044	9,859	1,662	15,699	42,289
Security Life and Annuity.....	a369,700	172,646	12,935	33,681	276,440	50,290	12,289	89,080	1,017,061
St. Louis Mutual.....	566,577	336,273	5,000	118,438	362,573	79,186	18,833	88,943	1,575,823
Teutonia.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	13,242	12,842	2,310	19,243	51,637
Travelers.....	233,701	2,336	50,000	7,560	156,800	114,973	13,759	150,185	729,314
Union Mutual.....	a268,900	394,571	.....	149,940	139,724	50,791	14,523	43,634	1,062,083
Universal.....	157,616	.....	15,266	51,727	95,964	23,603	6,603	46,410	397,189
Washington.....	242,790	154,092	10,620	32,215	103,279	44,832	10,977	92,297	691,102

a Includes endowments and annuities.
c Includes taxes.

b Includes commissions.
d Includes all expenses.



ABSTRACTS OF OFFICIAL STATEMENTS
OF
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

DOING BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN,

— AS —

MADE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

For the Year ending December 31, 1870.

ABSTRACT OF OFFICIAL STATEMENTS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Etna, Hartford, Ct.	Berkshire, Pittsfield, Mass.	Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Ct.	Charter Oak, Hartford, Ct.	Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
CAPITAL.					
Amount of authorized capital stock	\$150,000 00	\$28,000 00	.....	\$200,000 00	\$111,050 00
Amount of capital stock paid up	102,864 00	28,000 00	.....	200,000 00	111,050 00
*ASSETS.					
Real estate.....	\$8,223 92	\$180,000 00	\$498,429 14	\$760,373 36	.....
Bonds and mortgages.....	3,523,346 73	435,402 98	11,859,974 77	3,208,697 75	\$69,410 00
Cash in office and in bank.....	688,561 36	42,445 86	931,712 52	110,974 11	8,273 70
Cash collections in hands of agents	425,751 10	39,097 78	293,607 52	481,520 10	18,055 58
United States securities and other stocks and bonds	2,817,850 58	520,505 00	4,937,467 00	484,600 00	.....
Loans on real estate, stock or personal securities	482,953 79	6,700 00	141,735 00	.....	30,900 00
Deferred and unpaid premiums	288,811 57	46,025 37	47,351 86	.....	6,674 32
Premium notes and loans to agents and policy holders.....	6,429,100 51	176,531 12	11,645,510 14	.....	.....
Amount of interest due and unpaid .....	.....	.....	560,169 07	12,027 55	.....
Miscellaneous assets.....	456,086 56	115,880 34	.....	3,270,595 96	38,025 45
Gross assets	\$15,120,686 12	\$1,562,588 45	\$30,915,957 02	\$8,328,788 83	\$171,339 05

LIABILITIES.

Losses ascertained and unpaid	a\$411,704 56	\$11,036 00	\$426,108 00	\$196,250 00	.....
Losses claimed and unadjusted .....	.....	2,200 00	.....	.....	.....
Dividends due policy holders.....	240,821 98	3,536,40	23,657 78	50,000 00	.....
Value of outstanding policies estimated by company at 4½ per cent.....	12,012,878 25	b1,437,477 00	b21,859,940 00	6,915,747 00	\$111,843 90
All other claims against the company ...	1,086 20	28,000 00	103,013 53	.....	388 91
Gross liabilities.....	\$12,666,490 99	\$1,482,249 40	\$22,412,719 31	\$7,161,997 00	\$112,232 81

INCOME.

Premiums received in cash.....	\$3,576,629 75	\$443,900 24	\$6,250,001 46	\$2,466,381 74	\$112,242 54
Premiums received in notes.....	1,648,555 66	26,399 42	1,591,798 75	1,552,920 90	.....
Interest received	872,786,58.	79,532 54	1,787,294 82	471,722 72	9,429 75
Amount received for rents.....	.....	.....	2,375 00	.....	.....
Amount received from all other sources.	103,097,37	20,564 47	.....	.....	295 45
Gross income	\$6,201,069 36	\$570,396 67	\$9,631,470 03	\$4,491,025 36	\$121,967 74

a Includes losses claimed and resisted.

b Estimated at 4 per cent.

ABSTRACT of Official Statements of Life Insurance Companies—continued.

	Ætna, Hartford, Conn.	Berkshire, Pittsfield, Mass.	Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Conn.	Charter Oak, Hartford, Conn.	Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for fire losses and annuities.	\$1,240,158 95	\$89,258 00	\$1,752,369 26	\$632,573 37	\$13,740 75
Amount of dividends paid policy holders	746,306 82	71,084 35	2,429,420 91	1,463,099 37	9,381 86
Amount of interest or dividends paid stockholders.....	18,000 00	1,960 00	.....	16,000 00	9,097 00
Amount paid for lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies.....	.....	66,516 78	.....	.....	.....
Brokerage and commissions paid agents..	448,926 55	43,498 36	648,590 93	394,626,54	19,628 07
Amount paid for salaries of officers and employes.....	69,614 42	16,171 21	55,182 00	46,549 70	8,465 36
National, State and local taxes.....	90,375 58	6,176 95	137,486 22	49,380 83	677 93
All other expenditures.....	1,813,606 08	.....	964,637 93	719,707 76	37,641 22
Gross expenditures.....	\$4,426,988 40	\$294,665 65	\$5,987,687 25	\$3,321,937 57	\$98,632 17
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Cash premiums received in Wisconsin...	\$61,201 78	.....	\$74,947 23	\$34,950 24	\$9,915 49
Note premiums received in Wisconsin...	34,282 33	.....	22,077 18	26,204 15	.....
Amount paid for losses in Wisconsin....	28,500 00	.....	36,180 00	5,500 00	.....
No. policies issued in Wisc'n during year.	250	.....	150	205	318
Amount of insurance effected thereby...	398,150 00	.....	227,600 00	305,500 00	374,000 00
Whole amount at risk in Wisconsin.....	2,204,950 00	.....	.....	1,195,400 00	352,000 00
Whole No. policies issued during year...	11,217	1,233	10,046	8,785	1,400
Amount of insurance effected thereby...	\$21,705,474 00	\$2,487,854 00	\$24,707,707 00	\$20,118,475 00	\$2,177,000 00
Whole amount at risk.....	105,775,904 00	10,027,753 00	181,265,762 00	61,551,512 00	2,801,071 00

ABSTRACT of Official Statements of Life Insurance Companies—continued.

18—Ins.

(Doc. 2)

	Continental, New York.	Economical Mutual, Providence, R. I.	Equitable Life As'ce Society of the U. S., New York.	Germania, New York.	Globe Mutual, New York.
CAPITAL.					
Amount of authorized capital stock.....	\$100,000 00	\$200,000 00	\$100,000 00	\$200,000 00	\$100,000 00
Amount of capital paid up.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	100,000 00
ASSETS.					
Real estate	\$395,000 00	.....	\$2,246,025 19	.....	.....
Loans on bonds and mortgages.....	456,500 00	\$104,200 00	7,464,162 50	\$2,410,000 00	\$1,004,167 08
Cash in office and in bank.....	162,133 44	49,671 97	805,262 39	76,440 91	218,584 86
Cash collections in hands of agents.....	228,618 02	.....	148,222 00	150,000 00	104,640 54
United States securities and other stocks and bonds.....	166,000 00	245,711 25	1,373,770 90	826,180 00	957,274 14
Loans on real estate, stock or personal securities.....	138,105 00	24,000 00	165,061 72	7,650 00	123,200 03
Deferred and unpaid premiums	1,373,875 60	252,804 08	896,857 93	298,000 86	253,970 68
Premium notes and loans to agents and policy holders.....	1,496,462 58	27,549 28	.....	.....	.....
Amount of interest due and unpaid.....	45,559 39	1,879 19	60,253 19	49,795 45	14,213 64
Miscellaneous assets.....	42,981 26	12,080 78	76,408 77	2,598 35	41,855 86
Gross assets	\$4,505,235 29	\$717,896 55	\$13,236,024 59	\$3,820,665 57	\$2,717,906 83

ABSTRACT of Official Statements of Life Insurance Companies—continued.

	Continental, New York.	Economical Mutual, Providence, R. I.	Equitable Life As'ce Society of the U. S., New York.	Germania, New York.	Globe Mutual, New York.
LIABILITIES.					
Losses ascertained and unpaid.....	\$74,000 00	<i>a</i> \$30,000 00	\$315,325 00	\$63,127 50	<i>b</i> \$65,701 64
Losses claimed and unadjusted	14,000 00	6,000 00	45,000 00	7,270 74	.....
Dividends due policy holders.....	200,917 00	.....	.....	1,601 76	21,816 31
Value of outstanding policies estimated by company at 4½ per cent.....	3,862,057 00	543,467 86	11,500,000 00	3,113,835 13	2,436,898 52
All other claims against the company .....	.....	10,588 58	.....	2,019 02	40,000 00
Gross liabilities.....	\$4,150,974 00	\$590,056 44	\$11,860,325 00	\$3,187,854 15	\$2,564,416 47
INCOME.					
Premiums received in cash.....	\$1,241,167 89	\$401,369 83	\$6,327,723 59	\$1,434,252 42	\$1,213,003 10
Premiums received in notes	696,184 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest received	98,163 31	22,962 52	449,560 35	209,261 49	123,317 85
Amount received for rents.....	47,127 07	.....	.....	1,378 67	312 21
Amount received from all other sources.....	.....	5,000 00	232,060 19	.....	.....
Gross income.....	\$2,082,641 77	\$429,332 35	\$7,009,344 13	\$1,644,892 58	\$1,336,633 16

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses and annuities . . .	\$316,840 85	\$26,069 45	\$1,406,570 50	\$401,035 53	\$275,046 80
Amount of dividends paid policy holders	199,550 90	5,683 69	925,258 26	221,632 71	115,402 81
Amount of interest or dividends paid stockholders	6,965 00	14,000 00	8,213 33	24,000 00	10,535 00
Amount paid for lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies	283,143 44	.....	719,616 46	110,243 79	.....
Brokerage and commissions paid agents	255,601 57	31,166 53	596,722 23	140,321 19	170,500 46
Amount paid for salaries of officers and employees	103,238 46	15,810 84	173,548 83	64,945 68	36,041 33
National, State and local taxes	13,106 83	4,677 69	42,611 46	15,811 97	12,733 81
All other expenditures	127,670 46	40,064 09	275,682 91	56,115 39	234,360 44
Gross expenditures	\$1,306,117 51	\$137,472 29	\$4,148,223 98	\$1,034,106 26	\$854,620 65

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash premiums received in Wisconsin . . .	\$14,289 56	\$15 49	\$45,297 00	\$27,184 17	\$14,428 18
Note premiums received in Wisconsin . . .	4,249 93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount paid for losses in Wisconsin . . .	.....	.....	7,000 00	14,854 97	3,000 00
Number of policies issued in Wisconsin during the year	295	10	75	53	99
Amount of insurance effected thereby . . .	410,200 00	11,000 00	187,100 00	69,104 00	130,796 00
Whole amount at risk in Wisconsin	416,900 00	19,500 00	1,461,000 00	.....	.....
Whole number of policies issued during the year	12,025	1,134	10,063	3,407	4,551
Amount of insurance effected thereby . . .	25,249,440 43	2,478,980 07	40,295,799 00	6,123,135 83	11,267,703 00
Whole amount at risk	54,514,129 55	6,335,821 31	143,970,984 00	32,144,461 87	30,144,320 00

a Held in trust for minors.

b Includes all losses unpaid.

ABSTRACT of Official Statements of Life Insurance Companies—continued.

	Guardian Mutual, New York.	Hahnemann, Cleveland, O.	Home, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Hope Mutual, New York.	Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield, Mass.
CAPITAL.					
Amount of authorized capital stock.....	\$125,000 00	\$200,000 00	\$125,000 00	\$150,000 00	.....
Amount of capital stock paid up.....	125,000 00	200,000 00	125,000 00	150,000 00	.....
ASSETS.					
Real estate .....	.....	.....	\$160,079 62	.....	\$97,000 00
Loans on bonds and mortgages.....	.....	\$41,457 48	525,693 31	\$27,000 00	1,258,009 62
Cash in office and in bank.....	\$84,232 95	23,352 00	154,015 74	15,557 09	35,853 36
Cash collections in hands of agents	a 303,709 80	.....	122,098 64	99,875 64	46,705 28
U. S. securities and other stocks and bonds	175,805 00	219,150 00	708,092 50	123,511 25	606,880 00
Loans on real estate, stock or personal se- curities.....	128,201 32	82,217 75	.....	.....	145,547 47
Deferred and unpaid premiums.....	1,111,054 94	42,260 10	27,289 41	126,800 67	398,294 72
Premium notes and loans to agents and policy holders.....	26,244 45	.....	961,215 55	b 66,495 82	768,952 62
Amount of interest due and unpaid	55,000 00	450 60	6,000 43	.....	55,754 32
Miscellaneous assets	396,437 77	76,672 09	5,500 00	26,545 70	6,306 40
Gross assets.....	\$2,280,686 23	\$485,560 02	\$2,669,985 20	\$485,786 17	\$3,419,303 79

LIABILITIES.

Losses ascertained and unpaid.....	\$35,200 00			\$2,000 00	<i>f</i> \$115,000 00
Losses claimed and unadjusted	<i>d</i> 25,000 00	\$3,000 00	\$12,000 00	18,000 00	
Dividends due policy holders			91,370 00		30,583,68
Value of outstanding policies estimated by company at 4½ per cent.....	1,933 097 00	326,733 96	2,215,000 00	284,579 00	2,877,606 73
All other claims against the company				27,714 71	
Gross liabilities	\$1,993,297 00	\$329,733 96	\$2,318,370,00	\$332,293 71	\$3,023,190 41

INCOME.

Premiums received in cash.....	\$812,214 63	\$193,391 12	\$576,675 44	\$173,149 89	\$833,086 78
Premiums received in notes.....	333,111 08	895 00	284,921 01	<i>e</i> 53,562 61	310,041 93
Interest received.....	64,209 85	19,813 65	150,245 92	7,161 61	175,840 06
Amount received from all other sources..	<i>e</i> 10,000 00	613,80			
Gross income.....	\$1,219,535 55	\$214,713 57	\$1,011,842 37	\$233,874 11	\$1,318,968 77

a Includes notes and loans on policies.

b Margins charged against policies in force

c Reinsurance.

d Losses resisted

e Margins against policies.

f All losses unpaid including \$10,000 reinsurance.

ABSTRACT of Official Statements of Life Insurance Companies—continued.

	Guardian Mutual, New York.	Hahnemann, Cleveland, O.	Home, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Hope Mutual, New York.	Mass. Mutual, Springfield, Mass.
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for losses and annuities...	\$354,419 17	\$31,288 00	\$194,547 23	\$7,416 64	\$297,300 00
Amount of dividends paid policy holders	34,051 00	9,712 33	192,271 10	.....	181,148 26
Amount of interest or dividends paid stockholders.....	8,750 00	13,564 85	15,029 00	.....	.....
Amount paid for lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies.....	13,432, 55	.....	108,367 15	.....	.....
Brokerage and commissions paid agents.	196,176 42	32,104 13	82,879 76	35,264 15	152,785 63
Amount paid for salaries of officers and employees.....	53,948 82	15,874, 41	35,978 88	33,152 50	27,300 00
National, State and local taxes.....	13,725, 93	6,268 33	5,955 15	5,382 44	8,332 81
All other expenditures.....	73,661 30	43,314 47	54,805 43	84,806 43	197,883 87
Gross expenditures.....	\$748,165 19	\$152,126, 52	\$689,833 70	\$166,022 16	\$864,750 57
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Cash premiums received in Wisconsin..	\$13,191 91	\$8,879 47	\$49,129 00	\$13,943 05	\$10,109 82
Note premiums received in Wisconsin..	325 71	.....	23,611 00	5,622 00	5,339 00
Amount paid for losses in Wisconsin ..	.....	2,000 00	7,000 00	.....	1,000 00
No. policies issued in Wisconsin during year	107	82	41	607	77
Amount of insurance effected thereby...	145,630 00	114,200 00	121,000 00	851,180 00	141,000 00
Whole amount at risk in Wisconsin.....	287,630 00	329,200 00	1,430,000 00	701,285 00	288,900 00
Whole No. policies issued during year..	4,414	2,066	1,939	5,354	3,881
Amount of insurance effected thereby...	9,223,000 00	3,255,595 00	3,574,365 00	10,779,418 00	9,474,864 00
Whole amount at risk.....	23,475,625 00	7,164,198 00	22,992,409 00	9,732,747 00	32,618,597 00

ABSTRACT of Official Statements of Life Insurance Companies—continued.

	Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.	Missouri Mutual, St. Louis. Mo.	Mutual, Chicago, Ill.	Mutual, New York.	National, Chicago, Ill.
CAPITAL.					
Amount of authorized capital stock.....		\$125,000 00	\$101,500 00		\$250,000 00
Amount of capital stock paid up		125,000,00	101,500 00		135,000 00
ASSETS.					
Real estate.....	\$143,189 84	\$6,000 00	\$51,200 00	\$945,333 07	.....
Loans on Bonds and mortgages.....	6,496,844 50	151,693 06	95,183 32	33,999,421 62	98,933 33
Cash in office and in bank.....	643,399,91	10,622 79	40,332,54	2,608,910 74	2,890 26
Cash collections in hands of agents	398,862 87	.....	4,869,93	55,593 38	5,386 74
United States securities and other stocks and bonds	7,227,037 50	.....	30,279,00	5,201,732 75	9,400 00
Loans on real estate or personal securities Deferred and unpaid premiums.....	.....	19,981 56	2,241,33	.....	6115,000 00
Premium notes and loans to agents and policy holders.....	.....	35,035 41	46,752 21	1,289,025 06	33,989 27
Amount of interest due and unpaid.....	6,775,092 97	39,160 14	241,817 87	.....	.....
Miscellaneous assets.....	a454,170 48	a7,683 14	3,390 23	a365,864 15	2,468 72
	1,460 17	24,059 02	44,806 31	.....	2,967 57
Gross assets.....	\$22,140,058 24	294,235 12	560,872 74	\$44,465,930 77	\$271,035 89

a Includes interest accrued but not due.

b Unpaid stock secured.

ABSTRACT of Official Statements of Life Insurance Companies—continued.

	Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.	Missouri Mutual, St. Louis, Mo.	Mutual, Chicago, Ill.	Mutual, New York.	National, Chicago, Ill.
LIABILITIES.					
Losses ascertained and unpaid.....	\$469,600 00	\$7,000 00		\$391,758 10	
Losses claimed and unadjusted	125,300 00	5,000 00	\$10,550 00	63,000 00	\$1,000 00
Dividends due policy holders	2,861,917 31	848 16	5,559 05	56,095 35	
Value of outstanding policies estimated by company at 4½ per cent.	15,711,009 81	150,144 44	448,493 65	41,108,179 80	76,766 66
All other claims against the company					477 45
Gross liabilities.....	\$19,167,827 12	\$162,992 60	\$464,602 70	\$41,619,033 25	\$78,244 11
INCOME.					
Premiums received in cash.....	\$3,362,510 11	\$100,083 33	\$182,093 37	\$12,169,717 34	\$16,280 00
Premiums received in notes.....	2,241,927 73	21,549 46	162,187 58		
Interest received	1,252,357 83	15,883 19	20,880 96	2,432,522 68	5,525 50
Amount received from all other sources..	1,751 37	553 63	46,008 51	c 45,250 00	10,966 45
Gross income.....	\$6,858,547 04	\$138,069 61	\$411,170 42	\$14,647,490 02	\$32,771 95

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses and annuities...	1,416,556 68	11,000 00	18,886 61	2,319,373 44	2,000 00
Amount of dividends paid policy holders	1,610,205 23	3,000 89	21,172 10	2,548,594 69	.....
Amount of interest or dividends paid stockholders.....	.....	.....	8,629 68	.....	.....
Amount paid for lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies.....	.....	.....	185,729 46	1,256,111 86	.....
Brokerage and commissions paid agents.	437,708 90	23,097 26	41,999 98	725,066 72	a22,130 92
Amount paid for salaries of officers and employes.....	58,535 41	5,846 65	14,700 00	206,845 72	.....
National, state and local taxes.....	93,418 97	2,000 29	2,383 79	117,905 79	d19,082 59
All other expenditures.....	468,394 29	25,412 32	29,078 33	302,757 95	.....
Gross expenditures.....	\$4,084,819 48	\$70,357 41	\$322,579 95	\$7,476,656 17	43,213 51

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash premiums received in Wisconsin..	a\$5,814 30	.....	\$3,196 88	\$147,563 27	\$3,701 05
Note premiums received in Wisconsin..	.....	.....	2,997 00	.....	.....
Amount paid for losses in Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	29,750 00	.....
Number of policies issued in Wisconsin during the year.....	14	.....	23	219	279
Amount of insurance effected thereby...	51,000 00	.....	23,809 00	397,545 00	280,000 00
Whole amount at risk in Wisconsin.....	429,000 00	.....	92,000 00	19,581,234 76	280,000 00
Whole number of policies issued during the year.....	3,731	702	2,045	12,463	2,998
Amount of insurance effected thereby...	12,997,110 00	\$2,243,555 00	2,871,947 58	33,458,217 00	3,038,000 00
Whole amount at risk.....	130,904,083 00	3,384,568 00	5,883,246 35	242,004,480 00	3,038,000 00

a Includes note premiums received.

b Rents received.

c Includes salaries of officers and employes,

d Includes all other payments and expenditures.

ABSTRACT of Official Statements of Life Insurance Companies—continued.

	National, Washington, D. C.	New England Mutual, Boston, Mass.	New Jersey Mutual, Newark, N. J.	New York, New York.	North America, New York.
CAPITAL.					
Amount of authorized capital stock.....	\$1,000,000 00	.....	\$100,000 00	.....	.....
Amount of capital stock paid up.....	1,000,000 00	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....
ASSETS.					
Real estate.....	.....	\$600,000 00	.....	\$1,734,008 65	\$118,770 05
Loans on bonds and mortgages.....	\$339,366 70	1,163,500 90	\$168,005 00	6,415,830 00	2,210,107 00
Cash in office and in bank.....	89,707 74	228,806 27	13,765 08	1,217,981 13	90,518 35
Cash collections in hands of agents.....	33,265 00	.....	73,560 99	564,478 11	380,346 12
United States securities and other stocks and bonds.....	550,600 93	3,799,868 02	50,100 00	4,262,349 50	231,892 50
Loans on real estate, stock or personal se- curities.....	591,000 00	393,512 90	28,650 00	.....	72,486 99
Deferred and unpaid premiums.....	94,443 00	651,624 00	.....	691,859 12	699,333 75
Premium notes and loans to agents and policy holders.....	28,000 00	a 2,729,204 41	166,104 00	926,410 96	882,375 63
Amount of interest due and unpaid.....	11,354 32	104,975 39	41,732 41	65,600 23	56,658 52
Miscellaneous assets.....	32,257 14	13,990 67	69,027 13	.....	333,334 10
Gross assets.....	\$1,769,994 83	\$9,685,481 66	\$610,944 61	\$15,878,517 70	\$5,075,823 01

LIABILITIES.

Losses ascertained and unpaid.....	\$15,000 00	\$112,200 00	.....	\$167,400 00	\$142,992 00
Losses claimed and unadjusted.....	.....	.....	.....	150,558 00	.....
Dividends due policy holders.....	.....	94,650 14	.....	300,856 03	104,363 00
Value of outstanding policies estimated by company at 4½ per cent.....	1,005,683 00	68,400,000 00	490,000 00	13,288,500 00	4,523,439 00
All other claims.....	.....	.....	.....	71 44	.....
Gross liabilities	\$1,020,683 00	\$8,606,850 14	\$490,000 00	\$13,907,385 47	\$4,770,794 00

INCOME.

Premiums received in cash.....	\$642,232 75	\$1,767,062 35	\$251,796 99	\$5,753,226 90	\$1,486,519 41
Premiums received in notes.....	.....	941,527 96	34,967 86	.....	422,575 02
Interest received.....	96,123 43	509,302 87	24,922 30	764,403 22	261,020 22
Amount received from all other sources .	1,324 78	.....	.....	52,086 27	643,240 84
Gross income.....	\$739,680 96	\$3,217,893 18	\$311,687 15	\$6,569,716 39	\$2,813,355 49

^aIncludes deferred premiums.

^bAt 4 per cent.

ABSTRACT of Official Statement of Life Insurance Companies—continued.

	National, Washington, D. C.	New England Mut. Boston, Mass.	New Jersey Mutual, Newark, N. J.	New York, New York.	North America, New York.
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for losses and annuities ...	\$105,848 30	\$708,000 00	\$59,400 00	\$1,282,967 18	\$463,320 14
Amount of dividends paid policy holders		470,790 76	22,828 94	1,058,929 41	334,807 96
Amount of interest or dividends paid stockholders			1,975 00		37,990 00
Amount paid for lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies.....	19,578 65	417,903 98	11,946 74		277,534 75
Brokerage and commissions paid agents.	104,361 54	392,851 21	31,783 50	693,020 00	127,118 23
Amount paid for salaries of officers and employes	51,206 80		15,686 04		77,655 19
National, state and local taxes.....	10,541 19		2,998 38	32,675 09	38,174 89
All other expenditures.....	80,319 39		18,028 76	851,588 31	368,267 16
Gross expenditures	\$371,855 87	\$1,989,545 95	\$164,647 36	\$3,919,179 66	\$1,724,868 32
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Cash premiums received in Wisconsin ..	\$9,466 00	\$17,661 06		\$54,205 12	\$8,614 45
Note premiums received in Wisconsin ..		11,735 25		11,815 89	960 77
Amount paid for losses in Wisconsin ...	5,284 00	6,000 00		18,600 00	1,000 00
No. policies issued in Wisconsin during year	62			130	35
Amount of insurance effected thereby..	108,000 00			249,500 00	57,500 00
Whole amount at risk in Wisconsin	400,000 00				217,500 00
Whole No. policies issued during year ..	3,865	3,563	1,418	9,925	3,899
Amount of insurance effected thereby...	8,428,038 00	8,979,361 00	\$2,901,630 00	27,141,994 84	9,658,117 00
Whole amount at risk	18,549,637 00	67,868,057 00	8,002,478 90	111,355,358 57	35,376,072 00

^cIncludes all expenses of the company.

^dIncludes salaries of officers and employes.

ABSTRACT of Official Statements of Life Insurance Companies—continued.

	Phoenix Mutual, Hartford, Ct.	Railway Passenger Assurance, Hartford, Ct.	Republic, Chicago, Ill.	Security Life and Annuity, New York.	St. Louis Mutual St. Louis, Mo.
CAPITAL.					
Amount of authorized capital stock	\$100,000 00	\$304,800 00	\$2,623,000 00	\$110,000 00	\$100,000 00
Amount of capital stock paid up.....	16,000 00	298,000 00	457,100 00	110,000 00	100 000 00
ASSETS.					
Real estate.....			\$302,000 00		\$171,562 55
Loans on bonds and mortgages	\$1,670,750 00	\$41,500 00	147,350 00	\$13,500 00	1,885,912 12
Cash in office and in bank	203,282 80	37,236 07	1,130 17	52,054 69	78,963 17
Cash collections in hands of agents	407,016 43	10,000 00	22,400 32	93,008 02	147,495 19
United States securities and other stocks and bonds.....	543,511 00	329,567 00	36,550 00	435,400 00	106,000 00
Loans on real estate, stock or personal se- curities.....	23,788 00		69,916 66		
Deferred and unpaid premiums.	103,243 09		20,958 20	621 099 89	972,286 71
Premium notes and loans to agents and policy holders.....	<i>a</i> 3,063,361 40		25,523 58	1,669,010 86	2,059,452 13
Amount of interest due and unpaid.....	56,016 48		9,187 63	19,549 80	685,595 50
Miscellaneous assets.....	19,592 93		56,960 56	61,308 12	35,460 64
Gross assets.....	\$6,090,562 13	\$418,303 07	\$691,977 12	\$2,964,931 38	\$5,542,728 00

a Bills receiveable amply secured.

b Interest accrued.

ABSTRACT of *Official Statements of Life Insurance Companies*—continued.

	Phoenix Mutual, Hartford, Ct.	Railway Passenger Assurance, Hartford, Ct.	Republic, Chicago, Ill.	Security Life and Annuity, New York.	St. Louis Mutual, St. Louis, Mo.
LIABILITIES.					
Losses ascertained and unpaid.....	\$117,900 00	\$56,000 00	\$2,000 00	\$37,500 00	\$142,500 00
Losses claimed and unadjusted.....			1,000 00	5,000 00	45,000 00
Dividends due policy holders.....				1,317 50	30,609 22
Value of outstanding policies estimated by company at 4½ per cent.....	4,211,514 94	15,000 00	87,833 00	2,587,620 50	4,710,269 45
All other claims against the company.....		2,750 00	c151,247 12	933 33	207,640 06
Gross liabilities.....	\$4,329,414 94	\$73,750 00	\$242,080 12	\$2,632,371 33	\$5,136,018 73
INCOME.					
Premiums received in cash.....	\$1,732,924 52	\$157,889 89	\$60,726 45	\$900,868 73	\$2,105,562 85
Premiums received in notes.....	783,601 73		5,607 34	575,534 24	750,340 13
Interest received.....	311,111 91	23,893 36	153 89	109,752 69	309,041 76
Amount received from all other sources.....			3,134 99	6,309 80	5,402 08
Gross income.....	\$2,827,638 16	\$181,783 25	\$69,622 67	\$1,592,465 46	\$3,170,346 82

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses and annuities....	\$500,466 11	\$31,567 15	\$4,025 00	\$367,709 36	\$566,576 83
Amount of dividends paid policy holders.	498,751 14			172,646 14	336,272 87
Amount of interest or dividends paid stock holders	960 00	30,480 00		12,935 00	5,000 00
Amount paid for lapsed, surrendered, and purchased policies.....	27,833 46			33,680 92	118,437 94
Brokerage and commissions paid agents.	278,369 91	45,887 16	11,043 55	276,440 07	362,573 63
Amount paid for salaries of officers and employes	27,506 60	20,107 44	9,858 77	50,289 75	45,415 42
National, State and local taxes	37,381 57	5,118 59	1,661 58	12,288 88	18,832 74
All other expenditures.....	207,645 57	32,304 66	15,699 92	89,080 14	122,713 70
Gross expenditures	\$1,578,914 36	\$165,465 00	\$42,288 82	\$1,017,061 26	\$1,575,823 13

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash premiums received in Wisconsin...	\$49,744 32	\$2,732, 55	\$3,064 65	\$1,614 80	\$3,050 31
Note premiums received in Wisconsin...	25,371 00			1,351 24	282 40
Amount paid for losses in Wisconsin....	5,000 00	210 00			
Number of policies issued in Wisconsin during the year			115	22	77
Amount of insurance effected thereby....		8,197,650 00	243,300 00	33,000 00	104,000 00
Whole amount at risk in Wisconsin.....		22,469 00	224 000 00	61,000 00	
Whole number of policies issued during the year	9,065		1,212	5,324	6,514
Amount of insurance effected thereby....	19,466,761 00	473,670,000 00	3,037,373 42	14,088,498 00	16,433,955 00
Whole amount at risk.....	56,617,647 00	1,315,750 00	2,936,494 35	37,003,924 00	50,778,327 82

c Due on company's building \$150,000.

ABSTRACT of *Official Statements of Life Insurance Companies*—continued.

	Teutonia, Chicago, Ill.	Travelers', Hartford, Ct.	Union Mutual, Augusta, Me.	Universal, New York.	Washington, New York.
CAPITAL.					
Amount of authorized capital stock	\$500,000 00	\$500,000 00	.....	\$200,000 00	\$125,000 00
Amount of capital stock paid up	125,000 00	500,000 00	.....	200,000 00	125,000 00
ASSETS.					
Real estate .....	.....	.....	\$4,400 00	\$3,500 00	.....
Loans on bonds and mortgages	\$102,564 00	\$331,604 00	3,361,192 72	101,500 00	\$1,021,529 87
Cash in office and in bank	13,023 26	134,045 32	120,310 45	54,893 06	316,067 28
Cash collections in hands of agents	11,724 80	54,985 11	354,937 00	59,531 43	21,627 08
United States securities and other stocks and bonds .....	.....	901,270 00	219,107 50	264,472 50	776,912 50
Loans on real estate, stock or personal securities	2,400 18	.....	13,316 44	31,371 26	.....
Deferred and unpaid premiums	23,143 15	118,651 49	.....	191,698 78	303,272 30
Premium notes and loans to agents and policy holders	21,430 33	.....	2,031,912 53	82,288 10	1,141 41
Amount of interest due and unpaid	2,414 81	16,583 39	140,967 00	14,898 75	11,323 72
Miscellaneous assets	377,044 14	10,903 90	49,089 63	47,450 18	25,474 25
Gross assets	\$553,744 67	\$1,568,043 21	\$5,295,233 27	\$851,604 06	\$2,477,348 41

LIABILITIES.

14-INS.

Losses ascertained and unpaid.....		\$48,100 00	\$51,400 00		\$28,000 00
Losses claimed and unadjusted		29,000 00		\$25,000 00	
Dividends due policy holders.....					640 00
Value of outstanding policies estimated by company at 4½ per cent.....	b	\$73,057 49	850,879 80	4,250,000 00	603,421 80
All other claims against the company			3,786 12		2,142,199 36
					3,780 58
Gross liabilities		\$73,057 49	\$931,765 92	\$4,301,400 00	\$628,421 80
					\$2,174,619 94
INCOME.					
Premiums received in cash.....		\$43,524 51	\$860,525 03	\$1,018,951 21	\$451,414 46
Premiums received in notes		17,456 29		536,724 00	
Interest received.....		9,509 70	79,483 02	269,588 34	39,294 42
Amount received from all other sources..		137 61	10,521 02	2,974 66	40 00
					5,834 52
Gross income		\$70,628 11	\$950,529 07	\$1,828,238 21	\$490,748 88
					\$1,192,076 54

a Interest accrued but not due.

b At 4 per cent.

ABSTRACT of Official Statements of Life Insurance Companies—continued.

	Teutonia, Chicago, Ill.	Travelers', Hartford, Ct.	Union Mutual, Augusta, Me.	Universal, New York,	Washington, New York.
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for losses and annuities...	\$4,000 00	\$233,701 01	\$268,900 00	\$157,615 75	\$242,790 45
Amount of dividends paid policy holders		2,336 47	394,570 88		154,091 79
Amount of interest or dividends paid stockholders		50,000 00		15,265 85	10,620 31
Amount paid for lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies			149,940 19	51,727 31	
Brokerage and commissions paid agents.	13,241 74	156,799 51	139,723 61	95,964 14	103,279 44
Amount paid for salaries of officers and employes	12,842 42	114,972 72	50,791 14	23,603 14	44,832 18
National, state and local taxes	2,309 99	13,758 97	14,522 87	6 603 28	10,976 58
All other expenditures	19,243 15	157,745 61	43,634 80	46,409 35	124,511 27
Gross expenditures	\$51,637 30	\$729,314 29	\$1,062,083 49	\$397,188 82	\$691,102 02
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Cash premiums received in Wisconsin...	\$976 39	\$36,679 14		\$20,054 98	\$41,003 22
Note premiums received in Wisconsin...	283 52				
Amount paid for losses in Wisconsin		7,840 74		8,100 00	4,048 25
Number of policies issued in Wisconsin during the year	49	1,527		40	351
Amount of insurance effected thereby...	58,500 00	4,650,500 00		61,500 00	403,500 00
Whole amount at risk in Wisconsin	53,500 00				1,368,000 00
Whole number of policies issued during the year	910	32,024	4,612	2,304	3,435
Amount of insurance effected thereby...	1,311,500 00	85,545,560 00	\$10,878,530 00	6,175,965 00	7,173,175 00
Whole amount at risk	1,426,500 00	68,003,692 00	36,008,360 00	11,087,309 00	25,677,405 00

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE TREASURER
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

For the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1871.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER,
MADISON, Oct. 2, 1871.

To His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR—In obedience to law, I have the honor to submit the following report, of the condition and transactions of the Treasury during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1871, including a detailed statement of the operations of the bank department:

GENERAL FUND.

The General Fund at the commencement of the fiscal year was overpaid.....		\$19,063 71
The receipts during the year, from all sources, have been.....	\$1,029,576 81	.....
The disbursements have been.....		965,377 42
Leaving balance of.....		45,135 68
	<u>\$1,029,576 81</u>	<u>\$1,029,576 81</u>

The balance in the Treasury at the close of the Fiscal year of 1870 was.....		<u>\$133,627 11</u>
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Distributed among the several Funds, as follows:

School Fund.....	\$18,797 42
University Fund.....	1,935 97
Agricultural College Fund.....	8,923 07	.....
Normal School Fund.....	8,402 70	.....
Drainage Fund.....	18,075 02	.....
Swamp Land Fund.....	29 91	.....
Deposit Fund.....	6,287 56	.....
Allotment Fund.....	1,843 30	.....
Commissioner's Contingent Fund.....	673 88	.....
Military Road Fund.....	162 53	.....
Delinquent Tax Fund.....	4,314 18	.....
Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company Fund.....	13,971 15	.....
Whitewater Normal School Building Fund...	1,090 58	.....
Platteville Normal School Building Fund....	122 57	.....
Oshkosh Normal School Building Fund.....	6,817 98	.....
St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Company Trespass Fund.....	37,841 60	.....
School Fund Income.....	7,511 18	.....
Normal School Fund Income.....	17,588 09	.....
Sturgeon Bay Canal Land Trespass Fund....	825 00	.....
	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$155,213 69</u>

Deduct the following Funds overpaid:

General Fund.....	\$19,063 71	.....
Swamp Land Fund Income.....	22 87	.....
Sturgeon Bay Canal Fund.....	2,500 00
	<u>.....</u>	<u>21 586 58</u>

Total balance in the Treasury as above....		<u>\$133,627 11</u>
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Exclusive of the securities held in trust for Banking Associations.

The receipts of the Treasury during the past year, including the above balance, amount to.....	\$1,839,141 59
And the disbursements to.....	<u>1,509,295 77</u>
Leaving in the Treasury the sum of	<u><u>\$329,845 82</u></u>

To the credit of the following Funds:

General Fund	\$45,135 68	.....
School Fund	17,840 87	.....
University Fund.....	798 60	.....
Agricultural College Fund.....	10,221 88	.....
Normal School Fund.....	37,593 43	.....
Drainage Fund	81,817 20	.....
Deposit Fund.....	6,443 42	.....
Allotment Fund.....	1,843 30	.....
Commissioners Contingent Fund.....	1,059 48	.....
Military Road Fund.....	223 60	.....
Delinquent Tax Fund	12,879 00	.....
Whitewater Normal School Building Fund ..	744 03	.....
Platteville Normal School Building Fund....	122 57	.....
Oshkosh Normal School Building Fund	6,817 98	.....
St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Company Trespass Fund	35,629 36	.....
School Fund Income.....	17,573 45	.....
Normal School Fund Income.....	34,774 09	.....
Sturgeon Bay Canal Land Trespass Fund	<u>20,827 88</u>	.....
		<u>\$332,345 82</u>

Deduct the following Fund overpaid:

Sturgeon Bay Canal Fund	2,500 00
Total balance in the Treasury, as above.....	<u><u>\$329,845 82</u></u>

Exclusive of the securities held in trust for Banking associations.

The following statement exhibits the gross amount of the Revenues of the State and of the several Funds and of the disbursements thereof:

Receipts.

Balance in the Treasury, September 30, 1870.		\$133,627 11
For General Fund	\$1,029,576 81	.....
For School Fund	110,205 31	.....
For School Fund Income	173,026 51	.....
For University Fund.....	4,015 38	.....
For University Fund Income.....	29,591 20	.....
For Drainage Fund	122,799 59	.....
For Normal School Fund.....	100,266 83	.....
For Normal School Fund Income	51,150 45	.....
For Agricultural College Fund.....	9,175 50	.....
For Agricultural College Fund Income	12,238 42	.....
For Deposit Fund.....	554 28	.....
For Commissioner's Contingent Fund	413 60	.....
For Delinquent Tax Fund	31,750 43	.....
For Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal Land Trespass Fund	26,670 50	.....
For St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Com- pany Trespass Fund	2,998 33	.....
For Military Road Fund.....	1,050 83	.....
For Swamp Land Fund	7 59	.....
For Swamp Land Fund Income	22 87	.....
		<u>\$1,705,514 48</u>
		<u>\$1,839,141 59</u>

Disbursements.

From General Fund.....	\$965,377 42	.....
From School Fund.....	111,161 86	.....
From School Fund Income	162,964 24	.....
From University Fund	5,152 75	.....
From University Fund Income.....	29,591 20	.....
From Drainage Fund	59,057 41	.....
From Normal School Fund	71,076 10	.....
From Normal School Fund Income.....	33,964 45	.....
From Agricultural College Fund.....	7,876 69	.....
From Agricultural College Fund Income	12,238 42	.....
From Deposit Fund.....	398 42	.....
From Commissioner's Coningent Fund	28 00	.....
From Delinquent Tax Fund	23,185 66	.....
From Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal Land Trespass Fund	6,667 62	.....
From St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Company Trespass Fund	5,210 57	.....
From Military Road Fund.....	989 76	.....
From Whitewater Normal School Building Fund	346 55	.....
From Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company Fund.....	13,971 15	.....
From Swamp Land Fund.....	37 50	.....
		<u>\$1,509,295 77</u>
Total disbursements	\$1,509,295 77	.....
Balance in Treasury September 30, 1871.	329,845 82	<u>\$1,839,141 59</u>

REVENUE AND EXPENSES.

The revenue for the year has been derived from the following sources:

State tax, including Reform School tax.....	\$698,037 96	.....
Suit tax.....	4,026 32	.....
Railway companies	241,130 58	.....
Insurance companies.....	53,250 93	.....
Telegraph companies	1,094 70	.....
Plank and gravel roads	317 72	.....
Payments on bank bonds.....	2,123 95	.....
Hawkers' and pedlers' licenses.....	2,635 62	.....
Penalty for non-payment of interest on State and mortgaged lands.....	5,798 11	.....
Penalty for trespass on State lands	1,798 38	.....
United States for boarding prisoners.....	1,494 25	.....
Commissioners of Deeds out of State.....	178 00	.....
Fees for notarial commissions.....	1,254 00	.....
Ll. Breese, Secretary of State, fees collected.	6,473 72	.....
Ll. Breese, Secretary of State, sale of docu- ments.....	121 75	.....
Arms sold.....	133 00	.....
Sale of Marathon county lands.....	6,764 47	.....
Wm. P. Lyon, salary as Judge first circuit re- funded.....	458 34	.....
C. Lund, judgment of State vs. Ole Lawrence,	42 00	.....
W. P. Taylor, treasurer city of Oshkosh, bank tax	2,020 50	.....
Bank Department, printing semi-annual bank reports.....	39 00	.....
Transfers from other funds	383 50	.....
General fund overpaid October 1, 1870.....		\$19,063 71
Balance.....		\$1,010,513 10
	\$1,029,576 81	\$1,029,576 81

EXPENSES.

Ordinary Expenses.

For Legislature.....	\$101,666 12	.....
Supreme Court	14,016 34	.....
Circuit Courts	29,833 33	.....
State officers and clerks.....	61,978 96	.....
State Historical Society	6,395 97	.....
State Library.....	2,629 20	.....
Engineers, firemen and laborers.....	14,277 16	.....
Gas for Capitol and Park	5,143 03	.....
Postage for State departments	4,517 15	.....
Governor's Contingent Fund.....	1,880 68	.....
Coal	4,536 00	.....
Stationery.....	464 97	.....
Printing	28,439 10	.....
Advertising and publishing.....	1,759 27	.....
Publishing General Laws	10,559 40	.....
Publishing Local Laws.....	3,919 50	.....
Militia, Military Secretary and State Ar- morer	2,150 48	.....
State Board of Assessors.....	80 00	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$293,746 66
		<hr/> <hr/>

Extraordinary Expenses.

Hospital for Insane, Madison.....	85,450 00	.....
Hospital for Insane, Oshkosh.....	65,119 78	.....
Institute for the Blind.....	21,798 00	.....
Institute for Deaf and Dumb.....	26,932 00	.....
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	40,072 70	.....
State Industrial School for Boys.....	47,238 00	.....
State Prison.....	99,990 67	.....
State Board of Immigration.....	3,328 30	.....
Protecting State Lands.....	3,888 14	.....
Appraising State Lands.....	5 00	.....
Percentage on Peddlers' Licences.....	516 34	.....
County Agricultural Societies.....	3,700 00	.....
Wisconsin Reports.....	4,950 00	.....
Repairs, Lumber, Merchandise and Contin- gent Expenses.....	16,983 54	.....
Interest on State Indebtedness.....	156,889 58	.....
Geological Survey.....	1,680 00	.....
Aid to Soldiers in Regular Army.....	5,474 25	.....
Volunteer Aid.....	240 65	.....
Scalp Bounty.....	6,048 00	.....
Soldiers' Orphans in Normal School.....	2,400 00	.....
State University.....	7,303 76	.....
State University Female College.....	40,000 00	.....
School Fund Income.....	7,088 36	.....
Normal Institutes.....	747 65	.....
Superior Harbor Protection.....	1,100 65	.....
State Board of Charities.....	554 20	.....
Examiners of State Teachers.....	204 20	.....
State Prison Catholic Chaplaincy.....	100 00	.....
Andrew and James Proudfit, special approp'n	12,000 00	.....
W. W. Tredway.....do.....	2,724 00	.....
Lucius Fairchild.....do.....	2,550 00	.....
E. P. Knowles.....do.....	500 00	.....
Ralph Marsh.....do.....	459 28	.....
Henry Daggett.....do.....	112 00	.....
Widow of Byron Paine.....do.....	1,000 00	.....
C. E. Houghman, oculist, treating indigent soldiers.....	175 00	.....
State Prison Commissioner, boarding U. S. prisoners.....	1,494 25	.....
Thomas Robinson, reward for arresting pris- oners.....	500 00	.....
Miscellaneous.....	322 46	.....
		<hr/>
		\$671,630 76

The following statement shows the amounts due the state, September 30, 1871, on account of State Tax, including Reform School Tax:

From Ashland county	\$57 16	.....
Bayfield ...do.....	54 28	.....
Burnett ...do.....	304 05	.....
Calumet ...do.....	2,492 23	.....
Clark.....do.....	1,773 07	.....
Door .....do.....	2,054 68	.....
Green Lake.do.....	12 61	.....
Iowa .....do.....	18,130 49	.....
Jackson...do.....	117 97	.....
Jefferson...do.....	10 04	.....
Manitowoc.do.....	5,449 82	.....
Monroe ...do.....	55 84	.....
Oconto....do.....	4,979 96	.....
Outagamie.do.....	1 91	.....
Polk.....do.....	141 95	.....
St. Croix...do.....	1,961 30	.....
Shawano .do.....	2,102 05	.....
Sheboygan.do.....	12 96	.....
Trempeal'u do.....	02	.....
Waupaca .do.....	1,189 72	.....
	<u>\$40,902 11</u>	<u>.....</u>

Statement of Amounts due to Counties from the State, September 30th, 1871, on account of Delinquent Taxes collected during the last quarter:

Adams.....	\$89 93	.....
Ashland	92	.....
Brown... ..	8 82	.....
Buffalo	75 25	.....
Burnett.....	67 15	.....
Barron.....	52 63	.....
Calumet	28 66	.....
Chippewa	1,102 51	.....
Clark	377 04	.....
Columbia	47 74	.....
Crawford	7 23	.....
Dunn.....	23 27	.....
Dane	17 03	.....
Door.....	400 41	.....
Douglas	15 57	.....
Eau Claire	28 34	.....
Green.....	16 71	.....
Green Lake	85 82	.....
Jackson.....	208 98	.....
Jefferson	1 51	.....
Iowa.....	9 00	.....
Juneau	111 21	.....
Kewaunee	193 66	.....
La Crosse	44 13	.....
Marquette	151 38	.....
Manitowoc	223 89	.....
Marathon	227 06	.....
Milwaukee	99 92	.....
Monroe	97 13	.....
Oconto	1,404 87	.....
Outagamie	321 77	.....
Pepin	2 72	.....
Pierce	480 06	.....
Polk	3,719 28	.....
Portage	171 52	.....
Richland	180 75	.....
Rock	67 13	.....
St. Croix	898 86	.....
Sauk	70 81	.....
Shawano	479 39	.....
Trempealeau	17 01	.....
Vernon	50 67	.....
Waupaca	319 62	.....
Waushara	41 47	.....
Winnebago	125 33	.....
Wood	440 11	.....
	<hr/>	
		\$12,604 37

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The debt of the State amounts to..... \$2,252,057 00

And is classified as follows:

Certificates of Indebtedness—

To School Fund.....	\$1,559,700 00	.....
To Normal School Fund.....	479,500 00	.....
To University Fund.....	111,000 00	.....
To Agricultural College Fund.....	33,600 00	.....
	<u> </u>	<u>\$2,183,800 00</u>

Bonds maturing in 1877.....	\$200 00	.....
.....do.....1878.....	6,000 00	.....
.....do.....1879.....	1,000 00	.....
.....do.....1880.....	12,000 00	.....
.....do.....1881.....	2,000 00	.....
.....do.....1882.....	30,000 00	.....
.....do.....1884.....	3,000 00	.....
.....do.....1885.....	3,000 00	.....
.....do.....1886.....	7,000 00	.....
.....do.....1888.....	4,000 00	.....
	<u> </u>	68,200 00
Currency Certificates.....		57 00

\$2,252,057 00

SECURITIES DEPOSITED BY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Chapter 100, of the General Laws of 1866, provides that the Treasurer shall receive and hold in trust for the policy holders of any Insurance Company incorporated by the laws of this state, such bonds, stocks or other securities as may be offered by such Company, for the purpose of complying with the laws of other states, in order to transact the business of insurance therein. Under this law, the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee has deposited in this office one hundred thousand dollars in bonds and mortgages—upon certain real estate in the city of Chicago, in lieu of \$100,000 United States registered bonds on deposit in the State Treasury at the time of my last report, and since withdrawn.

The Hekla Fire Insurance Company, located in the city of Madison, has deposited ten thousand dollars in mortgages of real estate.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPOSITS.

There are also in the Treasury the following special deposits made by or on account of soldiers:

David Bullem, Co. K, 5th, regiment Wis., Vol., infantry—	
1 U. S. 10-40 bond, with March 1866 and subsequent coupons....	\$100 00
.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	50 00
Certificate of deposit of M. Von Baumbach, Milwaukee	50 00
Currency.....	42 00
	82 00

Charles Henrich, Co. D, 32d regiment—	
Currency.....	93 00
	93 00

Frederick Kirschenbeler, Co. F, 21st regiment—	
1 U. S. 10-40 bond, with March 1866 and subsequent coupons...	100 00
Currency.....	16 28
	116 28

Mary Ann Pierson—	
Volunteer Aid Fund draft for.....	5 00

Harriett C. Knox—	
Volunteer Aid Fund draft for	3 67
	3 67

Hon. James T. Lewis, in the year 1865, donated to the State University a U. S. 7-30 bond, for the purpose of a "Medal Fund." As *ex-officio* Treasurer of the University, I hold the proceeds of said bond as follows:

One Wisconsin State bond, No. 6, principal.....	\$100 00
January and July 1869, '70 and '71 coupons	18 00
Currency.....	23 50
	\$141 50

General Henry Harnden has also deposited with me, in trust for the use and benefit of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home,

\$5,000 00, 5-20 Bonds of the United States,
 10,000 00, Bonds of the city of Milwaukee,
 2,000 00, Bonds of the city of Albany,
 2,000 00, Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway,
 4,000 00, Bonds of the city of Pittsburg,
 554 97, Currency.

Total, \$23,554.97, being a legacy of one Mr. Ward, who died in London, England, some time ago.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY BÆTZ,
State Treasurer.

RECEIPTS, PAYMENTS AND STATEMENTS
IN DETAIL.



RECEIPTS, PAYMENTS AND STATEMENTS.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

STATE TAX.		
Adams . . . County		\$1, 840, 88
Ashland . . . do		150 64
Barron . . . do		857 96
Bayfield . . . do		394 39
Brown . . . do		12, 596 35
Buffalo . . . do		3, 842 56
Burnett . . . do		368 85
Calumet . . . do		5, 486 33
Chippewa . . . do		11, 083 88
Clark . . . do		7, 425 14
Columbia . . . do		19, 862 79
Crawford . . . do		5, 596 53
Dane . . . do		43, 993 53
Dodge . . . do		31, 448 01
Door . . . do		1, 272 89
Douglass . . . do		1, 595 19
Dunn . . . do		5, 431 96
Eau Claire . . . do		6, 354 18
Fond du Lac . . . do		30, 377 09
Grant . . . do		30, 723 82
Green . . . do		20, 548 56
Green Lake . . . do		11, 228 57
Iowa . . . do		6 78
Jackson . . . do		3, 338 38
Jefferson . . . do		21, 892 75
Juneau . . . do		4, 228 30
Kenosha . . . do		14, 820 63
Kewaunee . . . do		2, 725 36
La Crosse . . . do		11, 981 30
La Fayette . . . do		16, 175 90
Manitowoc . . . do		9, 909 80
Marathon . . . do		3, 989 20
Marquette . . . do		1, 584 28
Milwaukee . . . do		90, 934 16
Monroe . . . do		6, 177 74
Oconto . . . do		8, 077 36
Outagamie . . . do		8, 707 34
Ozaukee . . . do		6, 343 92
Pepin . . . do		1, 403 52
Pierce . . . do		6, 455 38
Polk . . . do		2, 008 93
Portage . . . do		4, 462 72
Racine . . . do		19, 756 40
Richland . . . do		6, 347 00
Rock . . . do		40, 109 50

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

<i>State Tax—continued.</i>		
St. Croix... County.....	\$8,814 09	.....
Sauk.....do.....	14,703 00	.....
Shawano.....do.....	1,907 51	.....
Sheboygan.....do.....	15,932 68	.....
Trempealeau.....do.....	4,090 97	.....
Vernon.....do.....	8,994 00	.....
Walworth.....do.....	28,559 00	.....
Washington.....do.....	11,940 25	.....
Waukesha.....do.....	25,428 50	.....
Waupaca.....do.....	3,950 33	.....
Waushara.....do.....	3,919 31	.....
Winnebago.....do.....	24,450 26	.....
Wood.....do.....	1,431 31	.....
		\$698,037 96
SUIT TAX.		
Adams.....County.....	\$9 00	.....
Brown.....do.....	146 00	.....
Buffalo.....do.....	98 32	.....
Calumet.....do.....	31 00	.....
Clark.....do.....	16 00	.....
Columbia.....do.....	101 00	.....
Crawford.....do.....	82 00	.....
Dane.....do.....	73 00	.....
Dodge.....do.....	157 00	.....
Douglas.....do.....	8 00	.....
Dunn.....do.....	66 00	.....
Eau Claire.....do.....	138 00	.....
Grant.....do.....	156 00	.....
Green.....do.....	57 00	.....
Green Lake.....do.....	118 00	.....
Iowa.....do.....	45 00	.....
Jackson.....do.....	41 00	.....
Jefferson.....do.....	75 00	.....
Juneau.....do.....	64 00	.....
Kenosha.....do.....	88 00	.....
Kewaunee.....do.....	15 00	.....
La Crosse.....do.....	29 00	.....
La Fayette.....do.....	75 00	.....
Manitowoc.....do.....	100 00	.....
Marathon.....do.....	11 00	.....
Marquette.....do.....	26 00	.....
Milwaukee.....do.....	483 00	.....
Monroe.....do.....	110 00	.....
Outagamie.....do.....	123 00	.....
Ozaukee.....do.....	44 00	.....
Pepin.....do.....	5 00	.....
Pierce.....do.....	31 00	.....
Polk.....do.....	8 00	.....
Portage.....do.....	16 00	.....
Racine.....do.....	199 00	.....

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

<i>Suit Tax—continued.</i>		
Richland...county.....	\$28 00	.....
Rock.....do.....	176 00	.....
St. Croix.....do.....	232 00	.....
Sauk.....do.....	68 00	.....
Sheboygan...do.....	30 00	.....
Trempealeau..do.....	82 00	.....
Vernon.....do.....	63 00	.....
Walworth.....do.....	90 00	.....
Washington..do.....	44 00	.....
Waukesha....do.....	83 00	.....
Waupaca....do.....	60 00	.....
Waushara....do.....	30 00	.....
Winnebago...do.....	169 00	.....
Wood.....do.....	27 00	.....
		\$4,026 32
RAILROAD COMPANIES LICENSES.		
Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Company.....	\$62,624 61	.....
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....do.....	163,898 42	.....
Mineral Point.....do.....	2,998 40	.....
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.....do.....	2,083 33	.....
Western Union.....do.....	8,576 85	.....
West Wisconsin.....do.....	948 98	.....
		\$241,130 58
INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
<i>Fire.</i>		
Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.....	\$2,680 38	.....
American Exchange Fire Insurance Co., N. Y....	17 46	.....
Ætna Insurance Company, N. Y.....	1 47	.....
Albany City Insurance Company, N. Y.....	121 87	.....
Astor Insurance Company, N. Y.....	85 37	.....
Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, Brooklyn....	156 49	.....
American Insurance Company, Chicago.....	57 61	.....
American Central Insurance Company, St. Louis	10 84	.....
Andes Insurance Company, Cincinnati.....	104 76	.....
Allemania Fire Insurance Company, Cleveland..	500 00	.....
Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company...	35 17	.....
Buffalo City Insurance Company.....	97 93	.....
Brewers' Protective Insurance Company, Mil...	101 36	.....
Capital City Insurance Company, Albany.....	14 56	.....
Concordia Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Mil.	91 20	.....
City Fire Insurance Company, Hartford.....	194 30	.....
Charter Oak Fire Insurance Company, Hartford.	59 50	.....
Cleveland Insurance Company, Cleveland.....	206 84	.....
Commercial Mutual Insurance Co., Cleveland...	42 03	.....
Commercial Insurance Company, Chicago.....	257 00	.....
Continental Insurance Company, New York....	817 48	.....

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

<i>Insurance Companies—Fire—continued.</i>		
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company Hartford..	\$64 32	.....
Commercial Fire Insurance Company, New York	101 63	.....
Commerce Insurance Company, Albany	74 22	.....
Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company ...	78 68	.....
Dodge County Mutual Insurance Co., Waupun.	1,195 21	.....
Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, New York..	85 52	.....
Farmers Insurance Company, Freeport.....	18 00	.....
Franklin Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia	500 00	.....
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. San Francisco...	111 03	.....
Fireman's Insurance Company, New York.....	111 70	.....
Fulton Fire Insurance Company, New York....	165 53	.....
Great Western Fire Insurance Company, Chicago	500 00	.....
German Mutual Insurance Company, Milwaukee	82 00	.....
Germantown Farmers Mutual Insurance Co.....	305 23	.....
Germania Fire Insurance Company, New York..	248 62	.....
Hartford Fire Insurance Company.....	1,523 04	.....
Hanover Fire Insurance Company, New York...	248 62	.....
Home Insurance Company, Columbus.....	500 00	.....
Hide and Leather Insurance Company, Boston..	63 00	.....
Herman Farmers Mutual Insurance Company ..	55 67	.....
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Ins. Co...	56 33	.....
Home Insurance Company, New York	2,193 08	.....
Howard Insurance Company, New York	81 49	.....
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia..	1,408 50	.....
International Insurance Company, New York ...	516 78	.....
Irving Fire Insurance Company, New York.....	126 43	.....
Imperial Fire Insurance Company, London.....	322 60	.....
Independent Insurance Company, Boston	193 26	.....
Lamar Fire Insurance Company, New York.....	121 08	.....
Lamar Insurance Company, Chicago.....	101 31	.....
Liverpool and London and Globe Ins. Co., N. Y.	394 58	.....
Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, New York..	793 43	.....
Madison Mutual Insurance Company, Madison..	2,303 92	.....
Manhattan Insurance Company, New York.....	253 20	.....
Market Fire Insurance Company, New York.....	22 06	.....
Merchants Insurance Company, Hartford.....	174 93	.....
Merchants Insurance Company, Chicago	460 45	.....
Merchants Insurance Company, Providence.....	68 75	.....
Milwaukee Mechanics Mutual Insurance Co....	1,920 68	.....
New Amsterdam Insurance Company, New York	70 60	.....
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co....	135 92	.....
North American Fire Insurance Co., Hartford...	201 60	.....
Niagara Fire Insurance Company, New York...	248 62	.....

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

<i>Insurance Companies—Fire—continued.</i>		
North American Fire Insurance Company	\$274 15	.....
National Fire Insurance Company, Boston	241 50	.....
Narragansett Fire and Marine, Ins. Co., Providence	36 55	.....
Northwestern National Insurance Co., Milwaukee	1,664 14	.....
North Missouri Insurance Company, Macon	500 00	.....
Norwich Fire Insurance Company, Norwich	70 21	.....
Peoples Insurance Company, San Francisco	590 00	.....
Pacific Insurance Company do	417 60	.....
Providence Washington Insurance Company	100 77	.....
Phoenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn	489 39	.....
Putnam Fire Insurance Company, Hartford	590 00	.....
Phoenix Insurance Company, Hartford	1,052 41	.....
Queen's Insurance Company, Liverpool	121 45	.....
Republic Insurance Company, Chicago	1,446 99	.....
Republic Fire Insurance Company, New York	248 62	.....
Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool	114 37	.....
St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company	500 00	.....
Sun Insurance Company, Cleveland	23 05	.....
State Insurance Company, Chicago	148 58	.....
Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company	156 34	.....
Security Insurance Company, N. Y.	1,769 65	.....
Standard Fire Insurance Company, N. Y.	79 22	.....
Teutonic Fire Insurance Company, Cleveland	221 08	.....
Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company, N. Y.	88 89	.....
Union Insurance Company, San Francisco	104 27	.....
Vernon County Scandinavian Mutual Ins. Co.	15 00	.....
Washington Insurance Company, N. Y.	53 25	.....
Western Insurance Company, Buffalo	889 48	.....
Yonkers and New York Fire Insurance Company	410 80	.....
<i>Life.</i>		
Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford	300 00	.....
Berkshire Life Insurance Company, Pittsfield	300 00	.....
Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, N. Y.	300 00	.....
Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, Hartford	300 00	.....
Chicago Life Insurance Company	300 00	.....
Continental Life Insurance Company, N. Y.	300 00	.....
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company	300 00	.....
Craftsmen's Life Insurance Company, N. Y.	300 00	.....

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

<i>Insurance Companies.—Life.—continued.</i>		
Economical Mutual Life Ins. Co., Providence...	\$300 00	.....
Equitable Life Insurance Company, New York...	300 00	.....
Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company, N. Y...	300 00	.....
Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, N. Y...	300 00	.....
Germania Life Insurance Company, N. Y.....	300 00	.....
Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, N. Y.	300 00	.....
Home Life Insurance Company, Brooklyn.....	300 00	.....
Hahnemann Life Insurance Co., Clevelan.....	300 00	.....
Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company, N. Y.....	300 00	.....
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., Newark....	300 00	.....
Massachusetts Life Insurance Co., Springfield ..	300 00	.....
Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York....	300 00	.....
Mutual Life Insurance Company, Chicago.....	300 00	.....
Missouri Mutual Life Insurance Co., St. Louis..	300 00	.....
Manhattan Life Insurance Company, New York.	300 00	.....
New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Co., Newark.	300 00	.....
National Life Ins. Co., U. S. A., Washington....	300 00	.....
New England Mutual Life Ins. Co., Boston.....	300 00	.....
National Life Insurance Company, Chicago.....	300 00	.....
North American Life Insurance Co., New York.	300 00	.....
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., Milwaukee .	4,867 66	.....
New York Life Insurance Company... ..	300 00	.....
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford....	300 00	.....
Railway Passengers' Assurance Co., Hartford...	300 00	.....
Republic Life Insurance Company, Chicago	300 00	.....
Security Life and Annuity Insurance Co., N. Y..	300 00	.....
St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company	300 00	.....
Teutonia Life Insurance Company, Chicago	300 00	.....
Travelers' Life Insurance Company, Hartford ..	300 00	.....
Universal Life Insurance Company, N. Y.....	300 00	.....
Union Mutual Life, Augusta, Me	300 00	.....
Washington Life Insurance Company, N. Y....	300 00	.....
Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Ins. Co., N. Y.	300 00	.....
World Mutual Life Insurance Company, N. Y. ..	300 00	.....
		\$53,250 93

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

PLANKROAD TAX.		
Green Bay and Manitowoc Plankroad Company	\$2 50	.....
Mil. and Brookfield Macadamized Road Co.	26 42	.....
Milwaukee and Green Bay Plankroad Company	9 20	.....
Milwaukee and Janesville Plankroad Company	204 37	.....
Mil. and Menomonee Falls Turnpike Road Co .	30 60	.....
Sheboygan and Calumet Plankroad Company..	44 63	.....
		\$317 72
TELEGRAPH COMPANY TAX.		
Northwestern Telegraph Company.	\$948 00	.....
Western Union Telegraph Company	146 70	.....
		1,094 70
BONDS RECEIVABLE.		
Bank of Sheboygan	\$310 00	.....
Bank of Madison	583 96	.....
Columbia County Bank	930 00	.....
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	200 00	.....
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Fond du Lac ..	100 00	.....
		2,123 96
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Sale of Marathon County Lands	\$6,764 47	.....
Income and Trespass Penalty	7,596 49	.....
Hawkers and Peddlers' Licenses	2,635 62	.....
U. S. Marshal, boarding U. S. prisoners	1,494 25	.....
Ll. Breese, Secretary of State, fees collected ..	6,473 72	.....
Ll. Breese.....do.....notaries fees....	1,254 00	.....
Ll. Breese.....do.....sale of documents	121 75	.....
Commissioners out of States	178 00	.....
Arms sold	133 00	.....
W. P. Lyon, salary as Judge of 1st Cir. refunded	458 34	.....
C. Lund, judgment of State vs. Ole Lawrence..	42 00	.....
W. P. Taylor, Treasurer of City of Oshkosh, bank tax.....	2,020 50	.....
Bank Department, printing semi-annual bank reports	39 00	.....
Transfer from other Funds.....	383 50	.....
		29,594 64
Total receipts.....		\$1,029,576 81

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS AND CLERK HIRE.		
Executive office	\$7,600 00	.....
Secretary of State's office	16,783 70	.....
State Treasurer's office.....	11,070 00	.....
Attorney General's office.....	2,600 00	.....
State Superintendent's office.....	5,550 00	.....
Office of Superintendent of Public Property ..	3,100 00	.....
Land office.....	15,275 26	.....
		\$61,978 96
SUPREME COURT.		
Salaries of Judges.....	\$12,233 34	.....
Reporter	1,000 00	.....
Clerk	595 00	.....
Crier.....	188 00	.....
		\$14,016 34
CIRCUIT COURT.		
Salaries of Judges		29,833 33
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.		
Annual appropriation	\$3,500 00	.....
Secretary	1,200 00	.....
Librarian	1,600 00	.....
Balance of appropriation for 1870	95 97	.....
		6,395 97
STATE LIBRARY.		
Librarian	\$1,000 00	.....
Books	1,629 20	.....
		2,629 20
BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.		
Hospital for Insane, Madison—		
Current expenses, etc.....	\$85,450 00	.....
Institute for the Blind—		
Current expenses, etc	21,798 00	.....
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb—		
Current expenses, etc.....	26,932 00	.....
Soldiers' Orphans' Home—		
Current expenses, etc	39,872 70	.....
Library	200 00	.....
Wisconsin Industrial School, for boys—		
Current expenses, etc.....	47,228 00	.....
State Prison—		
Current expenses, buildings and repairs	99,990 67	.....
Hospital for Insane, Oshkosh—		
Gottfried Weideman, land.....	10,000 00	.....
Building and other expenses.....	55,119 78	.....
		\$386,591 15

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.			
Adams.....	County Agricultural Society...	\$100 00	.....
Brown.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Columbia.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Crawford.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Dodge.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Door.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Dane.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Eau Claire.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Fond du Lac.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Grant.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Green.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Green Lake.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Iowa.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Jefferson.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Juneau.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Kenosha.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
La Crosse.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
La Fayette.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Manitowoc.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Marathon.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Marquette.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Monroe.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Outagamie.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Ozaukee.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Pierce.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Portage.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Racine.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Richland.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Rock.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Sheboygan.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Sauk.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Trempealeau.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Vernon.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Walworth.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Washington.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Waukesha.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
Winnebago.....	do.....do.....	100 00	.....
			\$3,700 00
LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.			
<i>Senate—</i>			
Salaries.....		\$11,620 00	.....
Mileage.....		780 00	.....
Employés.....		9,713 25	.....
Contesting seat.....		175 00	.....
			\$22,288 25
<i>Assembly—</i>			
Salaries.....		\$35,350 00	.....
Mileage.....		2,526 20	.....
Employés.....		15,568 40	.....
Contesting seat.....		79 90	.....
			\$53,524 50

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Legislative Expenses—continued.</i>		
<i>Joint Expenses of Legislature—</i>		
Printing	\$8,787 36	
Newspapers	2,724 85	
Gas	1,593 76	
Postage	3,941 60	
Legislative Manual	6,207 40	
Stationery	995 00	
Committee on Benevolent Institutions	900 00	
Chaplains	175 00	
Expenses of Railroad Committee, 1870	528 40	
		\$25,853 37
Total		\$101,666 12
INTEREST ON STATE INDEBTEDNESS		
State Bonds	\$3,960 00	
Certificates of Indebtedness belonging to—		
School Fund	109,179 00	
Normal School Fund	33,565 00	
University Fund	7,770 00	
Agricultural College Fund	2,415 58	
		\$156,889 58
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Engineers, Firemen and Laborers about Capitol	\$14,277 16	
Gas for Capitol and Park	5,143 03	
Postage for State Departments	4,517 15	
Governor's Contingent Fund	1,380 68	
Coal	4,536 00	
Stationery	464 97	
Printing	28,439 10	
Advertising and Publishing	1,759 27	
Publishing General Laws	10,559 40	
Publishing Local Laws	3,919 50	
Militia, Military Secretary and State Armorer	2,150 48	
State Board of Assessors	80 00	
State Board of Immigration	3,328 30	
Protecting State Lands	3,888 14	
Appraising State Lands	5 00	
Per Centage on Peddler's Licenses	516 34	
Wisconsin Reports	4,950 00	
Repairs, Lumber, Merchandise and Contg't Ex	16,983 54	
Geological Survey	1,680 00	
Aid to Soldiers in Regular Army	5,474 25	
Volunteer Aid	240 65	
Scalp Bounty	6,048 00	
Soldiers' Orphans in Normal School	2,400 00	
State University	7,303 76	
State Female College	40,000 00	
School Fund Income	7,088 36	
Normal Institutes	747 65	

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Miscellaneous—continued.</i>		
Superior harbor protection.....	\$1,100 65	.....
State Board of Charities	554 20	.....
Examiner's of state teachers	204 20	.....
State Prison Catholic Chaplaincy.....	100 00	.....
State Prison commissioner for boarding U. S. prisoners	1,494 25	.....
C. E. Houghman, oculist, treating indigent soldiers	175 00	.....
Sister Mary Vincent, boarding indigent soldiers.	42 25	.....
Charles Geise, witness Tenney vs. State.....	9 99	.....
S. H. Vaughn, sheriffs' fees.....	9 85	.....
Seifert & Lawton, maps for Agricultural Society.	18 75	.....
George Whiting, refunded Marathon county land sales.....	30 00	.....
Refunded income penalty	100 47	.....
Thos. Robinson, reward for arresting prisoners..	500 00	.....
J. E. Ingraham, printing.....	25 15	.....
Adolph Herter, for land on which title failed...	61 00	.....
Ralph Marsh, land on which title failed.....	459 28	.....
Henry Daggett, land on which title failed.....	112 00	.....
A. A. See, services as enlisting officer	25 00	.....
Andrew & James Proudfit, special appropriation.	12,000 00	.....
W. W. Treadway.....do	2,724 00	.....
Lucius Fairchild.....do	2,550 00	.....
E. T. Knowles.....do	500 00	.....
Widow of Byron Paine.....do.....	1,000 00	.....
		201,676 77
Total payments		\$965,377 42

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

SCHOOL FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in Fund October 1st, 1870.....		\$18,797 42
Sales of land.....	\$32,805 05	
Payments on Certificates	29,876 75	
Payments on Mortgages.....	8,032 06	
Penalty on Forfeitures	1,029 08	
Penalty on Taxes	267 72	
United States 5 per cent. on sales of public lands in Wisconsin for 1868, 1869 and 1870	37,121 75	
Fines received from the follow Counties:		
Adams.....	\$36 00	
Bayfield.....	70 00	
Clark	21 00	
Columbia	94 50	
Crawford.....	9 00	
Dunn	17 00	
Green Lake.....	125 44	
Ozaukee.....	79 00	
Pierce	119 00	
Richland.....	61 00	
Sauk	262 91	
Washington.....	22 05	
Waukesha	156 00	
	<u>1,072 90</u>	
		<u>110,205 31</u>
Total.....		<u>\$129,002 73</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans	\$60,778 00	
Invested in U. S. Bonds.....	50,000 00	
Transfer to University Fund.....	59 40	
Refunded on account of overpayments.....	324 46	
	<u>\$111,161 86</u>	
Balance September 30th, 1871	17,840 87	
		<u>\$129,002 73</u>

Receipts, Payments and Statements.—continued.

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in the Fund October 1, 1870.....		\$7,511 18
Interest on certificates and loans	\$56,503 15	
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	109,179 00	
Interest as per chapter 79, General Laws of 1866	7,088 36	
Sale of Webster's Dictionaries.....	256 00	
		173,026 51
Total		\$180,537 69
DISBURSEMENTS.		
APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL MONEY.		
Adams..... county.....	\$955 11	
Barron do.....	41 34	
Bayfield do.....	63 57	
Brown do.....	3,832 53	
Buffalo do.....	1,536 60	
Burnett do.....	67 47	
Calumet do.....	1,950 39	
Chippewa do.....	867 75	
Clark do.....	384 54	
Columbia do.....	4,525 95	
Crawford..... do.....	2,058 42	
Dane do.....	8,467 82	
Dodge..... do.....	6,959 16	
Door..... do.....	702 00	
Douglas do.....	130 65	
Dunn..... do.....	1,286 61	
Eau Claire do.....	1,281 15	
Fond du Lac do.....	7,284 81	
Grant do.....	6,034 39	
Green do.....	3,505 32	
Green Lake do.....	2,072 46	
Iowa..... do.....	4,071 99	
Jackson do.....	1,204 71	
Jefferson do.....	6,273 69	
Juneau do.....	2,029 17	
Kenosha do.....	2,020 59	
Kewaunee..... do.....	1,701 18	
La Crosse..... do.....	2,758 47	
La Fayette do.....	3,724 11	
Manitowoc do.....	5,523 18	
Marathon..... do.....	804 96	
Marquette do.....	1,262 43	
Milwaukee do.....	12,166 83	
Monroe do.....	2,501 85	
Oconto do.....	1,002 69	

Receipts, Payments and Statements.—continued.

SCHOOL FUND INCOME DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Apportionment of School Money</i> —continued.		
Outagamie county	\$2,788 50	
Ozaukee do	2,816 19	
Pepin do	709 80	
Pierce do	1,388 01	
Polk do	472 68	
Portage do	1,561 56	
Racine do	3,816 93	
Richland do	2,572 83	
Rock do	5,837 91	
St. Croix do	1,630 20	
Sauk do	3,624 27	
Shawano do	296 79	
Sheboygan do	5,022 42	
Trempealeau do	1,463 28	
Vernon do	2,896 53	
Walworth do	3,696 81	
Washington do	4,098 51	
Waukesha do	4,180 02	
Waupaca do	2,387 97	
Waushara do	1,749 93	
Winnebago do	5,468 97	
Wood do	529 62	
	\$160,063 62	
G. & C. Merriam for Webster's Dictionaries	2,400 00	
Refunded Interest	495 28	
Transferred to University Fund Income	5 34	
	\$162,964 24	
Balance September 30, 1871	17,573 45	\$180,537 69

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in Treasury October 1st, 1870		\$1,935 97
Sales of Land	\$818 22	.....
Dues on Certificates	2,651 76	.....
Penalties	70 80	.....
Taxes	5 20	.....
Loans	410 00	.....
Transfer from School Fund	59 40	.....
		4,015 38
Total		<u>\$5,951 35</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans	\$4,650 00	.....
Refunded for overpayments	502 75	.....
	\$5,152 75	.....
Balance September 30th, 1871	798 60	.....
		<u>\$5,951 35</u>

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on principal due on lands.....	\$5,362 88	.....
Interest on Certificates of Indebtedness.....	7,770 00	.....
Interest on Dane County Bonds.....	1,330 00	.....
Appropriation from General Fund, Chapter 82, General Laws of 1867	7,303 76	.....
Tuition fees of students	6,589 00	.....
Diplomas.....	81 00	.....
Sale of products of Agricultural Farm.....	306 01	.....
Contingent expenses, amount refunded ...	50 00	.....
Sale of lots	208 00	.....
Pasturage	145 05	.....
Fuel sold students	109 31	.....
Materials sold students from Laboratory	330 85	.....
Transferred from School Fund Income.....	5 34	.....
		<u>\$29,591 20</u>
DISBURSEMENTS,		
Henry Bætz, Treasurer of University	\$29,162 58	.....
Refunded for overpayment.....	428 62	.....
		<u>\$29,591 20</u>

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance October 1, 1870		\$8,923 07
Sale of lands	\$7,222 15	
Dues on certificates	958 00	
Penalties	892 43	
Loans	100 00	
Transfer from Agricultural College Fund income...	2 92	
		9,175 50
Total		\$18,098 57
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans	\$3,625 00	
Invested in U. S. bonds	4,175 00	
Refunded for over payments	76 69	
	\$7,876 69	
Balance September 30, 1871	10,221 88	
		\$18,098 57

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on principal due on lands.....	\$9,402 84	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	2,415 58	.....
Interest on Dane county bonds	420 00	.....
		\$12,238 42
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Transferred to Treasurer of University	\$12,212 29	.....
Transferred to Agricultural College Fund.....	2 92	.....
Refunded for overpayments.....	23 21	.....
		\$12,238 42

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance October 1st, 1870.....		\$8,402 70
Sale of Lands.....	\$91,298 44	
Payments on Certificates	5,081 25	
Loans.....	3,681 00	
Penalties.....	206 14	
		100,266 83
Total.....		\$108,669 53
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans.....	\$20,932 00	
Invested in U. S. Bonds	50,000 00	
Refunded for overpayments.....	136 51	
Transferred to Swamp Land Fund.....	7 59	
		\$71,076 10
Balance September 30th, 1871	37,593 43	\$108,669 53

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance October 1, 1870		\$17,588 09
Interest due on lands	\$14,610 45	
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	33,565 00	
Tuition fees Platteville Normal School	1,200 00	
Tuition fees Whitewater Normal School	1,775 00	
		51,150 45
Total		\$68,738 54
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Whitewater Normal School, salaries of professor and teachers	11,941 39	
Platteville Normal School, salaries of professors and teachers	14,295 96	
Oshkosh Normal School, insurance, heating apparatus, work, supplies, fireman, janitor, etc. .	2,141 80	
Institutes	2,705 55	
Expenses of Regents	1,733 56	
Expenses of Regents	1,038 88	
Refunded for over payments	84 44	
Transferred to Swamp Land Fund income	22 87	
	33,964 45	
Balance September 30, 1871	\$34,774 09	
		\$68,738 54

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in Fund, October 1, 1870.....		\$1,090 58
DISBURSEMENTS.		
N. M. Littlejohn, building material.....	\$84 36	
C. M. Sikes.....	263 19	
	\$346 55	
Balance September 30, 1871.....	744 03	\$1,090 58

PLATTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Balance in Fund, October 1, 1870.....		\$122 57
No transaction during the year.		

OSHKOSH NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Balance in Fund, October 1, 1871.....		\$6,817 98
No transaction during the year.		

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

DRAINAGE FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance October 1st, 1870.....		\$18,075 02
Interest on Certificates.....	\$1,693 91	
Sale of Lands.....	119,294 53	
Payments on Certificates.....	1,759 00	
Penalties.....	44 63	
Walworth Co. overpaym't of apportionm't re- funded.....	7 52	
		<u>\$122,799 59</u>
Total.....		<u>\$140,874 61</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES.		
Adams.....County.....	\$435 25	
Barron.....do.....	692 03	
Bayfield.....do.....	563 75	
Brown.....do.....	156 30	
Buffalo.....do.....	345 52	
Burnett.....do.....	1,641 32	
Chippewa.....do.....	9,229 78	
Clark.....do.....	2,116 58	
Columbia.....do.....	341 57	
Dane.....do.....	433 95	
Dodge.....do.....	663 57	
Door.....do.....	4,063 72	
Douglas.....do.....	415 06	
Dunn.....do.....	264 05	
Eau Claire.....do.....	496 99	
Fond du Lac.....do.....	375 62	
Grant.....do.....	19 25	
Green.....do.....	2 80	
Green Lake.....do.....	455 87	
Iowa.....do.....	1 68	
Jackson.....do.....	4,685 61	
Jefferson.....do.....	800 95	
Juneau.....do.....	802 46	
Kewaunee.....do.....	2,208 04	
La Crosse.....do.....	361 79	
Manitowoc.....do.....	452 48	
Marathon.....do.....	7,026 53	
Marquette.....do.....	818 74	
Monroe.....do.....	521 33	
Oconto.....do.....	6,858 76	
Outagamie.....do.....	1 68	
Pepin.....do.....	112 92	
Pierce.....do.....	3 15	

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

DRAINAGE FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Apportionment to Counties—continued.</i>		
Polk county	\$170 00	.....
Portage do	759 57	.....
Rock do	6 30	.....
St. Croix do	51 86	.....
Sauk do	115 93	.....
Shawano do	2,183 83	.....
Trempealeau do	245 17	.....
Washington do	6 51	.....
Waukesha do	98 36	.....
Waupaca do	2,686 64	.....
Waushara do	2,640 45	.....
Winnebago do	514 75	.....
Wood do	1,723 88	.....
	\$58,662 35	.....
Refunded for overpayments	395 06	.....
Balance in Fund, September 30, 1871	81,817 20	.....
		\$140,874 61

Receipts Payments and Statements—continued.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

RECEIPTS.			
.....	Balance October 1, 1870.....	\$14,000 00	.....
.....	Received from State Treasurer to apply on appropriation for the year 1871.....	39,798 40	.....
	Total.....		<u>\$53,798 40</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.			
1870.			
Oct. 31	Paid W. P. Towers, superintendent..	\$3,000 00	.....
Nov. 16	.....do.....do.....do.....	3,000 00	.....
Dec. 10	.....do.....do.....do.....	3,000 00	.....
1871.			
Jan. 12	.....do.....do.....do.....	3,000 00	.....
Feb. 10	.....do.....do.....do.....	2,000 00	.....
Feb. 25	.....do.....do.....do.....	3,000 00	.....
Mar. 10	.....do.....do.....do.....	3,000 00	.....
Apr. 12	Paid W. J. Abrams, expenses.....	17 00	.....
Apr. 12	Paid N. M. Littlejohn, expenses.....	23 85	.....
Apr. 13	Paid W. J. Kershaw, expenses.....	20 00	.....
Apr. 27	Paid W. P. Towers, superintendent...	3,000 00	.....
May. 18	.....do.....do.....do.....	1,000 00	.....
June 6	.....do.....do.....do.....	3,000 00	.....
June 19	Paid James Bintliff, expenses.....	9 50	.....
June 19	Paid C. K. Pier, expenses.....	27 00	.....
June 19	Paid W. J. Kershaw, expenses.....	21 00	.....
July 1	Paid W. P. Towers, superintendent...	3,000 00	.....
July 29	Paid W. J. Kershaw, expenses.....	12 00	.....
Aug. 1	Paid W. P. Towers, superintendent...	3,000 00	.....
Sep. 8	.....do.....do.....do.....	3,000 00	.....
Sep. 26	.....do.....do.....do.....	1,000 00	.....
	Total disbursements.....	\$37,130 35	.....
	Balance in fund September 30, 1871...	16,668 05	.....
			<u>\$53,798 40</u>

The amount appropriated to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home for the current year was \$40,000—\$201.60 more than has been received for in the above account. This discrepancy was caused by the payment, out of the General Fund of the State Treasury, of certain expenses justly chargeable to the Home. In order to reimburse the General Fund, the sum of \$201.60 was deducted from the amount of the appropriation paid over to the treasurer of the Home.

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

DELINQUENT TAX FUND.

Balance in fund October 1st, 1870	\$4,314 18	.....
RECEIPTS.		
Taxes on State Lands	31,750 48	.....
		<u>\$36,064 66</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Adams.....County	\$104 19	.....
Ashland.....do	150 64	.....
Barron.....do	179 72	.....
Bayfield.....do	98	.....
Brown.....do	93 40	.....
Buffalo.....do	256 42	.....
Burnett.....do	27 11	.....
Calumet.....do	152 39	.....
Chippewa.....do	1,327 91	.....
Clark.....do	567 31	.....
Columbia.....do	45 25	.....
Crawford.....do	163 99	.....
Dane.....do	238 93	.....
Dodge.....do	19 63	.....
Door.....do	1,272 89	.....
Douglas.....do	127 11	.....
Dunn.....do	433 59	.....
Eau Claire.....do	206 83	.....
Fond du Lac.....do	29 11	.....
Grant.....do	36 85	.....
Green.....do	2 52	.....
Green Lake.....do	171 45	.....
Iowa.....do	23 07	.....
Jackson.....do	1,016 07	.....
Jefferson.....do	17 05	.....
Juneau.....do	222 83	.....
Kewaunee.....do	708 39	.....
La Crosse.....do	74 71	.....
La Fayette.....do	64 90	.....
Manitowoc.....do	449 82	.....
Marathon.....do	686 27	.....
Marquette.....do	230 22	.....
Monroe.....do	135 21	.....
Oconto.....do	1,377 36	.....
Outagamie.....do	1,086 42	.....
Ozaukee.....do	1 64	.....
Pepin.....do	58 24	.....
Pierce.....do	1,730 83	.....

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

DELINQUENT TAX FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Polk County	\$630 46	
Portage do	586 14	
Richland do	446 19	
Rock do	182 50	
St. Croix do	2,156 13	
Sauk do	98 57	
Shawano do	2,398 11	
Sheboygan do	15 63	
Trempealeau do	193 78	
Vernon do	334 83	
Waukesha do	7 66	
Waupaca do	1,010 33	
Waushara do	461 62	
Winnebago do	42 99	
Wood do	966 20	
	<hr/>	
Refunded for overpayment	\$23,022 39	
	163 27	
	<hr/>	
Balance September 30th, 1871	\$23,185 66	
	12,879 00	
	<hr/>	\$36,064 66

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued

COMMISSIONERS CONTINGENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance, October 1, 1870.....	\$673 88	.....
Received for diagrams, land plats and statements ..	413 60	.....
		<u>\$1,087 48</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
T. W. Gibbs, expenses	\$20 00	.....
John E. Seabold, work	8 00	.....
	28 00	.....
Balance, September 30, 1871	1,059 48	.....
		<u>\$1,087 48</u>

ALLOTMENT FUND.

Balance, October 1, 1870.....	.....	\$1,843 30
No transaction during the year.		

STURGEON BAY CANAL FUND.

Overpayment, October 1, 1870.....	\$2,500 00	.....
No transaction during the year.		

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

FOX AND WISCONSIN RIVER IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Balance September 30, 1870.....		\$13,971 15
DISBURSEMENTS.		
To Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company.....		\$13,971 15

SWAMP LAND FUND.

Balance September 30, 1870	\$29 91	.....
Transfer from Normal School Fund	7 59	.....
		\$37 50
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Refunded for overpayments.....		\$37 50

SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME.

Overpayment September 30, 1870.....		\$22 87
Transfer from Normal School Fund Income		22 87

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

DEPOSIT FUND.

Balance September 30th, 1870	\$6,287 56	.....
Surplus of sale of forfeited lands	554 28	.....
	<u>\$6,841 84</u>	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Maria T. Paine, ... refunded	42 15	.....
A. Keyes, do.	24 17	.....
H. N. Solberg, do.	118 44	.....
H. N. Solberg, do.	31 70	.....
George Olesen, do.	26 76	.....
Neils Anderson, do.	48 00	.....
Thorsen Thompson, do.	39 00	.....
Morgan L. Martin, ... do.	45 40	.....
Henriette Luebke, ... do.	22 80	.....
	<u>\$398 42</u>	
Balance September 30th, 1871	6,443 42	.....
		<u>\$6,841 84</u>

*Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.*ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD LAND
TRESPASS FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance October 1, 1870		\$37,841 60
Samuel Harriman, State agent, logs sold.....		2,998 33
		<u>\$40,839 93</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Charles E. Bross, telegrams.....	\$49 30	
E. E. Blanding, surveying	757 50	
Baker & Spooner, retainer in suit vs. Harriman...	200 00	
George Clinton, counsel in replevin suits.	100 00	
C. K. Davis, retainer and services as attorney.....	100 00	
A. B. Easton, printing notices.....	23 62	
Charles W. Folsom, advertising	18 05	
S. S. Fifield.....do.....	18 75	
H. O. Fifield.....do.....	12 00	
Samuel Harriman, salary	3,000 00	
Samuel Harriman, office rent and counsel fees....	252 00	
J. H. Spencer, surveying and looking for trespass'rs	35 00	
George K. Shaw, advertising.....	18 05	
H. A. Taylor, printing	31 70	
Van Meter & Seymour, advertising.....	18 05	
E. H. Weber	18 05	
H. A. Wilson, counsel in replevin suits.....	175 00	
Transferred to General Fund.....	383 50	
	<u>\$5,210 57</u>	
Balance September 30, 1871.....	35,629 36	
		<u>\$40,839 93</u>

Receipts, Payments and Statements—continued.

STURGEON BAY GANAL LAND TRESPASS FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance, Oct. 1st, 1870.....	.....	\$825 00
Abel Keyes, State Agt., Materials signed and sold.....	.....	26,670 50
		<u>\$27,495 50</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Abel Keyes, State Agent, Salary.....	\$6,667 62	.....
Balance Sept. 30th, 1871.....	20,827 88	.....
		<u>\$27,495 50</u>

Receipts, Payments and Statements.—continued.

MILITARY ROAD FUND.

RECEIPTS,		
Balance, October 1st, 1870		\$162 53
Sale of Lands.....		1,050 83
		<u>\$1,213 36</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
E. Crocker, Livery	\$251 50	.....
E. H. Ellis, Attorney Fees.....	130 25	.....
Robinson & Bro., Advertising.....	21 35	.....
D. W. Whiting, Engineer.....	114 50	.....
S. H. Alban, Fees Selecting Lands.....	236 08	.....
Alanson Eaton, Fees Selecting Lands.....	236 08	.....
	
	989 76	.....
Balance Sept. 30th, 1871.....	223 60	.....
		<u>\$1,213 36</u>

BANKING DEPARTMENT.



BANKS AND BANKING.

In obedience to the requirements of law, I submit the following report of the condition and transactions of this branch of my department during the past fiscal year:

The whole number of banks doing business on the first day of October, 1870, according to my last annual report was seventeen, with an aggregate capital of.....	\$685,000
The whole number of banks doing business to-day is fifteen, with an aggregate capital of.....	665,000
Decrease.....	\$120,000
	\$120,000

During the past fiscal year, the Bank of Racine has discontinued business, the Bank of Commerce in Green Bay has been changed to a National Bank, and the Home Saving's Bank in Milwaukee having changed its name to German Exchange Bank, has increased its capital \$5,000.

The aggregate amount of securities held in trust for banking associations October 1, 1870, was.....	\$46,157
The amount held October 1, 1871, is.....	14,957
Decrease in 12 months	\$31,200
	\$31,200

The amount of circulation outstanding on the first day of October, 1870, and subject to redemption, was.....	\$39,606
The amount on the first day of October, 1871, is.....	8,406
Decrease in 12 months	\$31,200
	\$31,200

During the year the following banks, wound up in accordance with the provisions of the general banking law, have withdrawn the surplus belonging to them:

Bank of Madison.....	\$808
Bank of Racine.....	1,605
Columbia County Bank.....	3,031
State Bank.....	1,914
Summit Bank.....	154
	<hr/> <hr/>

Surplus is due the following Banks, the payment of which cannot be made until legal proceedings, now pending, have been decided:

Bank of Columbus.....	\$1,384 00
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....	1,492 00
Kenosha County Bank.....	1,505 00
	<hr/> <hr/>
	\$4,381 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

There is also due to the Exchange Bank of Darling & Co., a surplus of \$2,172.00, which I deem it my duty to retain until the indebtedness of said Bank to the State, on account of State bonds sold the same, amounting to about \$3,655.00, is discharged.

By virtue of section 9 of chapter 282, general laws of 1865, the State Treasurer procured from twenty-one banks an assignment of the securities held for their circulating notes, as well as the interest of such banks in such a portion of their circulation as may not be returned for redemption, the State assuming the redemption of the outstanding circulating notes of said banks.

The time of redemption of these twenty-one banks having expired on the 1st day of May, 1871, and they having been wound up accordance with chapter 144, general laws of 1858, the State has made the following respective net gains, amounting in the aggregate to \$23,486.00, viz:

Names of Banks.	Amount.
Bank of Beloit.....	\$1,880 00
Bank of Grant County.....	1,499 00
Bank of Green Bay.....	1,680 00
Bank of the Interior.....	712 00
Bank of Jefferson.....	2,078 00
Bank of Manitowoc.....	2,124 00
Bank of Moneka.....	605 00
Bank of Sparta.....	490 00
Bank of Whitewater.....	967 00
Corn Planters' Bank.....	260 00
Elkhorn Bank.....	1,562 00
Frontier Bank.....	495 00
Monroe County Bank.....	500 00
Northern Bank.....	1,797 00
Prairie City Bank.....	250 00
Rockwell & Co.'s Bank.....	494 00
Sauk County Bank.....	1,199 00
Shawano Bank.....	873 00
St. Croix Valley Bank.....	750 00
Walworth County Bank.....	1,995 00
Wisconsin Bank of Madison.....	1,276 00
	\$23,486 00

The stocks of the following banks have been exchanged for United States Treasury Notes, and with them I will redeem their outstanding circulation at par on presentation:

NAMES OF BANKS.	Circulation outstanding.	Time of redemption expires.
Hudson City Bank.....	\$517	Not advertised
La Crosse County Bank.....	93	Not advertised
Merchants Bank, Milwaukee.....	165	Not advertised
Milwaukee County Bank.....	235	Not advertised
Wisconsin Pinery Bank.....	369	Not advertised
Bank of Sheboygan.....	1,111	May 1st, 1873
	\$2,490	

Banks wound up and circulation redeemed at par in gold by this office:

Union Bank, Milwaukee (not advertised) outstanding circulation	\$87
Germania Bank, Milwaukee	23
	<hr/>
	\$110
	<hr/> <hr/>

The time of redemption of the bills of the latter bank has expired, but I will continue to redeem its circulation until the withdrawal of the securities.

Chapter 110 of the general laws of 1868 and chapter 28 of the general laws of 1871 require that unorganized banks and bankers shall render semi-annual reports of the condition of their respective banks, the same as banks organized under the general banking law of this state are now required to report. I regret to say that thus far the acts above referred to have been a dead letter, none of these banks having complied with their provisions, probably for the simple reason that laws lack the element of their enforcement, that is a *penalty for the failure* to make the reports required. Without a stringent penalty the law will always remain inoperative.

The appendix will show,

“A.” Securities, circulation, capital of Banks.

“B.” Names of stockholders and the amount of stock held by each.

“C.” Names of personal bondsmen for each bank.

“D.” List of the banks, their location and officers.

“E.” Bank note impressions now on hand.

“F.” Bank note plates on hand.

“G.” Condition of each bank in the state at the time of the last report, July 3d, 1871.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HENRY BÆTZ,
State Treasurer.

APPENDIX.

“ A ”

STATEMENT in detail of the securities held in trust for each Banking Association, and the amount of circulating notes issued and outstanding on the same on the 1st day of October, 1871

BANK OF WATERTOWN.

Capital \$25,000.

Treasury Notes.....	\$3,134	
Circulation.....	.....	\$3,134
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

BATAVIAN BANK.

Capital \$25,000.

Treasury Notes.....	\$228	
Circulation.....	.....	\$228
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

CORN EXCHANGE BANK

Capital \$25,000,

Treasury Notes.....	\$1,263	
Circulation.....	.....	\$1,263
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

WISCONSIN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY BANK.

Capital \$100,000.

Treasury Notes.....	\$1,180	
Circulation.....	.....	\$1,180
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

"B."

STATEMENT exhibiting the Names of Stockholders and amount of Stock owned by each in the several Banks of this State, as reported to this Office, July 3d, 1871.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Bank of Madison ...	Simeon Mills	Madison ...	\$12,500	.....
	James L. Hill .....	...do.....	12,500	.....
				<u>\$25,000</u>
Bank of Watertown .	A. L. Pritchard	New York..	\$12,925	.....
	W. H. Clark	Watertown.	8,000	.....
	L. R. Cady .....	...do.....	4,075	.....
				<u>\$25,000</u>
Batavian Bank.....	G. Van Steenwyk ...	La Crosse ..	.....	<u>\$25,000</u>
Bank of Commerce..	W. H. Jacobs	Milwaukee .	\$20,000	.....
	G. Bremer & Co. ....	...do.....	9,000	.....
	Edward O'Neill ....	...do.....	10,000	.....
	Nich. Hoffmann ....	...do.....	10,000	.....
	J. Dahlmann & Co. .	...do.....	5,500	.....
	C. A. Koeffler .....	...do.....	2,000	.....
	John Black .....	...do.....	10,000	.....
	J. P. Kissenger.....	...do.....	5,000	.....
	J.H.Rice&Friedmann	...do.....	2,500	.....
	B. B. Hopkins.....	...do.....	2,500	.....
	Goll & Frank.....	...do.....	3,000	.....
	Nathan Pereles .....	...do.....	1,000	.....
	M. L. Morawetz .....	...do.....	2,000	.....
	Albert B. Geilfuss .	...do.....	2,000	.....
	H. Stern, Jr., & Bro..	...do.....	2,000	.....
	Barnard Stern.....	...do.....	500	.....
	Geo. J. Schmidt.....	...do.....	500	.....
	H. Zehrlaut .....	...do.....	1,000	.....
	Ad. Meineke .....	...do.....	500	.....
	Conrad Mayer.....	...do.....	500	.....
	Mathew Keenan.....	...do.....	1,000	.....
	F. F. Riedel.....	...do.....	1,000	.....
	Em. Sauer .....	...do.....	2,000	.....
	Thomas Shea .....	...do.....	1,000	.....
	C. W. Wolf .....	...do.....	1,000	.....
Ernst Vitter.....	...do.....	2,000	.....
Wm. Bayer .....	...do.....	1,000	.....
James Ludington...	...do.....	500	.....
Harrison Ludington.	...do.....	500	.....
Adolph Winckler...	...do.....	500	.....
				<u>\$100,000</u>

"B."—*Exhibiting Names of Stockholders, etc.*—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Columbia Co. Bank .	John P. McGregor . .	Portage . . . . .	.....	\$25, 000
Corn Exchange Bank	Wm. Hobkirk	Waupun . . . . .	.....	\$25, 000
German Exc'ge Bank	G. Pfister	Milwaukee.	\$5, 000	.....
	Jacob Nunnemacher	do	5, 000	.....
	Fred. Vogel	do	5, 000	.....
	M. Von Baumbach	do	5, 000	.....
	Ferd. Keuhn	do	5, 000	.....
	Rud. Nunnemacher	do	5, 000	.....
				\$30, 000
German Bank	James H. Mead	Sheboygan.	\$15, 000	.....
	George C. Cole	do	10, 000	.....
	Fritz Karste	do	10, 000	.....
				\$35, 000
National Sav'gs Bank	Alfred Goss	Hudson	\$14, 000	.....
	Alfred J. Goss	do	5, 000	.....
	C. Goss	do	5, 000	.....
	C. M. Goss	do	1, 000	.....
				\$25, 000
Second Ward Sav- ings Bank	Valentin Blatz	Milwaukee.	\$6, 250	.....
	Philip Best	do	6, 250	.....
	Jos. Schlitz	do	6, 250	.....
	W. H. Jacobs	do	6, 250	.....
				\$25, 000
South Side Sav. B'k.	G. C. Trumpff	Milwaukee.	\$12, 500	.....
	John B. Koetting	do	12, 500	.....
				\$25, 000
Sauk County Bank . .	T. Thomas	Baraboo . . . . .	.....	\$25, 000
State Bank	Samuel Marshall	Milwaukee.	\$25, 000	.....
	L. S. Hanks	Madson	15, 000	.....
	Jos. H. Palmer	do	10, 000	.....
				\$50, 000
Summit Bank	Curtis Mann	Oconomow'c . . . . .	.....	\$25, 000
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance B'k.	Alexander Mitchell.	Milwaukee.	.....	\$100, 000

"C."

STATEMENT showing the name of persons who have executed bonds now on deposit in this office as additional security for the redemption of the countersigned notes, issued to their respective banks, as required by section 17 of the banking law.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Name of Bondsmen.	Penalty of Bond.	Total Amount.
Bank of Watertown..	Watertown	A. L. Pritchard... } W. H. Clark } L. R. Cady..... }	\$6, 250	\$6, 250
Batavian Bank	La Crosse..	G. Van Steenswyk...	\$10, 000	\$10, 000
Corn Exchange Bank.	Waupun...	Wm. Hobkirk.... } A. Proudfit	\$12, 500	\$12, 500
Wisc'n Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank..	Milwaukee.	Geo. Smith	\$25, 000	\$25, 000
		Alex. Mitchell.... }		

"D"

List of Officers of Banks as taken from the reports made to this office on the first Monday of July, 1871:

Names of Banks.	Location,	President.	Cashier.
Bank of Madison..	Madison ...	Simeon Mills.....	James L. Hill.
Bank of Watertown	Watertown.	L. R. Cady vice Pre's	W. H. Clark.
Batavian Bank....	La Crosse..	G. VanSteenwyk ...	E. E. Bentley.
Bank of Commerce.	Milwaukee.	E. O'Neill.....	B. B. Geilfuss.
Columbia Co. Bank.	Portage....	.....	Corneli. Wheeler
Corn. Exchange B'k	Waupun...	David Ferguson....	Wm. Hobkirk.
German Bank.....	Sheboygan.	Geo. C. Cole.....	James H. Mead,
German Ex. Bank .	Milwaukee.	M. VonBaumbach...	A. Nunnemacher.
Nation'l Savings Bk	Hudson ...	Alfred Goss.....	Alfred J. Goss.
Sauk County Bank.	Baraboo ...	T. Thomas.....	W. B. Thomas.
Second Wd.Sav.B'k	Milwaukee.	Jas.Schlitz,Vice Pres	Wm. H. Jacobs.
South Side Sav. B'k	Milwaukee.	G. C. Trumpf.....	John B. Koetting.
State Bank.....	Madison ...	.....	L. S. Hanks,
Summit Bank.....	Oc'nomowoc	Curtis Mann	H. K. Edgerton.
Wis.M.& F.I. Co.B'k	Milwaukee.	Alex. Mitchell.....	D. Ferguson.

"E."

STATEMENT showing the number of bank note impressions on hand October 1st, 1871.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Denomina- tions.	No.
Bank of Shebogan	Sheboygan...	1, 2, 3, 5	205
Bank of Watertown.....	Watertown ..	1, 2, 3, 5	485
Batavian Bank.....	La Crosse....	1, 5	1, 999
Corn Exchange bank.....	Waupun.....	1, 2, 3, 5	418
Milwaukee County Bank.....	Milwaukee...	5, 10	120
Summit bank	Oconomowoc ..	2, 3	716
Wisconsin Marine and Fire Ins. Co., Bank.	Milwaukee'...	2, 3, 5, 5	75

"F."

*List of bank note plates on hand October 1st, 1871, deposited
with the Bank of Republic, New York.*

Names of Banks.	Denomina- tions.
State Bank, Madison.....	1, 1, 2, 5
Bank of Racine.....	1, 2, 3, 5
Columbia County Bank.....	1, 1, 2, 5
Bank of Watertown.....	1, 2, 3, 5
Corn Exchange Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5
Bank of Madison	1, 2
Batavian Bank	1, 5
Summit Bank	2, 3
Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank.....	2, 3, 5, 5

"G"

STATEMENT of the condition of the Banks of Wisconsin on the morning of Monday, July 3d, 1871.

NAMES OF BANKS.	LOCATION.	RESOURCES				
		Loans and Discounts.	Due from Directors.	Due from Brokers.	Over Drafts.	Stocks at par Value Deposited with the State Treas'r
Bank of Madison.....	Madison.....	\$123,784 94				
Batavian Bank.....	La Crosse.....	194,248 67			\$1,218 67	
Bank of Watertown.....	Watertown.....	51,777 96			699 63	230 00
Bank of Commerce.....	Milwaukee.....	255,887 99		\$5,663 65	427 63	3,134 00
Columbia County Bank.....	Portage City.....	59,718 21	533 28		2,619 14	
Corn Exchange Bank.....	Waupun.....	56,251 31			4,356 17	
German Bank.....	Sheboygan.....	283,525 30	3,500 00		5,988 49	1,265 00
German Exchange bank.....	Milwaukee.....	185,063 11			1,554 59	
National Savings Bank.....	Hudson.....	33,356 72	168 96		2,081 72	
Sauk County Bank.....	Baraboo.....	49,556 65			210 52	
Second Ward Savings Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	308,457 10	180,671 44	14,485 76	5,810 07	
South Side Savings Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	97,364 56			2,221 06	
State Bank.....	Madison.....	125,733 59	134,600 00		1,663 51	
Summit Bank.....	Oconomowoc.....	28 434 68			530 47	
Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Co. B'k	Milwaukee.....	1,452,982 37			3,656 18	1,180 00
		\$3,305,643 16	\$119,473 68	\$20,149 41	\$33,037 84	\$5,809 00

¹ Loans on call.

² United States Treasury Notes.

NAMES OF BANKS.	LOCATION.	RESOURCES—continued.				
		stocks not De- posited with State Treasur- er.	Promissory notes other than for loans and discounts.	Specie.	Cash Items.	Real Estate.
Bank of Madison	Madison	\$2,000 00	.....	\$1,160 26	\$12,096 35	¹ \$1,996 00
Batavian Bank	La Crosse	4,150 00	² 1545 00	² 7,329 96	4,656 24	³ 10,773 77
Bank of Watertown	Watertown	23,350 00	.....	179 72	2,437 26	³ 5,322 70
Bank of Commerce	Milwaukee .....	.....	.....	671 88	20,220 41	³ 2,000 00
Columbia County Bank	Portage City .....	.....	.....	541 60	3,135 95	11,200 00
Corn Exchange Bank	Waupun .....	.....	.....	311 47	195 78	³ 5,937 08
German Bank	Sheboygan	27,050 00	.....	1,211 25	² 1,120 11	³ 10,000 00
German Exchange Bank	Milwaukee	17,600 00	.....	3,678 06	18,200 24	³ 1,865 65
National Savings Bank	Hudson	100 00	.....	510 44	869 14	7,000 00
Sauk County Bank	Baraboo	1,600 00	.....	.....	531 06	11,995 12
Second Ward Savings Bank	Milwaukee .....	.....	.....	3,266 17	21,028 42	.....
South Side Savings bank	Milwaukee	17,287 50	.....	181 27	10,725 11	³ 2,573 80
State Bank	Madison .....	.....	.....	1,634 11	453 89	² 12,500 00
Summit Bank	Oconomowoc .....	.....	.....	101 59	1,795 11	² 2,185 42
Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Co. B'k	Milwaukee	672,626 39	.....	3,821 10	209,898 24	.....
		\$765,763 89	\$545 00	\$24,598 88	\$307 363 31	\$85,349 54

¹ Personal property—office furniture.

² Including revenue stamps, postal currency, coppers and coupons.

³ Including bank furniture.

"G."—Statement of the Condition of the Banks of Wisconsin, etc.—continued.

NAMES OF BANKS.	LOCATION.	RESOURCES—continued.				
		Loss and Expense Account.	Bills of Solvent Banks on hand.	Bills of Suspended Banks	Due from Banks.	Total Resources.
Bank of Madison.....	Madison.....		¹ \$33,541 92		\$60,957 74	\$241,755 88
Batavian Bank.....	La Crosse.....		55,791 59		87,918 73	366,343 58
Bank of Watertown.....	Watertown.....		¹ 19,396 00		43,201 31	154,912 62
Bank of Commerce.....	Milwaukee.....	\$22 39	8,114 00		33,947 14	328,646 38
Columbia County Bank.....	Portage City.....	5,685 82	12,058 00		16,281 08	107,824 29
Corn Exchange Bank.....	Waupun.....		19,097 00		² 37,280 53	126,326 66
German Bank.....	Sheboygan.....		42,520 00		89,373 67	459,854 92
German Exchange Bank.....	Milwaukee.....		14,076 00		95,616 63	338,181 41
National Savings Bank.....	Hudson.....		16,107 25		41,134 36	99,457 39
Sauk County Bank.....	Baraboo.....		14,345 08		² 21,599 42	99,627 25
Second Ward Savings Bank....	Milwaukee.....		49,510 00		145,645 31	628,874 27
South Side Savings Bank.....	Milwaukee.....		25,720 00		23,854 94	179,928 24
State Bank.....	Madison.....		33,171 85		76,536 03	286,292 98
Summit Bank.....	Oconomowoc.....		13,894 00		13,607 83	60,549 10
Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank	Milwaukee.....		132,319 49		395,965 32	2,872,449 09
		\$5,708 21	¹ \$494,662 10		\$1,182,920 04	\$6,351,024 06

¹ United States Treasury.

² And Bankers.

"G."—Statement of the condition of the Banks of Wisconsin, etc.—continued.

NAME OF BANKS.	Location.	LIABILITIES.					Total Liabilities.
		Capital.	Registered Notes in Circulation.	Due to State Treasurer.	Due to Depositors on Demand.	Due to others not included under either of the above heads.	
Bank of Madison.....	Madison.....	\$25,000	.....	.....	\$216,755 88	.....	\$241,755 88
Batavian Bank.....	La Crosse....	25,000	\$230 00	.....	311,113 58	\$30,000 00	366,343 58
Bank of Watertown.....	Watertown..	25,000	3,134 00	.....	124,820 92	¹ 1,957 70	154,012 62
Bank of Commerce.....	Milwaukee...	100,000	.....	.....	214,645 99	14,000 39	328,646 38
Columbia County Bank.....	Portage City..	25,000	.....	.....	76,406 12	6,418 17	107,824 29
Corn Exchange Bank.....	Waupun.....	25,000	1,265 00	.....	45,836 34	54,225 32	126,326 66
German Bank.....	Sheboygan...	35,000	.....	.....	212,047 21	² 12,807 71	459,854 92
German Exchange Bank.....	Milwaukee...	30,000	.....	.....	291,236 87	16,944 54	338,181 41
National Savings Bank.....	Hudson.....	25,000	.....	.....	74,457 39	.....	99,457 39
Sauk County Bank.....	Baraboo.....	25,000	.....	.....	69,069 23	5,558 02	99,627 25
Second Ward Savings Bank...	Milwaukee...	25,000	.....	.....	587,560 98	16,313 29	628,874 27
South Side Savings Bank.....	Milwaukee...	25,000	.....	.....	153,986 60	941 64	179,928 24
State Bank.....	Madison.....	50,000	¹ 1,914 00	.....	234,378 98	.....	286,292 98
Summit Bank.....	Oconomowoc..	25,000	.....	.....	34,646 78	902 32	60,549 10
Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Co. B'k	Milwaukee...	100,000	1,180 00	.....	1,410,053 37	1,361,215 72	2,872,449 09
		\$565,000	\$7,723 00	.....	\$4,057,016 24	\$1,721,284 82	\$6,351,024 06

¹Time of redemption expired.

²\$1,816.20 surplus.

³\$6,454.67 surplus.

“G.”—*Condition of the Banks of Wisconsin*—continued.

SUMMARY

Of the items of Capital, Circulation, Deposits, Specie, Cash Items and Public Securities of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on the morning of July 3, 1871:

Capital	\$565,000 00
Circulation	5,809 00
Deposits	4,057,016 24
Specie	24,598 88
Cash items	307,363 31
Public securities	5,861 00

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER,

MADISON, July 17th, A. D. 1871.

I certify that the foregoing statement is an abstract of the semi-annual reports made to this office by the several banks that made reports (as far as it was practicable to arrange the items under general heads), in pursuance of the provisions of the 41st section of the act entitled “an act to authorize the business of banking.” Approved April 19th, 1852.

HENRY BÆTZ,
State Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,
For the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1871.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS,
MADISON, October 1, 1871.

To his Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR—As required by law, we have the honor to report herewith to you our official proceedings for the year ending September 30, 1871.

The reports of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer exhibit detailed statements of the receipts and disbursements on account of the several funds affected by our action, and to them we respectfully refer.

LANDS SOLD.

The whole amount of lands sold during the year, and the class to which they belong, is as follows:

	Acres.
School Lands	57,415.02
University Lands	2,205.00
Normal School Lands.....	90,947.67
Drainage Lands	126,102.18
Agricultural College Lands.....	19,547.55
Military Road Lands.....	840.66
Marathon County Lands.....	9,019.25
	<hr/>
Making a total of.....	306,077.33
	<hr/> <hr/>

For a detailed statement of these sales we respectfully refer to the accompanying tables, marked Exhibit "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," "F" and "G."

The number of acres sold, as compared with the three previous years, is as follows:

	Acres.
Year ending September 30, 1868	212,662.63
Year ending.....do.....1869	183,960.85
Year ending.....do.....1870	175,410.27
Year ending.....do.....1871	306,077.33
	<hr/> <hr/>

INCOME.

The amount of interest moneys received from the several productive trust funds, under our supervision, during the year, is as follows:

School Fund Income.....	\$165,682 05
University Fund Income	14,462 68
Normal School Fund Income	48,175 45
Agricultural College Fund Income	12,238 43
	<hr/>
Total Income.....	\$240,558 60
	<hr/> <hr/>
Income from Drainage Fund.....	\$1,693 91
	<hr/> <hr/>

LANDS HELD BY THE STATE.

The table marked Exhibit "H" shows the number of acres of lands belonging to the state at the close of the fiscal year, the class to which they belong, and the counties in which they are situated.

The number of acres owned by the state, is as follows:

	Acres.
School Lands	336,812.48
University Lands	9,378.53
Normal School Lands	811,482.33
Drainage Lands	1,067,653.67
Agricultural College Lands.....	86,673.45
Military Road Lands	10,039.34
Marathon County Lands.....	28,029.56
	<hr/>
Total acres.....	2,350,069.36
	<hr/> <hr/>

These lands are for sale by the State on the following terms: The School, University and Agricultural College lands are sold on ten years time, twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money being required in cash, and the balance due drawing seven per cent. interest, payable annually in advance. The price ranges from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per acre. The Normal School, Drainage, Military Road and Marathon County lands are sold for cash, the prices ranging from seventy-five cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

FORFEITURES.

The annual lists of forfeited lands held on certificates and lands mortgaged to secure loans are unusually small compared with former years, the interest payments having been prompt and more complete than usual. Forfeitures for the last year are as follows:

	Acres.	Amounts.
School lands	7,723.50	\$9,127 62
University lands.....	1,143.53	2,306 00
Normal school lands	3,280.00	3,241 00
Drainage lands	655.85	784 50
Agricultural college lands.....	341.24	316 50
School fund loans		3,300 00
Normal school fund loans.....		754 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	13,144.12	\$19,828 62
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

APPORTIONMENT OF DRAINAGE MONEY.

The table marked Exhibit "I" shows the amount of drainage money apportioned to the several counties, June 1, 1871, by virtue of chapter 537, laws of 1865, and under the law is to be applied in reclaiming swamp lands.

The amount apportioned is composed of the following items:

From sale of lands	\$64,479 15
Payments on certificates of sale.....	1,975 28
Interest on certificates of sale	1,714 82
Penalty on taxes.....	29 73
	<hr/>
Total amount apportioned	\$68,198 98
	<hr/> <hr/>

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS.

During the year, loans from the trust funds have been made to school districts in pursuance of special acts of the legislature and under chapter 42, a general law of 1871, authorizing loans to school districts for the purpose of erecting school buildings, and investments made in United States bonds by virtue of chapter 111, laws of 1868, as follows:

Loans to School Districts.

School Fund	\$60,778 00	.....
University Fund.....	4,650 00	.....
Normal School Fund.....	20,932 00	.....
Agricultural College Fund.....	3,625 00	.....
	<hr/>	\$89,985 00

Invested in United States Bonds.

School Fund	\$50,000 00	.....
Normal School Fund.....	50,000 00	.....
Agricultural College Fund.....	4,175 00	.....
	<hr/>	\$104,175 00
Total.....		\$194,160 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

A detailed statement of the above loans is shown in the annexed table marked Exhibit "J."

TRESPASSES ON STATE AND CANAL LANDS.

The following statement shows the amounts collected, during the year, on account of trespasses on state lands under chapter 21, laws of 1871, also the amount realized from the sale of timber cut on Sturgeon Bay canal lands in pursuance of chapter 92, laws of 1870, and the amounts paid to agents for collections and protecting such lands:

State Lands.

Principal collected.....	\$1,885 54
Penalties collected.....	1,754 54
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$3,640 08
	<hr/> <hr/>
Amount paid agents for protecting lands	\$3,888 14
	<hr/> <hr/>

Sturgeon Bay Canal Lands.

Amount received from sale of timber.....	\$26,670 50
	<hr/> <hr/>
Amount paid agent for collections and care of lands	\$6,667 62
	<hr/> <hr/>

PRODUCTIVE FUNDS.

The following statements show the amounts of the several productive funds under our supervision on the 30th day of September, 1871, and the changes in, and increase of the same during the year:

School Fund.

Amount due on certificates of sale.....	\$525,957 32
Amount due on loans.....	253,830 96
Certificates of indebtedness.....	1,559,700 00
United States bonds.....	50,000 00
	<hr/>
Total productive fund.....	\$2,389,488 28
	<hr/> <hr/>

This fund has been diminished and increased during the year as follows:

Amount of productive fund September 30, 1870.....	\$2,290,627 51
Decreased by payments on certificates of sale...\$29,876 75	
Decreased by forfeitures on certificates of sale... 9,127 62	
Decreased by payments on loans..... 8,032 06	
Decreased by forfeitures on mortgages	3,300 00
	<hr/>
	50,336 43
	<hr/>
	\$2,240,291 08
Increased by new certificates of sale.....\$38,419 20	
Increased by new loans..... 60,778 00	
Increased by United States bonds..... 50,000 00	
	<hr/>
	149,197 20
	<hr/>
Amount of productive fund September 30, 1871.....	\$2,389,488 28
	<hr/> <hr/>

Showing an increase in this fund during the year of \$98,860.77.

University Fund.

Amount due on certificates of sale	\$66,107 38
Amount due on loans	11,032 00
Certificates of indebtedness	111,000 00
Dane county bonds	19,000 00
	<hr/>
Total productive fund.	\$207,139 38
	<hr/> <hr/>

This fund has been diminished and increased during the year as follows:

Amount of productive fund September 30, 1870.....	\$203 866 14
Decreased by payments on certificates of sale.....	\$2,657 76
Decreased by forfeitures on certificates of sale.....	2,306 00
Decreased by payments on loans.....	410 00
	<hr/>
	5,373 76
	<hr/>
	\$198,492 38
Increased by new certificates of sale	\$3,997 00
Increased by new loans.....	4,650 00
	<hr/>
	8,647 00
	<hr/>
Amount of productive fund September 30, 1871	\$207,139 38
	<hr/> <hr/>

Showing an increase in this fund during the year of \$3,273.24.

Normal School Fund.

Amount due on certificates of sale.....	\$62,112 74
Amount due on loans	142,498 50
Certificates of indebtedness	479,500 00
United States bonds	50,000 00
	<hr/>
Total productive fund.....	\$734,111 24
	<hr/> <hr/>

This fund has been diminished and increased during the year, as follows:

Amount of productive fund Sept. 30, 1870	\$671,802 49
Decreased by payments on certificates of sale...	\$5,081 25
Decreased by forfeitures on certificates of sale..	3,241 00
Decreased by payments on loans	3,681 00
Decreased by forfeitures on mortgages	754 00
	<hr/>
	12,757 25
	<hr/>
	\$659,045 24
Increased by new certificates of sale	\$4,134 00
Increased by new loans	20,932 00
Increased by United States bonds	50,000 00
	<hr/>
	75,066 00
	<hr/>
Amount of productive fund Sept. 30, 1871.....	\$734,111 24
	<hr/> <hr/>

Showing an increase in this fund during the year of \$62,308.75.

Agricultural College Fund.

Amount due on certificates of sale.....	\$129,570 20
Amount due on loans	9,625 00
Certificates of indebtedness	33,600 00
Dane county bonds	6,000 00
United States bonds	4,175 00
	<hr/>
Total productive fund.....	\$182,970 20

This fund has been diminished and increased during the year as follows:

Amount of productive fund September 30, 1870.	\$159,346 20
Decreased by payments on certificates of sale... ..	\$958 00
Decreased by forfeitures on certificates of sale ..	316 00
Decreased by payments on loans.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	1,374 00
	<hr/>
	\$157,972 20
Increased by new certificates of sale.....	\$17,198 00
Increased by new loans	3,625 00
Increased by United States bonds.....	4,175 00
	<hr/>
	\$24,998 00

Amount of productive fund Sept. 30, 1871.. \$182,970 20

Showing an increase in this fund during the year of \$23,624.00.

Drainage Fund.

Amount due on certificates of sale..... \$23,119 93

This fund has been decreased by payments and forfeitures as follows:

Amount of productive fund Sept. 30, 1870	\$25,662 93
Decreased by payments on certificates of sale....	\$1,759 00
Decreased by forfeitures on certificates of sale...	784 00
	<hr/>
	\$2543 00

Total productive fund Sept. 30, 1871

\$23,119 93

The following statement shows the changes in the several productive trust funds from September 30, 1870 to September 30, 1871:

	Sept. 30, 1870.	Sept. 30, 1871.
School Fund	\$2,290,627 51	\$2,389,488 28
University Fund.....	203,866 14	207,139 38
Normal School Fund	671,802 49	734,111 24
Agricultural College Fund	159,346 20	182,970 20
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	\$3,325,642 34	\$3,513,709 10

Showing a total increase in the productive funds, during the year, of \$188,066.76.

LL. BREESE,
HENRY BÆTZ,
S. S. BARLOW,

Commissioners of School and University Lands.

APPENDIX.



EXHIBIT "A."

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1871.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Amount Sold for.	Principal Paid.	Interest Paid.	Deposit Paid.	Balance Due.
Adams	320	\$241 60	\$65 60	\$3 76		\$176 00
Ashland	4,240	3,798 24	1,982 24	44 29		1,816 00
Barron	2,520	2,525 33	1,377 73	38 43	\$0 60	1,147 00
Bayfield	110.86	99 06	99 06			
Brown	360	655 90	340 90	2 21		315 00
Buffalo	1,000	1,431 88	543 82	24 38	06	888 00
Burnett	1,382.68	1,225 12	691 12	27 93		534 00
Calumet	40	90 61	10 61	25		80 00
Chippewa	9,052.88	9,361 22	5,739 22	120 32		3,622 00
Clark	2,841.48	3,278 98	1,293 98	66 92		1,985 00
Columbia	118.39	1,783 18	1,053 18	2 12	39 00	691 00
Crawford	200	224 60	67 60	4 91		157 00
Dodge		330 00	105 00	8 87		225 00
Door	680	830 47	371 47	19 32		459 00
Douglas	40	40 00	12 00	13		28 00
Dunn	1,362.63	1,339 99	636 99	18 69		703 00
Eau Claire	640	1,043 25	285 25	22 34		758 00
Grant	120	162 28	44 28	5 79		118 00
Iowa	40	49 11	13 11	11		36 00
Jackson	1,246.39	1,363 25	699 25	21 90		664 00
Jefferson	40	58 92	14 92	1 23		44 00
Juneau	520	580 09	337 09	5 23		243 00
Kewaunee	320	748 00	235 00	2 83		513 00
La Crosse	400	538 12	116 12	8 09		422 00
La Fayette	50	115 71	34 71	75		81 00

EXHIBIT "A."—Sale of School Lands, etc.—continued.

COUNTIES	No. of Acres.	Amount Sold for.	Principal Paid.	Interest Paid.	Deposit Paid.	Balance Due.
Manitowoc	565.40	\$790 09	\$301 09	\$11 43	.....	\$489 00
Marathon	7,729.40	9,541 12	5,523 12	125 64	.....	4,018 00
Marquette	280	601 20	170 20	13 06	.....	431 00
Monroe	800	1,055 05	256 05	16 91	.....	799 00
Oconto	7,276.24	9,192 40	5,564 40	126 92	.....	3,628 00
Outagamie	2,476.24	3,360 47	1,448 47	45 76	.....	1,912 00
Ozaukee .....	.....	30 00	8 00	1 46	.....	22 00
Pepin	120	116 82	62 82	2 88	.....	54 00
Pierce	272.80	337 19	79 72	3 39	\$25 47	232 00
Polk	480	600 98	180 98	14 11	.....	420 00
Portage	1,234.75	1,526 50	551 50	37 54	.....	975 00
Racine	1	2,075 34	2,075 34	.....	.....	.....
Richland	460	1,024 55	223 55	3 50	.....	801 00
Rock .....	.....	30 46	11 46	88	.....	19 00
St. Croix	1,078.21	3,643 58	1,380 32	63 28	196 26	2,067 00
Sauk	160	361 25	98 25	10 03	.....	463 00
Shawano	2,800.19	3,490 37	1,484 20	52 70	2 17	2,004 00
Trempealeau	440	480 37	173 37	5 44	.....	307 00
Vernon	355.48	444 12	94 12	11 99	.....	350 00
Waupaca	960	1,779 99	499 22	20 75	154 77	1,126 00
Waushara	320	377 71	144 51	10 96	.....	233 20
Winnebago .....	.....	103 04	13 04	28	.....	90 00
Wood	1,960	3,542 85	1,268 85	56 95	.....	2,274 00
Totals	57,415.02	\$76,620 36	\$37,782 83	\$1,086 66	\$418 33	\$38,419 20

EXHIBIT "B."

SALE OF UNIVERSITY LANDS *for the fiscal year ending September, 30 1871.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Amount Sold for.	Principal Paid.	Interest Paid.	Deposit Paid.	Balance Due.
Brown.....	40	\$148 50	\$13 74	\$0 33	\$26 76	\$108 00
Chippewa.....	1,029.69	2,287 60	560 60	46 16	.....	1,727 00
Crawford.....	40	127 09	32 09	4 77	.....	95 00
Eau Claire.....	253.84	556 28	67 28	2 72	4 00	485 00
Grant.....	40	56 05	14 05	2 57	.....	42 00
Iowa.....	44.50	108 83	46 83	1 55	.....	62 00
Marathon.....	40	90 36	25 36	4 55	.....	65 00
Pepin.....	120	272 80	77 89	4 56	.....	195 00
Pierce.....	560.75	1,453 25	266 45	5 65	23 80	1,163 00
Portage.....	36.22	73 78	18 78	39	.....	55 00
Totals.....	2,205	\$5,174 54	\$1,122 98	\$73 25	\$54 56	\$3,997 00

EXHIBIT "C."

SALE OF NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS *for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1871.*

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres.	Amount Sold for.	Principal Paid.	Interest Paid.	Deposit Paid.	Balance Due.
Adams	3,820.43	\$2,079 55	\$2,079 55			
Ashland	9,705.27	12,132 74	12,132 74			
Barron	322.72	263 02	263 02			
Bayfield	436.08	545 10	545 10			
Brown	120.	162 23	162 23			
Burnett	1,295.51	1,539 46	1,539 46			
Chippewa	17,728.25	20,136 94	20,136 94			
Clark	1,489.92	1,701 46	1,701 46			
Dane	40.	616 28	162 28	\$1 39		\$454 00
Dodge	160.	540 36	277 36	1 55		263 00
Door	2,558.36	2,488 00	2,488 00			
Douglas	200.	250 00	250 00			
Dunn		100 00	26 00	4 24		74 00
Eau Claire		100 00	25 00	2 56		75 00
Jackson	6,537.29	4,963 14	4,963 14			
Jefferson	40.	51 85	51 85			
Juneau	2,390 98	1,256 99	1,256 99			
Kewaunee	760.	808 62	808 62			
La Crosse	103.04	128 81	128 81			
Marathon	14,802.69	17,839 79	17,802 79	12		37 00
Marquette	40.	732 33	202 33	20 48		530 00
Monroe	80.	64 27	64 27			
Oconto	16,263.44	17,782 20	17,782 20			

Outagamie.....	640.	673 13	638 71	.....	34 42	.....
Polk	80.	57 32	57 32	.....	.....	.....
Portage.....	2,593.07	2,337 56	2,262 56	75	.....	75 00
Racine	40.	31 40	31 40	.....	.....	.....
Shawano	3,143.54	4,419 94	2,963 94	41 26	.....	1,456 00
Sheboygan	40.22	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca	934.57	1,665 12	795 12	27 16	.....	870 00
Waushara .....	.....	380 60	80 60	92	.....	300 00
Wood.....	4,582.29	2,696 54	2,696 54	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	90,947.67	\$98,594 75	\$94,426 33	\$100 43	\$34 42	\$4,134 00

EXHIBIT "D."

SALE OF DRAINAGE LANDS *for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30,*
1871.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Amount Sold for.	Principal Paid.	Deposit Paid.
Adams	6,725.46	\$3,464 89	\$3,464 89	.....
Ashland	13,226.91	16,544 05	16,544 05	.....
Barron	400	340 00	340 00	.....
Bayfield	405.76	507 20	507 20	.....
Brown	873.46	696 86	696 86	.....
Buffalo	153.55	148 92	148 92	.....
Burnett	1,350.06	1,609 46	1,609 46	.....
Calumet	120	95 90	95 90	.....
Chippewa	21,596.03	24,974 55	24,974 55	.....
Clark	2,610.86	3,106 98	3,106 98	.....
Columbia	120	154 11	154 11	.....
Dane	120	135 00	135 00	.....
Dodge	612.61	486 97	486 97	.....
Door	5,416.12	4,873 98	4,873 98	.....
Douglas	80	100 00	100 00	.....
Dunn	80	64 13	64 13	.....
Eau Claire	400	489 57	489 57	.....
Fond du Lac	120	151 81	151 81	.....
Green Lake	640	615 49	615 49	.....
Jackson	8,005.71	5,608 62	5,608 62	.....
Jefferson	40	52 67	52 67	.....
Juneau	2,722.57	1,439 23	1,439 23	.....
Kewaunee	2,884.26	2,950 73	2,950 73	.....
La Crosse	200	191 55	191 55	.....
Manitowoc	1,360	1,183 12	1,160 32	\$22 80
Marathon	14,351.16	16,886 00	16,886 00	.....
Marquette	2,040	1,275 25	1,275 25	.....
Monroe	160	133 22	133 22	.....
Oconto	20,806.69	21,025 74	21,025 74	.....
Pepin	46.48	63 42	63 42	.....
Polk	80	62 36	62 36	.....
Portage	2,608.92	2,187 28	2,187 28	.....
St. Croix	40	53 45	53 45	.....
Shawano	2,953.60	2,985 58	2,985 58	.....
Trempealeau	187.96	173 14	173 14	.....
Waupaca	3,212.47	2,957 16	2,957 16	.....
Waushara	2,711.13	2,418 75	2,418 75	.....
Winnebago	859.41	773 68	773 68	.....
Wood	5,781	3,359 99	3,359 99	.....
Totals	126,102.18	\$124,340 81	\$124,318 01	\$22 80

EXHIBIT "E."

SALE OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS *for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1871.*

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Amount Sold for.	Principal Paid.	Interest Paid.	Balance Due.
Chippewa.....	1,657.94	\$2,066 38	\$608 38	\$16 64	\$1,458
Clark.....	3,504.22	4,371 10	1,285 10	120 97	3,086
Dunn.....	120.00	150 00	39 00	2 93	111
Marathon.....	1,849.06	2,298 56	1,002 56	45 87	1,296
Oconto.....	3,452.72	4,296 32	1,341 32	68 80	2,955
Polk.....	51.63	56 03	8 03	15	48
Shawano.....	8,911.98	11,129 08	2,885 08	90 19	8,244
Totals.....	19,547.55	\$24,367 47	\$7,169 47	\$345 55	\$17,198

EXHIBIT "F."

SALE OF MILITARY ROAD LANDS *for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1871.*

COUNTIES.	No. of Acre.	Amount Sold for.	Principal Paid.
Brown.....	320.66	\$400 83	\$400 83
Oconto	40.00	50 00	50 00
Shawano	480.00	600 00	600 00
Totals.....	840.66	\$1,050 83	\$1,050 83

EXHIBIT "G."

SALE OF MARATHON COUNTY LANDS *for the fiscal year ending
September 30, 1871.*

COUNTY.	No. of Acres.	Amount Sold for.	Principal Paid.
Marathon	9, 019.25	\$6, 764 47	\$6, 764 47

EXHIBIT "H."

LANDS held by the State, September 30, 1871.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL.	UNIVERSITY.	NORMAL SCHOOL.	DRAINAGE.	AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.	MILITARY ROAD.	MARATHON COUNTY.
	No. of Acres.	No. of Acres.	No. of Acres.	No. of Acres.	No. of Acres.	No. of Acres.	No. of Acres.
Adams	6,480.00	.....	15,997.59	26,234.54	.....	.....	.....
Ashland	11,600.00	.....	45,174.73	56,013.09	.....	.....	.....
Barron	6,600.00	.....	2,037.28	2,760.00	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield	15,089.14	.....	9,843.92	11,674.24	.....	.....	.....
Brown	120.00	.....	.....	3,466.54	.....	79.34	.....
Buffalo	2,824.00	.....	.....	4,126.45	.....	.....	.....
Burnett	20,417.32	.....	29,144.49	37,449.94	.....	.....	.....
Calumet	120.00	.....	40.00	5,840.00	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa	27,099.02	330.31	50,962.93	54,923.97	1,393.00	.....	.....
Clark	8,277.70	80.00	11,350.08	15,749.14	161.12	.....	.....
Columbia	240.00	.....	80.00	2,520.00	.....	.....	.....
Crawford	1,920.00	120.00	.....	960.00	.....	.....	.....
Dane .....	.....	.....	.....	1,409.00	.....	.....	.....
Dodge	40.00	.....	1,040.00	5,467.39	.....	.....	.....
Door	3,280.00	4,040.00	11,041.64	24,823.88	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	14,360.00	.....	45,440.00	45,480.00	.....	.....	.....
Dunn	2,381.33	.....	240.00	2,880.00	1,120.00	.....	.....
Eau Claire	4,080.00	1,088.94	40.00	1,560.00	.....	.....	.....
Grant	200.00	.....	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Lake	120.00	.....	.....	1,400.00	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	80.00	35.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	13,075.86	.....	37,479.90	53,394.29	.....	.....	.....

Jefferson			80.00	1,080.00			
Juneau	10,567.00		47,729.02	61,117.43			
Kewaunee	160.00		2,200.00	8,595.74			
La Crosse	669.15		136.96	3,447.96			
La Fayette	230.00						
Manitowoc	554.60		400.00	8,280.00			
Marathon	77,030.60	1,640.00	241,507.31	243,198.84	47,358.73		28,029.56
Marquette	1,520.00		80.00	4,920.00			
Monroe	4,480.00		2,160.00	14,320.00			
Oconto	55,926.26		163,286.34	194,263.31	19,573.86	3,480.00	
Outagamie	2,443.76		4,806.92	26,320.00		40.00	
Pepin	760.00	120.00		513.52			
Pierce	7.20	880.00		160.00			
Polk	5,120.00		3,480.00	8,160.00			
Portage	4,585.25	883.78	18,807.34	40,831.08			
Racine			280.00	40.00			
Richland	1,800.00	40.00		80.00			
Rock	40.00						
St. Croix	2,040.00	120.00	120.00	80.00			
Sauk	1,508.03			200.00			
Shawano	12,519.81		37,972.74	30,526.40	17,066.74	6,440.00	
Sheboygan	240.00						
Trempealeau	4,160.00			1,699.93			
Vernon	2,566.45		440.00	1,840.00			
Waukesha				440.00			
Waupaca	3,440.00		625.43	13,747.53			
Waushara	2,440.00		40.00	4,848.87			
Winnebago	40.00			5,060.59			
Wood	3,560.00		27,337.71	35,750.00			
Totals	336,812.48	9,378.53	811,482.33	1,067,653.67	86,673.45	10,039.34	28,029.56

EXHIBIT "I."

APPORTIONMENT OF DRAINAGE MONEY, *June 1, 1871.*

COUNTIES.	Amount Apportioned.
Adams	\$535 25
Ashland	9,937 98
Barron	692 03
Bayfield	200 00
Brown	156 30
Buffalo	345 52
Burnett	1,641 32
Chippewa	9,229 78
Clark	2,116 58
Columbia	431 57
Dane	433 95
Dodge	663 57
Door	4,063 72
Douglass	415 06
Dunn	264 05
Eau Claire	496 99
Fond du Lac	375 62
Grant	19 25
Green	2 80
Green Lake	455 87
Iowa	1 68
Jackson	4,685 61
Jefferson	800 95
Juneau	802 46
Kewaunee	2,208 04
La Crosse	361 79
Manitowoc	552 48
Marathon	7,026 53
Marquette	818 74
Monroe	384 81
Oconto	6,858 76
Outagamie	1 68
Pepin	112 92
Pierce	3 15
Polk	170 00
Portage	759 57
Rock	102 07
St. Croix	51 86
Sauk	115 93
Sawano	2,183 83
Trempealeau	245 17
Walworth	3 15
Washington	6 51
Waukesha	98 36
Waupaca	2,686 64
Waushara	2,640 45
Winnebago	514 75
Wood	1,723 88
Total	\$68,198 88

EXHIBIT "J."

LOANS MADE TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS *during the fiscal year ending
Sept. 30, 1871.*

No. Dist.	Town.	County.	Amount.
1	Adams and Preston.....	Adams	\$500 00
3	New Chester.....	..do.....	350 00
2	Fort Howard.....	Brown.....	12,000 00
....	City of Green Bay .....	..do.....	5,000 00
1	Bayfield	Bayfield	2,000 00
1	Glencoe	Buffalo	550 00
2	Naples .....	..do.....	1,878 00
4	Belvidere.....	..do.....	400 00
6	Chilton and Brothertown.....	Calumet	400 00
2	Wauzeka.....	Crawford	900 00
11	Utica and Clayton .....	..do.....	600 00
1	Vienna and Dane.....	Dane.....	350 00
3	Madison and Fitchburg.....	..do.....	500 00
4	Cross Plains.....	..do.....	500 00
6	Roxbury.....	..do.....	800 00
5	Taycheedah and Empire.....	Fond du Lac.....	600 00
5	Lima and Clifton.....	Grant.....	1,000 00
11	Village of Monroe.....	Green	10,000 00
4	Brooklyn	Green Lake	400 00
8	Irving	Jackson.....	300 00
10	Hixton .....	..do.....	125 00
1	Lake Mills, Aztalan and Milford.....	Jefferson.....	4,000 00
3	Koshkonong and Cold Spring .....	..do.....	1,200 00
8	Sullivan.....	..do.....	1,500 00
16	Kildare and Lyndon.....	Juneau	300 00
1	Onalaska	La Crosse.....	800 00
5	Belmont and Elk Grove.....	La Fayette.....	1,200 00
1	Town and city of Manitowoc	Manitowoc.....	10,000 00
2	Manitowoc.....	..do.....	8,000 00
1	Jenny	Marathon	3,000 00
1	Moundville	Marquette	250 00
1	Neshkora.....	..do.....	400 00
5	Wauwatosa.....	Milwaukee.....	3,332 00
2	Lincoln.....	Monroe.....	250 00
3	Adrian .....	..do.....	200 00
7	Lincoln.....	..do.....	400 00
5	Ellsworth.....	Pierce	300 00
5	St. Croix Falls	Polk.....	500 00
6	Richland and Payton	Richland.....	500 00
10	Richwood.....	..do.....	400 00

EXHIBIT "J."—*Loans made to School Districts, etc.*—continued.

No. Dist.	Town.	County.	Amount.
2	Milton	Rock	\$800 00
6	Troy	St. Croix.....	400 00
8	Star Prairie.....	...do.....	300 00
1	Maple Grove.....	Shawano	800 00
1	Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.....	10,000 00
13	Holland .....	...do.....	300 00
2	Harmony	Vernon	600 00
9	Jefferson .....	...do.....	400 00
10	Stark .....	...do.....	300 00
5	Lind	Waupaca.....	400 00
	Total.....	.....	\$89,985 00

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
WISCONSIN
State Hospital for the Insane,

For the Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30, 1871.



MADISON, WIS.:
ATWOOD & CULVER, STATE PRINTERS, JOURNAL BLOCK.
1871.



TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

DAVID ATWOOD,	-	-	-	term expires April 1st, 1876.
SIMEON MILLS,	-	-	-	" " " " 1875.
WM. R. TAYLOR,	-	-	-	" " " " 1874.
F. J. BLAIR,	-	-	-	" " " " 1873.
E. W. YOUNG,	-	-	-	" " " " 1872.

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.

EDWARD G. MARSHALL, M. D.,

First Assistant Physician.

R. M. WIGGINTON, M. D.,

Second Assistant Physician.

Mrs. M. A. HALLIDAY,

Matron.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To his Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

The trustees herewith submit the Twelfth annual report of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.

The past has been a year of prosperity with the institution under our charge. All things have moved along pleasantly and harmoniously, and we rejoice in the evidences we have that the institution is securing in an eminent degree the great end for which it was established.

The number of patients in the hospital at the date of the last report was three hundred and sixty.

The number admitted during the year was one hundred and sixty-four, making the total number under treatment five hundred and twenty-four.

Fifty-four have been discharged recovered. Fifty-two discharged improved, and twenty-four unimproved.

Twenty-nine have died, making the whole number died and discharged one hundred and sixty-nine, leaving the number in the hospital on the 30th day of September, 1871, three hundred and fifty-five.

The daily average number under treatment three hundred and fifty-nine.

The legislature at its last session made some important changes in the law providing for the government of the hospital. The number of trustees was reduced from fifteen to five. The regular term of service was also altered from three to five years. The trustees under the present law are required before entering upon the duties of their office, to "take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this

State, and also to faithfully discharge the duties required of them by law, and by the by-laws that may be established." Under the former law nothing of this kind was required. The trustees are now required by law to meet quarterly instead of semi-annually, as formerly.

Probably the most important change made last winter in the law governing the hospital, was the one requiring the counties to pay a certain sum for the support of the patients from the respective counties.

Section 11, of chapter 102, of the general laws of 1871, is as follows:

"All insane persons residents of this State who may be admitted into said hospital for treatment, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the State: *provided*, the county in which any such patient resided before being brought to the hospital shall pay the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per week for the support of such patient; *and provided, further*, that the relatives, friends or guardians of any patient may provide for the support of such patient as hereinafter provided.

Section 14 provides as follows:

"The trustees shall from time to time, fix the sum to be voluntarily paid per week for the board and care of patients who are maintained in the hospital by their relatives, friends or guardians, and the weekly sum so fixed, which shall not exceed the average annual cost for the support of patients in the hospital, shall be the sum the said hospital shall be entitled to demand for the maintenance of any patient."

At a meeting of the trustees, held April 4, 1871, the following action was had:

"*Resolved*, that the amount paid for board by the friends of patients, as provided by section 14, of chapter 102, of the general laws of 1871, be fixed at one dollar and fifty cents per week until otherwise ordered."

The further provisions of the law as relates to the collection of money for the board and clothing of patients, are contained in the following sections:

"SECTION 21. The superintendent shall certify to the Secretary of State, on or before the first day of January, April, July and October, the amount, (not previously certified by him), due the said hospital from the several counties as provided by this

act, and the said Secretary shall pass the same to the credit of the hospital. The Secretary shall thereupon notify the county clerk of each county so owing the amount thereof, and charge the same to said county, and the board of supervisors shall add such amount to the next State tax to be levied in said county, and pay the amount so levied into the State Treasury.

“SECTION 22. By direction of the board of supervisors the county clerks of the several counties are authorized and empowered from time to time to collect from the property of any patient maintained at the hospital at the cost of such counties, or from any person legally bound to support such patient, the amount for which such county is liable for the support of such patient in the hospital; and the amount so certified as due from such county to the hospital for the maintenance and clothing of such patient, by the superintendent, attested by the seal of the hospital, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the correctness of the amount.

“SECTION 23. The clothing to be furnished each patient upon being sent to the hospital shall not be less than the following: For a male, three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest, two pair of pantaloons of woollen cloth, two undershirts, two pair of drawers, three pair of socks, a black or drab stock or cravat, two pocket handkerchiefs, a good hat or cap, a pair of new boots and shoes, and a pair of slippers. For a female, in addition to the same quantity of under garments, shoes and stockings, there shall be two woollen and two white petticoats or skirts, three good dresses, two night gowns, cloak or shawl, and a decent bonnet. Unless such clothing be delivered to the superintendent in good order, he shall not be bound to receive the patient: *provided, however*, he may receive and furnish them with proper clothing, charging the price thereof to the proper persons or county; *provided, further*, that in addition to the clothing required for patients on their admission, the amount for which counties shall be liable shall not exceed the sum of forty dollars for any one patient in one year.”

Under the provisions of this law, there has been paid to the superintendent of the hospital, and by him paid to the treasurer, for the maintenance and clothing of patients, as follows:

During the quarter ending July 1, 1871	\$1,198 35
.....do.....do.....do..... October 1, 1871	<u>1,030 81</u>

Making a total of two thousand two hundred and twenty-nine and $\frac{16}{100}$ dollars received during the first six months of the operation of the law.

The amounts certified by the superintendent to the Secretary of State, as due from the several counties, are as follows:

AMOUNTS due from the several Counties of the State.

COUNTIES.	FOR QUARTER ENDING JULY 1, 1871.				FOR QUARTER ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1871.				TOTAL FOR SIX MONTHS.
	For maintenance of Patients.	For clothing furnished Patients.	For money furnished Patients discharged.	Total.	For maintenance of Patients.	For clothing furnished Patients.	For money furnished Patients discharged.	Total.	
Adams	\$39 00	\$1 25	.....	\$40 25	\$39 00	\$3 75	.....	\$42 75	\$83 00
Brown.....	97 50	17 69	.....	115 19	80 57	18 99	.....	99 56	214 75
Buffalo.....	23 79	4 34	.....	28 13	39 00	5 20	.....	44 20	72 33
Burnett.....	27 64	3 54	\$15 00	46 18	19 50	6 30	.....	25 80	71 98
Calumet.....	53 02	9 40	.....	62 42	58 50	30 75	.....	89 25	151 67
Chippewa.....	23 78	3 65	.....	27 43	58 50	14 10	.....	72 60	100 03
Columbia.....	183 58	10 99	.....	194 57	184 28	29 45	.....	213 73	403 30
Crawford.....	97 50	12 99	.....	110 49	116 98	14 45	.....	131 43	241 92
Dane.....	347 93	17 09	.....	365 02	345 20	64 51	.....	409 71	774 73
Dodge.....	385 85	68 48	.....	354 33	274 23	27 84	.....	302 12	656 45
Door.....	39 00	8 78	.....	47 78	39 00	46 05	.....	85 05	132 83
Douglas.....	19 50	10 75	.....	30 25	19 50	.....	.....	19 50	49 75
Dunn.....	17 06	.....	.....	16 06	19 50	.....	.....	19 50	35 56
Eau Claire.....	19 50	6 44	.....	25 94	35 14	3 90	.....	39 04	64 98
Fond du Lac..	237 09	46 03	.....	283 03	232 71	32 34	.....	265 05	548 08
Grant.....	198 25	35 99	.....	234 24	120 50	47 77	\$5 00	243 27	477 51
Green.....	87 21	10 60	\$10 00	107 81	78 00	19 17	.....	97 27	204 98
Green Lake.....	87 63	18 03	.....	105 71	97 50	13 24	.....	110 74	216 45
Iowa.....	191 29	35 45	.....	226 74	212 79	38 09	.....	250 88	477 63
Jackson.....	39 00	13 04	.....	52 04	58 50	4 84	.....	63 34	115 38
Jefferson.....	230 02	15 78	.....	275 87	242 57	61 16	.....	303 73	579 60
Juneau.....	71 47	3 30	.....	74 77	39 86	11 90	5 00	56 76	131 53
Kenosha.....	76 56	5 25	.....	81 81	78 00	9 99	.....	87 99	169 89
Kewaunee.....	58 50	3 40	.....	61 90	58 50	12 15	.....	70 65	132 55

La Crosse	75 60	5 69	.....	81 29	90 64	8 45	.....	99 00	180 38
La Fayette	110 36	21 75	.....	132 11	117 00	27 29	.....	144 29	276 40
Manitowoc	182 56	34 63	.....	217 22	175 92	37 07	.....	212 99	430 21
Marathon	33 00	1 94	.....	34 94	39 00	6 80	.....	45 80	80 74
Marquette	78 00	31 61	.....	109 61	78 00	17 97	.....	95 97	205 58
Milwaukee	444 44	54 64	.....	499 08	478 57	99 70	.....	578 27	1,077 35
Monroe	78 00	4 95	.....	82 95	78 00	18 12	.....	96 12	179 07
Oconto	24 00	75	10 00	34 75	19 50	3 90	.....	23 40	58 15
Outagamie	90 64	29 63	.....	120 32	85 93	8 45	.....	94 38	214 70
Ozaukee	78 00	19 70	.....	97 70	78 14	50	.....	78 64	176 34
Pepin	19 50	1 25	.....	20 75	19 50	2 15	.....	21 65	42 40
Pierce	19 50	2 00	.....	21 50	19 50	3 62	.....	23 12	44 62
Polk	19 50	1 40	.....	20 90	19 50	8 30	.....	27 80	48 70
Portage	97 50	28 91	.....	126 41	91 93	16 54	.....	108 47	234 83
Racine	78 00	8 44	.....	86 44	93 43	11 25	.....	104 68	191 12
Richland	19 50	.....	.....	19 50	19 50	.....	.....	19 50	39 00
Rock	263 75	17 04	.....	280 79	336 86	54 27	.....	391 13	671 92
St. Croix	78 83	11 48	.....	90 44	70 28	17 45	.....	87 73	178 07
Sauk	172 07	25 43	.....	197 50	156 00	16 35	.....	172 35	369 85
Shawano	39 00	4 63	.....	43 63	39 00	14 05	.....	53 05	96 68
Sheboygan	96 00	14 18	.....	110 18	134 14	32 67	7 00	173 81	283 99
Trempealeau	38 15	6 15	.....	43 30	39 00	4 55	.....	43 55	87 35
Vernon	58 50	19 98	.....	78 48	78 00	17 25	.....	95 25	273 73
Walworth	150 00	30 17	.....	183 42	147 64	27 02	.....	174 66	358 68
Washington	133 29	13 37	3 25	146 63	134 14	24 17	7 00	165 31	311 97
Waukesha	132 22	12 15	.....	147 37	131 93	8 77	.....	139 70	287 07
Waupaca	78 00	24 48	3 00	102 48	97 50	11 15	.....	108 65	211 13
Waushara	22 50	.....	*34 00	56 50	19 50	.....	.....	19 50	76 00
Winnebago	265 12	43 33	.....	358 45	248 77	43 33	.....	292 10	690 55
Wood	58 50	11 84	.....	70 34	58 50	19 22	.....	77 72	148 06
Totals	\$5,614 76	\$843 86	\$41 25	\$3,523 87	\$5,812 20	\$1,076 30	\$24 00	\$6,912 50	\$13,446 37

* Removing patients from Hospital.

The amount received by the Superintendent during the quarter ending July 1st, 1871, was.....	\$1,198 35
The amount charged to the different counties and placed to the credit of the hospital on the books of the Secretary of State during the same period was.....	6,533 87
Making a total for the three month of.....	<u>\$7,732 22</u>
The amount received by the Superintendent during the quarter ending October 1, 1871, was.....	\$1,030 81
Charged to the counties during the same period.....	6,912 50
Making a total for the three months of.....	<u>\$7,943 31</u>
	<u>7,943 31</u>
	<u><u>\$15,675 53</u></u>

Making a total during the first six months, received and to be received under the provisions of the law of last winter, for the maintenance and clothing of patients, etc., of fifteen thousand six hundred and seventy-five and $\frac{53}{100}$ dollars.

In the report of the Superintendent will be found a full account of the expenditures during the past year.

Bills to the amount of \$76,890 $\frac{62}{100}$ have been audited by the superintendent and the trustees, during the past year, for ordinary current expenses, including clothing for patients, repairs to the building, furniture and heating apparatus, and to supply wear and destruction of bedding, furniture, crockery, cutlery, etc.

An examination of the Superintendent's report will show these expenditures classified under appropriate heads.

The following expenditures have been made for permanent improvements:

For new barn	\$5,288 34
sewer pipe	1,305 34
gasoline house and tank.....	320 00
new heating apparatus for laundry	327 00
Corridor and window guards.....	425 00
paving around center building and two new outside entries with iron stairs	857 00
plastering and concrete floor for basement	1,083 97
new cemetery and improving of grounds.....	427 08
lightning rods on buildings.....	500 00
Total	<u><u>\$10,543 73</u></u>

Those who are acquainted with the location of the lands connected with the hospital are aware that within the limits of outer lines of the lands owned by the hospital, there are several

small tracts of lands owned by other parties, amounting in the aggregate to about 180 acres.

That the State ought to own these tracts, now completely enclosed by lands already owned by it, we think no one who has ever looked into the matter has the least question. When these tracts are possessed by the State, the hospital will be in the midst of a tract of land in a compact and convenient shape, forming a location for a Hospital for the Insane unsurpassed, if equaled by any thing in the entire land.

The importance to the State of the possession of these tracts of land has been discussed by different legislative committees, by State officers and members of the legislature who have visited the grounds from time to time, and we are not aware that any one has ever doubted the propriety of their purchase, when they could be had for a fair price.

This matter has engaged the attention of the trustees for years past, and they have long since decided with great unanimity, that whenever the owners of these different tracts were prepared to sell at a price not exceeding one hundred dollars per acre, they would immediately contract for their purchase.

During the past year the following purchases have been made:

Of L. J. Farwell, the west half of northwest quarter, section 35, town 8, range 9 east, 40 acres; lot 4 in section 35, town 8, range 9 east, 31 25-100 acres; containing, according to general survey, 71 25-100 acres, for the sum of.....	\$7,000
This land adjoins the lands of the hospital on the west, and makes a most valuable addition to the hospital property.	
From John Lyons, 5 acres on the road, opposite to the entrance to the hospital grounds	500
From Michael King, 10 acres on the road opposite the hospital building	1,000
From James Ready, 15 acres, nearly opposite to the hospital building	1,500
From Matthew Lyons, 10 acres, nearly opposite to the hospital building.....	1,000
	1,000

This leaves of the lands referred to, still owned by outside parties, twenty-one acres near the hospital building, belonging to three different individuals, and $82\frac{69}{100}$ acres belonging to ex-Gov. L. J. Farwell, immediately west of the 71 acres purchased in the spring, and extending to the lake. The trustees have leased this $82\frac{69}{100}$ acres, and have the privilege of purchasing it at any time

within two years from last April, for the sum of ten thousand dollars. This tract has been considerably improved, having on it the house formerly occupied by ex-Gov. Farwell, and an apple orchard of several hundred young trees, from which about 300 bushels of apples have been gathered the present season.

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.	\$87,000
To complete barn and out-buildings.	1,500
build new ice house.	1,000
replace old floors in closets and bath rooms with marble tiling, in old female wing.	600
For new main steam pipe	3,000
painting old wards and center building.	2,000
purchase of live stock.	2,000
purchase of real estate already contracted for.	10,000
building two additional wings to the hospital.	90,000
	<hr/>
	\$197,100
	<hr/> <hr/>

Seven thousand and five hundred dollars have been borrowed from the current fund to pay for real estate. Should this be returned to the current fund there will be a balance in this fund, January 1, 1872, which can go towards the expense of the next fiscal year, of.	\$7,500 00
Judging from what has been received from that source during the past six months, we can calculate upon receiving during the next fiscal year, for the maintenance of patients, the sum of.	3,500 00
The amount charged to the different counties for maintenance and clothing of patients, and credited to the hospital on the books of the Secretary of State will be available during the fiscal year.	13,456 37
To be provided for by appropriation.	173,643 63
	<hr/>
	\$197,100 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

We would therefore respectfully ask for an appropriation for the hospital for the ensuing year of one hundred and seventy-three thousand and six hundred dollars.

As to the necessity and importance of providing greater accommodations for the insane of the State by the addition of two wings to the present building, we can add nothing more forcible than what we presented in our report of last year. The reasons then urged for this enlargement are as important and pressing now as they were then.

The experience of another year has only confirmed the correctness of the views then presented, and we would respectfully urge upon the legislature their careful consideration, and we trust that that liberal and enlightened action which has always controlled the representatives of the people in legislating for the insane will induce the legislation we now ask.

The resident officers of the hospital, with the exception of the steward, remain as they were at the date of our last report, and we take pleasure in repeating our expressions of confidence in the faithful manner in which they are discharging their respective duties.

S. M. Halliday, Esq., presented his resignation as steward last March, having found business more profitable and more congenial to his taste. He was an able and faithful officer, and his resignation was accepted with regret. The vacancy has not yet been filled, the duties of the office being temporarily discharged by the Superintendent, book-keeper and farmer.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Trustees,

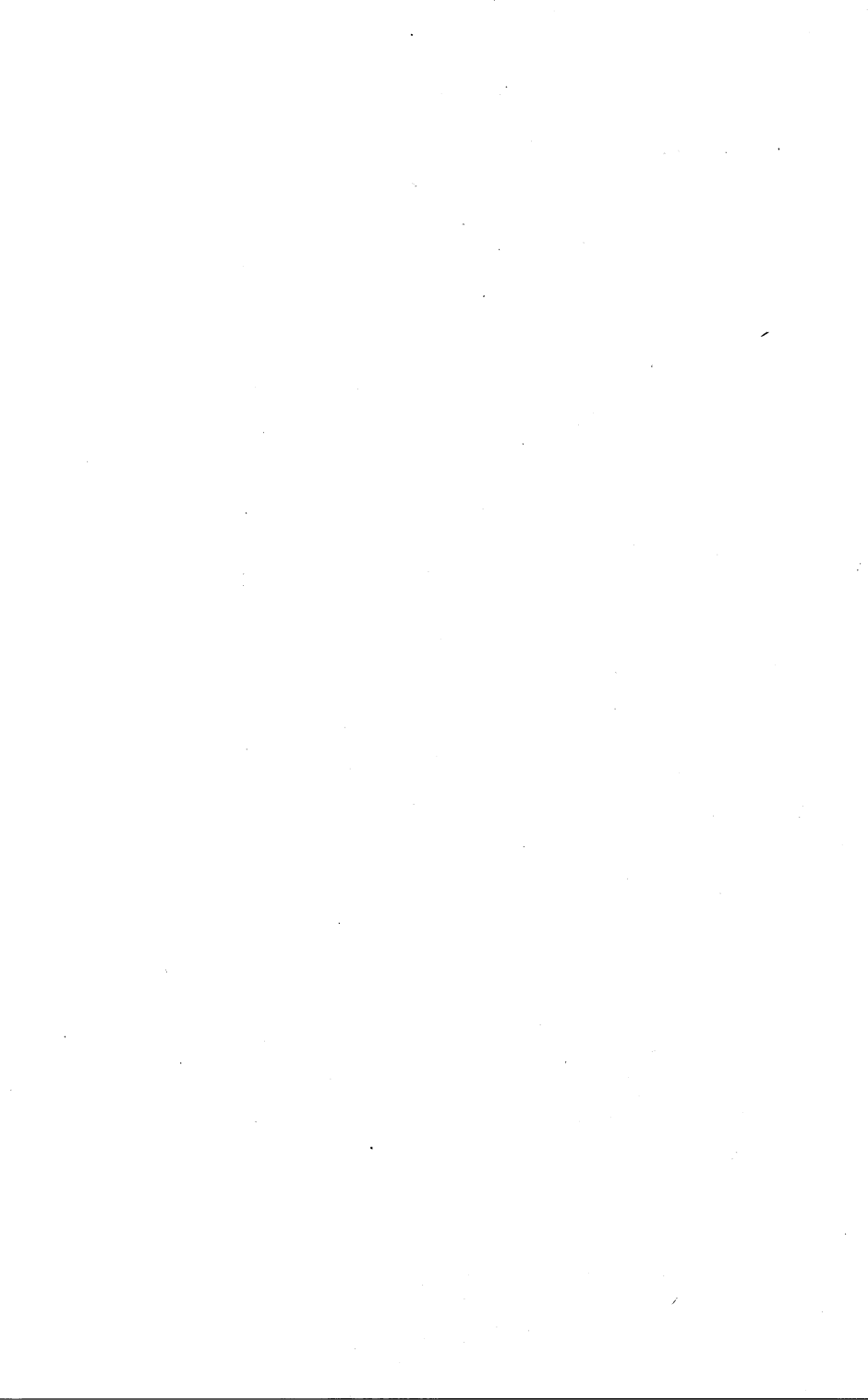
Madison, Oct. 10, 1871.

DAVID ATWOOD,

President.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,

Secretary.



APPENDIX.



SUPERINTENDENTS' REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN—In presenting the report required by the law organizing the Hospital, it is a source of congratulation that I am permitted to report general good health for the year, among officers, employees and patients, and for the measure of success that has attended our labors. A fair proportion of those committed to our care have been restored to health, while much has been done to ameliorate the condition of the larger proportion of chronic cases which comprise the bulk of our hospital population.

A want of uniformity in tabulating hospital details and results, made difficult the comparison of the reports of the various institutions in this country.

The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, at their annual meeting at Toronto, in June last, recommended a form for presenting statistical tables. The records of this Hospital, as heretofore kept do not furnish data for a complete series of these tables, but the form recommended will be followed in all the tables which are given in this report.

The number of patients under care at the close of the last year, was three hundred and sixty, one hundred seventy-five males, and one hundred eighty-five females.

The number admitted from October 1, 1870, to September 30, 1871, inclusive, was one hundred and sixty-four—eighty-one males and eighty-three females.

The whole number of cases under treatment during the year was five hundred and twenty-four, two hundred and fifty-six

males, and two hundred and sixty-eight females. Of this number there have been discharged and have died, one hundred and sixty-nine—eighty-three males and eighty-six females.

Of the one hundred and sixty-nine discharged, there were

Recovered.....	23	males.....	31	.....	females.....	total.....	54
Improved.....	32	..do.....	20	.....	do.....do.....	52	
Unimproved....	14	..do.....	20	.....	do.....do.....	34	
Died.....	14	..do.....	15	.....	do.....do.....	29	
	<u>83</u>		<u>86</u>			<u>169</u>	

Leaving at the close of the year three hundred and fifty-five patients, one hundred and seventy-three males, and one hundred eighty-two females. Of the fifty two discharged as improved, most of them could be comfortably cared for at home, and were discharged at the request of their friends; some of whom would undoubtedly have recovered, had their stay in the Hospital been prolonged.

Those discharged as unimproved were mostly chronic cases of many years' standing, in whom there was little or no prospect of being benefitted by further treatment, and who were discharged to make room for recent and more hopeful cases, to whom the law governing the Hospital gives preference. Death occurred in five cases from consumption; in four from exhaustion from acute mania; in two from general paralysis; in four from chronic mania: in six from general exhaustion of system in feeble and worn-out cases; in three from chronic diarrhoea; in one from cystitis; in one from diabetes; in one from apoplexy, and one from epilepsy. Four of those who died were in the hospital less than three weeks. They were brought in a condition of great enfeeblement, one died on the third day after being brought.

Patients in many instances are brought to the hospital in a greatly enfeebled condition, their maniacal excitement causing them to appear much stronger than they really are, and not unfrequently masking their great physical exhaustion. Patients are often brought to the hospital bearing in their person the evidence of shameful neglect, and of abusive and cruel treatment, from those who have had them in charge. During the past year many have been brought in irons; some who had worn them for

days without being removed. One woman was brought here with her hands much swollen, and her wrists clasped with a pair of tight iron wristlets. Another woman was brought to the hospital with a mark under her eye, and her face swollen, from a blow from the fist of her brother who accompanied her; another had a cut on her scalp, as she said from a blow before leaving home. One man was brought here wearing a pair of anklets, with a heavy chain about four feet long attached, and also wearing a pair of wristlets, with his arms pinioned, and his body encased in a bag; another man was brought here with manacles on both wrists and ankles, and his pinioned hands tied with straps to his anklets; in this condition he could neither stand or sit, but was lying on the bottom of an express wagon; he had worn his manacles until the skin of his wrists and ankles was completely abraded, and the cold iron chafing the raw and bleeding flesh.

The hospital during the past year has been greatly overcrowded, and we could only provide for the number accommodated by duplicating beds in what were intended for single rooms, and making extra beds in sitting rooms, removing them each day. Of course such crowding together of patients interferes directly with the proper classification of cases, prevents or delays the convalescence of curables, interferes generally with the tranquility and order of the household, and materially adds to the cares and responsibilities of the officers and attendants; on these accounts, an over-crowded condition of a hospital for the insane is to be avoided, both from humane and economical considerations.

In each of my previous reports I have urged the necessity of making farther provisions for the care of the insane. And the commencement of the new hospital at Oshkosh has not obviated that necessity, for, if the portion of that building under contract was completed, and filled to its utmost capacity, there would be still three hundred insane persons in the state unprovided with hospital accommodations, the most of whom would be left either wandering around through fields and highways, half famished, and exposed to the inclemency of the seasons, or languishing out

a miserable existence in the cold, dreary, sunless, fireless cells of a jail, or that other abode of wretchedness and misery—the county poor-house.

In this condition of things the urgent practical question to be met is, what shall be done for their relief? To this question there is properly but one answer. which is, that farther and such sufficient provision be made by the state, for the safe and proper care of all classes of her citizens, without regard to their pecuniary condition or social position, as humanity and enlightened benevolence demands. And this, because the required provisions for this purpose can be better provided by the state than in any other way practicable.

It may be pertinently asked why a portion of the citizens of this state shall be excluded from the privileges of an institution of this kind, while a part, no more worthy or deserving, are enjoying its benefits? or on what principle of justice, or humanity is any individual of a state to be excluded from the benefits of a charitable institution that he has contributed to establish, when through sickness or other misfortune he requires its care?

The obligations of the state, or body politic, to provide for those of her children who, through disease or other misfortune, are unable to take care of themselves, has long been recognized as a duty by all civilized nations.

The best political economists and writers on social science are agreed—that it is the duty of the state to take care of her insane. It is stated as an axiom by Mill, that “insane persons are regarded everywhere as proper objects of the care of the state.” Lord Chancellor Erskine, in expounding the spirit of the common law of England, said “it fell to the king to take care of those who could not take care of themselves.” The late Horace Mann, when pleading the cause of the insane in the legislature of Massachusetts, gave expression to the sentiment, that “the insane are the wards of the commonwealth.”

These views have generally been accepted as expressive of the duty of the state towards her insane citizens, admitting their correctness, and conceding as experience requires the extent and comprehensiveness of such undertakings, which only can be pro-

vided at the public expense, and supported mainly by the munificence of the state, they must of necessity be under the control of the civil authority. The question still remains as to the best mode for effecting these practical purposes. What selection of sites, what general plan of structure, of internal arrangement, of classification and distribution of the patients, what convenience for warmth, for ventilation, for cleanliness, what general provision for support, for supervision and attendance, and what regulations for exercise, employment, and for recreation, and the comparative merits of the different plans as regards economy, convenience, and the welfare of the patients?

Deeming all questions relating to the mode of providing for the care and treatment of the insane, as well as all questions which have eventually to be settled by legislative action, as proper subjects for consideration in the reports of institutions of this kind, and more especially, do I deem it not improper at this time, for in the consideration of this subject, I have not unfrequently heard members of the legislature, as well as many intelligent and philanthropic citizens, express the opinion, that the time was at hand when some other plan than the erection of hospitals for the care of the insane would be devised, or that provision for the acute and chronic cases, (or, as usually expressed, the curables and incurables,) in separate establishments, would be the policy of the state.

In the brief limits assigned in this report, to the consideration of this subject, it is not my design to occupy the whole of this broad field which has heretofore been more or less thoroughly discussed; for no subject connected with public charities in the United States, has occupied a more prominent position, or called forth a greater amount of discussion during the past twenty-five years, than the subject of the proper provision for the custodial care and treatment of the insane.

Neither do I expect to be able to offer anything new, but in presenting this subject shall avail myself largely of the opinion of others who have given the subject mature and thoughtful consideration and whose eminent qualifications and opportunities for

extended observation entitle their opinions to respectful consideration.

And that this report will mainly pass into the hands of those who have read, or heard but little of the discussion of this question, is my only apology for introducing the subject here and copying so extensively from the writings of others in this report.

In this country, until quite recently, it had been almost universally believed that for the proper care and treatment of the insane, the first measure was to collect them together in a hospital adequately provided with all conveniencies and appliances, suggested and approved by experience, which would aid in the control of the patient, or in any way contribute to his recovery. This principal was acted upon and hospitals were multiplied until their erection and support had become a formidable item of public expenditure; for this and perhaps for other reasons, the formerly admitted principle has in a measure lost its hold on the public confidence, meanwhile the number of insane, unprovided with hospital accommodations has increased until they probably exceed the number receiving hospital care and treatment.

To provide for the humane care, and enlightened treatment of this mass of suffering humanity, is an important problem to be solved, and its solution has suggested various plans and propositions of change from what was once thought to be the measurably established plan of hospitals for all. These suggested modifications of the hospital plan for all the insane, have mainly been based on limited practical operations in Europe, and have their respective advocates and critics, as well as their advantages and objections.

In classifying patients there has been a strong disposition to make a distinct, separate provision for the chronic or incurable, or those supposed to be so, and the principal plans proposed for the accomplishing of this object are the erection of separate asylums for the incurable, central hospitals with neighboring cottages; the colony or Ghelois plan; the family or boarding-out plan, boarding the quiet incurables in families, wherever situated, who will receive them.

They all have their origin in the single starting point of pecuniary economy, and it is worthy of serious consideration, if this single argument, and even this is questionable in the true sense of the word, in favor of these systems of provision, is paramount to the objections to which they are liable.

Those who advocate the erection of separate asylums for the care of the chronic insane, do not propose to construct a class of buildings less desirable or secure than those required for treatment of acute cases, for, say they, "they should be provided for always in buildings constructed expressly to meet the requirements of their peculiar condition, with such arrangements and provisions for their care and custody, as shall effectually secure them from danger and neglect, to which as a class, they otherwise would be specially liable, and under the control of a competent physician."

This class, the chronic and apparently incurable, include many persons who are subject to periods of high excitement, accompanied with extreme violence and of destructive habits; it also includes many homicidal cases, and the epileptic, the most dangerous and destructive class of the insane, who always have to be guarded with great care. Then, if nothing is saved in the erection of separate buildings for the care of the chronic insane, it must be in a lessened amount of supervision, or of attendance, or in a diminished amount of food, or of raiment, or a withdrawal of the means of entertainment, or amusement, or of exercise—those ameliorating influences which tend to cheer and enliven the tedium and monotony of their lives.

If the saving is not in the construction of the buildings for this class it must be in those items which embrace the principal cost of their care and support.

There are but few, I trust, who would advocate the cheapening of the support and care of this unfortunate class at the expense of their physical comfort and well-being, neither do I believe the human sense of the people would tolerate it.

The colony or "free air" plan, as it is sometimes called, has been suggested as a means by which the quiet and harmless

insane may be well cared for, and more cheaply supported than in any other way.

The only existing example of this plan of providing for the insane is the colony of Gheel.

Gheel is a Belgian hamlet containing about 11,000 inhabitants, and where about 1,000 insane persons are received as boarders in the families of the citizens and peasants.

This great receptacle for the insane has existed for centuries, but has only been conspicuously brought into notice within the past few years, "It has had no imitator or competitor for a thousand years. It has answered a purpose for chronic cases amongst a people of great simplicity of habits and manners, and who are unwilling of change, even by way of improvement."

The legend of its foundation is that in about the seventh century the Irish princes, Dympna, fled from the presence and home of an incestuous father and with her priest, Gerbernus, took refuge in the little hamlet and devoted her life to the care of the insane; her wicked father, however, discovered the place of her retreat and cruelly slew his daughter while his followers also killed the priest. Tradition also states that several insane persons who witnessed this horrible scene were so shocked by it as to cause a recovery of their senses. Dympna was soon canonized, and to her memory a church was erected in which was placed her bones, and to her shrine were brought the insane of all that region that St. Dympna might intercede for their recovery.

Thus brought together by this spirit of religious faith, the insane were regarded there as objects of special christian charity and also as the means of propitiating the favor of the patron saint of the place; thus fostering, if not encouraging, the old superstitious notion that the insane were divinely inspired. For this cause they were not treated with the aversion and neglect so common at that time, but with great kindness and almost veneration. This feeling was transmitted from generation to generation, and the people of Gheel have continued to this day to care for the insane in their own houses and in their own families.

The various attempts which have been made to combine this sort of care and treatment with the modern modes, does not seem to warrant [the experiment, and the general sense of the medical profession is against it.

Dr. Pliny Earle, Superintendent of the Northampton, Massachusetts, Lunatic Hospital, in an article on the "Prospective provisions for the Insane," read before the Massachusetts Medical Society in June, 1868, thus describes Gheel:

"I passed two days in Gheel in 1849, and drew most of my information respecting the method from Dr. Parigot and Mr. Vygen, the *Commissaire de Police*. They kindly conducted me to many houses, both in the village and among the peasant farmers, where insane persons were at board. My impressions of the place were not favorable, even for the class of the insane who by law alone are permitted to be received—the chronic, the incurable, and the quiet—and much less so for other classes—the recently attacked, the curable, and the highly excited. Since that time the objectionable features have been somewhat modified and diminished, by the introduction of the element of another method, in the erection of a central building which, to all intents and purposes, is an asylum or a hospital. Hence, so far as Gheel has been improved, the improvement is due, not to the method of colonization or segregation, but to the method of congregation and concentration.

"Aside from agriculture, the care of the insane is perhaps the chief financial interest of Gheel, and, like all other pecuniary interests, it is managed with a primary view towards the profits. A system of brokerage has been established in the business, and the men engaged in this, like the "middle men" in all departments of trade and commerce, hold to a very great extent, the reins of power. The financial interest is thus paramount to the philanthropic interest; and these men will never permit benevolence to interfere with their pecuniary welfare, any more than the shoemakers of Lynn will permit the world to be supplied with shoes—where such a scheme supposable—manufactured gratuitously by a benevolent association.

“Of the nearly seventy hospitals, and asylums, and other special receptacles, counting Gheel as but *one*, which has fallen to my lot to visit, there are but two at which I saw insane persons any way personally restrained by heavy chains. These are Gheel, and the Timarhané, at Constantinople. At the latter a man was chained by the neck to the wall. At the former the chains were in the form of fetters; and, in one instance, the large iron rings encircling the ankles had abraded nearly all the skin beneath them and rested upon a raw and bleeding surface. The man wearing them started up from his grassy bed beneath a hedge, as, upon turning a corner, I suddenly and unexpectedly came near him, when rambling from the village towards the church of St. Dympna. Whether the good saint, during her mortal life, approved of this method of security from elopement, neither history nor legendary lore can tell. But, so far as these cases illustrate that which has been denominated the ‘free air plan,’ they are open to the comment that the insane can anywhere be permitted to have free air by taking away from them ‘free legs.’

“At one of the houses a patient slept in a place which, wherever situated in the building, no New England farmer or mechanic would think fit for the lodging of any of his household, other than the cat or the dog; and, as it was, too far out of the way even to be thought of for that purpose. It was a low, three-cornered opening in the attic, formed by the floor, the slanting roof and an adjacent room. Ascending a ladder to reach it, the patient was obliged to crowd into it on all fours, and there he found his bed of straw. The question naturally arises—If in the comparatively small number of hours that I visited, there was *one* such dormitory, how many were there in the whole commune?

“I do not doubt that a large proportion of the insane at Gheel are treated kindly, and Dr. Parigot, who knows the place more thoroughly than any other person whose writings upon it are familiar to Americans, attests to the benevolence and the beneficence which are there manifested. But while admitting and acknowledging this, it cannot reasonably be denied that the primary and principal motive of the persons who receive the insane

into their families is the prospect of pecuniary profit. And as the Gheelois are like all other people, the tendency will be to make the most of their opportunity. Taking this in connection with the fact of the existence of the class of brokers, as above mentioned, it may readily be perceived that the Gheelois method as it there exists, has too strong a resemblance to the old practice of setting up at auction the board of the town's poor and selling it to the lowest bidder.

“But a very few years before my visit, the chief officer of Gheel—the burgomaster—had been waylaid and killed by an insane man; and, at some former time, the life of a child had been taken by another patient.

“These acts of homicidal violence are not mentioned in special condemnation of the plan of colozination. The history of even the best class of hospitals is but too often checkered by similar events; and, in them patients have killed not fellow patients alone, but attendants, and in one instance, in Germany, the superintendent. It is desired merely to show that the method at Gheel does not *prevent* these fatal occurrences.

“From what has been said it is evident that the whole picture of Gheel does not consist in a fanciful foreground of the legend of St. Dymphna. In my view the most important objection to it as a method, is, that there is a greater liability to the abuse of patients than there is in hospitals. The more the insane are segregated and scattered, the less directly can they be subjected to supervisory inspection; while, on the other hand, the number of care-takers is increased, and consequently the probability of abuse correspondingly augmented; for among ten persons, anywhere, the chances of a cruel master are twice as great as among five persons.

“But perhaps the most decisive of all arguments in regard to the method in question, is the fact, that although Gheel as a colony for the insane, has existed for a time “whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary,” it has never been copied. Situated at a point almost central between the observing French, the philosophical Germans, the religious and cautious Scotch, and the practical English, it has remained, in effect, almost as

unnoticed as if it were unknown, throughout the three-quarters of a century during which each of these peoples has been engaged in establishing, enlarging, and improving the hospital method of treatment. Is it possible that the physicians and philanthropists of all these countries have been thus long groping in the dark, and not until so late a period has the sunlight of truth fallen upon them as reflected from the humble church of St. Dymphna?"

The family plan of providing for the care of the chronic insane by placing them as boarders in private families, wherever situated, who will receive them, has been practiced to some extent in Scotland, and in France, and differs from that of Gheel principally in the wider separation of the insane. The colony, and family, or boarding out plan, are so nearly alike in their general features, that the objections to one will apply equally to the other, and that the readers of this report may have a proper conception of the boarding out, or family plan of care and support of the insane, I will presently quote to them what Dr. C. Lockhart Robertson and Dr. J. B. Tuke says of this system, as it exists in Scotland. I think it is one the people of this country are not likely to imitate, as it is, indeed, but little or no improvement of the poor-house system of care and support.

Dr. C. Lockhart Robertson, President of the Medico-Psychological Association, London, speaking of "The care and treatment of the Insane-poor," says:

"In Scotland, where this system has been highly lauded and offered for an imitation as the remedy in all our difficulties, the care and treatment of the insane poor in private dwellings is carried out under the official authority and inspection of the Lunacy Board. Insane paupers may there either be boarded singly in a laborer's cottage, or these cottagers may procure (without fee) a license from the Lunacy Board to receive patients to the number of four. The average parochial allowance for lodging and maintenance is six pence a day,—about the same as in England. The guarantees provided for the protection of the subjects of these humble lay speculators in lunacy, are a quarterly visit by a

medical man, a half-yearly visit by an inspector of poor, and an annual visit by one of the deputy commissioners, unless in Orkneys, or Shetland, or the Western Isles, where this visit is paid once in two years. According to Dr. Mitchell, the great majority of pauper patients in private dwellings, consists of "*the fatuous and idiotic, that is, of mindless persons whose appreciation of liberty cannot be great or strikingly shown.*" And patients in this condition, he reports should always in his opinion, constitute the majority of single patients. I think the existence of the system is condemned by this official admission. The demented and idiotic, (*mindless persons,*) cannot complain. They neither remember the restraints placed on their liberty, nor the neglect and want to which they may have been subjected. Their power of contributing by their labor to the income of those to whom they are farmed out is small. There is little in the Scotch practice but the six pence a day, between them and neglect and want. The amount of official inspection they receive cannot be worth much. I would just ask you to recall the demented and fatuous inmates of one of our own county asylums, with their depraved habits and many wants, and remember the daily, hourly care required to keep them decently clean, and to retain some faint image of humanity and civilization around them, in order to realize what their condition must be when all the costly remedial agents of the asylum are once withdrawn."

J. B. Tuke, M. D., Medical Superintendent of the Fife and Kinross District Asylum, thus writes regarding "*The Cottage System of Management of Lunatics as practiced in Scotland, with suggestions for its elaboration and improvement.*"

"The more general adoption of the 'cottage system' for the boarding out of harmless and incurable lunatics is regarded by many as the only remedy for the increased demand for asylum accommodation, for the reduction of expenditures, and for the prevention of the overgrowth of asylums. In Scotland the suggestion meets with the approbation of high authority; in England it does not. I have experienced no small reluctance in coming forward now to express my opinion of the working of the system as it

now exists in Scotland, and to narrate my experience of it derived from actual inspection; but conceiving it to be a fair field for discussion, I enter upon it in the full hope that, however much my views may militate against the opinion of the advocates of the "Cottage System," they will be accepted as unbiased by aught but a desire to promote the welfare of the lunatic and the public at large.

"It is needless here to enter upon comparisons between foreign institutions, such as Gheel, and the villages in Scotland in which patients are boarded on the 'Cottage System,' as there is no mutual stand point of history or national characteristics; nor is animadversion called for on the failure in attempts to institute similar villages prior to the appointment of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland. We must confine ourselves to the consideration of things they at present exist. In order to be able to form an individual opinion of the manner in which lunatics are provided for under this system, I paid two visits to Kennoway, a village of Fifeshire. * * * * Boarded in the houses of the villages are from twenty-three to twenty-five lunatics, whose condition is admitted to be equal, if not superior, to that of the 1,500 similarly accommodated throughout Scotland.

"The tenements in which we found the patients were of the class inhabited by the poorest of agricultural laborers and weavers; many were evidently damp and indifferently ventilated; the floors in most instances paved with flags, and open drains stood or run before the doors. As a rule, the æsthetic term of "Cottage," as applied to these dwellings, is an utter misnomer—to certain of them the term "hovel" would be more appropriate. In one the stair bore witness to the antiquity of the dwelling, being so worn by the feet of past generations as to require the visitors to make use of a rope for safety in ascending and descending. There are two or three exceptions to this dilapidated condition, but the very best houses are faulty in construction. As to cleanliness, one-half of these dwellings were, considering all the disadvantages, very fairly attended to; the other half were open to considerable animadversion; one was filthy in the extreme. The number of patients in any one house does not exceed

four; these are termed "special licensed houses;" in others one, two and three lunatics are boarded. The rate of board paid to the guardian is six shillings per head per week for males, and five shillings for females, clothing being provided by the parish. The patients were, with one exception, either demented, whose disease had been of long standing, or congenital idiots. One woman was reported to be subject to paroxysms of excitement. Taken as a whole, they they were identically of the class which forms the mass of Asylum population.

"On my first visit I found in one of the worst managed houses a girl whose melancholic insanity was of recent origin—a case which appeared to me curable. On my second visit I was given to understand she had left the village, having proved to troublesome for her guardians to manage, who reported to me that the patient had gone away far worse than when she came. Within the last few weeks a young woman has been transferred to my asylum who has been weakminded from her birth. She had previous to admission been resident in a private dwelling in the village of Star, near to Kennoway. In consequence of symptoms of hysterical insanity having developed themselves, it was found impossible to manage her on account of her erotic tendencies which at last gave rise to an outrage on public decency, and which necessitated her transference to the Asylum. I know nothing as to the authority by which these two patients had been detained in the parish of Kennoway, but they are evidences that the "Cottage System" is applied to recent and curable cases, as well as to harmless and incurable. The general appearance of the patients as to cleanliness of person and clothes ranged between moderately clean and decidedly dirty. No means whatever exists for bathing. In no instance had a bath been administered since transmission to the village.

"On the occasion of both my visits I had full opportunity of judging of the diet; as a rule it appeared to me to be insufficient in quality and quantity. It consisted chiefly of broth, fish and potatoes; the vessel containing the broth was of a size not compatible with satiety; the fish and the potatoes were with patriarchal simplicity conveyed to the mouth by the fingers. In one

house, however, a good and sufficient meal, decently served, was laid before the patients. The conclusion arrived at by Dr. Smith and myself, after a careful consideration, was that all these patients had materially fallen off from the bodily condition in which they had been when inmates of the establishments over which we had control. Three who had been transferred from my own Asylum only a few months previously, were anemic and thin compared with what they were when they left my charge.

“The amount of supervision exercised over these patients and their guardians is understood to consist of a visit twice a year from a Deputy-Commissioner in Lunacy, a quarterly visit from the parochial Surgeon and an occasional visit from the Inspectors of the Poor of the parishes to which the patients severally belong. The Inspector of Poor of Kennoway acts as honorary Superintendent, which office entails no small amount of trouble and correspondence. Those houses in which the patients were best cared for were kept by aged or decrepit persons who were evidently unable from these or other incapacitating circumstances, to follow out any definite employment; in fact, it appeared as if they were merely able to eke out their own existence from the meagre profit derived from the board paid for the maintenance of their charges. I gladly admit that in the best houses the manner of the guardians was such as to lead to the conclusion that they took a sort of kindly interest in their patients, but I was by no means struck by the style of others, none of whom would I have selected as an asylum attendant.

“It cannot be said that any greater degree of contentment as to their lot existed amongst these lunatics than amongst those resident in asylums. Several regretted the absence of the amusement and variety of asylum life, and complained of the dullness and monotony of their present abode. One poor woman said she was anxious to go back to the ‘Forrest Road’ Lunatic wards of city poor-house, Edinburgh—an institution not peculiarly characterized by variety, but still a very vortex of excitement compared with Kennoway. The complaints which are constantly heard in asylums were not wanting here, and any appearance of personal

liberty was far from evident. As to the absence of restraint and discipline as ameliorating conditions much cherished by these free air patients I am very doubtful; those who could think at all recognized the fact that they were still 'kept' in Kennoway, and that they were no more free than if detained under a sheriff's warrant. I may be wrong, but my impression was that the restraint and authority exercised over them by persons of their own or even a lower class, sat heavier upon them and was accompanied by a feeling of degradation greater than would have been experienced had they been exercised by those whom they recognized as their superiors. They all had their limits assigned them; some went stated messages and errands; others were allowed to bask in the sun in the streets or 'kalé yard,' but all were as much restrained as if within the boundary wall of an asylum estate.

"If I had ever entertained any hypothetical sentiment about the '*traitment à l'air libre*', it was utterly dissipated by my experience of Kennoway, for I can safely say that most of these patients would have had far more free air and of a better quality, and equal if not greater liberty in any well constructed and well regulated asylum than they received in the position in which we found them. The day on which my first visit was made was fine and sunny and therefore the brightest side of the picture was seen; but what is the condition of these poor people in winter or in rainy or stormy weather? Which would you consider the more monotonous, under such circumstances, the work-room or verandah of an Asylum, or the dingy kitchen of a Kennoway cottage? That all these patients were in more 'homelike' circumstances than if confined in an Asylum is most true; many of them were in the full possession of the home-like influences of dirt and squallor, and all of them were devoid of the unhomelike influences of personal cleanliness. But how far they were benefitted by the presence of the one and the absence of the other is open to doubt.

"In very fact we must put aside 'free air,' 'greater liberty,' and 'absence of restraint,' as mere sentimental props—arguments which could only be used to influence the opinion of those un-conversant with the peculiarities of the insane, quite impotent

to convince those who have made them a study. I can honestly say that in my own asylum any one of these patients would have had greater liberty of action, less restraint, and better and freer air, and I am sure the same would obtain in any one of the institutions with which you are connected.

“From all I could learn very slight attempts were made to employ the patients, although certain of them were quite capable of appreciating the advantages of such recreations.

“A few attended public worship in the parish church, but I was given to understand that their presence was not agreeable to certain of the congregation. No evidence was presented that these lunatics met with annoyance or irritation from the juvenile public; on the contrary, from all that could be gathered, a kindly and considerate feeling exists towards them throughout the village. On subsequent enquiry I was informed that apprehensions were entertained by certain of the inhabitants of Kennoway as to the dangerous tendencies of one of these lunatics; that on the part of others a dislike exists to the constant presence of such depressing and melancholy objects, and that objections are held to male lunatics being boarded in the houses of single women, of which there are instances.”

Dr. Tuke next institutes a comparison as to the cost of support, under the ‘Cottage System,’ as compared with the annual expense of support in the resident asylums and the lunatic wards of poor houses and parochial asylums, continues:

“It will thus be seen that the charge for a lunatic under the ‘Cottage Sytem,” is £10, 10s, 2d less than that for the asylum patient, and £8, 11s, 3d less than that for the inmates of a parochial asylum. The question now is, by what means is this saving obtained? It is self-evident that it is the result of inferior accommodation, inferior diet, absence of supervision, neglect of cleanliness, the non-provision of those ameliorating influences which in asylums are considered to be absolutely necessary, and the want of attention to those hygienic conditions which are universally accepted and inculcated in hospitals for the insane.

“It may be argued by the friends of the ‘Cottage System’ that pauper lunatics are frequently derived from the lowest class

of the lower classes, and that there is no hardship in returning them to the abodes in which they were reared when a return to sanity is beyond hope. This is only partially true—as a large proportion of the pauper Innatics is derived from the most respectable class of the lower orders; they are paupers only from misfortune, and their lives previous to the occurrence of insanity have been passed among comfortable surroundings and the elevated influence of well regulated homes. * * * * To say what is good enough for a sane pauper is good enough for an insane, is simply to ignore and to cast overboard the results of the philanthropic efforts of the last forty years. If the houses I speak of are sufficient and satisfactory for the accomodation of certain of the cases I found in them, the construction of the various Asylums in Scotland was uncalled for and unnecessary by at least one-half. If it is right and proper and humane to keep lunatics who can appreciate the real comforts of an asylum in such places as the worst houses in Kennoway, it would be right and proper and humane for medical superintendents to dismiss to similar quarters one-half of their patients.

“As to supervision, it is just possible, that speaking as a Medical Superintendent, I may overrate the advantages consequent upon imperfect supervision; but it does strike the Medical Superintendent’s mind as curious, that if he, an educated professional man, specially educated in a special branch of his profession, requires the manifold machinery of supervision to which, by Act of Parliament he is subjected, the uneducated cottar should have consigned to his slightly supervised charge, that helpless being, the chonic dement, who most requires careful consideration and protection. It argues simply this, that the machinery of Asylums is too complicated or that the supervision of the insane in private dwellings is proportionately inadequate. That personal cleanliness must be scrupulously attended to is a leading axiom in all asylums. No means of bathing exists at Kennoway. I instance the highest authority in Scotland that it is imperatively necessary. In the Ninth Annual Report of the General Board of Lunacy will be found the following passage, which occurs when the visiting Commissioners is commenting

on the deficient water supply in the Royal Asylum, Aberdeen:
 * * * With these opinions of the governing body before us, and with our knowledge of the customs of the insane, no one can gainsay the fact that a great desideratum in treatment is wanting in Kennoway. * * * Superintendents experience great difficulty in obtaining proper persons to act as attendants on the insane. Even under supervision it takes months to train such a servant and to inculcate that consideration which is due to the weakness of those under his or her care. How, then, is it to be expected that the poor laborer or citizen can at once be fitted to undertake the office for which experience shows special training is absolutely necessary. Enough has been said as to my impressions of the system 'à l'air libre,' and the absence of contentment among the Kennoway patients. I would only direct your attention to the total want of all ameliorating and so called humanising influences which are recommended by the governing body as necessary in Asylums. Amusements there were none, employment was scanty, ventilation was imperfect, and cheerful surroundings were entirely absent—a vegetable existence at 5s 6d per week* was the lot of all I saw in the village.

"We, as psychologists, admit fully the propriety and necessity of the recommendations of Commissioners, so frequently urged, for the provisions in Asylums of amusements and objects of interest, and endeavor, as far as in our power, to carry them out, occasionally experiencing no small difficulty in convincing Boards of Management that such things as pictures, musical instruments, books, periodicals, lectures and concerts are [necessary for the treatment of the insane. It has been put forward to me as an argument against them, that 1,500 lunatics of the same class as form the staple of Asylum population are resident in private dwellings, where no such means of recreation and amusement exists, and it was argued that if these 1,500 people could do without them, why should public money be expended for the residents of Asylums?

"From all that has been said, I do not think it can be doubted

*The cost of support in Kennoway.

but that the saving obtained by the Cottage System is procured by means detrimental to the lunatic. It is difficult to understand how this provision for lunatics can be held to be satisfactory when it is compared with Asylum accommodation."

Such detached provision for the care and support of the chronic insane, as described by Dr. Earl as it exists at Gheel, and by Drs. Robertson and Tuke as it exists in Scotland, would be wholly out of the question in this country; therefore another plan has been proposed by some, which is a combination of the Cottage System with the hospital proper. This plan provides for a central building for the officers, and for the care and treatment of the more recent and acute cases, and those subject to periods of high excitement; and the erection of cottages in different parts of the premises, sufficiently remote for isolation, but still under the care and supervision of the officers of the hospital. It has been urged that this will be more economical than the present style of building, and that it will afford the chronic insane a greater amount of freedom than they enjoy under the present mode of treatment.

On the score of economy, which seems to be the chief argument for such an arrangement, it must certainly fail. For the plan contemplates the erection of a central building for the accommodation of the officers, and for the transactions of all the business, and for the proper care of the acute and more excitable cases; which must have all the requisites of a modern hospital for the insane as at present constituted, and which is admitted by all, to be the best provision for the care and treatment of acute cases. Then, the cottages, to provide for any considerable number, isolated and detached, with their separate foundations, superstructures and roofs, cannot be provided cheaper than a large connected building which will accommodate an equal number of patients. Besides they will lack many conveniences of baths, kitchens, regular and systematic supervision and attendance, as well as many minor comforts which only can be provided by comprehensive and systematic arrangements.

The points of supervision and attendance deserve a special

consideration. The supervision of a given number, which might be easily attended to, if under one roof, but if scattered over a large farm and in a number of buildings, will be much more laborious, and less likely to be efficient and thorough. Obviously, it is easier to attend upon a hundred patients who are easily accessible, than half that number who are dispersed in a dozen different buildings. This plan would also seem to require a greater number of attendants and helpers than a like number of patients in a hospital. The scarcity of suitable attendants for the care of the insane is not usually appreciated, except by those who have experienced the difficulty of obtaining them. Attendants on the insane, besides some native qualities, such as humanity, patience, forbearance, cheerfulness, firmness, self-control, require some particular training and experience to fit them for the proper discharge of their duties; without these there would be no skill and tact in management, no forecast in anticipation of contingencies; without these there would be timidity, awkwardness, and harsh if not cruel and inhuman practices. This can only be prevented by constant supervision of attendants as well as of the patients. We must take men as we find them, not as we would like to have them, and attendants must be made to feel the constant presence and observation of those who are authorized to criticise their conduct. And they will feel it the more when under the same roof, than when in detached and remote buildings, which cannot be approached without giving them ample time to prevent the discovery of any improper conduct. Unless this constant and careful supervision is maintained at all hours, those who need the greatest care will be most likely to receive the least.

These several proposed plans of departure from the hospital system of providing for the insane, are, in this country, untried experiments. They have but few advocates among those familiar with the care and treatment of the insane, and they are in opposition to the unanimous judgment of that respectable array of experts, who compose the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane; who after a most earnest and exhaustive discussion resolved against separate

provision for the curable and incurable; and at their last annual meeting, held at Toronto in June, 1871, with entire unanimity adopted the following resolutions re-affirming their previously expressed opinion on this most important question:

“*Resolved*, That this association re-affirm in the most emphatic manner its former declarations in regard to the construction and organization of hospitals for the insane; and it would take the present occasion to add that at no time since those declamations were originally made has anything been said or done to change in any respect its frequently expressed convictions on the following points—derived as they have been from the patient, varied, and long continued observations of most of its members:

“*First*. That a large proportion of those suffering from mental disease can no where else be as well or as successfully cared for, for the cure of their maladies, or be made as comfortable if not curable, with equal protection to the patients and the community, as in well-arranged hospitals specially provided for the treatment of the insane.

“*Second*. That neither humanity, economy or expediency can make it desirable that the care of the recent and chronic cases should be in separate institutions.

“*Third*. That these institutions—provided at the public cost—should always be of a plain but substantial character, and while characterized by good taste and furnished with everything essential to the health, comfort and successful treatment of the patients, should avoid all extravagant embellishment.

“*Fourth*. That no expense that is required to provide just as many of these hospitals as may be necessary to give the most enlightened care to all their insane, can properly be regarded as either unwise, inexpedient or beyond the means of any one of the United States, or provinces of British America.”

Briefly, the arguments against the plan of providing for the care of the chronic insane in separate establishments, are, that it is often difficult to decide if a case can or cannot be benefitted by further treatment. The doctrine of incurability is at least an awkward one—that any insane person should be legally recog-

nized as incapable of amelioration is a dangerous and retrograde movement. To consign a case to a receptacle for incurables would destroy the last vestige of hope that may be left in their beclouded minds. This sentiment of hope often remains active with many who, to all human appearances, have passed beyond the period where improvement may be reasonably expected, but who are still buoyed up by the hope of ultimate recovery. They see others constantly improving, and ultimately with restored health go out into the happy world to the enjoyment of their social relations with loving friends. This, too, they expect some day to enjoy, and the hope that it begets is all they live for, and to transfer them to an establishment where the inmates only go out to burial, would be its utter extinguishment.

But the greatest objection to receptacles for incurables, and indeed paramount to all arguments in favor of such establishments, is their liability to degenerate into neglect and discomfort, and in all probability, as a necessary consequence, the abuse of its inmates. In hospitals for the insane, where so large a part of the immediate care and attendance has to be performed by delegated help, it would indeed be strange, if among the number thus employed, some would be lacking in those essentials or qualifications requisite to a proper discharge of their duty; and who are deterred from harsh and abusive treatment of patients, by no higher motive than the fear of detection and exposure.

In institutions where patients remain until cured, and go from the hospital, the practice of abuses could not long continue without detection, but in receptacles for the chronic insane, where no one leaves until they go forth to burial, the detection of abuses would be much more difficult. So far as present experience goes the best practicable arrangement for a large hospital appears to be that of a connected building, either under one roof, or so adjacent and connected by communicating and protected passages, as to be readily accessible, without exposure, at a moments warning, by the Superintendent and other officers; of sufficient capacity to accommodate all classes of the insane within the district which it is intended to provide for, and "established under official authority and discipline, in which system and economy shall govern

expense, and professional skill and experience direct classification and treatment, and suitable *regimen* of diet and medicine shall restore health or soothe disease. In no other way can the insane be so effectually treated or so well cared for, if not benefitted by treatment, their general welfare promoted and the greatest probability of their restoration attained."

The compactness and order of such an arrangement—under one roof and one household organization,—will be so advantageous for economy of structure, of repairs, of supervision and inspection, for efficiency in discipline, and the enforcement of all the details of treatment, both medical, moral and hygienic,—these circumstances should give it a decided preference over every other proposed plan, as affording the best provision for the humane treatment and benevolent care of this most unfortunate class.

If it is the duty of the State to provide for the care of the insane, and this obligation was admitted and assumed when it commenced the erection of the present buildings. On what principles of justice, it may be asked, does she discriminate and leave a part of her unfortunate children unprotected and unprovided for?

That the people are abundantly able and entirely willing, nay even anxious, to provide hospital accommodations for all the insane in the State, who need such care, is attested by the expression of many intelligent and benevolent citizens. The committee of the last legislature on charitable and benevolent institutions, in their report to the legislature recommended an appropriation of \$90,000, to extend the accommodations of this hospital, and to complete it in accordance with the original plan, but for some reason failed to report a bill to carry out their recommendation. I respectfully request you to again urge, as was done in the last report of the trustees, the wants of this class and the necessity of completing this hospital.

I also refer you to what was said in my last report in regard to providing additional room for the employees, not engaged in the immediate care of the patients. This has become a pressing necessity which cannot longer be delayed.

The limits of the report of an institution of this kind, will not suffice for the discussion of all the various topics connected with the care and treatment of the insane, and the remaining space will only permit me briefly to refer, in a general way, to the medical treatment. This mainly consists in the use of such remedies as are adapted to correct functional disturbance, and relieve physical suffering. To fulfill these indications all known remedies are faithfully prescribed, and persistently administered, consistent with the existing pathological condition.

Among the class of articles more generally called for are those adapted to regulate the digestive organs, improve the tone and general strength of the system, soothe nervous irritability and induce sleep. Closely allied to this is the hygienic and dietetic, not an unimportant part of the treatment in every well regulated hospital for the insane.

Constitutional vigor is usually much impaired among the insane by previous disease and nervous irritability, and patients are not unfrequently brought to the hospital with their vital energies wasted by vicious indulgences. To reinvigorate their debilitated systems, and restore their wasted energies, the most important remedial agent is the sustaining influence of a generous and nutritious diet; for this purpose not only is a liberal supply of animal food a necessity, but the daily administration of stimulating beverages is an important adjunct.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1871, bills have been audited for which orders have been drawn on the treasurer for the ordinary current expenses of the Hospital, and such other purposes as were contemplated in the last appropriation for the use of the Hospital, to the amount of \$87,534.34.

Of this amount \$76,890.61 was for ordinary current expenses, clothing for patients, repairs to the building, furniture and heating apparatus, and to supply the wear and destruction of bedding, furniture, crockery, cutlery, &c.

The following are the principal items of this expenditure:

Officers salaries	\$5,214 06	.....
Wages of attendants.....	8,383 86	.....
engineer and firemen.....	1,600 00	.....
in laundry.....	1,272 20	.....
of baker, cooks and housemaids.....	1,976 82	.....
carpenter.....	855 00	.....
chaplain.....	220 00	.....
farmer, gardner, farm laborers, teamster, carriage driver.....	2,451 58	.....
	<hr/>	\$21,973 52
Farm and barn expense, seeds, tools, implements and repairs.	1,588 38	
Fuel.....	4,853 13	
Lights and oil.....	1,301 33	
Clothing for patients.....	3,477 85	
Bedding.....	2,316 10	
Furniture.....	2,563 52	
Kitchen furniture, crockery, cutlery, etc.....	568 10	
Brooms, brushes, etc.....	280 68	
Amusements.....	235 86	
Books for library.....	193 33	
Papers, periodicals and stationary.....	292 26	
Postage.....	189 78	
Patients expenses home and returning elopers.....	151 35	
Soap.....	689 41	
Drugs, medicines and liquors.....	1,906 48	
Green and dried fruit.....	1,107 02	
6,838 dozen eggs.....	765 55	
18,877 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of butter.....	3,210 47	
162,170 pounds of beef on foot.....	6,864 66	
3,245 pounds of poultry.....	319,80	
fish.....	1,031 88	
576 bbls flour.....	2,846 55	
49,417 pounds of meal.....	1,103 98	
855 bushels of potatoes.....	636 87	
4,522 pounds of rice.....	421 82	
2,957 pounds of crackers.....	174 88	
3,675 pounds of cheese.....	509 60	
1,594 pounds of tea.....	1,395 79	
4,383 pounds of coffee.....	866 63	
13,868 pounds of brown sugar.....	1,565 29	
10,803 pounds of white sugar.....	1,455 27	
Salt, vinegar, spice and small groceries.....	691 45	
Freight and exchange.....	651 71	
614 gallons of syrup.....	347 97	
457 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds tobacco.....	288 47	
1,718 bushels of oats.....	846 03	
376-4-5 bushels of corn.....	147 46	
Live stock.....	915 00	
Painting and repairs to building and heating apparatus.....	4,385 28	
Sundries.....	395 45	
Travelling expenses.....	125 00	
Trustees and visiting committee expenses.....	1,133 15	
Insurance on boilers.....	112 50	
	<hr/>	\$76,890 61
	<hr/>	

For some years past bills for the purchase of fuel for the winter following have been paid before September 30. The bills for fuel for the coming winter have not been paid, which will amount to about \$7,000.

The items for farm and barn expenses, and farm and teamsters wages, include wages and team expense, hauling all supplies from Madison, hauling stone, lumber and other materials for new barn; and also hauling stone, brick, lime, cement and other materials for the various improvements; the expense of repairs to wagons, carriages and carriage drivers wages.

The other items are for the amounts paid for the several articles enumerated.

Bills amounting to \$10,543.73 have been audited and paid during the year, for the following purposes, which are for new structures, permanent improvements, etc.

New barn.....	\$5,288 34
Sewer pipe.....	1,305 34
Gasoline house and tank.....	320 00
New heating apparatus for laundry.....	337 00
Corridor and window guards.....	425 00
Paving around center building, two new outside entrances, with iron stairs.....	857 00
Plastering and concrete floor for basement.....	1,083 97
New cemetery and improvement of grounds.....	427 08
Lightning rods on building.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,543 73
	<hr/> <hr/>

I have received \$4,522.06 from the following sources, which has been paid to the Treasurer:

For maintenance of patients.....	\$2,229 16
clothing furnished do.....	969 10
freight on coal refunded.....	292 96
hides, pelts and produce sold.....	857 67
seeds, rags, old iron, etc.....	173 23
	<hr/>
	\$4,522 06
	<hr/> <hr/>

For maintenance of patients at \$1.50 per week paid to the officers of the hospital, as provided by Chap. 102, general laws of 1871, I received for the quarter ending June 30, 1871..... \$1,198 35
 For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1871..... 1,030 81

On the 30th September, 1871, there were 355 patients in the hospital, 49 of whom had paid maintenance for the quarter ending the same date.

Under the law before referred to, I have charged to the several counties as therein provided, and certified to the Secretary of State for the quarter ending June 30—

For maintenance.....	\$5,614 76	.....
clothing	843 86	.....
removing patients	34 00	.....
expenses home of patients discharged.....	41 25	.....
	<hr/>	\$6,533 87
For the quarter ending Sept. 30—		
maintenance.....	\$5,812 20	.....
clothing.....	1,076 30	.....
expenses home of patients discharged.....	24 00	.....
	<hr/>	\$6,913 50
		<hr/>
Total		<u>\$13,446 37</u>

For the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1872, for the ordinary current expenses of the hospital, and for repairs, the following items will be needed:

Subsistence	\$24,000 00	.....
Salaries and wages.....	22,000 00	.....
Fuel unpaid for 1871..	7,000 00	.....
Fuel for 1872.....	10,000 00	.....
Farm and barn expenses	2,500 00	.....
Drugs and medicines.....	1,500 00	.....
Lights and oil.....	1,300 00	.....
Amusements and chapel entertainments	500 00	.....
Papers, periodicals, stationery and postage.....	500 00	.....
Bedding and furniture	6,000 00	.....
Clothing for patients.....	4,000 00	.....
Repairs to building and heating apparatus.....	6,000 00	.....
Library books	500 00	.....
Trustees and visiting committees expenses	500 00	.....
Sundries.....	700 00	.....
	<hr/>	\$87,000 00

There will also be needed, to complete barn and other outbuildings	1,500 00
To build new ice house.....	1,000 00
To replace old closet and bath room floors in old female wing with marble tiling	600 00
For new main steam pipe.....	3,000 00
For painting old wards and center building.....	2,000 00
Purchase of live stock	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$97,100 00</u>

This amount is exclusive of such sums as may be needed to complete the purchase of real estate contracted for by the trustees, and for such additions to the building as may be deemed advisable to recommend.

If the amounts applied on the purchase of real estate contracted for by the trustees are restored to the current expense fund, there will be a balance, after defraying the expenses of the hospital to January 1, 1872, of \$7,000 to the credit of the hospital for the next fiscal year, and if the present law in regard to maintenance is continued unchanged, there will be about \$3,500 paid to the officers of the hospital on that account.

To meet the expenditures above enumerated for the next fiscal year there will be—

Balance from 1871.....	\$7,000 00
Received for maintenance.....	3,500 00
Amount charged to counties and credited to hospital on books of Secretary of State	13,456 37
Appropriation for.....	72,143 63
	<u>\$97,100 00</u>

The principal improvements made during the year have been the erection of a large farm barn, 42 by 80 feet, and 26 feet high, a shed 20 by 96 feet, and a stock barn 35 by 54 feet, to which the old horse barn will be annexed, making it the same length of the shed, viz : 96 feet. The removal of the other out-buildings from their present location to the vicinity of the new barn; the pig-gery, house for cooking food for stock, slaughter-house, corn-crib and hennery, we hope to have accomplished and the buildings completed before the commencement of cold weather.

The erection of the new barn and the removal of the old barns and out-buildings, give us barns and out-buildings, ample and commodious for the protection of stock and for storage of the products of the farm, conveniences which have long been desired.

During the year we have also had made an iron tank for storing gasoline, and a house for its protection.

A pavement has been put down around the front part of the centre building; and a front entrance has been constructed to

each wing, with iron stairs, for ingress and egress. This was a convenience which had long been needed.

I have also put down concrete floors in the basement of the east wing, and plastered one basement corridor, which, however illy adapted it may be for that purpose, we have been forced to use for sleeping rooms for part of the domestics.

Sewer pipe has been purchased and partly put in place; the whole will be completed in a few days, which will then conduct the entire sewerage of the building to the lake.

Other works of improvement have been steadily carried forward during the year. Such as improvement of the grounds, grading and making new roads, building fences, grubbing and clearing on the new farm, taking out stumps, stones, etc., on the old farm; the principal part of this work, as well as much of the work on the farm and garden, has been performed by patients.

The products of the farm have been fully equal in extent and quantity to the products of other farms in the vicinity, and the products of the garden, notwithstanding the long continued drouth, except in a few articles, have been abundant—furnishing our household with the various garden products of the season which could not have been obtained in any other way.

Below will be found a synopsis of the products of the season of those articles which have been harvested, with the acreage of the other articles grown. But as the value of the products of the whole farm and garden for the year, as well as the cost of producing them, could only be given by estimate at the close of the fiscal year, the detailed statements of the operations of the farm, hereafter, for each year, will be made up to the 31st of December, and furnished in the report of the year following.

Besides pasturage, there have been this year,

45 acres mowed, cutting 70 tons of hay.

32 acres in wheat, producing 359 bushels.

54 acres in corn.

10 acres in potatoes.

10 acres in turnips and ruta bagas.

6 acres in beets and carrots.

2 acres in cabbage.

- 1 acre in onions.
 3 acres in beans and peas.
 2 acres in other garden vegetables.

Stock on farm, 8 horses, three pair working oxen, 24 cows, 17 head stock cattle, 50 hogs and 78 pigs.

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

Dresses	268
Shirts	200
Night-gowns	32
Chemises	2J5
Womens drawers	150
Hickory shirts	123
Cotton flannel shirts	50
Fine shirts	5
Mens drawers	74
Pants	3
Suspenders	194
Mittens	57
Camesoles and strong suits	14
Sheets	419
Pillow slips	426
Bed spreads	75
Table cloths	36
Dish towels	296
Table napkins	24
Roller towels	45
Hand towels	120
Straw beds	77
Pillows	88
Handkerchiefs	48
Shaker bonnets, (trimmed)	90
Curtains	8
Carpets	12
Horse blankets	4
Number articles	<u>3,225</u>

To John S. Pierson, Esq., of New York, whose liberality we have heretofore acknowledged, we are under renewed obligations for forty-nine valuable colored engravings, prints and chromos for embellishing the patients' wards.

To Bishop Wm. E. Armitage for a donation of twenty-four Episcopal prayer-books.

To Rev. J. B. Pradt for one dozen singing books for use of the chapel choir.

From the publishers of the following papers we have received gratuitous copies:

Green Bay Advocate, Fond du Lac Commonwealth, Waupun Leader, Berlin Courant, Appleton Volksfreund (German); Watertown Democrat, Watertown Republican, Jefferson Banner, Sheboygan Times, Richland County Republican, La Crosse Republican and Leader, Chippewa Herald, Janesville Gazette, Beloit Free Press, Racine Journal, Racine Advocate, Portage Register, Grant County Herald, Dodgeville Chronicle, Burlington Standard, Monroe Sentinel, Journal of Education, Maine State Press.

S. M. Halliday, Esq., who had efficiently and satisfactorily discharged the office of Steward, since provision had been made for the appointment of that officer, left the service of the Hospital, on the first of May, to engage in other business. Since that time the duties of that officer have been discharged by the Superintendent and the Farmer, with the assistance of a clerk. No other change has occurred in the Resident Officers during the year.

I cannot close this imperfect record without expressing the deep obligation I am under to all the Resident Officers, who have been associated with me in the arduous duties of the year, for the efficient assistance afforded. For the cheerful co-operation I have received from many faithful employees, of both sexes, who are directly engaged in carrying out the many important details of duty, I would return my grateful thanks. To the members of your Board I am greatly indebted, as heretofore, for much personal kindness and support, and for the confidence you have manifested in my fidelity in the discharge of this important trust.

Respectfully submitted,

A. S. McDILL,
Superintendent.

September 30, 1871.

TABLES ACCOMPANYING SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TABLE No. 1.

Movement of the Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in Hospital September 30, 1870.....	175	185	360
Admitted during the year.....	81	83	164
Whole number treated.....	256	268	524
Discharged recovered	23	31	54
Discharged improved	32	20	52
Discharged unimproved.....	14	20	34
Died	14	15	29
Whole number discharged.....	83	86	169
Remaining September 30, 1871.....	173	182	355
Daily average number under treatment.....			359

TABLE No. 2.

Admissions and Discharges from the beginning of the Hospital.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted	766	721	1,487
Discharged recovered.....	247	228	475
Discharged improved.....	159	122	281
Discharged unimproved.....	92	107	199
Died	102	75	177

TABLE No. 3.

Number at each age when admitted in the year.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Less than 15 years.....				2		2
Between 15 and 20.....	4	7	11	3	8	11
Between 20 and 30.....	27	24	51	29	25	54
Between 30 and 40.....	20	22	42	20	21	41
Between 40 and 50.....	20	16	36	20	19	39
Between 50 and 60.....	10	10	20	7	6	13
Over 60.....		4	4		4	4
Unknown.....						
Totals.....	81	83	164	81	83	164

TABLE No. 4.

Number at each age from beginning of Hospital.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....	5	7	12	12	12	24
Between 15 and 20.....	29	36	65	52	59	111
Between 20 and 30.....	252	230	482	227	233	460
Between 30 and 40.....	181	203	384	158	187	245
Between 40 and 50.....	169	136	305	140	112	252
Between 50 and 60.....	70	70	140	57	46	103
Over 60.....	56	35	91	24	20	44
Unknown.....	4	4	8	96	52	148
Totals.....	766	721	1,487	766	721	1,487

TABLE No. 5.

Nativity of Patients Admitted.

Nativity.	Within the Year.	From the be- ginn'g.
Germany.....	32	283
Ireland.....	23	183
England.....	7	75
Norway.....	6	79
Wales.....	2	22
Scotland.....	2	19
Canada.....	8	33
Nova Scotia.....	.....	7
Switzerland.....	2	16
Denmark.....	2	10
Cuba.....	.....	2
Bohemia.....	2	16
New Brunswick.....	.....	5
France.....	1	4
Bavaria.....	2	6
Holland.....	.....	1
Poland.....	2	6
Sweden.....	2	5
Isle of Man.....	1	2
Belgium.....	.....	1
Born on the Ocean.....	.....	2
Unknown.....	1	82
New York.....	25	262
Pennsylvania.....	5	40
Ohio.....	8	45
Wisconsin.....	14	78
Maine.....	4	29
New Hampshire.....	.....	29
Vermont.....	4	45
Massachusetts.....	3	28
Connecticut.....	1	28
Rhode Island.....	.....	2
New Jersey.....	.....	7
Maryland.....	.....	2
Indiana.....	1	11
Michigan.....	.....	3
Illinois.....	1	10
North Carolina.....	.....	2
South Carolina.....	.....	1
Missouri.....	1	2
Virginia.....	1	2
Kentucky.....	.....	1
Penneseesee.....	1	1
Total.....	164	1,487

TABLE No. 6.

Residence of Patients Admitted.

RESIDENCE.	Whole Number Admitted.	Re-main-ing.
Adams.....	6	5
Ashland.....		
Barron.....		
Bayfield.....		
Brown.....	20	5
Buffalo.....	9	2
Burnett.....	2	1
Calumet.....	12	3
Chippewa.....	8	3
Clark.....	2	
Columbia.....	64	11
Crawford.....	17	7
Dane.....	137	20
Dodge.....	61	15
Door.....	3	2
Douglas.....	1	1
Dunn.....	6	1
Eau Claire.....	9	4
Fond du Lac.....	73	15
Grant.....	54	12
Green.....	34	7
Green Lake.....	18	5
Iowa.....	46	11
Jackson.....	5	3
Jefferson.....	58	12
Juneau.....	18	2
Kenosha.....	31	6
Kewaunee.....	3	3
La Crosse.....	25	6
La Fayette.....	32	7
Manitowoc.....	32	9
Marathon.....	2	2
Marquette.....	8	4
Milwaukee.....	121	31
Monroe.....	10	5
Oconto.....	11	2
Outagamie.....	16	4
Ozaukee.....	18	5
Pepin.....	3	1
Pierce.....	7	1
Polk.....	3	2
Portage.....	13	4
Racine.....	49	7
Richland.....	11	1
Rock.....	84	18
St. Croix.....	13	3
Sauk.....	36	10

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

RESIDENCE.	Whole Number Admitted.	Re-main-ing.
Shawano	3	2
Sheboygan	26	10
Trempealeau	8	2
Vernon	13	4
Walworth	67	10
Washington	28	8
Waukesha	55	8
Waupaca	17	7
Wausara	8	2
Winnebago	43	13
Wood	4	4
State at Large.....	22	9
Totals	1,487	355

TABLE No 7.

Civil Condition of those Admitted.

	IN THE YEAR.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	46	21	67	381	184	565
Married.....	33	52	85	230	459	789
Widowers	2	.....	2	17	.....	17
Widows .....	.....	10	10	.....	62	62
Divorced.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	38	13	51
Total	81	83	164	766	721	1,487

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 three months	32	15	47	209	174	383
Between 3 and 6 months	10	21	31	83	115	198
Between 6 and 12 months	11	19	30	102	109	211
Between 1 and 2 years	8	15	23	63	70	133
Between 2 and 3 years	4	3	7	41	40	81
Between 3 and 5 years	4	4	8	43	45	88
Between 5 and 10 years	3	3	6	37	43	80
Between 10 and 20 years		2	2	16	18	34
Between 20 and 30 years				5	5	10
Over 30 years					2	2
Unknown	9	1	10	167	100	267
Total	81	83	164	766	721	1,487

TABLE No. 9.

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

AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	Number Admitt'd			Number Recov'd			Per cent. Recover,d		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Less than 15 years	5	7	12	2	4	6	40.00	57.14	50.00
Between 15 and 20	29	36	65	16	16	32	55.17	44.44	49.23
Between 20 and 30	252	230	482	82	80	162	32.54	34.74	33.60
Between 30 and 40	182	203	384	60	55	115	33.14	27.09	30.00
Between 40 and 50	169	136	305	44	43	87	26.03	31.68	28.52
Between 50 and 60	70	70	140	20	15	35	28.57	21.42	25.00
Between 60 and 70	44	23	67	20	8	28	47.72	39.13	41.79
Over 70	12	12	24	1	4	5	8.33	33.33	20.83
Unknown	4	4	8	2	3	5	50.00	75.00	62.50
Total	766	721	1,487	247	228	475	32.24	31.62	31.94

TABLE No. 10.

Recovered after Various Durations of Disease before Treatment from the Beginning.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.	ADMITTED FROM THE BEGINNING.			RECOV'D FROM THE BEGINNING.			PER CERT. RECOV'D FROM BEGINNING.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
Less than 3 months	209	174	283	112	72	204	53.58	52.87	53.26
Between 3 and 6 months...	83	115	198	44	42	86	53.01	36.52	43.43
Between 6 and 12 months..	102	109	211	24	32	56	23.52	29.35	26.54
Between 1 and 2 years.....	64	70	134	10	14	24	15.62	20.00	17.91
Between 2 and 3 years.....	41	40	81	6	9	15	14.39	22.50	18.51
Between 3 and 5 years.....	44	45	89	4	6	10	9.09	13.33	11.23
Between 5 and 10 years....	36	43	79	2	3	5	5.55	6.97	6.33
Between 10 and 20 years...	16	18	34	1	1	2	6.25	5.55	5.85
Between 20 and 30 years...	5	5	10						
Over 30 years.....		2	2						
Unknown	166	100	266	44	29	73	26.50	29.00	27.44
Total	766	721	1,487	247	228	475	32.24	31.62	31.94

TABLE No. 11.

Duration of Treatment of those Recovered from the Beginning.

DURATION.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	78	43	121
Between 3 and 6 months.....	77	80	157
Between 6 and 12 months.....	64	69	133
Between 1 and 2 years.....	21	23	44
Between 2 and 3 years.....	4	8	12
Between 3 and 5 years.....	2	5	7
Between 5 and 10 years.....	1		1
Between 10 and 20 years.....			
Between 20 and thirty years.....			
Over 30 years			
Unknown			
Total	247	228	475
Average duration of treatment of all.....	6.79 mos.	8.31 mos.	7.54 mos.

TABLE No. 12.

Whole Duration of Disease of those Recovered from the Beginning.

DURATION.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months	29	9	38
Between 3 and 6 months.....	36	37	73
Between 6 and 12 months	70	72	142
Between 1 and 2 years.....	41	45	86
Between 2 and 3 years.....	8	17	25
Between 3 and 5 years.....	7	9	16
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	247	228	475
Average duration of all.....	12.33 mos.	16 mos.	14.16 mos.

TABLE No. 13.

Deaths and the Causes.

CAUSES.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....		5	5	8	23	31
Exhaustion from Chronic Mania..	2	2	4	22	17	39
Exhaustion from Acute Mania....	1	1	2	8	6	14
Senile Exhaustion.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Exhaustion of feeble or worn out cases.....		1	1	4	3	7
Purpura.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Epilepsy.....		1	1	8	5	13
Typhomania.....	1	1	2	2	2	4
Gastritis.....					1	1
Bony tumor of brain.....					1	1
General Paralysis.....	2	.....	2	17	.....	17
Marasmus.....		2	2	2	4	6
Puerperal mania.....					1	1
Dysentery.....				5	2	7
Apoplexy.....		1	1	2	1	3
Suicide.....				3	1	4
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....					1	1
Chlorosis.....	1	.....	1	4	1	5
Gastro enteric fever.....				2	1	3
Valvular disease of heart.....				1	.....	1
Phlegmonous erysipelas.....				1	.....	1
Organic Disease of Brain.....				4	2	6
Peritonitis.....				1	.....	1
Chronic diarrhoea.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Inanition.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Cystitis.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Cynacha maligna.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Total.....	14	15	29	102	75	177

TABLE No. 14.

Ages at Death.

AGE.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Less than 15 years						
Between 15 and 20 years	1		1	1		1
20 and 20..do	4	5	9	24	19	43
30 and 40..do	2	5	7	24	18	42
40 and 50..do	1	1	2	15	13	28
50 and 60..do	4	3	7	19	12	31
60 and 70..do		1	1	12	8	20
Over..... 70..do	1		1	5	4	9
Unknown	1		1	2	1	3
Total	14	15	29	102	75	177

TABLE No. 15.

Ratio of Deaths from the Beginning.

PER CENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Of all admitted.....	13.31	10.4	11.9

TABLE No. 16.

Remaining at the end of the Year—Prospect.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Curable.....	38	42	80
Incurable	135	140	275
Total	173	182	255

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the Statistics of the Hospital from July 14, 1860, to September 30, 1871, (the Hospital year ending September 30,) for each Year.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870	1871.	Total.
Whole number of cases admitted....	45	106	89	123	112	87	95	114	175	209	168	164	1,487
Whole number discharged	4	44	61	66	130	80	92	114	109	81	172	169	1,132
Whole number discharged recovered.	1	19	25	37	56	23	42	49	55	51	53	54	475
Whole number discharged improved.	1	8	8	16	21	35	30	33	32	14	41	52	281
Whole number discharged not imp...	1	7	7	4	36	9	13	22	7	13	46	34	199
Whole number died	1	10	21	9	17	13	7	10	15	13	32	29	177
Whole number treated.....	45	147	192	245	300	257	272	203	355	455	532	524	.....
Number remaining end of each year..	41	103	131	188	170	177	180	180	246	364	360	355	.....
Number males admitted	23	50	49	62	59	44	57	55	95	109	82	81	766
Number females admitted.....	22	56	40	61	53	43	38	59	80	109	86	83	721
Number males discharged.....	.....	23	33	44	64	34	50	61	51	58	92	83	593
Number females discharged.....	4	21	28	22	66	46	52	53	58	33	80	86	539
Number males died.....	.....	3	15	8	9	7	6	7	7	8	18	14	102
Number females died.....	1	7	6	1	8	6	1	3	8	5	14	15	75
Number males recovered.....	.....	13	12	24	23	16	19	30	35	31	31	23	247
Number females recovered.....	1	6	13	13	33	17	23	19	30	20	22	31	228
Average number each year.....	.....	90	117	162	187	179	181	185	203	310	362	359	.....

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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

The undersigned respectfully reports—

That on the 1st day October, 1870, the date of my last annual report, there was a balance of cash in the treasury of.....	\$8,296 47
Received from the State Treasurer during the year	85,450 00
from Dr. A. S. McDill, Superintendent.....	4,522 06
	<hr/>
Making a total of.....	\$98,268 53

During the past fiscal year I have paid out upon orders of the Superintendent.....	\$95,150 18
	<hr/>
Leaving balance in treasury of.....	\$3,118 35
	<hr/> <hr/>

I herewith submit a detailed statement of disbursements.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

SIMEON MILLS,
Treasurer.

MADISON, Oct. 11, 1871.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

To the Trustees of the Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane:

The undersigned auditing committee would respectfully report, that they have examined the books and vouchers of the treasurer and compared them with the books kept by the secretary, and find everything correct.

They find the amount in the hands of the treasurer, October 1, 1871, as shown by the books of the secretary, to be $\$2,945\frac{62}{100}$, while the actual balance in his hands at that date, as shown by his books, is $\$3,118.35$. This discrepancy arises from the fact that three orders, as follows: No. 860, September 29, 1870, for $\$37.44$; No. 318, February 7, 1871, for $\$110.02$, and one order, number and name unknown, for $\$25.27$, making a total of $\$172\frac{73}{100}$, have been drawn on the treasurer and credited to him on the books of the secretary, have not been presented for payment.

They have also compared the original bills for articles purchased, and find, that in all cases the orders drawn upon the treasurer in payment for the same have been drawn for the correct amounts.

They have also examined the bills for articles purchased for the hospital as carefully as the limited time would allow, and find them correct, and in all cases where their knowledge of the articles purchased was such as to enable them to judge of the matter, they were satisfied they had been purchased at fair prices.

They also examined the manner in which the Superintendent keeps the record of money coming into his hands from the sale of articles belonging to the institution, and from the friends of the

patients for maintenance and clothing, and they believe the accounts to be correctly kept.

!

Respectfully submitted,

F. J. BLAIR,

W. R. TAYLOR,

Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF VISITING COMMITTEE.

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

GENTLEMEN:—Having acted as Chairman of the Visiting Committee by appointment, for the last year, I respectfully submit the following report:

The hospital has been visited every month since October last, by one or more of the committee in connection with myself, except last month, when I was obliged to perform that duty alone. A report of each visit will be found in the record book of the institution. I believe without exception, we always found the Superintendent, and the attending physicians at their posts, and generally without any knowledge of our coming. We invariably found the wards cleanly, the attendants courteous, and everything being done that could be done to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate inmates.

It is with pleasure that I announce to you, that during the past year, I have known of quite a number of patients, brought to this hospital almost hopelessly insane, and in a few short months they were returned to their homes and friends, entirely convalescent. For a more efficient management of the institution, and for the benefit of all classes of patients, I would suggest that the Superintendent be empowered to retain patients in the hospital until, in his judgment they have received all the treatment necessary, until they are discharged, cured, or as hopeless cases. I have known of two or three instances during the last year, where patients have been taken from the hospital before they had been fully restored to their reason, only to be returned in a short time again for treatment.

I cannot close this brief report, without assuring the Trustees that I believe this hospital to be as well conducted in its general management and treatment of its patients, as any in this country.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

A. J. WARD,
Chairman Visiting Committee.

MADISON, Oct. 11, 1870.

SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT.

To the Trustees of Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:

The Secretary would make the following statement of the finances as shown by his books for the year ending September 30, 1871:

On the first day of October, 1870, the books of the Secretary showed a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$7,907 43

(At that time there were orders that had been drawn on the Treasurer, and certified to him, that had not been presented for payment amounting to \$1,389.04, which added to the balance as shown above, would make the actual balance in the hands of the Treasurer October 1, 1870, \$,296.47.)

The Treasurer has received as follows:—

Oct. 5, 1870, from State Treasurer	12,000 00
Mar. 14, 1871, from State Treasurer	24,250 00
April 3, 1871, from State Treasurer	29,200 00
April 2, 1871, from A. S. McDill, Superintendent.....	294 09
June 19, 1871, from A. S. McDill, Superintendent.....	400 00
June 29, 1871, from State Treasurer	20,000 00
July 1, 1871, from A. S. McDill, Superintendent.....	800 00
July 8, 1871, from A. S. McDill, Superintendent.....	357 21
Sept. 5, 1871, from A. S. McDill, Superintendent.....	700 00
Sept. 26, 1871, from A. S. McDill, Superintendent.....	1,000 00
Sept. 30, 1871, from A. S. McDill, Superintendent.....	970 76
	\$97,879 49

Orders have been drawn on the Treasurer during the year amounting to..... 94,933 87

Leaving a balance of..... \$2,945 62

There are outstanding orders which have been credited to the Treasurer, which have not been presented for payment, as follows:

No. 860, Sept. 29, 1870, M. Ryan	\$37 44
No. 318, Feb. 7, 1871, Mary Hoben	110 02
One order, date and number unknown	25 27
	<hr/>
	\$172 73
This amount, added to the balance as shown by the books of the Secretary.....	2,945 62
	<hr/>
Makes the actual balance.....	\$3,118 35
In the hands of the Treasurer October 1, 1871.....	\$3,118 35
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Herewith is presented a statement of the number and amount of all orders drawn upon the Treasurer, during the past year, with the names of the persons and the purposes for which they were drawn.

Respectfully submitted,

SAM'L D. HASTINGS,

Secretary.

MADISON, October 10, 1871.

LIST OF WARRANTS

Issued for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Date.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1870.			
Oct. 12	R. Z. Mason, visiting committee.....	1	\$25 00
Oct. 12	Riley & Thompson, livery	2	6 00
Oct. 12	E. W. Young, trustee and executive committee..	3	57 00
Oct. 12	A. Kentzler, livery.....	4	18 00
Oct. 12	Simeon Mills, recording deed.....	5	12 50
Oct. 12	J. C. Sherwood, expenses visiting committee....	6	18 00
Oct. 12	S. D. Hastings, services executive committee....	7	30 00
Oct. 12	E. Morgan, M. D., expenses visiting committee..	8	36 00
Oct. 12	F. S. Lawrence, salary as secretary.....	9	100 00
Oct. 12	A. P. Waterman, expenses as trustee.....	10	16 55
Oct. 12	W. R. Taylor, expenses and services ex. com....	11	43 25
Oct. 12	Yates Ashley ..do...as trustee.....	12	19 50
Oct. 12	F. J. Blair ..do...do.....	13	8 50
Oct. 12	J. T. Kingston...do...do.....	14	23 20
Oct. 12	F. S. Lawrence...do...do.....	15	20 40
Oct. 12	E. Morgan, M. D. do...visiting committee....	16	19 30
Oct. 12	J. C. Sherwood...do...trustee.....	17	20 00
Oct. 12	R. Z. Mason ...do...do.....	18	25 00
Oct. 12	E. Pier ..do...do.....	19	14 80
Oct. 12	C. D. Robinson...do...do.....	20	29 50
Oct. 13	Milwaukee and St Paul R. R., freight on coal....	21	1,744 68
Oct. 13	Steward, current expenses.....	22	500 00
Oct. 14	John Welch, beef.....	23	42 00
Oct. 14	A. Hanson, beef	24	35 00
Oct. 14	A. Guleckson, beef.....	25	214 96
Oct. 14	P. Roach, beef.....	26	68 60
Oct. 15	John Lyon, labor	27	38 00
Oct. 17	Ricker, Ober & Co., supplies.....	28	1,143 87
Oct. 17	Atkins, Steele & White, slippers.....	29	81 25
Oct. 17	Green & Button, drugs.....	30	41 91
Oct. 17	Ch. & N. W. R. R., freight on lumber and gasoline.	31	42 90
Oct. 18	Rhodes & Co., coal.....	32	1,822 80
Oct. 18	T. Purcell, unloading coal	33	38 00
Oct. 19	W. Blanchard, sheep.....	34	28 00
Oct. 19	T. O'Mally, beef.....	35	76 88
Oct. 20	J. H. Porter, lumber	36	194 43
Oct. 20	Thos. Davenport, brick and lime.....	37	51 69
Oct. 20	Wm. Pachham, flour.....	38	36 30
Oct. 20	A. Hanson, beef	39	258 16
Oct. 20	Lars Anderson, beef.....	40	30 72
Oct. 20	John Pauli, apples.....	41	26 25
Oct. 20	S. V. Shipman, fire brick and clay.....	42	61 05
Oct. 21	Chicago & N. W. R. R., freight on groceries.....	43	30 92
Oct. 27	A. Banhart, cutting stone.....	44	73 50
Oct. 27	Thos. Ward, beef.....	45	104 16
Oct. 27	L. O'Kieffe, butter and apples.....	46	61 42

List of Warrants Issued.—continued.

Date.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1870.			
Oct. 27	A. N. Miller, table ware	47	\$30 40
Oct. 27	John Madigan, beef	48	62 10
Oct. 28	John Harit, oats	49	51 75
Oct. 28	Geo. Schlothan, rent of lot for storing coal	50	50 00
Oct. 28	P. O'Mally, oats	51	87 36
Oct. 31	John Frahney, beef	52	65 06
Oct. 31	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods	53	216 64
Oct. 31	Ira P. Bowen & Co., crockery	54	58 65
Oct. 31	Philip Wadsworth & Co., clothing	55	78 00
Oct. 31	Carharit, Lewis & Tappan, clothing	56	17 10
Oct. 31	Field, Leiter & Co., thread	57	38 40
Oct. 31	Chas. B. Sawyer & Co., clothing	58	99 91
Oct. 31	Day, Allen & Co., groceries	59	924 37
Oct. 31	S. V. Shipman, for U. S., stone	60	90 00
Oct. 31	A. S. McDill, M. D., superintendent	61	166 66
Oct. 31	E. G. Marshall, assistant physician	62	83 33
Oct. 31	R. M. Wigginton, ass't physician	63	66 66
Oct. 31	S. M. Halliday, steward	64	66 66
Oct. 31	Narrie McDill, assistant matron	65	20 00
Oct. 31	H. V. Hicks, supervisor	66	30 00
Oct. 31	H. R. Bird, attendant	67	25 00
Oct. 31	Thos. Broderick, do	68	20 00
Oct. 31	Wm. Fletcher, do	69	25 00
Oct. 31	M. Norris, do	70	20 00
Oct. 31	M. Hatch, do	71	15 00
Oct. 31	F. Wirz, do	72	20 00
Oct. 31	John Clemens do	73	20 00
Oct. 31	J. R. Taylor do	74	20 00
Oct. 31	Thos. McGuire do	75	20 00
Oct. 31	T. Stone do	76	20 00
Oct. 31	Jas. Thomas do	77	20 00
Oct. 31	John Ward do	78	20 00
Oct. 31	John McGuire do	79	30 00
Oct. 31	J. H. Faucett do	80	20 00
Oct. 31	John Burns do	81	23 00
Oct. 31	John Mooney do	82	30 00
Oct. 31	H. Hatting do	83	25 00
Oct. 31	John Coleman do	84	25 00
Oct. 31	A. J. Mitchell, farmsr	85	50 00
Oct. 31	M. Bird, launderer	86	35 00
Oct. 31	W. J. Smith, carpenter	87	65 00
Oct. 31	M. S. Meacham, carpenter	88	30 00
Oct. 31	John Doyle, engineer	89	75 00
Oct. 31	M. Doyle, fireman and music	90	50 00
Oct. 31	John McMurray, fireman	91	25 00
Oct. 31	Thos. O'Brien, teamster	92	25 00
Oct. 31	F. Foy do	93	25 00
Oct. 31	John Gillon do	94	20 00
Oct. 31	E. Sheldon, carriage driver	95	25 00
Oct. 31	E. O. Eng, baker	96	40 00
Oct. 31	James Ruddy, laborer	97	32 50
Oct. 31	Chas. Michell, porter	98	25 00
Oct. 31	N. W. Manufacturing Co., pipe fitting	99	445 43

List of Warrants Issued—continued.

Date.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1870			
Oct. 31	N. W. Furniture Co., furniture.....	100	\$72 00
Oct. 31	C. Stoddard & Bro., house furnishing.....	101	399 71
Oct. 31	S. M. Halliday, steward, for current expenses..	102	500 00
Oct. 31	Robert Lynch, mason work	103	159 25
Nov. 5	Ed. Powers, beef.....	104	36 22
Nov. 9	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods.....	105	231 14
Nov. 9	W. Ramsay & Co., hardware	106	90 51
Nov. 9	Sorenson & Frederickson, frames	107	46 00
Nov. 9	Robbins & Thornton, flour.....	108	66 50
Nov. 9	Thos. Davenport & Co., brick	109	69 25
Nov. 9	Steward, for current expenses	110	500 00
Nov. 9	Thos. Williamson, one cow.....	111	30 00
Nov. 9	John Gillen, beef	112	86 60
Nov. 10	Thos. McGuire, butter.....	113	26 50
Nov. 10	R. Z. Mason, expenses, visiting committee	114	25 00
Nov. 11	A. Ableman, one cow	115	45 00
Nov. 12	Charles Jones, Mason work.....	116	27 75
Nov. 12	S. S. Nicholson, beef.....	117	31 15
Nov. 12	John Tierney, butter	118	30 25
Nov. 12	H. Olesen, beef.....	119	138 20
Nov. 12	S. L. Gundsén, milch cow	120	90 00
Nov. 12	S. Shureson, beef.....	121	91 83
Nov. 12	John Gillen, beef.....	122	70 17
Nov. 14	S. Shuresen, beef.....	123	30 00
Nov. 14	F. Trenkamp & Co., soap.....	124	130 50
Nov. 15	Wm. Woodard, beef	125	118 20
Nov. 16	B. Veerhusan, beef, stone, etc.,.....	126	65 37
Nov. 17	Chase, Hanford & Co., gasoline	127	96 80
Nov. 18	S. H. Cowles, crackers.....	128	31 38
Nov. 19	Steward, current expenses.....	129	500 00
Nov. 23	Maggie O'Brien, poultry.....	130	30 07
Nov. 25	M. U. Express Co., express from Chicago,C.O. D.	131	49 85
Nov. 26	Chicago and N. W. R. R. Co., freight on gasoline	132	59 60
Nov. 26	H. W. Ford, carpenter work	133	72 12
Nov. 30	Chicago and N. W. R. R. Co., freight on lumber	134	21 90
Nov. 30	Chas. Hanford & Co., gasoline	135	98 92
Nov. 30	Forest City Varnish Co., gasoline	136	192 66
Nov. 30	Cold Spring Cheese Co., cheese.....	137	133 84
Nov. 30	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods.....	138	81 53
Nov. 30	Steward, current expenses.....	139	500 00
Nov. 30	Conklin, Gray & Co., sundries	140	93 74
Nov. 30	A. S. McDill, M. D., superintendent	141	166 66
Nov. 30	E. G. Marshall, M. D., asst. physician.....	142	83 33
Nov. 30	R. M. Wigginton, M. D., asst. physician.....	143	66 66
Nov. 30	S. M. Halliday, steward.....	144	66 66
Nov. 30	Narrie McDill, assistant matron.....	145	20 00
Nov. 30	H. V. Hicks, supervisor	146	30 00
Nov. 30	H. R. Bird, . . . attendant.....	147	26 00
Nov. 30	Thos. Broderick . . . do.....	148	20 00
Nov. 30	Wm. Fletcher . . . do.....	149	25 00
Nov. 30	M Norris . . . do.....	150	20 00
Nov. 30	M. Hatch . . . do.....	151	16 00
Nov. 30	F. Wirz . . . do.....	151	20 00

List of Warrants Issued—continued.

Date.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1871.			
Nov. 30	Thos. McGuire, attendant.....	153	\$20 00
Nov. 30	T. Stone.....do.....	154	20 00
Nov. 30	James Thomas.....do.....	155	20 00
Nov. 30	John Ward.....do.....	156	20 00
Nov. 30	John McGuire.....do.....	157	20 00
Nov. 30	J. H. Faucett.....do.....	158	22 00
Nov. 30	John Burns.....do.....	159	23 00
Nov. 30	John Mooney.....do.....	160	30 00
Nov. 30	H. Hatting.....do.....	161	25 00
Nov. 30	John Coleman, watchman.....	162	25 00
Nov. 30	Wm. Bird, launderer.....	163	35 00
Nov. 30	W. J. Smith, carpenter.....	164	65 00
Nov. 30	M. S. Meacham, carpenter.....	165	30 00
Nov. 30	John Doyle, engineer.....	166	75 00
Nov. 30	M. Doyle, fireman and music.....	167	50 00
Nov. 30	John McMurray, fireman.....	168	25 00
Nov. 30	Thos. O'Brien, teamster.....	169	25 00
Nov. 30	Frank Foy, teamster.....	170	25 00
Nov. 30	E. Shelden, carriage driver.....	171	25 00
Nov. 30	E. O. Eng, baker.....	172	40 00
Nov. 30	James Ruddy, labor.....	173	32 50
Nov. 30	Chas. Mitchell, porter.....	174	25 00
Nov. 30	John Clemens, teamster.....	175	20 00
Dec. 8	H. N. Holden, lumber.....	176	423 00
Dec. 8	Thos. Regan, gas fixtures.....	177	59 70
Dec. 8	Robbins & Thornton, meal.....	178	19 96
Dec. 8	Madison Manufacturing Company, improvem'ts	179	541 17
Dec. 8	Wm. Askew, on account of gasoline tank.....	180	200 00
Dec. 9	Robt. Harder, oats and eggs.....	181	26 75
Dec. 9	Wm. Peckham, flour.....	182	460 00
Dec. 9	C. Gussenburgh, brick.....	183	26 45
Dec. 10	A. J. Mitchell, farmer.....	184	50 00
Dec. 12	Steward, current expenses.....	185	60 83
Dec. 12	John Hart, oats and butter.....	186	37 48
Dec. 13	Henry Cook, corn.....	187	112 50
Dec. 14	H. D. P. Bigelow, ins. on boiler.....	188	134 40
Dec. 16	J. Dorman, straw.....	189	82 85
Dec. 17	D. Clark, furniture.....	190	40 75
Dec. 19	T. O'Mally, butter.....	191	28 10
Dec. 23	J. Dorman, poultry.....	192	35 00
Dec. 24	Levi Korf, one cow.....	193	47 00
Dec. 27	Wm. Askew, balance on gasoline tank.....	194	24 60
Dec. 28	Mrs. Lindsey, butter and turkey.....	195	51 50
Dec. 27	Jos. Dempster, corn.....	196	29 84
Dec. 28	John Greeman, oats.....	197	25 95
Dec. 30	Barney King, poultry.....	198	166 66
Dec. 31	A. S. McDill, M. D., superintendent.....	199	83 33
Dec. 31	E. G. Marshall, M. D., assistant physician.....	200	66 66
Dec. 31	R. M. Wigginton, M. D., assistant physician.....	201	66 66
Dec. 31	S. M. Halliday, steward.....	202	20 00
Dec. 31	Narrie McDill, assistant matron.....	203	125 00
Dec. 31	Mrs. M. C. Halliday, matron.....	204	00
Dec. 31	H. V. Hicks, supervisor.....	205	

List of Warrants Issued.—continued.

Date.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1871.			
Dec. 31	H. R. Bird attendant	206	\$25 00
Dec. 31	Thos. Broderick do	207	20 00
Dec. 31	Wm. Fletcher do	208	25 00
Dec. 31	M. Morris do	209	20 00
Dec. 31	M. Hatch do	210	16 00
Dec. 31	F. Wirz do	211	20 00
Dec. 31	Thos. McGuire do	212	20 00
Dec. 31	T. Stone do	213	20 00
Dec. 31	James Thomas do	214	20 00
Dec. 31	John Ward do	215	20 00
Dec. 31	John McGuire do	216	30 00
Dec. 31	J. N. Faucett do	217	22 00
Dec. 31	John Burns do	218	23 00
Dec. 31	John Mooney do	219	25 00
Dec. 31	H. Hatting do	220	25 00
Dec. 31	John Coleman, watchman	221	25 00
Dec. 31	A. J. Mitchell, farmer	222	50 00
Dec. 31	Wm. Bird, launderer	223	35 00
Dec. 31	W. J. Smith, carpenter	224	65 00
Dec. 31	M. S. Meachem, carpenter	225	30 00
Dec. 31	John Doyle, engineer	226	75 00
Dec. 31	M. Doyle, assistant engineer and blacksmith	227	50 00
Dec. 31	John McMurrain, fireman	228	25 00
Dec. 31	Thos. O'Brien, teamster	229	25 00
Dec. 31	Frank Foy, teamster	230	25 00
Dec. 31	E. Sheldon, carriage driver	231	25 00
Dec. 31	E. O. Eng, baker	232	40 00
Dec. 31	James Ready, labor	233	33 75
Dec. 31	John Clemens, teamster	234	20 00
Dec. 31	Chas. Mitchell, porter	235	25 00
1871.			
Jan. 4	Steward, current expenses	236	500 00
Jan. 6	John Greeman, oats	237	35 00
Jan. 7	Foote & Knevals, syrup	238	128 67
Jan. 16	Steward, current expenses	239	500 00
Jan. 16	J. T. Perkins, beef	240	62 45
Jan. 16	Wm. A. Oppel, sundries	241	56 05
Jan. 17	Morris, Tasker & Co.	242	102 33
Jan. 17	Madison Woolen Mills, blankets	243	477 56
Jan. 17	Tyler & Bliss, sash cord	244	25 15
Jan. 27	Riley & Thompson, livery	245	25 00
Jan. 27	A. Kentzler, livery	246	27 00
Jan. 27	Green & Button, drugs	247	450 37
Jan. 30	Ricker, Ober & Co., supplies	248	735 01
Jan. 30	Blair & Persons, crockery	249	73 65
Jan. 30	B. Volkman & Co., furniture	250	47 70
Jan. 30	Wm. Miller & Co., liquors	251	48 25
Jan. 30	N. Brick, furniture	252	159 36
Jan. 30	Allen & Mackey, furniture	253	376 50
Jan. 30	Cold Spring Cheese Company, cheese	254	86 22
Jan. 30	Billings, Boise & Co., tea	255	87 70
Jan. 30	H. Friend & Bro., clothing	256	385 25
Jan. 30	Atkins, Steels & White, boots and shoes	257	249 95

List of Warrants Issued—continued.

Date.	To whom paid and on what account.	No.	Amount.
1871.			
Jan. 30	Otis McCullum & Co., notions	258	\$24 28
Jan. 30	W. T. Goodman, furniture	259	92 00
Jan. 30	Forest City Varnish Co., gasaline and oil.....	260	165 74
Jan. 30	Farrell Behrend, farm and barn expenses.....	261	146 40
Jan. 30	S. H. Cowles, crackers.....	262	33 96
Jan. 30	Bunker & Vroman, lumber	263	75 89
Jan. 30	A. Findley, groceries	264	30 44
Jan. 30	Jones & Sumner, Hardware.....	265	102 10
Jan. 30	Atwood & Culver, printing etc.....	266	43 50
Jan. 30	Jones & Sumner, hardware.....	267	51 69
Jan. 30	C. & N. Railway Co., freight on gasoline.....	268	59 26
Jan. 30	Mrs. Lindsey, butter.....	269	51 48
Jan. 30	Steward, current expenses.....	270	500 00
Jan. 30	A. S. McDill, superintendent	271	166 66
Jan. 30	E. G. Marshall, assistant physician	272	83 33
Jan. 30	R. M. Wigginton, assistant physician.....	273	66 66
Jan. 30	S. M. Halliday, steward	274	66 66
Jan. 30	Narrie McDill, assistant matron	275	20 00
Jan. 30	N. V. Hicks, supervisor.....	276	30 00
Jan. 30	N. V. Bond... attendant.....	277	25 00
Jan. 30	Thos. Broderick... do.....	278	20 00
Jan. 30	Wm. Fletcher do.....	279	25 00
Jan. 30	M. Norris do.....	280	20 00
Jan. 30	F. Wirz do.....	281	20 00
Jan. 30	M. Hatch..... do.....	282	16 00
Jan. 31	John Mooney..... do.....	283	25 00
Jan. 31	Thos. McGuire..... do.....	284	20 00
Jan. 31	H. Hatting..... do.....	285	12 50
Jan. 31	T. Stone..... do.....	286	20 00
Jan. 31	John Ward..... do.....	287	20 00
Jan. 31	John McGuire do.....	288	30 00
Jan. 31	J. N. Faucett do.....	289	22 00
Jan. 31	John Coleman, watchman.....	290	25 00
Jan. 31	A. J. Mitchell, farmer	291	50 00
Jan. 31	W. J. Smith, carpenter	292	65 00
Jan. 31	M. S. Meacham, carpenter.....	293	30 00
Jan. 31	Wm. Bird, launderer	294	35 00
Jan. 31	John Doyle, engineer	295	75 00
Jan. 31	M. Doyle, assistant engineer	296	50 00
Jan. 31	J. McMurray, fireman.....	297	25 00
Jan. 31	Thos. O'Brian... teamster.....	298	25 00
Jan. 31	Frank Foy..... do.....	299	25 00
Jan. 31	John Coleman do.....	300	20 00
Jan. 31	Ed. Sheldon, carriage driver.....	301	25 00
Jan. 31	James Ready, laborer and butcher	302	32 50
Jan. 31	E. O. Eng, baker	303	40 00
Jan. 31	Chas. Michel, porter.....	304	25 00
Jan. 31	Wm. O'Kieffe, butter	305	30 00
Jan. 31	Moseley Bro., stationery.....	306	59 35
Jan. 31	Ramsdel & Hogan, blacksmithing	307	77 04
Jan. 31	John T. Wilson, drugs, etc.....	308	211 98
Jan. 31	John T. Wilson, drugs, etc.....	309	28 63
Jan. 31	Dunning & Sumner, Drugs, etc.....	310	51 39

List of Warrants Issued.—continued.

Date.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1871.			
Jan. 31	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods.....	311	\$242 93
Jan. 31	John Davis & Co., fillings, etc.....	312	536 69
Jan. 31	Robbins & Thornton, flour, meal, etc..	313	682 88
Jan. 31	John Gerber, repairs	314	48 30
Jan. 31	Jones & Mason, hardware.....	315	187 86
Jan. 31	Sorenson & Frederickson, Turkish bath.....	316	56 75
Feb. 4	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, supplies.....	317	419 92
Feb. 7	Mary Hoben, butter and eggs.....	318	110 02
Feb. 7	C. Sliter, beef, etc.....	319	65 51
Feb. 7	P. M. Frisbie, butter.....	320	25 41
Feb. 7	Robert Hardy, oats, etc.....	321	32 53
Feb. 10	Steward, current expenses.....	322	500 00
Feb. 10	R. Lynch, mason.....	323	259 00
Feb. 11	Wm. Grooves, butter.....	324	112 60
Feb. 14	John Tierney, butter.....	325	27 54
Feb. 14	Conklin, Gray & Co., salt, etc.....	326	67 93
Feb. 14	M. M. Dorn & Co., barn expenses.....	327	37 00
Feb. 14	Geo. F. Taylor, boots, etc.....	328	22 10
Feb. 14	A. S. Frank, lumber.....	329	87 63
Feb. 22	Martin O'Mally, butter.....	330	55 40
Feb. 22	Jake Dorman, on account.....	331	220 00
Feb. 22	Mrs. Lindsey, butter and poultry.....	332	26 40
Feb. 22	G. M. Green, butter.....	333	28 79
Feb. 25	John Nazro & Co., hardware.....	334	25 06
Feb. 25	Huntley & Wootton, supplies.....	335	48 75
Feb. 25	Goldsmith & Co., bedding.....	336	62 85
Feb. 25	Smith, Chandler & Co., supplies.....	337	72 65
Feb. 25	Clinton Wire Cloth Co., screens.....	338	154 38
Feb. 25	A. B. Blanchard, fruit.....	339	78 63
Feb. 25	Chase, Hanford & Co., gasoline.....	340	73 67
Feb. 25	John Davis & Co., fillings.....	341	19 10
Feb. 25	Ricker, Crombie & Co., supplies.....	342	662 95
Feb. 25	Ball & Goodrich, supplies.....	343	483 55
Feb. 25	J. B. Pradt, chaplain.....	344	100 00
Feb. 25	Wm. Woodard, wood and beef.....	345	226 70
Feb. 28	A. S. McDill, superintendent.....	346	166 66
Feb. 28	E. G. Marshall, assistant physician.....	347	83 33
Feb. 28	R. M. Wigginton.....do.....	348	66 66
Feb. 28	S. M. Halliday, steward.....	349	66 66
Feb. 28	Narrie McDill, assistant matron.....	350	20 00
Feb. 28	H. N. Hicks, supervisor.....	351	30 00
Feb. 28	H. R. Bird.....attendant.....	352	25 00
Feb. 28	Thos. Broderick.....do.....	353	20 00
Feb. 28	Wm. Fletcher.....do.....	354	25 00
Feb. 28	M. Norris.....do.....	355	20 00
Feb. 28	M. Hatch.....do.....	356	16 00
Feb. 28	F. Wirz.....do.....	357	20 00
Feb. 28	John Mooney.....do.....	358	25 00
Feb. 28	Thos. McGuire.....do.....	359	20 00
Feb. 28	Thos. Stone.....do.....	360	20 00
Feb. 28	J. Ward.....do.....	361	20 00
Feb. 28	John McGuire.....do.....	362	30 00
Feb. 28	J. H. Faucett.....do.....	363	22 00

List of Warrants Issued—continued.

Date.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1870			
Feb. 28	John Coleman, watchman	364	\$25 00
Feb. 28	E. H. Raymond, attendant.....	365	20 00
Feb. 28	A. W. Hammond....do.....	366	22 00
Feb. 28	A. J. Mitchell, farmer.....	367	50 00
Feb. 28	W. J. Smith, carpenter.....	368	65 00
Feb. 28	M. S. Meacham....do	369	30 00
Feb. 28	Wm. Bird, launderer.....	370	35 00
Feb. 28	John Doyle, engineer	371	75 00
Feb. 28	M. Doyle, asst. engineer.....	372	50 00
Feb. 28	John McMurray, fireman.....	373	25 00
Feb. 28	Thos. O'Brian, teamster	374	20 00
Feb. 28	Frank Foy.....do	375	25 00
Feb. 28	John Clemens....do	376	20 00
Feb. 28	Ed. Sheldon ....do	377	25 00
Feb. 28	James Ready, laborer.....	378	30 00
Feb. 28	E. O. Eng, baker	379	40 00
Feb. 28	Chas. Mitchell, porter.....	380	25 00
Feb. 28	E. W. Keyes, envelopes and stamps.....	381	42 40
Mar. 3	S. S. Nicholson, beef	382	98 48
Mar. 4	J. C. Sherwood, expenses, visiting committee ..	383	18 00
Mar. 4	G. M. Robinson, lightning rods	384	500 00
Mar. 4	F. J. Blair, expenses, visiting committee.....	385	7 50
Mar. 4	Riley & Thompson, livery.....	386	12 00
Mar. 8	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, supplies.....	387	156 60
Mar. 8	Robbins & Thornton, flour, meal	388	368 08
Mar. 8	John Davis & Co., fittings	389	67 95
Mar. 8	Wm. Miller & Co., liquors.....	390	238 50
Mar. 4	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods	391	47 86
Mar. 4	A. Woodburn, butter	392	41 44
Mar. 4	J. Dorman, hauling wood, straw	393	83 75
Mar. 4	Steward, current expenses.	394	500 00
Mar. 4	Levi Morey, attendant.....	395	20 00
Mar. 4	J. J. H. Gregory, seed.....	396	38 32
Mar. 4	McFetridge, Burchard & Co., blankets.....	397	224 55
Mar. 4	Mil. and St. Paul R. R. Co., freight on wood....	398	297 49
Mar. 4	Chicago and N. W. R. R. Co., freight on gasoline	399	47 60
Mar. 4	Richard Lynch, Mason work.....	400	67 00
Mar. 4	Jones & Mason, hardware.....	401	36 95
Mar. 4	Wm. Pacham, beef	402	195 60
Mar. 4	James Riley, butter and eggs.....	403	30 88
Mar. 4	J. P. Bacon, beef	404	37 28
Mar. 4	Sam'l Sandlon, butter.....	405	44 09
Mar. 4	C. C. Nisson, beef	406	39 76
Mar. 4	Major Meredith, beef	407	220 00
Mar. 4	Mrs. P. Thurston, cook.....	408	72 00
Mar. 4	H. Cramer butter and eggs.....	409	28 86
Mar. 4	E. Bird, repairs.....	410	94 01
Mar. 4	Cold Spring Cheese Co., cheese.....	411	84 42

List of Warrants Issued—continued.

Date.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1871.			
Apr. 1	F. S. Lawance, secretary and visiting committee ..	1	\$107 50
Apr. 1	Wm. R. Taylor, expenses executive committee ...	2	43 50
Apr. 1	E. W. Young, expenses executive committee ...	3	33 25
Apr. 1	S. D. Hastings, expenses executive committee ...	4	40 00
Apr. 1	John Lyons, removing bodies to new cemetery ..	5	55 00
Apr. 1	O. Chamberlain, fat cow	6	45 00
Apr. 1	A. S. McDill, M. D., superintendent	7	166 66
Apr. 1	E. G. Marshall, assistant physician	8	83 33
Apr. 1	E. M. Wigginton, assistant physician	9	66 66
Apr. 1	S. M. Halliday, steward	10	66 66
Apr. 1	Mrs. M. C. Halliday, matron	11	125 00
Apr. 1	Narrie McDill assistant matron	12	20 00
Apr. 1	A. J. Mitchell, farmer	13	50 00
Apr. 1	W. J. Smith, carpenter	14	65 00
Apr. 1	M. S. Meacham, carpenter	15	30 00
Apr. 1	Wm. Bird, launderer	16	35 00
Apr. 1	John Doyle, engineer	17	75 00
Apr. 1	M. Doyle, assistant engineer	18	30 00
Apr. 1	Steward, current expenses	19	500 00
Apr. 1	W. Tredhall, removing corpses	20	60 00
Apr. 1	Jake Dorman, straw	21	129 00
Apr. 1	Wm. P. Thompson, harness	22	45 00
Apr. 1	E. O. Eng, baker	23	40 00
Apr. 1	W. W. Fisher, yoke of working oxen	24	130 00
Apr. 1	John McMurray, fireman	25	25 00
Apr. 1	John Lyons, cutting wood	26	100 00
Apr. 1	M. Pauli, marsh hay	27	100 00
Apr. 1	David Robertson, butter and eggs	28	72 33
Apr. 1	Riley & Thompson, livery	29	12 00
Apr. 1	C. D. Robinson, expense of visiting committee ..	30	30 00
Apr. 1	A. J. Ward, M. D., amputating leg of patient. ...	31	50 00
Apr. 1	L. J. Farwell, purchase of land	32	7,000 00
Apr. 1	F. J. Blair, expense as trustee	33	25 00
Apr. 1	Steward, current expenses	34	1,000 00
Apr. 1	Atkins, Steele & White, shoes	35	57 25
Apr. 27	Ball & Goodrich, Supplies	36	135 88
Apr. 27	Forest City Varnish Co., gasoline	37	152 34
Apr. 27	J. T. Wilson, drugs	38	46 95
Apr. 27	Robbins & Thornton, flour and meal	39	449 33
Apr. 27	Huntly & Wooten, potatoes	40	301 45
Apr. 27	David Robertson, beef and eggs	41	115 67
Apr. 27	D. O'Malley, beef	42	337 61
Apr. 27	Gilberd & Sampson, chairs	43	40 00
Apr. 27	Ricker, Crombie & Co., groceries	44	854 35
Apr. 27	Steward, current expenses	45	1,000 00
Apr. 27	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods	46	129 61
Apr. 27	M. Zewichey, soap	47	119 70
Apr. 27	Chas. Hawkes, sewing machine	48	85 50
Apr. 27	Atkins, Steele and White, Boots and shoes	49	150 05
Apr. 27	Sexton Bros. & Co., dry goods	50	408 86
Apr. 27	John Nazro & Co., hardware	51	30 83
Apr. 27	H. Friend & Bro., clothing	52	167 50
Apr. 27	Gunther & Hanson, hats, etc	53	40 50

List of Warrants Issued.—continued.

Date.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1871.			
Apr. 27	H. Lessen & Co, hose and skirts	54	\$34 50
Apr. 27	Cold Spring Cheese Company, cheese	55	73 50
Apr. 27	Taylor & Wright, tea	56	74 65
Apr. 27	S. H. Cowles, crackers	57	36 00
Apr. 27	H. C. Bradley & Co., notions	58	48 69
Apr. 27	Robbins & Thornton, flour and meal	59	329 49
Apr. 27	Vroman, Frank & Co., hardware	50	197 52
Apr. 27	Thos. Chyneworthy, harness	61	85 00
Apr. 27	A. S. McDill, M. D., superintendent	62	166 66
Apr. 27	E. G. Marshall, M. D., assistant physician	63	83 33
Apr. 27	R. M. Wigginton, M. D. assistant physician	64	66 66
Apr. 27	S. M. Halliday, steward	65	66 66
Apr. 27	A. J. Mitchell, farmer	67	50 00
Apr. 27	W. J. Smith, carpenter	67	65 00
Apr. 27	John Doyle, engineer	68	75 00
Apr. 27	M. Doyle, assistant engineer	69	50 00
Apr. 27	E. O. Eng, baker	70	40 00
Apr. 29	Wm. Bird, launderer	71	35 00
Apr. 27	Mary C. Halliday, matron	72	41 66
May 4	Frank F. Burgess, lumber and sash	73	38 18
May 4	D. P. Cummings, beef	74	150 00
May 4	Hudson & Goodchap, butter and eggs	75	82 09
May 4	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods	76	36 67
May 4	P. R. Tierney, beef	77	101 50
May 4	Conklin, Gray & Co., coal	78	145 44
May 4	John Madigan, beef	79	61 20
May 4	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries	80	42 65
May 4	J. H. Strangway, working cattle	81	120 00
May 4	M. O'Malley, beef, butter and eggs	82	79 75
May 4	John Ollis, working cattle	83	115 00
May 4	James Ready, wheat and teaming	84	63 97
May 4	Steward, current expenses	85	1,000 00
May 4	Ricker, Ober & Co., groceries	86	504 93
May 4	Green & Button, drugs	87	290 48
May 4	Stevens & Son, gardening	88	60 00
May 4	John Howie, wheat	89	91 28
May 4	A. C. Johnson, beef	90	169 78
May 4	J. C. Johnson, beef	91	90 90
May 4	A. Otteson, beef	92	49 50
May 4	Jacob Dorman, hay and straw	93	155 67
May 4	David Robertson, beef and eggs	94	49 60
May 4	Wm. Peckham, beef	95	63 16
May 4	Steward, current expenses	06	1,000 00
May 4	Blair & Persons, crockery	97	44 75
May 4	Jacob Dorman, potatoes	98	97 05
May 4	P. O'Mally, beef	99	68 42
May 4	Edgar Seelye, refrigerator	100	90 00
May 4	Ricker, Ober & Co., sugar	101	498 29
May 4	A. M. Burke, Gasoline	102	115 98
May 4	H. Friend & Bro., clothing	103	152 50
May 4	Bunker & Vroman, lumber	103	480 33
May 4	A. S. McDill, M. D., superintendent	105	166 66
May 31	E. G. Marshall, M. D., assistant physician	106	83 33

List of Warrants Issued—continued.

Date.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1871.			
May 31	R. M. Wigginton, M. D., assistant physician.	107	\$66 66
May 31	M. C. Halliday, matron.	108	41 66
May 31	A. J. Mitchell, farmer.	109	50 00
May 31	W. J. Smith, carpenter.	110	65 00
May 31	Wm. Bird, launderer.	111	35 00
May 31	John Doyle, engineer.	112	75 00
May 31	M. Doyle, fireman.	113	50 00
May 31	E. O. Eng, baker.	114	40 00
May 31	Steensland & Baker, seeds, etc.	115	36 45
May 31	Vroman, Frank & Co., hardware.	116	49 35
May 31	C. & N. W. Railway Company, freight.	117	52 69
June 6	Steward, current expenses.	118	1,000 00
June 6	A. Messersmith, beef.	119	38 16
June 6	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods.	120	38 80
June 6	Robbins & Thornton, flour and meal.	121	368 17
June 6	P. O'Mally, beef.	122	119 90
June 6	Adam Warren, farmer.	123	41 66
June 6	M. O'Mally, beef and butter.	124	64 46
June 6	S. H. Sabin, beef.	125	217 36
June 6	Reuben Millett, beef and eggs.	126	63 27
June 6	Steward, current expenses.	127	1,000 00
June 6	M. Johnson, oats.	128	40 01
June 6	Philip Roach, beef.	129	44 30
June 6	Frackelton & Co., crockery.	130	90 30
June 6	James M. Farwell, beef.	131	102 69
June 6	S. Raymond, beef.	132	45 00
June 6	M. Johnson, beef.	133	105 66
June 6	Martin O'Brian, pictures.	134	102 05
June 6	Curwin Stoddard & Bro., sheeting.	135	121 13
June 6	John Davis & Co., gas pipe, etc.	136	104 11
June 6	Ricker, Crombie & Co., groceries.	137	201 25
June 6	Cold Spring Cheese Company, cheese.	138	42 57
June 6	Atkins, Steele & White, slippers.	139	60 40
June 6	Spratt & Parker, chairs.	140	213 50
June 27	Steward's current expenses.	141	1,000 00
June 27	I. Baxtee, beef.	142	40 30
June 27	A. McCoy, beef.	143	43 75
June 27	A. S. McDill, M. D., superintendent.	144	166 66
June 27	E. G. Marshall, M. D., assistant physician.	145	83 33
June 27	R. M. Wigginton, M. D., assistant physician.	146	66 66
June 27	Mary C. Halliday, matron.	147	41 66
June 27	Adam Warren, farmer.	148	47 22
June 27	A. J. Mitchell, farmer.	149	50 00
June 27	W. J. Smith, carpenter.	150	65 00
June 27	Wm. Bird, launderer.	151	35 00
June 27	E. O. Eng, Baker.	152	40 00
June 27	John Doyle, engineer.	153	75 00
June 27	M. Doyle, fireman.	154	50 00
July 3	Robbins & Thornton, flour and meal.	155	327 00
July 3	Vroman, Frank & Co., hardware.	156	66 79
July 3	S. C. Griggs & Co., books.	157	31 93
July 3	S. L. Sheldon, horse rake.	158	45 00
July 3	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods.	159	103 09

List of Warrants Issued—continued.

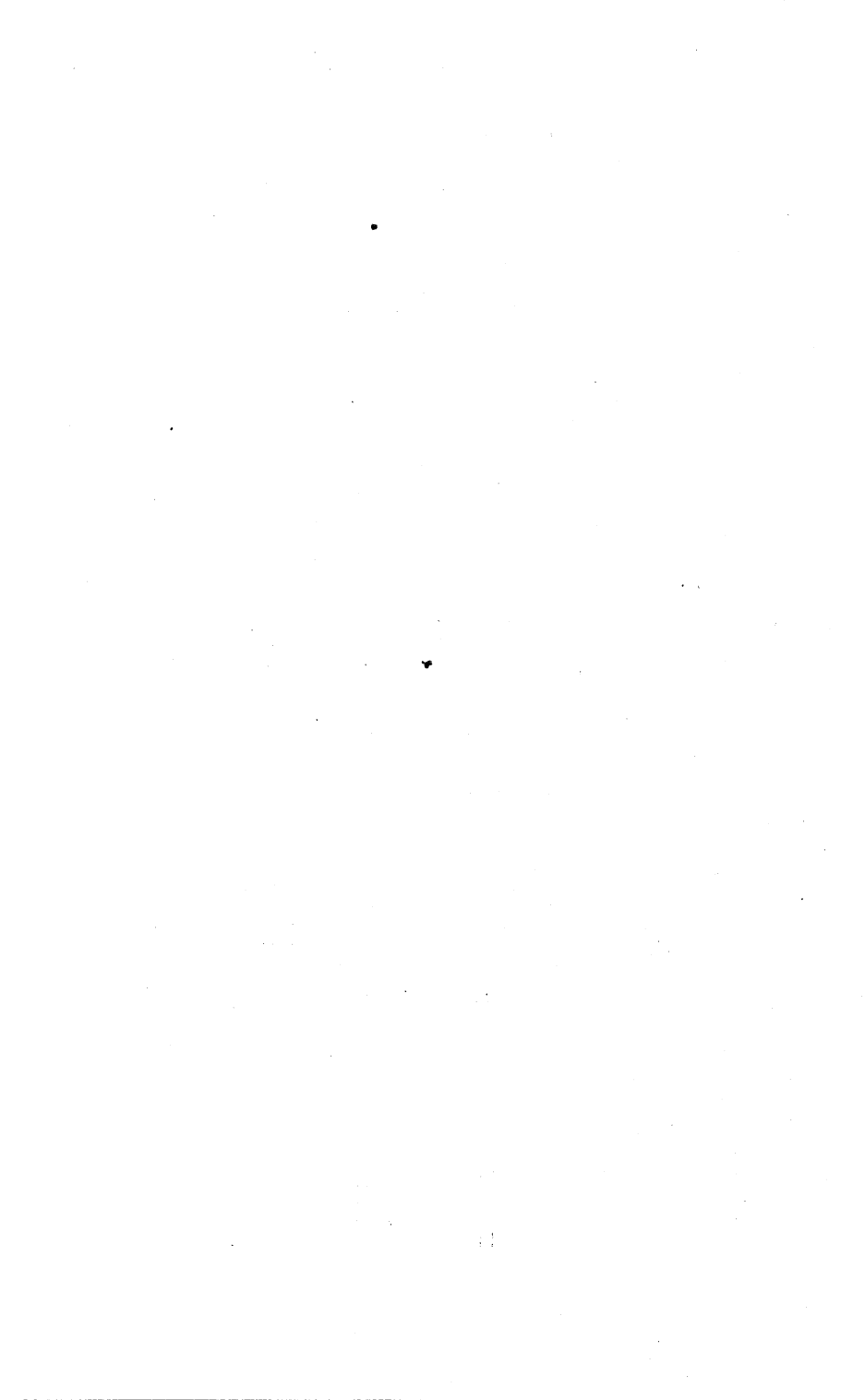
Date.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1871.			
July 3	Moseley & Bro., stationery	160	\$54 71
July 3	F. A. Stoltze, shoes.....	161	34 05
July 3	Green & Button, drugs, &c.	162	543 25
July 3	Chicago and N. W. R. R. Co., freight on lumber.	163	98 60
July 3	J. T. Wilson, drugs.....	164	76 62
July 3	Sherman & Harrington, furniture	165	80 39
July 3	M. M. Leahy, repairs	166	127 10
July 3	Steward, current expenses.....	167	1,000 00
July 3	Yates Ashly, expense visiting committee.....	168	16 20
July 3	M. M. Dorn, livery.....	169	5 00
July 3	Riley & Thompson, livery	170	6 00
July 3	S. D. Hastings, salary as secretary.....	171	50 00
July 3	Simeon Mills, abstract of title	172	5 00
July 3	E. W. Young, expenses as trustee.....	173	12 00
July 3	F. J. Blair, expenses as trustee and vis. com. . .	174	23 00
July 3	A. S. McDill, expenses to Supt's Association... .	175	125 00
July 13	E. O. Eng, beef	176	65 00
July 13	A. J. Ward, M. D., expenses as visiting com'tee.	177	18 00
July 13	Rev. J. B. Pradt, chaplain	178	75 00
July 13	B. Veerhuesan, lime.....	179	78 75
July 13	A. F. Waltzinger, fire works.....	180	42 56
July 13	T. Hall, cedar posts.....	181	48 00
July 13	John Lyons, land.....	182	500 00
July 13	Fish & Stephens, lime, etc	183	39 65
July 13	E. Johnson, beef	184	40 32
July 13	Chicago and N. W. R. R. Co., freight on lumber.	185	340 00
July 13	Wm. Mooney, beef	186	118 31
July 13	Wm. Jones, mason work.....	187	270 25
July 13	Steward, current expenses.....	188	1,000 00
July 13	Ricker Crombie & Co., groceries.....	189	616 15
July 13	Atkins, White & Steele, shoes, etc.*.....	190	225 46
July 13	Smith, Chandler & Co., tea, etc.....	191	232 39
July 13	Sherman & Harrington, cord, etc.....	192	73 56
July 13	Cold Spring Cheese Company, cheese.....	193	40 47
July 13	Doe & Miller, lumber.....	194	1,332 00
July 13	Conklin, Gray & Co., salt, cement, &c.....	195	134 42
July 13	S. H. Cowles, crackers.....	196	42 54
July 13	A. J. Burbank, cement.....	197	67 50
July 13	Dunning & Sumner, drugs.....	198	50 17
July 13	J. T. Wilson, drugs.....	199	112 00
July 13	J. H. Welsh, beef	200	45 39
July 13	Vroman, Frank & Co., hardware	201	85 67
July 13	J. Conners, cow and calf	202	42 00
July 13	Robbins & Thornton, flour and meal.....	203	444 37
July 13	P. Duffy, beef.....	204	44 72
July 13	S. H. Sabin, beef.....	205	180 22
July 13	J. R. Bartlett, gardner.....	206	50 00
July 13	A. S. McDill, M. D., Superintendent	207	166 66
July 13	E. G. Marshall, M. D. assistant physician.....	208	83 33
July 13	R. M. Wigginton.....do.....	209	66 66
July 13	M. C. Halliday, matron.....	210	41 66
July 31	A. M. Warran, farmer.....	211	41 66
July 31	A. J. Mitchell, farmer.....	212	50 00

List of Warrants Issued—continued.

Date.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1871.			
July 31	W. J. Smith, carpenter.....	213	\$75 00
July 31	Wm. Bird, launderer.....	214	35 00
July 31	John Doyle, engineer.....	215	75 00
July 31	M. Doyle, fireman.....	216	50 00
July 31	Green & Button, drugs.....	217	460 23
July 31	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries.....	218	188 54
July 31	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods.....	219	58 34
July 31	E. O. Eng, baker.....	220	40 00
July 31	Fisher & Reynolds, furniture.....	221	252 00
July 31	M. H. Wheeler, beef.....	222	133 75
Aug. 18	M. Rath, beef.....	223	103 84
Aug. 18	P. O'Mally, beef.....	224	173 61
Aug. 18	Madison Manufacturing Co., castings, etc.....	225	39 50
Aug. 18	E. M. Hendricks, repairing boat, etc.....	226	55 00
Aug. 18	Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., freight.....	227	37 42
Aug. 18	Steward, current expenses.....	228	1,000 00
Aug. 18	John Larch, butter and eggs.....	229	62 94
Aug. 18	Thomas O'Mally, beef.....	230	130 80
Aug. 18	Lorenz & Whiteman, glass.....	231	76 32
Aug. 18	M. Rath, beef.....	232	64 72
Aug. 18	Pollard & Nelson, painting, etc.....	233	527 86
Aug. 18	John Doyle, wood.....	234	182 00
Aug. 18	A. S. McDill, M. D., superintendent.....	235	166 66
Aug. 18	E. G. Marshall, assistant physician.....	236	83 33
Aug. 18	R. M. Wigginton.....do.....	237	66 66
Aug. 18	M. C. Halliday, matron.....	238	83 33
Aug. 18	A. J. Mitchell, farmer.....	239	50 00
Aug. 18	Adam Warren, farmer.....	240	41 66
Aug. 18	Wm. Bird, launderer.....	241	35 00
Aug. 18	John Doyle, engineer.....	232	75 00
Aug. 18	M. Doyle, fireman.....	243	50 00
Aug. 18	W. J. Smith, carpenter.....	244	75 00
Aug. 18	E. O. Eng, baker.....	245	40 00
Aug. 31	Peter Lynch, beef.....	246	172 00
Aug. 31	Ricker, Crombie & Co., groceries.....	247	334 45
Aug. 31	Sexton Bro. & Co., dry goods.....	248	159 19
Aug. 31	Friend & Bro., clothing.....	249	169 00
Aug. 31	Green & Button, glass, turpentine, etc.....	250	90 00
Aug. 31	Dunning & Sumner, paints, oils, etc.....	251	85 00
Aug. 31	Hiram Bacon, carpenter.....	252	76 50
Aug. 31	James Sherman, carpenter.....	253	70 00
Aug. 31	Steward, current expenses.....	254	1,000 00
Aug. 31	Gertrude Schlotthausen, rent of lots for coal.....	255	50 00
Aug. 31	Vroman, Frank & Co., nails, etc.....	256	122 20
Aug. 31	Robbins & Thornton, flour and meal.....	257	222 20
Aug. 31	John P. Gray, Journal of Insanity.....	258	55 00
Sep. 8	Wm. Woodard, beef, etc.....	259	117 50
Sep. 8	Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., freight.....	260	118 00
Sep. 8	Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., freight.....	261	50 00
Sep. 8	Richard Lynch, mason work.....	262	146 12
Sep. 8	E. Squires, carpenter.....	263	90 00
Sep. 8	John Kelley, hauling coal.....	264	49 80
Sep. 8	Conklin & Gray, cement, salt, etc.....	265	98 05

List of Warrants Issued—continued.

Date.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1871			
Sept. 8	Chicago and N. W. R. R. Co., freight.....	266	\$89 93
Sept. 8	Mil. and St. Paul R. R. Co.,.... do.....	267	100 00
Sept. 8	John Caldwell, beef.....	268	70 65
Sept. 8	Steward, current expenses.....	269	1,000 00
Sept. 8	H. Berthold & Co., cement pipe.....	270	1,010 34
Sept. 8	A. M. Burke, gasoline.....	271	116 04
Sept. 8	Blair & Persons, crockery.....	272	95 04
Sept. 7	J. A. Kanouse, carpenter.....	273	131 25
Sept. 8	Green & Button, paints and oils.....	274	227 12
Sept. 8	H. C. Eisen, shirts, socks, etc.....	275	80 00
Sept. 8	James Farwell, beef.....	276	96 89
Sept. 8	Doe & Miller, lumber.....	277	1,064 17
Sept. 8	A. S. McDill, M. D. superintendent.....	278	166 66
Sept. 8	E. G. Marshall, M. D., assistant physician.....	279	83 33
Sept. 8	A. M. Wigginton, assistant physician.....	280	66 66
Sept. 30	A. M. Warren, farmer.....	281	41 66
Sept. 20	A. J. Mitchell, work on sewer.....	282	50 00
Sept. 30	W. J. Smith, work on barn.....	283	75 00
Sept. 30	John Doyle, engineer.....	284	75 00
Sept. 30	M. Doyle, fireman.....	285	50 00
Sept. 30	Wm. Bird, launderer.....	286	35 00
Sept. 30	E. O. Eng, baker.....	287	40 00
Sept. 30	Alexander Findlay, groceries.....	288	211 69
Sept. 30	Chicago and N. W. R. R. Co., freight.....	289	170 00
Sept. 30	D. Robertson, beef.....	290	81 20
Sept. 30	N. McDill, clerk.....	291	208 33
Sept. 30	W. J. Smith, board of men working on barn...	292	76 00
Sept. 30	James Sherman, work on barn.....	293	62 50
Sept. 30	H. Bacon.....do.....do.....	294	51 75
Sept. 30	Bunker & Vroman, lumber.....	295	137 18
Sept. 30	J. N. Jones & Son, hardware.....	296	107 07
Sept. 30	J. Dorman, beef and straw.....	297	66 44
Sept. 30	Pollard & Nelson, painting.....	298	403 62
Sept. 30	John Reese, beef.....	299	125 05
Sept. 30	A. J. Mitchell, cows, hogs, etc.....	300	445 00
Sept. 30	W. O'Keiffe, beef.....	301	76 90
Sept. 30	J. B. Pradt, chaplain.....	302	37 50
Sept. 30	E. Squires, work on new barn.....	303	36 00
Sept. 30	James Regan, oats and corn.....	304	52 77
Sept. 30	Robbins & Thornton, flour and meal.....	305	150 00
			\$94,933 87



FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUILDING COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

NORTHERN WISCONSIN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

To His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

Governor of Wisconsin:

We have the honor of submitting to you, in accordance with the law, this our first annual report. Under the "act to provide for an additional Institution for the Insane," approved March 10, 1870, locating commissioners were appointed March 11th, who, after a laborious examination of various sites, made selection September 2, 1870, of the location offered by the city of Oshkosh, consisting of three hundred and thirty-seven and sixty-six one-hundredths ($337\frac{66}{100}$) acres of land, situated about four miles north of the city, on the west shore of lake Winnebago, and within a few rods of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, on the west, where a station of the road is now in use.

On September 16, 1870, (immediately upon the the title becoming vested in the state,) the present board of building commissioners were appointed, and entered upon their duties October 7. meeting at Oshkosh to examine the site and designate the location of the proposed building thereon.

After several careful and exact examinations, including actual running of lines and taking levels in various places, the location was determined, and stakes set, November 25, 1870.

Meanwhile the Commissioners conferred with several architects, and examined sundry plans with care; also looked over various public institutions, and consulted the Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane at Madison: finally selecting the plans submitted by Col. S. V. Shipman, with some modifications to meet the views of the Commissioners, which, upon examination by the Governor, received his approval November 6th.

Proposals for the erection of the buildings were duly advertised for, in accordance with the act, section 7, chapter 39, 1870.

Owing to certain delays connected with the advertising, bids could not be opened till February 1st, when the Commissioners met for that purpose, and finding the bid of Messrs. Reynolds & Fellenz, \$80,672.00 for wings A, B, C and D., and \$146,581.80 for the whole six wings, to be the lowest, the contract was awarded to them positively for the construction of wings A, B, C and D, and conditionally as to wings E and F, subject to the action of the Legislature in appropriating the additional amount necessary for their completion.

Labor upon the job was commenced at an early day thereafter, and has been vigorously prosecuted with but little interruption since.

At this time, wings A and B have the roof boards on, ready for the slate; wing C is three stories high; wing D, full height, ready for the roof, while the remaining portions are growing rapidly, with fair prospect of being enclosed by the first of December next, in accordance with the terms of the contract, and the urgent desire of the Commissioners.

The expenditures thus far, in the execution of our trust, have been as follows:

Advertising for proposals to construct north wing.....	\$265 50
Blank proposals, \$10. Forms for accounts, \$12.....	22 00
Office rent at Oshkosh.....	25 00
Abstracts of proposals (printed).....	5 00
Installment to architect on accounts, plans, etc.....	1,500 00
Installment 5 per cent. commission to architect, on estimates, June.....	449 15
Installment 5 per cent. commission to architect, on estimates, July.....	488 39
Installment 5 per cent. commission to architect, on estimates, August and September.....	1,477 24
Surveying lines for location of building.....	6 60
Estimate No. 1, to contractors, May 2.....	1,042 86
Estimate No. 2, to contractors, June 7.....	7,940 24
Estimate No. 3, to contractors, July 5.....	9,767 59
Estimate No. 4, to contractors, August 5.....	15,178 04
Estimate No. 5, to contractors, September 5.....	14,366 94
Building roadway to railroad station.....	324 15
Fencing, hauling manure, etc., on farm.....	179 81
Plowing on farm in fall of 1870.....	174 00
Grass seed, \$31.25. Repairing farm house, \$36.19.....	67 44
Stationery and postage, \$13.75. Telegraphing, \$6.00.....	19 75
Record book, \$4.00. Livery bills, \$24.19.....	28 19
Commissioners services and expenses.....	<u>1,691 73</u>

The additional appropriation necessary to complete the six wings was promptly granted by the Legislature upon request of the commissioners as also appropriations for the erection of rear buildings to contain kitchen, laundry, boiler and engine-rooms, store-rooms and dormitories for domestics, etc., and for the construction of the sewers, airducts and water reservoirs.

Also, to provide suitable heating apparatus for the whole institution.

Having duly advertised for proposals to construct the rear-buildings and sewers, together with the airducts, the commissioners met August 15th, to receive and open bids, when again Messrs. Reynolds & Fellenz were the lowest bidders, at \$47,565 for all the rear-buildings and \$6,993 for the sewers, cisterns, airducts, etc., and consequently were awarded the contract for the same, and at once commenced excavating for the foundations.

In locating the building, various reasons, best understood by an inspection of the premises, rendered it desirable to fix it on the place now occupied; though it was considered somewhat objectionable in being only about 300 feet from the north line of the grounds; however being aware that the grounds might be extended moderately in that direction at the option of the state, it was allowed to have but little weight in deciding the matter; but now the desirableness of the suggested addition is clearly apparent, not only that the boundary may be suitably distant from the building, but to preserve the belt of timber on the north and east, at its present width, as the owner and occupant of the adjoining land intends to clear it off the ensuing winter.

The purchase of about 20 acres will extend the width some 300 feet and secure all the timber adjoining the grounds of the state; this being deemed important for manifest reasons, is presented for the consideration of the legislature.

(The cost will probably not exceed \$2,000.)

The central building is really essential to insure the efficient operation of the wing now being constructed, as will be apparent upon examination of the plans. An appropriation of \$91,800.00 is recommended for that purpose, in order to secure its erection next year.

To place that portion of the institution to be completed next season, in working condition, an expenditure of \$9,500.00 will be necessary for fixtures and furniture.

The grounds about the building should be cleaned up and put in condition, at least partially, the ensuing summer, including some fencing and road building.

The farming land, which was in a very shiftless condition at the time of its purchase, requires some fitting in the way of fencing, cleaning up, and construction of barns and other necessary out-buildings, the appropriation for which is recommended at \$10,000.00.

The farm has been let out upon shares for the present year, and will probably afford some small return; though as the crops have not yet been put into marketable condition, an attempt will not now be made to estimate the result.

In view of the pressing need of the institution to relieve the suffering of the unfortunate class for which it is designed, knowledge of which must of course be possessed by the Legislature, we can but urge such action by them as will insure the completion of the whole building at the earliest day practicable.

The location of the site proves to be every way desirable, and will in the operation of the institution demonstrate the wisdom of the locating commissioners and the executive approval.

For further statements and suggestions, as well as items of estimates, we refer to the accompanying careful report of the Architect and Superintendent.

Most Respectfully, etc.,

E. M. DANFORTH,

D. W. MAXON,

A. M. SKEELS,

Building Commissioners.

REPORT
OF
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT.

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

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report, of the progress made in the construction of the new hospital building, its present condition and such other matters connected with its future progress and final completion, as may be desirable in determining your action in regard the the same.

The tract of land selected for the location of this institution, was carefully explored and topographical surveys made, for the purpose of determining the most eligible and desirable site for the building, with reference to its accessibility, sanitary and economic purposes.

It is unnecessary here to remind you of the difficulties always encountered, in adjusting a building of the extent and magnitude of this, to the grounds, so as to secure a level plateau for the building to stand upon, and at the same time, secure proper aspect, desirable views, perfect drainage, and have the pleasure grounds and that portion to be used for agricultural purposes, so situated as best to promote the objects and interests of such an institution.

In this case, nature seems to have provided all that could be desired, if you except only the question of water, and that, with but little expense, can be obtained in unlimited quantity. All sewers and drains, both main and lateral, have a slope of not less than one foot in every hundred feet in length. When the earth taken from the excavations for cellar and foundations is graded around the exterior walls, a gentle slope in all directions from the building is obtained in the surface of the ground. The fine growth of native trees, elm, hickory, maple, cherry, etc., when thinned out

and trimmed, will afford immediate and delightful shade for the pleasure-grounds, protection from winds, and constitute an important feature in the landscape. The railroad station could not be located more favorably for the hospital. A side-track may, without difficulty, be put in, to unload building material, fuel and supplies of all kinds at the rear building without encroachment upon private property, or cost for right of way.

In no instance during an extended connection with the construction of State Hospitals for the Insane, has a better site fallen under my notice.

The plans have been prepared with great care, to embrace all recent improvements and conveniencies, and at the same time, strict economy in construction has been adhered to throughout the whole. The accomodations are every way first class, with no expenditure for mere show. When completed, it is confidently believed, the people of the state will not only feel satisfaction, after a critical examination of it, but a just pride in comparing it with similar institutions of this country.

The contractors, Messrs. Reynolds and Fellenz, commenced to put in the foundations about the first of May last, and have prosecuted the work with remarkable energy and skill, with the evident intention of faithfully following out the requirements of their contract with the state.

The walls of the entire north wings have been completed, the galvanized iron cornices put in place, and the slate roof finished with the exception of a portion on wing F, which has been roof boarded, but not slated. The principal part of the window sash has been glazed and set in the frames; in a few instances where the windows have not been glazed the same have been boarded up carefully so as to properly exclude the winds and storms of winter.

The excavations for rear buildings have been completed, and that portion of the air duct under the building has been constructed; the foundations have been put in, and the walls of the basement story raised above the surface of the ground, and the earth banked up around the walls, so as to prevent the surface water from damaging the foundations or masonry. All the walls

have been properly housed in, and the whole left in the best possible shape for the winter season. All the main sewers extending from the building to the lake have been put in, in a very substantial and satisfactory manner; a few of the lateral sewers, only, have been attempted this fall.

Carpenters are now putting on the grounds for base and casings of doors, windows, etc., and are lathing the ceilings, preparatory to the early commencement of the plastering of the walls of the north wing of the building, and thus give reasonable assurance of the completion of the said wings on or before the time named in their contract, to-wit: September 1st, 1872.

The rear building without doubt will be completed within the specified time.

It is deemed important, and therefore earnestly recommended, that the artesian well be commenced as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in order to determine with absolute certainty, whether the supply of water by this means is to be beyond doubt sufficient for the institution.

The putting in of the heating apparatus, should be commenced as early as practicable after the basement story of the rear building shall have been completed.

The central building and connecting corridor, will, if put up the fore part of the coming season, greatly facilitate the effective working of the institution. The rooms in the north wing, to be occupied by the officers and assistants, will then be given up to the use of patients, and the permanent water tanks in the attic of the central building may be put in place and properly connected, thereby saving the necessity of tearing down and rebuilding considerable work, in case the erection of the central building shall be longer deferred.

There can be no doubt of its being enlightened economy for the state to do this at once.

The cost of constructing the central building and connecting corridors, estimated on the basis of the present contracts, including the plumbing, gas piping, heating and ventilating the same, will be \$91,800.00.

Recent experience proves that cheap gas works are by no means economical or desirable for an institution of this kind. A

thoroughly reliable gas works for the manufacture of gas from coal, will cost about \$16,000.

For furnishing the north wings and rear buildings, including the bedding and furniture for the patients, table-ware, cutlery, etc., the sum of \$9,500 will be required.

Furniture for furnishing the central building complete, will cost \$7,500.00.

For gas fixtures for central building, north wings and rear buildings, the sum of \$2,400.00 will be required.

For stables, farm stock and utensils, fencing and grading, and shade trees, will require \$10,000.00.

The current expenses for the support of 150 patients, including salaries of officers, from October 1872, to March 1, 1873—5 months—at an average of \$20.00 per month for each patient, \$15,000.00.

The whole can be made ready for the reception of patients during the fore part of October 1872, and the urgent necessities for the treatment of the unfortunate insane of our state, would seem to imperatively demand the vigorous prosecution of the work to that end.

The contractors' estimates of work done up the end of December 1871, is as follows :

North wings.....	\$103,313 01
Rear building.....	9,238 10
Sewerage and airducts.....	5,540 40
	<hr/>
	\$118,091 51

Upon which 85 per cent. in cash has been paid.

A very indifferent prospective view of the building, is herewith presented. The principal floor plans of the entire building and its connections, the engravers have failed to have ready in time for this this report, very much to my regret.

To the intelligence, professional skill, and careful superintendence of the work, by my assistant, Mr. William Waters, Architect, is due, in a great measure, the superior character and neatness of the work, so far as it has progressed.

Respectfully submitted

S. V. SHIPMAN,
Architect and Superintendent.

Document No. 6.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

WISCONSIN

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER, 1871.

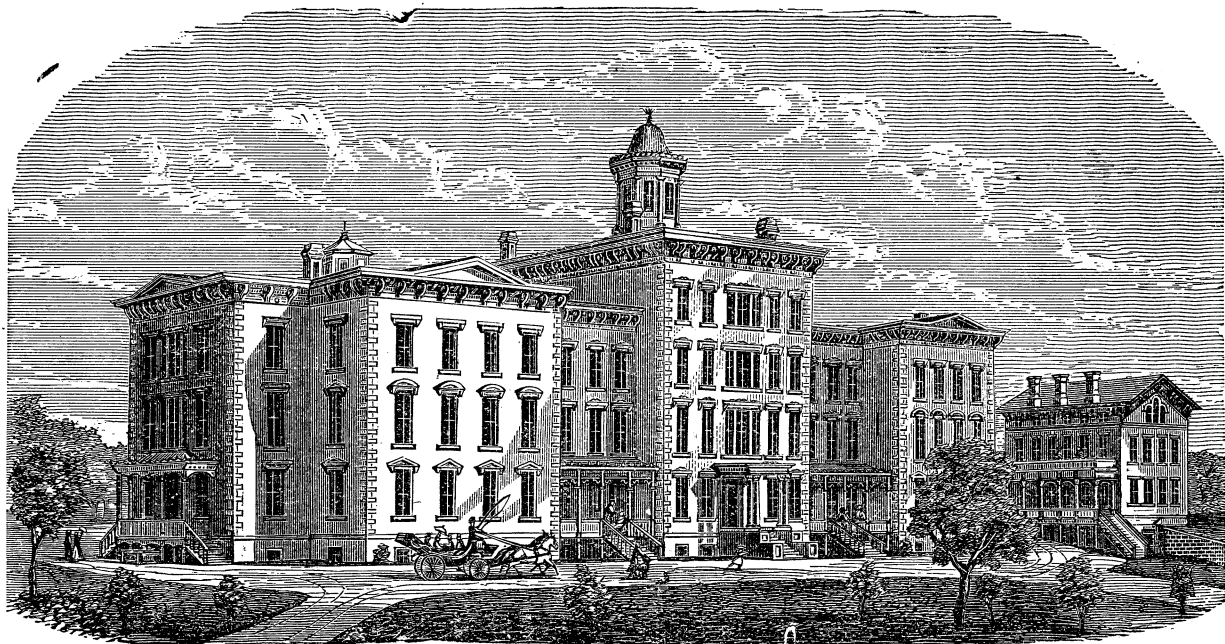
LOCATED AT JANESVILLE, WIS.

MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & CULVER, STATE PRINTERS, JOURNAL BLOCK.

1871.





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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Term expires April 3, 1874.

R. B. TREAT, M. D.

Terms expire April 3, 1873.

WM. H. TRIPP.

A. A. JACKSON.

Terms expire April 3, 1872.

J D. REXFORD.

J. B. WHITING, M. D.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

R. B. TREAT, M. D.,

President.

J. D. REXFORD,

Treasurer.

J. B. WHITING, M. D.,

Secretary.

RESIDENT OFFICERS OF INSTITUTION.

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 FLORA F. WINSLOW.

FOREMAN OF SHOP.

JAMES STEPHEN.

MATRON.

MRS. MARIA H. WHITING.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

The Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind present the following as their twenty-second annual report:

Up to the 3d of April last the Board of Trustees consisted of the same members as during the previous year. At that date the operation of the law establishing a Board of Charities and Reform vacated the offices of the trustees of all the state Institutions. For the new Board of this Institution your Excellency appointed R. B. Treat, W. H. Tripp, J. D. Rexford, A. M. Thomson and J. B. Whiting. Mr. Thomson declining to serve, A. A. Jackson was appointed in his stead. The report now presented covers the entire year's operations.

The Institution is in a prosperous condition, performing its beneficent work in a manner highly creditable to the state. The number in regular attendance upon its privileges has been greater than in any previous year. It has now ample and convenient accommodations for all who are likely to be present for some years. Reference is made to the appended report of the Superintendent for an account of its educational operations and for other matters of interest pertaining to the general subject of the education of the Blind. The reports of the treasurer and of the secretary are also appended. The latter exhibits in detail all the disbursements of the Board.

The special appropriation of \$2,973.50, to pay indebtedness of the Institution upon its new building, has been devoted to that

purpose. The sum of \$583.64 has been expended as designed in the appropriation of \$600.00 for steam pump and connections and upon hot-water fixtures. The pump has thus far kept a sufficient supply of water, but there has not been time to prove whether it will certainly answer its purpose or not.

The sum of \$2,500.00 was appropriated for supplying the Institution with gas. From this fund have been paid \$651.66 for fixtures and labor thereupon. A machine has been procured for which with its appurtenances \$1,115.00 are to be paid.

Work was in progress at the date of the last report upon new steam works, and a balance of the appropriation for that work amounting to \$2,104.37 was in hand. The completion of that work cost \$2,146.59. The new radiators did not give satisfaction. It became necessary to make various changes and to procure several heating coils of the style previously in use. The surplus in the gas fund has afforded the means for this.

A fund of \$1,000.00 was provided by the last legislature for purchasing apparatus. Of this sum \$535.00 has thus far been expended.

The following statement shows the amount of money at the disposal of the Board during the year:

Balance in building fund.....	\$477 38
steam....do.....	2, 104 37
current expense fund....	6, 134 77
Appropriation for debt on building.....	2, 973 50
apparatus.....	1, 000 00
gas works.....	2, 500 00
pump, etc.....	600 00
current expenses.....	18, 300 00
Receipts from other sources.....	1, 138 57
	<hr/>
	\$35, 228 59

The expenditures have been as follows:

First, Special Expenditures—

For work to complete new building.....	\$456 83	.....
indebtedness on new building.....	2, 973 50	.....
completing steam works.....	2, 146 59	.....
steam pump and hot water fixtures.....	583 64	.....
gas works.....	651 66	.....
apparatus.....	535 00	.....
	<hr/>	
Total special expenditures.....	\$7, 347 22	.....

Second, Current Expenditures—

For subsistence.....	\$5,591 39	.....	.....
salaries	4,016 50	.....	.....
wages	1,570 10	.....	.....
fuel and light	3,518 68	.....	.....
work department	370 15	.....	.....
house furnishing	1,525 06	.....	.....
means of instruction.....	385 53	.....	.....
expenses of barn and stable.....	440 61	.....	.....
repairs and improvements.....	1,200 75	.....	.....
insurance	640 00	.....	.....
miscellaneous purposes, (medical ser- vices, drugs, labor, care of grounds, laundry expenses, postage, station- ery, traveling expenses, etc.....)	\$1,962 09	.....	.....
Superintendent's "working fund,"...	350 00	.....	.....
	<u>\$21,570 86</u>	.....	.....
On sundry bills are credits	56 92	.....	.....
Total current expenditures	21,513 94	.....	.....
Total expenditure	\$28,861 16	.....	.....
Balance in treasury.....	6,367 43	.....	.....
	<u>\$35,228 59</u>	<u>\$35,228 59</u>	.....

The \$350.00, designated above as Superintendent's "working fund," was placed in his hands to meet those expenses which require immediate settlement in the interval between the monthly meetings of the Board. It is made good at each meeting. This fund, being still the property of the Institution, must be included in calculating its resources, which thus are shown to be \$6,717.43.

The Board present the following estimates of the amount necessary for the support of the Institution from January 31, 1872, to January 31, 1873:

For Salaries.....	\$4,300 00
Wages.....	1,950 00
Fuel.....	3,000 00
Light	366 00
Subsistence	6,150 00
Furnishing.....	1,035 00
Means of instruction.....	493 00
Laundry and cleaning.....	250 00
Repairs	1,000 00
Insurance	640 00
Expenses of barn and stable	587 00
Labor and care of grounds	400 00
Miscellaneous expenses	829 00
Total	<u>\$21,000 00</u>

J. B. WHITING, *Secretary.*



APPENDIX.



TREASURER'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN—I submit herewith a statement of receipts and expenditures on account of the Institution you have in charge, during the current year.

Respectfully yours,

J. D. REXFORD,

Treasurer.

OCTOBER 30, 1871.

J. D. REXFORD, *Treasurer,*

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

1870.		DEBTOR.	
Nov. 15	To cash on hand.....		\$8,716 52
1871.			
Feb. 8	To cash from State Treasurer.....		8,148 00
April 6	.....do..... State Treasurer.....		4,575 00
May 4	.....do..... T. H. Little, Superintendent.....		486 74
June 26	.....do..... T. H. Little, Superintendent.....		120 07
July 5	.....do..... State Treasurer.....		4,575 00
July 7	.....do..... T. H. Little, Superintendent.....		17 71
Sept. 4	.....do..... T. H. Little, Superintendent.....		139 25
Oct. 5	.....do..... State Treasurer.....		4,575 00
Oct. 11	.....do..... T. H. Little, Superintendent.....		174 80
Oct. 21	.....do..... State Treasurer.....		3,500 50
Oct. 23	.....do..... T. H. Little, Superintendent.....		200 00
			<hr/> \$35,228 59 <hr/>
		CREDITOR.	
1871.			
Oct. 30	By paid orders as follows: Nos. 2,553 to 2,699 inclusive, old series, and Nos. 1 to 152 inclusive, new series.....		\$28,861 16
Oct. 30	By cash on hand.....		6,367 43
			<hr/> \$35,228 57 <hr/>

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN: I herewith hand you detailed statement of the orders drawn on your Treasurer from Nov. 19th, 1870, to Oct. 7th, 1871. Orders numbering from 2553 to 2699, were drawn by my predecessor. By your direction a new series was commenced with the present organization of the Board.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be

J. B. WHITING,
Secretary.

JANESVILLE, October 10, 1871.

STATEMENT IN DETAIL OF ORDERS DRAWN.

Date.	No.	To whom and on what account paid.	Amount.
1870			
Nov. 19	2553	Hogoboom & Wood, bal. on coal.....	\$425 00
Nov. 19	2554	W. G. Wheelock, crockery, etc.....	75 99
Nov. 19	2555	C. W. Storey, apples, etc.....	71 00
Nov. 19	2556	T. H. Little, current expense.....	323 01
Nov. 19	2557	T. H. Little, pay roll.....	139 35
Nov. 19	2558	Geo. Searcliff, meat.....	206 56
Nov. 19	2559	Pat. Sennett, labor.....	21 25
Nov. 19	2560	G. R. Curtis, druggists' goods.....	14 73
Nov. 19	2561	W. J. Doolittle, hardware.....	50 53
Nov. 19	2562	J. L. Kimball, groceries.....	78 20
Nov. 19	2563	J. Todd, cabbages.....	8 70
Nov. 19	2564	D. H. Cheney, beef.....	6 35
Nov. 19	2565	Sam'l Hayes, soap.....	8 00
Nov. 19	2566	P. McEwan, labor.....	13 00
Nov. 19	2567	T. Madden, drawing water, etc.....	55 37
Nov. 19	2568	M. D. Jones, salary.....	43 00
Nov. 19	2569	Helen A. Daggett, do.....	75 00
Nov. 19	2570	S. A. Watson... do.....	75 00
Nov. 19	2571	C. L. Baldwin... do.....	75 00
Nov. 19	2572	Joseph Horton... do.....	30 00
Nov. 19	2573	J. A. Denniston, bread.....	25 25
Nov. 19	2574	Warner & Felix, broom knives.....	10 00
Nov. 19	2575	Kothman & Winkly, harness.....	10 55
Nov. 19	2576	W. R. Newton, turnips.....	10 00
Nov. 19	2577	Kimball & Hartley, groceries.....	113 78
Nov. 19	2578	C. G. Antisdell, meat.....	45 93
Nov. 19	2579	Wm. B. Baines, butter.....	19 04
Nov. 19	2580	E. L. Wright, tuning pianos.....	17 50
Nov. 19	2581	R. Cheney, apples.....	13 00
Nov. 19	2582	Z. B. Taylor & Co., broom corn.....	33 85
Nov. 19	2583	Jas. Sutherland, stationery.....	4 95
Nov. 19	2584	Powell & Rider, potatoes.....	31 00
Nov. 19	2585	F. Winsor.....do.....	216 34
Nov. 19	2586	Clark & Alden, feed.....	32 15
Nov. 19	2587	W. H. Eldredge, beef.....	20 80
Nov. 19	2588	W. D. Baker, cut of building.....	52 50
Dec. 7	2589	M. & St. P. R'y Co., freight.....	60 66
Dec. 7	2590	Dimock & Bowen, insurance.....	100 00
Dec. 7	2591	L. M. Hammond... do.....	50 00
Dec. 7	2592	O. Guernsey & Son... do.....	100 00
Dec. 7	2593	Flora F. Winslow, salary.....	16 00
Dec. 7	2594	J. A. Denniston, bread.....	30 00
Dec. 7	2595	T. J. Edwards, beef.....	7 97
Dec. 7	2596	..... do..... do.....	19 55
Dec. 7	2597	S. E. Otis..... do.....	13 29
Dec. 7	2598	John H. Holmes, do.....	33 38
Dec. 7	2599	T. H. Littell, pay roll.....	135 10
Dec. 7	2600	Hodge & Buchholtz, rep. carriage.....	21 85

Statement in Detail of Orders Drawn—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and on what account paid.	Amount
1870.			
Dec. 7	2601	Wm. McCrea, butter.....	\$52 32
Dec. 7	2602	N. B. Kneas, jr., books.....	83 71
Dec. 7	2603	T. H. Little, current expenses.....	77 76
Dec. 7	2604	J. Horton, salary.....	30 00
Dec. 7	2605	J. G. Hayner, hay.....	46 12
Dec. 7	2606	Bayley & Greenslade, bell frame.....	30 00
Dec. 7	2607	Page & Sprague, glass.....	20 05
Dec. 7	2608	Eliza Mitchell, salary.....	93 75
Dec. 7	2609	Sarah C. Little, salary.....	75 00
Dec. 7	2610	T. H. Little, salary.....	400 00
Dec. 29	2611	C. I. Miltimore, cut stone, etc.....	15 75
Dec. 29	2612	W. E. Goodman, steam works.....	471 09
Dec. 29	2613	.....do.....paid freight.....	11 83
Dec. 29	2614	A. L. Winne & Co., heating apparatus.....	1,000 00
Dec. 29	2615	Frank Strunk & Co., livery.....	16 00
Dec. 29	2616	Royal Wood, livery.....	18 00
Dec. 29	2617	C. T. Wilcox, livery.....	9 00
1871.			
Jan. 4	2618	Fifield & Bro., lumber.....	17 35
Jan. 4	2619	N. W. Manufacturing Co., steam fixtures.....	32 29
Jan. 4	2620	Pollard & Nelson, painting.....	142 34
Jan. 4	2621	John Berrie, bass viol.....	45 00
Jan. 4	2622	W. & J. G. Flint, coffee.....	25 80
Jan. 4	2623	Wm. B. Baines, labor with team.....	18 00
Jan. 4	2624	Smith Bro., seeds, etc.....	15 22
Jan. 4	2625	H. Jackman, flour.....	36 25
Jan. 4	2626	Adam Wilson, blacksmithing.....	31 95
Jan. 4	2627	J. A. Denniston, bread.....	46 70
Jan. 4	2628	J. Sutherland, books and stationery.....	22 01
Jan. 4	2629	W. G. Wheelock, crockery.....	44 41
Jan. 4	2630	Atwood & Culver, printing.....	33 00
Jan. 4	2631	A. J. Roberts, medicines.....	4 13
Jan. 4	2632	W. T. Van Kirk, groceries.....	294 44
Jan. 4	2633	John Wetmore, butter.....	31 50
Jan. 4	2634	T. H. Little, pay roll.....	126 27
Jan. 4	2635	Thomas Madden, beef and water.....	31 15
Jan. 4	2636	J. G. Alden & Son, groceries.....	7 88
Jan. 4	2637	H. N. Comstock, canned fruit.....	8 00
Jan. 4	2638	J. Horton, salary.....	30 00
Jan. 4	2639	W. Little, wood.....	120 00
Jan. 4	2640	W. W. McIntyre, robes.....	33 00
Jan. 4	2641	S. E. Otis, beef, etc.....	17 80
Jan. 4	2642	T. J. Edwards, beef and turkeys.....	45 41
Jan. 4	2643	Smith & Bostwick, dry goods.....	239 94
Feb. 1	2644	J. Horton, salary.....	30 00
Feb. 1	2645	J. O. Fuller, groceries.....	50 51
Feb. 1	2646	Gazette Printing Company, advertising, etc....	9 50
Feb. 1	2647	S. A. Watson, salary.....	75 00
Feb. 1	2648	Geo. Scarcliff, meat.....	126 22
Feb. 1	2649	T. H. Little, pay roll.....	128 34
Feb. 1	2650	H. A. Daggett, salary.....	75 00
Feb. 1	2651	C. L. Baldwin, salary.....	75 00
Feb. 1	2652	Inman & Merry, groceries.....	24 57

Statement in Detail of Orders Drawn—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and on what account paid.	Amount.
1871.			
Feb. 1	2653	J. A. Denniston, bread.....	\$43 00
Feb. 1	2654	S. E. Otis, filling ice house	50 00
Feb. 1	2655	M. D. Jones, salary.....	62 00
Feb. 1	2656	W. J. Doolittle, hardware.....	141 19
Feb. 1	2657	P. Sennett, labor.....	63 12
Feb. 1	2658	Flora F. Winslow, salary.....	23 25
Feb. 1	2659	Hogoboom & Wood, coal.....	33 00
Feb. 1	2660	T. H. Little, current expense	149 23
Feb. 1	2661	N. H. Clark, meat and lard	90 08
Feb. 1	2662	T. J. Edwards, beef.....	20 90
Feb. 1	2663	J. Young, broom corn.....	39 60
Feb. 1	2664	Wm. Shaw, broom brush.....	95 38
Feb. 1	2665	Root & Cady, violin strings.....	11 72
Feb. 1	2666	Anderson, Harvey & Co., carpenter work.....	393 40
Feb. 1	2667	A. L. Winne & Co., balance on heating appt's.	519 81
Feb. 17	2668	Carl Busach, balance on mason's contract.....	2, 833 50
Feb. 17	2669	C. I. Miltimore, stone on Busach's contract....	140 00
Feb. 17	2670	Lawrence & Atwood, hardware	54 20
Feb. 17	2671	McKey & Brothers, dry goods.....	28 95
Feb. 17	2672	W. & J. G. Flint, coffee	36 00
Feb. 17	2673	H. Weaver, beef.....	20 73
Feb. 17	2674	S. E. Otis, beef.....	27 14
Feb. 17	2675	Day, Allen & Co., soap and starch.....	28 21
Feb. 17	2676	Bump & Gray, oats.....	76 50
Feb. 17	2677	C. I. Miltimore, drawing manure.....	20 50
Mc'h 4	2678	N. B. Kneass, Jr., books in raised letters	10 50
M'ch 4	2679	T. H. Little, current expense.....	55 16
M'ch 4	2680	J. Horton, salary.....	30 00
M'ch 4	2681	T. H. Little, pay roll.....	129 00
M'ch 4	2682	Pat. Sennett, labor.....	33 75
M'ch 4	2683	Day, Allen & Co., groceries.....	150 04
M'ch 4	2684	Carle Bro., groceries.....	777 54
M'ch 4	2685	T. J. Edwards, beef.....	39 24
M'ch 4	2686	S. C. Little, salary.....	75 00
M'ch 4	2687	Geo. Schorbs, teaching.....	15 00
M'ch 4	2688	T. H. Little, salary.....	400 00
M'ch 4	2689	W. G. Wheelock, table ware.....	8 57
M'ch 4	2690	Eliza Mitchell, salary.....	93 75
M'ch 4	2691	S. E. Otis, beef.....	20 33
M'ch 4	2692	W. T. Vankirk, groceries.....	73 63
M'ch 4	2693	F. Z. Sherwood, drugs	31 09
M'ch 4	2694	J. A. Denniston, bread	48 00
M'ch 4	2695	Hogoboom & Wood, coal and wood.....	563 07
M'ch 4	2696	Clark & Steele, lard, etc.....	52 48
M'ch 4	2697	W. E. Goodman, steam pump.....	228 68
M'ch 4	2698	Dimock & Bowen, insurance.....	150 00
M'ch 4	2699	O. Guernsey & Son, insurance.....	140 00
April 11	1	(New series) M. Zwicky, soap.....	62 10
April 11	2	H. Jackman, flour and meal.....	43 87
April 11	3	T. P. Shicker, crackers.....	3 57
April 11	4	Smith Bro., grass seed.....	8 34
April 11	5	Daniel Eldridge, beef.....	27 42
April 11	6	Geo. Scarcliff, meat.....	73 30

Statement in Detail of Orders Drawn—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and on what account paid.	Amount.
1871.			
April 11	7	J. A. Denniston, bread	\$53 30
April 11	8	J. M. Hodge, beef	25 00
April 11	9	James & Rathcrum, masonry	60 00
April 11	10	J. K. Wilson, set joiners' tools	14 25
April 11	11	Thos. Madden, hauling water	123 72
April 11	12	Hodge & Buckholtz, sleigh	46 50
April 11	13	Moseley Brother & Titcomb, musical inst.	21 55
April 11	14	Charles E. Mitchell, clarionet	15 00
April 11	15	Mosely & Bro., books	8 85
April 11	16	W. J. Doolittle, hardware supplies	59 64
April 11	17	Fuller, Finch & Fuller, sulphur and drugs	17 23
April 11	18	Root & Cady, musical merchandize	11 13
April 11	19	American Printing House, books	78 00
April 11	20	Day, Allen & Co., dried fruit	32 67
April 11	21	J. Horton, salary	30 00
April 11	22	Flora F. Winslow, salary	51 75
April 11	23	Helen A Daggett, salary	75 00
April 11	24	S. A. Watson, salary	75 00
April 11	25	C. L. Baldwin, salary	75 00
April 11	26	M. D. Jones, salary	138 00
April 11	27	T. H. Little, pay roll	139 09
April 11	28	T. H. Little, current expenses	90 19
April 11	29	Wheeler & Lake, groceries	61 76
April 11	30	Wm. Reed, butter	12 80
April 11	31	R. B. Treat, medical services	30 50
April 11	32	W. E. Goodman, work on heating apparatus	100 27
April 11	33	W. E. Goodman, work on steam and well pumps	115 52
April 11	34	Clark & Steele, ribs and hams	12 02
April 11	35	O. Guernsey & Son, insurance	100 00
April 11	36	O. Guernsey, services as secretary	60 00
May 3	37	Hogoboom & Phelps, coal	24 55
May 3	38	Day, Allen & Co., groceries	167 68
May 3	39	J. A. Denniston, bread	45 90
May 3	40	G. W. Hersee, tuning and repairing pianos	13 00
May 3	41	W. G. Wheelock, crockery	3 00
May 3	42	J. Horton, salary	30 00
May 3	43	H. Jackman, flour and meal	55 50
May 3	44	W. P. Dickinson, broom corn	70 74
May 3	45	Lafflin, Butler & Co., paper	13 14
May 3	46	Lawrence & Atwood, stove and cement	21 75
May 3	47	Ashcraft & Wingate, setting school desks	15 00
May 3	48	Ashcraft, Wingate & Co., repairing furniture	34 69
May 3	49	T. H. Little, current expenses	92 25
May 3	50	S. H. Ransom & Co., castings for stove	4 90
May 3	51	T. H. Little, pay roll	137 94
May 3	52	Field, Leiter & Co, dry goods	61 03
May 3	53	W. T. Van Kirk, groceries	142 91
May 3	54	R. M. Hobson, fish	4 50
May 3	55	Andrew Brown, dried beef	19 27
May 3	56	T. H. Little, advanced current fund	350 00
June 7	57	Geo. Scarcliff, meat for April and May	249 29
June 7	58	N. H. Clark, meat	17 19
June 7	59	W. E. Goodman, hot water pipes	167 88

Statement in Detail of Orders Drawn—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and on what account paid.	Amount.
1871.			
June 7	60	Janesville Postoffice, postage stamps.....	\$35 93
June 7	61	George Schorb, teaching	35 00
June 7	62	Conrad & Bro., sugar.....	34 40
June 7	63	Harris Man'f. Co., repairs	14 07
June 7	64	Carle Bros., groceries.....	203 48
June 7	65	Royal Wood, livery	6 00
June 7	66	W. & J. G. Flint, coffee.....	24 00
June 7	67	J. A. Denniston, bread.....	42 41
June 7	68	W. G. Wheelock, crockery and glass.....	18 25
June 7	69	J. T. Antisdal, cultivator.....	4 50
June 7	70	G. A. Libby, water pipe	22 31
June 7	71	Smeal, Rebanks & Co., boxes for papers.....	25 25
June 7	72	Hovey & Co., lawn mower.....	21 75
June 7	73	James Sutherland, books, etc.....	13 19
June 7	74	Joseph Horton, salary.....	30 00
June 7	75	Joseph Horton, heifer and soap.....	50 80
June 7	76	Peck & Stark, abstract of titles.....	10 00
June 7	77	T. H. Little, current expenses.....	179 05
June 7	78	T. H. Little, pay roll	152 65
June 7	79	Eliza A. Mitchell, salary	93 75
June 7	80	T. H. Little, salary.....	400 00
June 7	81	Mrs. T. H. Little, salary.....	75 00
July 5	82	Kothman & Winkly, harness work	28 17
July 5	83	W. T. Vankirk, groceries.....	77 71
July 5	84	Anderson, Harvey & Co., carpenter work	176 10
July 5	85	George Scarcliff, meat.....	93 17
July 5	86	J. A. Denniston, bread.....	28 99
July 5	87	W. J. Doolittle, hardware.....	30 00
July 5	88	Ashcraft & Wingate, mattresses	36 80
July 5	89	C. I. Miltimore, grading.....	17 00
July 5	90	S. E. Otis, veal.....	10 64
July 5	91	Flora F. Winslow, teaching music.....	37 50
July 5	92	Clara L. Baldwin, salary.....	75 00
July 5	93	Helen A. Daggett, do.....	75 00
July 5	94	S. A. Watson, do.....	75 00
July 5	95	M. D. Jones, do.....	100 00
July 5	96	T. H. Little, current expenses.....	80 16
July 5	96	A. J. Roberts, drugs and medicine.....	20 37
July 5	97	Graham & Clark, flour and feed.....	19 38
July 5	98	W. B. Baines, hay, work and butter	27 27
July 5	99	Thomas Madden, teaming	11 50
July 5	100	Carle Bros., groceries	125 53
July 5	101	Field, Leiter & Co.; dry goods.....	34 80
July 5	102	Wm. M. Steele, soap	12 00
July 5	103	T. H. Little, current expenses.....	67 80
July 5	104	T. H. Little, pay roll	125 66
July 5	105	Hamlin, Hale & Co., carpets	136 71
Aug. 2	106	N. H. Clark, meat.....	2 28
Sept. 2	107	T. H. Little, salary.....	400 00
Sept. 2	108	T. H. Little, current expenses.....	165 05
Sept. 2	109	T. H. Little, pay roll	96 73
Sept. 2	110	Moseley & Bro., piano, music and stationery	393 56
Sept. 2	111	George Kellogg, berries.....	5 00

Statement in Detail of Orders Drawn—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what account paid.	Amount.
1871			
Sept. 2	112	Day, Allen & Co., groceries.....	\$120 09
Sept. 2	113	George Scarcliff, meat.....	83 74
Sept. 2	114	W. & J. G. Flint, coffee.....	43 60
Sept. 2	115	Eliza Mitchell, salary.....	93 75
Sept. 2	116	Kate Sennett, cleaning and laundry work.....	37 63
Sept. 2	117	Pat. Sennett, labor.....	37 00
Sept. 2	118	Veeder & St. John, printing.....	4 00
Sept. 2	119	J. Callaghan, oats.....	15 86
Sept. 2	120	G. L. Knox, binding.....	44 35
Sept. 2	121	Mrs. S. C. Little, salary.....	75 00
Sept. 2	122	Jackman, Ross & Co., meal.....	7 21
Sept. 2	123	G. A. Libby, labor and material.....	250 00
Sept. 2	124	...do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Oct. 7	125	W. G. Wheelock, crockery.....	89 16
Oct. 7	126	M. M. Phelps, coal.....	2, 247 00
Oct. 7	127	G. A. Libby, heating coils.....	110 72
Oct. 7	128	G. A. Libby, repairs on steam works.....	164 77
Oct. 7	129	G. A. Libby, gas works.....	251 66
Oct. 7	130	G. A. Libby, water works.....	26 24
Oct. 7	131	George Scarcliff, meat.....	67 10
Oct. 7	132	Wheeler and Lake, groceries.....	42 96
Oct. 7	133	R. U. Wheelock, pickles.....	10 00
Oct. 7	134	George D. Prentice, broom wire.....	16 50
Oct. 7	135	J. R. Holmes, beef.....	19 37
Oct. 7	136	Fuller & Fuller, drugs.....	7 13
Oct. 7	137	N. C. Institute for Blind, books in raised print.....	35 00
Oct. 7	138	Wm. J. Doolittle, hardware.....	34 86
Oct. 7	139	Root & Cady, violin strings, etc.....	5 90
Oct. 7	140	T. Madden, corn, oats, straw.....	30 50
Oct. 7	141	Rogers & Hutchinson, painting.....	231 07
Oct. 7	142	N. B. Kneass, Jr., books.....	37 00
Oct. 7	143	Smith & Bostwick, dry goods.....	114 63
Oct. 7	144	Carle Bros., groceries.....	194 08
Oct. 7	145	Ashcraft & Wingate, furniture.....	267 04
Oct. 7	146	N. H. Clark, beef.....	12 35
Oct. 7	147	Shearer & Dowling, repairs.....	96 00
Oct. 7	148	James Stephen, salary.....	20 00
Oct. 7	149	T. H. Little, pay-roll.....	113 42
Oct. 7	150	T. H. Little, current expenses.....	117 31
Oct. 7	151	Bayley & Greenslade, posts and rails.....	25 90
Oct. 7	152	F. P. Shicker, bread.....	25 15
		Total amount.....	\$28, 861 16

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN: The twenty-first year of the history of this Institution differs from preceding years mainly in the fact that this is the first in which the school has had room sufficient and convenient for its operations.

During the year, sixty-eight pupils have been in attendance, of whom fourteen were not present the previous year; nine have left school. Fifty-six have come in this term. Applications for the admission of eight more persons have been accepted, and several others are under consideration.

The parents of six of our pupils have removed from the State during the past three years, reducing our catalogue by that number.

Instruction has been given, as usual, in literature, in music, and in various branches of industry.

In the literary department, classes were taught during the year ending June 21st, as follows: Reading, three; Spelling, four; Writing, by Braille system, one; Arithmetic, four; Geography, three; Grammar, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, and Mental Philosophy, one each. This session classes are arranged as follows: Reading, three; Spelling, three; Geography, four; Arithmetic, five; Grammar, one; History, one; Rhetoric, one. Those which are usually styled "common branches," have received by far the greater amount of attention.

In the musical department three choirs were sustained until spring when one was dropped. In Harmony there have been two classes. The orchestra which at the close of the preceding term

numbered seven pieces, at the close of the last term in June numbered fourteen pieces, and was able to play acceptably such music as Meyerbeer's, Coronation March, and Rossini's Overture to Tancredi. In addition to these classes, pupils have received private lessons as follows: upon the piano, thirty-four; upon the organs and melodeon, seven; upon the violin and other stringed instruments, thirteen; upon the flute and other wind instruments, seven. Individual vocal lessons have been given to eleven pupils.

In the industrial department pupils have been taught broom-making. The smaller boys as well as the girls have learned to make the bead-work commonly taught in Institutions for the Blind. The girls have also learned to sew, knit and make fancy work of various kinds.

No correct statement can be made of the pecuniary profit or loss of the girls' work department, because of an error made by the person who took account of stock last year. A considerable amount of material had been set aside by the person previously in charge, and was not included in the statement of last year, nor was its value estimated when it was discovered. The receipts from that department during the year have been \$93.90.

The account of the Broom Shop is as follows:

<i>Shop.</i>			
1870		DR.	
Sept. 1,	To brooms on hand.....	\$69 00	.....
	materials on hand.....	50 66	.....
1871			
Sept. 1,	To tools and materials since Sept. 1, 1870.....	299 30	.....
		<u> </u>	\$418 96
1871		CR.	
Sept. 1.	By sales during year.....	\$152 49	.....
	brooms used during year.....	15 00	.....
	material on hand.....	146 17	.....
	brooms on hand	354 00	.....
		<u> </u>	\$667 66
	Balance in favor of shop.....	<u> </u>	<u> </u> \$248 70

Some changes have occurred among the officers of the Institution. Miss Mitchell, matron, having accepted an invitation to return to her former field of labor among the freedmen, resigned

her position here. She had labored earnestly, and a considerable part of the success of the year is due to her energy. Mrs. M. H. Whiting, who was formerly connected with the Institution as matron, has been secured to take the place thus vacated; and brings to her duties not only the valuable experience acquired here in past years, but that of two years in a larger Institution of the same kind.

Mr. Horton, who had been the esteemed foreman of the shop for several years, resigned in June, in order to remove with his family to the west. His place has been taken by Mr. James Stephen, a skilful broom-maker, under an arrangement which is expected to produce better results for the young men in the shop than have heretofore been obtained. He derives his compensation, in part from the Institution treasury, and in part from the proceeds of the labor performed by those under instruction. He has thus a direct pecuniary interest in the excellence of the work, in the economical use of stock, and in the attention given to their work by the pupils. As these are the very things in which they need to be trained, it is believed that they will become more skillful and efficient workmen under this arrangement than under the former one. He will soon begin to teach cane-seating of chairs.

During the past year, as in two or three previous years, fully as much time has been consumed upon matters of construction as upon matters of instruction. The building now being sufficiently large for immediate wants, and arrangements being completed for warming, lighting, and (it is hoped) for supplying water, I indulge the hope of being able to devote more time and attention directly to the school, than has for some time been possible.

The health of the school has been reasonably good. Few cases of severe illness have occurred here. Those pupils who have been sick from time to time, have occasion to remember with gratitude the watchful kindness and careful attention which they have received from our matron, Miss Mitchell.

One pupil, Conrad Troller, died in October last at his home in Dodge county, of typhoid fever, which had detained him from

resuming his place in school. He was probably, all things considered, our most promising scholar. He was making excellent progress in every department, and his untiring industry and conscientious performance of every duty, won for him the respect of all, while his uniform courtesy and kindly attention to the wants of others, endeared him to the hearts of all. He has left behind him most pleasant memories of his life here, and a confident belief that he has entered upon the immortality of the Christian.

I have waited with interest to see what number of blind persons would be found in the state by those who took the U. S. census. Having personally examined the returns, I am able to state that they are far from reliable, many persons being known by me to be blind whose names do not appear as such upon the papers of the census. For example, the returns for the city of Madison give the name of but one blind person as resident there, while there are really no less than six.

A law was made last winter by our State Legislature, providing for the enumeration by the school-district clerks throughout the State, of children excluded from the common schools, by reason of defective vision. It is sincerely to be hoped that this law may afford the means of procuring more correct statistics, so far as the young are concerned, than we have been able heretofore to obtain upon this subject, and also that it may afford indirectly, the means of communicating with the parents of blind children, many of whom are still in ignorance of the advantages, or the terms, or even the existence of an Institution for their benefit.

In 1853 a convention of Educators of the Blind was held in New York for the purpose of consultation upon matters of consequence to the Institutions. From that time to the present year, no similar meeting has been held. Meanwhile several new Institutions have been established, new men have engaged in the work, and new ideas have been brought forward. The advantages to be derived from a free interchange of views, where the experience of each could be brought forward for the benefit of all, were so apparent that it has been desired by many that another convention should be held, and that arrangements should

be made by which those who are engaged in educating the blind might meet regularly from time to time.

Such a convention of Superintendents and Teachers of the Institutions in the United States was held at Indianapolis on the 8th, 9th and 10th of August last.

The Institutions of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee were represented (some of them by several officers,) and letters expressing interest in the occasion, and regret at inability to be present, were received from Superintendents of some others. The most important resolutions adopted are stated below. They embody the present views of educators of the blind, on a variety of important topics; but it is probable that fully as much good will result from the exchange of views in informal conversation as from these more formal expressions.

The subject of printing for the blind engaged a large share of the attention of the convention. There are two organizations claiming the title of American Printing House for the Blind. One is located at Louisville, Ky., and has published several valuable works. The other is located at Washington, D. C. Mr. Sherrod, its general agent, has for a long time been very active in collecting money for its benefit, but it has published no books whatever. The scheme of Mr. Sherrod embodies also a University for the Blind. The resolution with regard to this concern, was as follows:

“WHEREAS, Mr. Dempsey B. Sherrod, in various public circulars and newspapers throughout the country, has given the names of nearly all the American Institutions for the Blind as endorsing his plan of a ‘University and Printing House for the Blind,’ in the city of Washington, thereby gaining the confidence and co-operation of many respectable persons; and

“WHEREAS, He has made application to Congress for a large appropriation for such object; and

“WHEREAS, We believe that the several Institutions for the Blind in the United States are able and willing to make all neces-

sary provision for the higher education of the Blind in the colleges and seminaries of learning for the seeing already existing in the several States; therefore,

“*Resolved*, That this convention, representing the Institutions for the Education of the Blind in the United States, have no confidence in the plans of Mr. Dempsey B. Sherrod for the establishment of a University and Printing House for the Blind in Washington City, and hereby disown all connection and sympathy with the same.

“*Resolved*, That this convention regards the establishment of any College or University for the Blind as unnecessary, and even hurtful to their interests, and the convention strongly recommends that the efforts and contributions of benevolent persons, who desire to benefit the Blind, be turned in some direction more likely to promote their welfare.”

The vote upon this resolution was taken by ayes and noes, and it was unanimously adopted.

The action in regard to the establishment at Louisville was the result of protracted discussion, and the second resolution was at first introduced as a substitute for the first. Finally both were adopted, as expressing the sense of the convention better than anything else that could be agreed upon:

“WHEREAS, An Institution has been established and is in successful operation at Louisville, Kentucky, under the name and title of the ‘American Printing House for the Blind,’ whose object is to furnish books and school apparatus for the blind in the United States, at cost to those who are able to buy and gratuitously to the indigent blind; and,

“WHEREAS, The Institution has been incorporated by the State of Kentucky, and endorsed in several other states by acts of incorporation, organization of Auxiliary Boards of Trustees, Legislative appropriations and numerous private contributions, and,

“WHEREAS, The ‘National Association for printing Literary and Musical Works for the Blind,’ located at Philadelphia, has

united its efforts with those of said 'American Printing House for the Blind;' and,

"WHEREAS, We have assurance that the trustees of the said 'American Printing House for the Blind' are ready to print in any kind or kinds of type which may be approved by the Superintendents and Teachers of Blind in the United States, in this convention or hereafter, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we, the Superintendents and Teachers of the Blind in the United States, in convention assembled, do cordially approve of the objects of the said 'American Printing House for the Blind,' and we do hereby commend said Institution to the sympathies and patronage of the several Institutions for the Blind and the Blind themselves throughout the United States.

"*Resolved*, That while this convention heartily approves the efforts and objects of the American Printing House and all other existing establishments which have for their object the printing of book sand making of apparatus for the Blind; it is also our opinion that the whole matter of patronage rests with the several Institutions, and that the publishing of books should be governed by the law of demand and supply."

Upon the subject of the characters to be used, the following was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the convention recommend to the favor of the American Institutions for the Blind, the books printed in the modified Roman lower case type, known as the Boston letter, and also those printed in the combined system of capital and angular lower case letters."

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"*Resolved*, That the New York horizontal point alphabet, (as arranged by Mr. Wait,) should be taught in all Institutions for the Education of the Blind."

A communication from S. P. Ruggles, Esq., of Boston, Mass., made in circular to the different Institutions was laid before the convention. The essential part of this circular is contained in the following extract:

“If all the Institutions for the Blind in the United States will choose a publishing committee—said committee representing all said Institutions—whose duty it shall be to decide what books, maps, etc., shall be printed, the number of copies in each edition, and how to be distributed among the different blind people and Institutions, I will get up an improved printing establishment, supplied with all the necessary printing presses, all the type, of various kinds, for books, maps, and all other work, together with all the conveniences for electrotyping and stereotyping, and also, all the appliances necessary for the manufacture of the school apparatus and all things needed for the successful operation of the entire mechanical department of such an establishment; and all at my own expense, without any charge or cost to said committee or Institutions; and I will also superintend the same without pay or cost to any one, my sole object being to give the blind the benefit of all the improvements which I have thought out and perfected within the past ten years, and which I believe will be found to be nearly, or quite, as much in advance of the present modes of instruction, printing, etc., as the improvements which I made in 1835 were in advance of everything prior to that time.”

Upon the important communication so creditable to Mr. Ruggles, the convention could take no other action in his absence than is expressed in the following resolutions:

“*Resolved*, That we have received with great satisfaction and pleasure, the generous offer of S. P. Ruggles, Esq., of Boston, Mass., proposing conditionally to devote a portion of his time and capital to the benefit of the blind by furnishing books and school apparatus for their use.”

“*Resolved*, That a committee of five Superintendents be appointed to confer with Mr. Ruggles and make such arrangements as will in their judgment promote the interests of the blind.”

It should be stated here that thirty years ago, Mr. Ruggles was engaged for some time, in contriving type, presses and other apparatus for the blind. Since that time he has devoted himself to invention, mainly in matters connected with printing, with pre-

eminent success. No man in the country, (or probably in the world) possesses in so high a degree all the various qualifications requisite for producing the important improvements of which he speaks in his circular. His skill, experience, wealth and leisure combine to place him in a position to become one of the greatest benefactors of the blind. It is matter for thankful mention that his inclinations point in the same direction. The result of his conference with the committee is awaited with much interest.

A resolution upon the education of the Blind in the same Institution with the Deaf and Dumb, was referred to a committee with instructions to draw up a statement of the reasons for the judgment expressed in the resolution. The resolution and the report, which were unanimously adopted, are as follows :

“ *Resolved*, That it is not expedient to instruct the Blind in the same institution with the Deaf and Dumb.

“ The committee to whom the foregoing was referred would present the following as among the reasons sustaining it :

“ 1. Deaf mutes and the Blind differ from each other even more widely than either class differs from those having all their senses. These differences, constitutional or incidental, are such that they can not be intimately associated without unpleasant results.

“ 2. The modes of instruction peculiar to each class are entirely unlike and incompatible.

“ 3. When both classes are instructed together, the mutes being usually more numerous than the Blind, are likely to engross a still larger proportionate share of the attention of the officers.

“ 4. The experience of Institutions for both classes shows that, while the department for mutes prospers and its members increase with the population, the growth of the blind department is almost invariably retarded.

“ Your committee believe that in new States, where the number of blind pupils is not sufficient to warrant the establishment of an Institution, it is far better to provide for the instruction of these pupils in some neighboring Institution till such time as the State has some twenty-five or thirty blind pupils, and has established an Institution of its own.”

Upon this committee were two gentlemen now connected with Institutions in which the blind and the deaf and dumb are educated together, and another who had formerly been connected with such an institution.

Upon the subject of a proper organization of an Institution for the education of the blind, the following resolution was adopted:

“Resolved, That, for the proper organization of Institutions for the Blind, three departments are co-essential, viz: Literary, Musical and Mechanical, and that each department should afford such facilities as will meet the actual circumstances and requirements of the Blind in the several schools.”

Before separating, a permanent association was organized, to be known as the American Association of Instructors of the Blind.

Our thanks are due to S. S. Merrill, general manager of the M. & St. P. Railway, and to J. H. Howe, general manager of the C. & N. W. Railway, for facilities afforded by them for doing the work of the Institution, and in fact to many persons connected with our railroads, for kindness shown to pupils. We are also under obligations to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and his assistant, for promoting the objects of the Institution. There is reason also to be thankful to a considerable number of persons in different parts of the State who have in the course of the year assisted me in my work. In particular it is fitting to acknowledge the kind assistance afforded to the Institution by Hon. Sat. Clark, whose interest in its objects has for many years been manifested by devotion of time, labor and influence for its benefit, or for that of individual pupils.

To the publishers of the papers named below, I wish to make acknowledgements for their kindness in furnishing them gratis. Most have been supplied regularly, and others occasionally:

Weekly State Journal, Madison.

Crescent, Appleton.

Advocate, Green Bay.

State Gazette, Green Bay.

Leader, Waupun.
 Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago.
 Standard, Burlington.
 Badger State Banner, Black River Falls.
 Wisconsin Chief, Fort Atkinson.
 Clark County Republican, Neilsville.
 Representative, Fox Lake.
 Union, Prairie du Chien.
 Commonwealth, Fond du Lac.
 Recorder, Janesville.
 Picayune, Janesville.
 Sentinel, Monroe.
 Methodist Advocate, Atlanta, Ga.
 Land Dealer, La Crosse.
 The Amateur, Philadelphia.

These papers are of much value in furnishing a supply of reading to the pupils, and particularly in giving them information of occurrences in the neighborhood of their respective homes.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS H. LITTLE.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,
 Janesville, Wis., Oct., 1871.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

<i>Name.</i>	-	-	-	<i>Residence.</i>
Lodema Clark,	-	-	-	Marquette county.
Mary O. Donahue	-	-	-	Crawford county.
Louis E. Klatte,	-	-	-	Milwaukee county.
John Cowley,	-	-	-	Dodge county.
Frank Kings,	-	-	-	Milwaukee 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.
Hugh Durland,	-	-	-	Green Lake county.
Julia Gorham,	-	-	-	Shawano county.
Nathaniel W. Farnsworth,	-	-	-	Columbia county.
Barbara P. Fontaine,	-	-	-	Brown county.
Hege Knutson,	-	-	-	Dane county.
Covert N. Vankirk,	-	-	-	Rock county.
James Brennan,	-	-	-	Grant county.
Catharine Dillon,	-	-	-	Fond du Lac 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.

Catalogue of Pupils—continued.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Adam Zepp, - - -	Washington county.
Emma Henderson, - - -	Rock county.
Elizabeth Noonan, - - -	Green county.
Orrin G. Rice, - - -	Winnebago county.
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.
Cornelia H. Young, - - -	Rock county.
Joseph Vandervest, - - -	Brown county.
Catharine Sullivan, - - -	Rock county.
Charles W. Thomas, - - -	Milwaukee county.
Estella Debar, - - -	Sauk county.
Levi G. M'Culloch, - - -	Crawford county.
Edwin Bates, - - -	Jefferson county.
Hugh J. Pierce, - - -	La Crosse county.
Frank Finsterbach, - - -	Pierce county.
Caroline Anderson, - - -	Walworth county.
Amanda McClosky, - - -	Crawford county.
Margaret Fohey, - - -	Waukesha county.
Charles Krakopsky, - - -	Racine county.
Minnie C. Perry, - - -	Walworth county.
Willard Close, - - -	Waupaca county.
Elizabeth Fletcher, - - -	Monroe county.
Deidama Sinclear, - - -	Sauk county.
John Lavell, - - -	Marquette county.
Edward B. Speer, - - -	Dane county.
George Stuempfig, - - -	Columbia county.
Arvilla Bush, - - -	Green Lake county.
Thirza L. Vanderzee, - - -	Vernon county.
Ida Green, - - -	Calumet county.

Catalogue of Pupils—continued.

<i>Names.</i>			<i>Residences.</i>
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.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Any person wishing to make application for the admission of a pupil into the Institution, must address the Superintendent, giving definite and truthful answers to the following questions, viz:

1st. What are the names and post office address of the parents or guardians of the person for whom application is made?

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

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

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 shall 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 Institute at a later period than the one mentioned as the best, yet it is of the highest importance that they should be sent within said period; for as they grow older their neglected powers lose their susceptibility for cultivation, rendering the training more and more difficult, until they become wholly incapacitated for receiving such an education as will fit them for a life of

usefulness, independence and happiness. It is not uncommon to witness results of this kind, arising out of the morbid tenderness with which a blind child is frequently regarded by his friends, rendering them unwilling to intrust 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 all 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 of September.

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

B Y - L A W S

OF THE

WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 1. The Board of Trustees shall hold monthly meetings, on the first Wednesday in every month, and three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SECTION 2. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the President, upon the requisition of two members, or, if in his own opinion the interests of the Institution require it.

ARTICLE II.

Of the President.

SECTION 1. The Board, at their regular meeting in April, shall elect one of their number as President; and he shall serve for the term of one year, or until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

SECTION 2. He shall preside over the deliberations of each meeting, and be entitled to vote upon all questions before the Board. He shall countersign all orders drawn by the Secretary upon the Treasurer.

ARTICLE III.

Of the Treasurer.

SECTION 1. The Board, at their regular meeting in April of each year, shall elect one of their number as Treasurer; and he

shall serve for the term of one year, or until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

SECTION 2. The Treasurer shall keep a strict account of all moneys received by him as such, and pay all warrants drawn upon him by the Secretary and President, in accordance with allowances by the Board.

SECTION 3. He shall submit to the Board at the close of each fiscal year of the State, an account of his receipts and disbursements, to be by them appended to their annual report; and he shall at any other time when required to do so by the Board, present a similar statement showing the true condition of the finances of the Institution.

ARTICLE IV.

Of the Secretary.

SECTION 1. The Board, at their regular meeting in April of each year, shall elect one of their number Secretary; and he shall serve for the term of one year, or until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

SECTION 2. The Secretary shall carry on the necessary correspondence of the Board, keep full minutes of the proceedings of each meeting, and furnish, when necessary, attested copies of the same to those whom they concern, and shall issue all notices of meetings of the Board.

SECTION 3. He shall keep all accounts between the Board and the Treasurer, and shall draw all warrants upon the Treasurer for appropriations and allowances by the Board. He shall furnish the Board in detail a statement of all the orders issued by him during each fiscal year, to accompany their annual report; which statement shall embrace the date of each order, the name of the person in whose favor it was made, and the object of the appropriation, together with the amount of the same.

ARTICLE V.

Of the Superintendent.

SECTION 1. The immediate care of the Institution shall be committed to the Superintendent appointed by the Trustees, who shall discharge his duties in accordance with the principles adopt-

ed by them for its management, and shall be at all times subject to their direction.

SECTION 2. He shall be the executive head of the Institution, and the medium of communication between it and the Board of Trustees. He shall nominate for appointment by the Board, the matron, teachers and all other subordinate officers engaged in the Institution, and shall be responsible for the faithful performance of all the duties assigned to them, as well as for the advancement and good behavior of the pupils.

SECTION 3. He shall keep a record of all those received into the Institution, embracing their names and ages, causes and degree of their blindness, the post office address of their parents or guardians, and such other information concerning them as may be deemed important.

SECTION 4. In the school department he shall prescribe the course and methods of instruction, the time to be devoted by teachers and pupils to the several branches of study, the apparatus and text books to be employed, the system of discipline, and other matters pertaining to the mental and moral improvement of pupils. And it shall be his duty to make frequent visits to the several class rooms during the hours of instruction, for the purpose of keeping himself informed as to the progress and deportment of the pupils, and of making such suggestions to the teachers as he may deem useful.

SECTION 5. In the work department, he shall prescribe the kinds of work to be learned by the pupils, and the number of hours per day to be devoted to it; and direct the manner in which the general business of the department shall be transacted. He shall be required to visit frequently the several shops and work-rooms, for the purpose of keeping himself informed of the progress and deportment of the pupils, and of making such suggestions to the master mechanic and others employed as he may deem useful.

SECTION 6. He shall provide the necessary apparatus for the work-shops, purchase the work material, settle for all over-work, keep a strict account of all moneys received for sale of stock, and pay the same over to the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. He shall report the transactions of the work depart-

ment to the Board, at each monthly meeting, with his vouchers for money paid into the treasury, or expended on account of said department.

SECTION 7. In the household department, he shall prescribe the number of domestics and other assistants of a like character, to be employed; fix the rates of their compensation, and shall exhibit in each monthly account, a statement of the number, occupation and wages of persons so employed.

SECTION 8. He shall see that all the pupils are comfortably and respectably clad, and when their friends, through inability or neglect, fail to provide them with the necessary clothing, he shall supply the same, and lay the accounts therefor before the Board, for allowance. He shall collect as far as practicable, from the friends of the pupils, or from the Board of Supervisors of the several counties in which they respectively reside, all sums so laid out, and shall pay all moneys so collected to the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor.

SECTION 9. He shall make the ordinary purchases and procure the ordinary services for the Institution as they become necessary; but whenever, in his judgment any extraordinary expenditure is required, he shall inform the Trustees, and follow their direction in the matter. He shall certify the correctness of all bills for expenditures made under his direction, and for the salaries of subordinate officers, and shall present them to the Trustees for their approval and payment.

SECTION 10. A working fund shall be placed in his hands with which to procure such articles or services as require immediate payment, and at each monthly meeting he shall present for the examination of the Trustees, the bills which he has paid from this fund, and upon their approval thereof the amount shall be replaced in the fund. The Trustees shall from time to time determine the amount required for this fund.

SECTION 11. He shall have care of all the buildings and grounds of the Institution, and shall see that they be kept constantly in order, both as to cleanliness and minor repairs.

SECTION 12. He shall exercise due care in the promotion of the health of the pupils, by requiring of them frequent and thor-

ough ablutions, exercise in the open air, and entire abstinence from all injurious practices, and by providing them with plain, substantial diet, together with comfortable dormitory accommodations; and in all cases of sickness, shall see that they have prompt medical treatment, as well as every other necessary attention.

SECTION. 13. He shall use his utmost endeavors to imbue the minds of his pupils with the strictest principles of morality, and to induce them to avoid all unbecoming personal habits; requiring them to attend as regularly as practicable upon public worship, at such places as may be severally chosen by themselves or their friends.

SECTION. 14. While he is enjoined to pay particular attention to the religious instruction of the pupils, he shall studiously avoid and prevent the inculcation of sectarian views; and the same care shall also be observed in regard to partizan politics.

SECTION. 15. He shall see that due respect is always paid to the appropriate observance of the Sabbath, by all persons connected with the establishment, neither permitting visiting on that day at the Institution, nor allowing the pupils to make visits out of the house, or to engage in improper occupations or amusements.

SECTION. 16. It shall be considered by him, an essential feature in the management of the Institution, to prevent all unnecessary intercourse between the male and female pupils, and he shall therefore see that they are never together, excepting in the class rooms during the hours of instruction, or in the presence of some officer of the Institution.

SECTION. 17. He shall make an annual report to the Trustees, embracing an account of the condition and progress of the several departments of the Institution, of the course of instruction pursued, and of the health and general improvement of the pupils, with suggestions for the advancement of the objects of the Institution.

SECTION. 18. In order that all the officers and other persons engaged in the Institution, may have a clear understanding of their relative duties and obligations, the Superintendent shall be

required to draft a set of regulations, defining their respective duties, a copy of which, being approved by the Trustees, shall be furnished to each; and for every essential change in the said regulations, the approval of the Trustees shall be necessary.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the Subordinate Officers.

SECTION 1. The instructors in the several departments, the matron, and all other subordinate officers employed in the Institution, shall be nominated by the Superintendent, and appointed annually by the Board, at their July meeting, their term of service to commence on the first of September, following such appointment.

SECTION 2. They shall labor assiduously in their respective capacities, to promote the objects of the Institution, and shall, so far as practicable, co-operate with the Superintendent in its general management.

SECTION 3. Their particular duties shall be prescribed by the Superintendent, in accordance with section eighteenth, of article fifth, of these by-laws.

ARTICLE VII.

Of the Attending Physician.

SECTION 1. The attending physician shall be appointed annually, by the Board.

SECTION 2. He shall visit the Institution upon the call of the Superintendent, and at such other time as he may think necessary or proper, and shall render such medical and surgical services, except in capital operations, as shall be necessary for the pupils of the Institution.

SECTION 3. His compensation shall be fixed and paid by the Board of Trustees, and no charge shall be made to any pupil for medicine or medical attendance, by the regular physician. The Superintendent shall have discretionary power to employ the aid of a consulting physician, but such consulting physician shall in no case supersede the regular one.

ARTICLE VIII.

Of the Session of the Institution.

SECTION 1. There shall be one session of the Institution in each year, commencing on the second Wednesday of September, and closing on the next to the last Wednesday of June following; and it shall be considered obligatory upon all of the pupils, to spend the period of vacation at their respective homes.

ARTICLE IX.

Of the Admission and Discharge of Pupils.

SECTION 1. All blind persons residing in the State of Wisconsin, who are between the ages of eight and twenty-one years, and who are not incapacitated by mental or bodily weakness, for useful instruction, shall be considered eligible for admission as pupils of the Institution. Other blind persons may be admitted in exceptional instances; but in every such case, special action of the Board shall be required.

SECTION 2. Pupils from the State of Wisconsin shall in all cases, receive their boarding and tuition free of charge, but their clothing and other necessary expenses, must be furnished or defrayed by their friends, or by appropriations of the Board of Supervisors of the counties in which they severally reside.

SECTION 3. Applicants from other States, of suitable age and capacity, may also be received as pupils, provided they shall in no case take precedence over those from Wisconsin, on payment of such rates of compensation, for boarding and tuition, as the Board, in each case, shall determine.

SECTION 4. No applicant shall be received into the Institution, until the rules established by the Board for the admission of pupils shall be complied with.

SECTION 5. All of the regular pupils shall be required to be in attendance at the Institution, at the commencement of each session, and to remain until its close, unless prevented by sickness or other exigencies; and in case of the failure of any pupil to comply with this requirement, without sufficient reason, the right of such delinquent pupil to the privileges of the Institution shall be forfeited.

SECTION 6. Pupils may be expelled for misconduct, when they shall be adjudged by the Superintendent to be incorrigible; but for each act of expulsion, the approval of the Board of Trustees shall be necessary. No pupil of mature years shall be expelled without an opportunity of vindicating himself from the charges preferred against him.

SECTION 7. There being no limit fixed by law, for the time during which a pupil may remain in the Institution it shall be left to the Superintendent to determine in each individual case, as to the proper time for dismissal.

SECTION 8. Pupils who complete their course of instruction with credit to themselves, may be furnished with a diploma by the Superintendent, signed by himself, and countersigned by the President and Secretary of the Board.

ARTICLE X.

Of the Repeal and Amendments of the By-Laws.

SECTION 1. These by-laws shall not be subject to repeal or amendment, excepting by a majority vote of the whole Board of Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REGULATIONS,

Prescribing the Specific Duties of the Subordinate Officers, in accordance with Section 18 of the Sixth Article of the By-Laws.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Matron.

The Matron being the female head of the establishment, shall participate in its general management, and co-operate with the Superintendent in the government of the pupils. Her special duties shall be as follows:

SECTION 1. She shall have the particular charge of the female pupils and younger boys when out of school, spending as much of her time with them as practicable, and laboring assiduously to promote their moral and religious improvement, and also to teach them to deport themselves in a courteous, amiable and affectionate manner, as well in their intercourse with each other as with the officers of the Institution.

SECTION 2. She shall have charge of all parts of the building which are not assigned to the charge of others; and it shall be her duty to see that they are properly cleaned and put in order, permitting the female pupils to perform as much of the labor as is practicable.

SECTION 3. She shall have the care of all the bedding, belonging to the Institution, together with the clothing of all the pupils, and shall see that they be duly changed, washed, ironed and kept in order; the repairing as well as the making of new articles, to be done under her immediate direction. She shall also have charge of the clothing of the officers who board in the Institution, so far as regards washing and ironing.

SECTION 4. She shall have the immediate supervision of the

domestics, assigning to them their particular duties, and directing them in the performance thereof; and shall also see that they deport themselves in a respectful and orderly manner, obeying strictly the rules of the house concerning them.

SECTION 5. She shall have charge of the culinary affairs of the establishment, directing the purchase of the marketing, and the preparation of the food for the tables, and shall see that all the groceries, provisions, etc., are well taken care of and economically used.

SECTION 6. She shall be present during the meals of the pupils, to see that they are properly attended to by the domestics, and that they deport themselves in an orderly and becoming manner.

SECTION 7. She shall have the care of the patients, in case of sickness occurring among the pupils, administering to them as directed by the Physician or Superintendent.

SECTION 8. She shall keep the Superintendent duly notified of the current wants of her department, and shall neither incur any obligations, nor pay out any money to meet these wants, without the previous consent of the Superintendent.

ARTICLE II.

Of the Teachers.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the several teachers, including the music teacher, to thoroughly instruct the different classes assigned them in the principles of the branches of knowledge pursued, studiously avoiding the inculcation of merely mechanical or superficial forms. They shall also labor assiduously to promote the moral and religious improvement of the pupils, and to teach them to deport themselves in a courteous, amiable and affectionate manner, as well in their intercourse with each other, as with the officers of the Institution.

SECTION 2. They shall, so far as practicable, give their instruction by means of familiar lectures with appropriate illustrations, rather than reading from text books or reciting from memory, so that ideas, and not mere words, may be taught.

SECTION 3. It shall be a ruling principle in their teaching, to develop and train all the mental faculties considering the mere inculcation of knowledge as of secondary importance to this.

SECTION 4. It shall also be a leading feature in their plan of instruction, to make the education of the Blind conform as nearly as possible to that of the seeing; and they shall use their best endeavors to prevent their pupils from acquiring or continuing in eccentric personal habits or mental peculiarities.

SECTION 5. The music teacher shall give instruction in both vocal and instrumental music to all of the pupils of the Institution who may be found competent to receive such instruction, and to those who possess decided musical talent, in the theory and composition of music also, as well as in the tuning of pianos and other instruments.

SECTION 6. In his selections for practice, he shall resort to the composition of the most approved authors, carefully rejecting every piece possessing an immoral tendency, and such as would serve in any degree to depreciate the tastes of his pupils.

SECTION 7. In teaching vocal music he shall consider it of primary importance to inculcate clearness and distinctness of enunciation, applying so far as practicable the rules of elocution to the vocal exercises of his pupils.

SECTION 8. In the instrumental department, he shall teach the pupils to perform upon the pianoforte, the organ and all the variety of wind and stringed instruments in common use so far as required by the Superintendent.

SECTION 9. He shall seek for the pupils frequent opportunities of hearing the performance of skillful artists in order to the improvement of their tastes.

SECTION 10. He shall, so far as required by the Superintendent, take the immediate direction of all monitors or other assistants employed to aid in his department and shall be responsible for the manner in which they perform their duties.

SECTION 11. Each teacher shall be responsible for the good behavior of his or her class while under instruction, and it shall be the duty of all to lend their aid at every other time to the Superintendent in the preservation of order among the pupils, by judicious advice and restraint, and by reporting to him any disorderly conduct which may come to their knowledge.

SECTION 12. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right

to make such classification of the pupils as he may think judicious, to designate from time to time what branches shall be taught by each teacher as well as what text books, apparatus and methods of instruction shall be employed; to fix the hours of study and recitation, and to direct all else of a like nature; and no teacher will therefore be expected to receive into or dismiss from his or her class any pupil without the consent of said officer.

ARTICLE III.

Instructors in the Work Department

SECTION 1. The master mechanic and teacher of female handicraft shall have immediate charge of the male and female work departments respectively, and shall carefully instruct the pupils in such manual arts and at such times as may be designated from time to time by the Superintendent.

SECTION 2. They shall be responsible to the Superintendent for the good behavior of their pupils during the hours devoted to work, and shall at all other times co-operate with the Superintendent in the maintenance of order.

SECTION 3. They shall have charge of all the tools, materials and manufactured articles belonging to their respective departments and shall be responsible for their safe preservation and economical use. They shall also have charge respectively of all the buildings or apartments devoted to the use of the work departments, seeing that they are kept constantly in order, and that they are securely closed on the Sabbath day.

SECTION 4. They shall attend to selling all the manufactured articles and shall keep a strict account of the sales whether for cash or on credit, reporting the same and paying over their receipts monthly to the Superintendent.

SECTION 5. They shall have immediate direction of all assistant instructors or other persons employed in their respective departments, and shall be responsible for the faithful performance of the duties assigned said persons so employed.

SECTION 6. They shall duly notify the Superintendent of the wants of their respective departments in the way of tools, materials, etc., and shall in no case pay out money to meet such wants without the consent of said officer.

ARTICLE IV.

General Regulations.

SECTION 1. In discharge of the foregoing obligations, the officers will, in all cases, be subject to the advice of the Superintendent, and it shall be their duty to consult him in a frank, courteous and unreserved manner, in whatever pertains to their respective departments.

SECTION 2. All of the officers will be expected to render themselves generally useful to the pupils, by spending as many of their leisure hours among them as practicable, encouraging and assisting them in the prosecution of their studies, reading to them from useful works, and striving, by judicious advice, to correct their habits and manners, and to promote in every other way their improvement and happiness.

SECTION 3. Promptness will be expected of all, in attendance upon their classes, or in the discharge of any other duty; and none will be at liberty to absent themselves from duty, even where substitutes may be provided, without consultation with the Superintendent, except in cases of emergency.

SECTION 4. No teacher or other person employed in the Institution shall inflict corporal punishment upon any pupil; but when extreme cases of disobedience shall occur, such as merit more than a reprimand, they shall be reported to the Superintendent.

SECTION 5. No person shall be at liberty to grant leave of absence to any pupil, from the premises, unless authority so to do is especially delegated by the Superintendent.

SECTION 6. No person will be allowed to read in the presence of any pupil, such books, pamphlets or papers, as may be disapproved of by the Superintendent: nor shall any one attempt to influence the minds of the pupils either against or in favor of the views of any particular religious society or political party.

SECTION 7. All persons boarding in the Institution will be expected to be in their rooms at a reasonable hour at night, so that the house may be duly closed, and unnecessary disturbance avoided to those who may retire early.

SECTION 8. It shall be the duty of all the officers having the control of pupils, to require of them a prompt and rigid performance of duty, allowing no neglect of study or work, or infringement of known regulations to go unproved.

Approved by the Board of Trustees, April, 1871.

J. B. WHITING, *Secretary.*

TWENTIETH 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, 1871.



MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & CULVER, STATE PRINTERS, JOURNAL BLOCK.

1871.

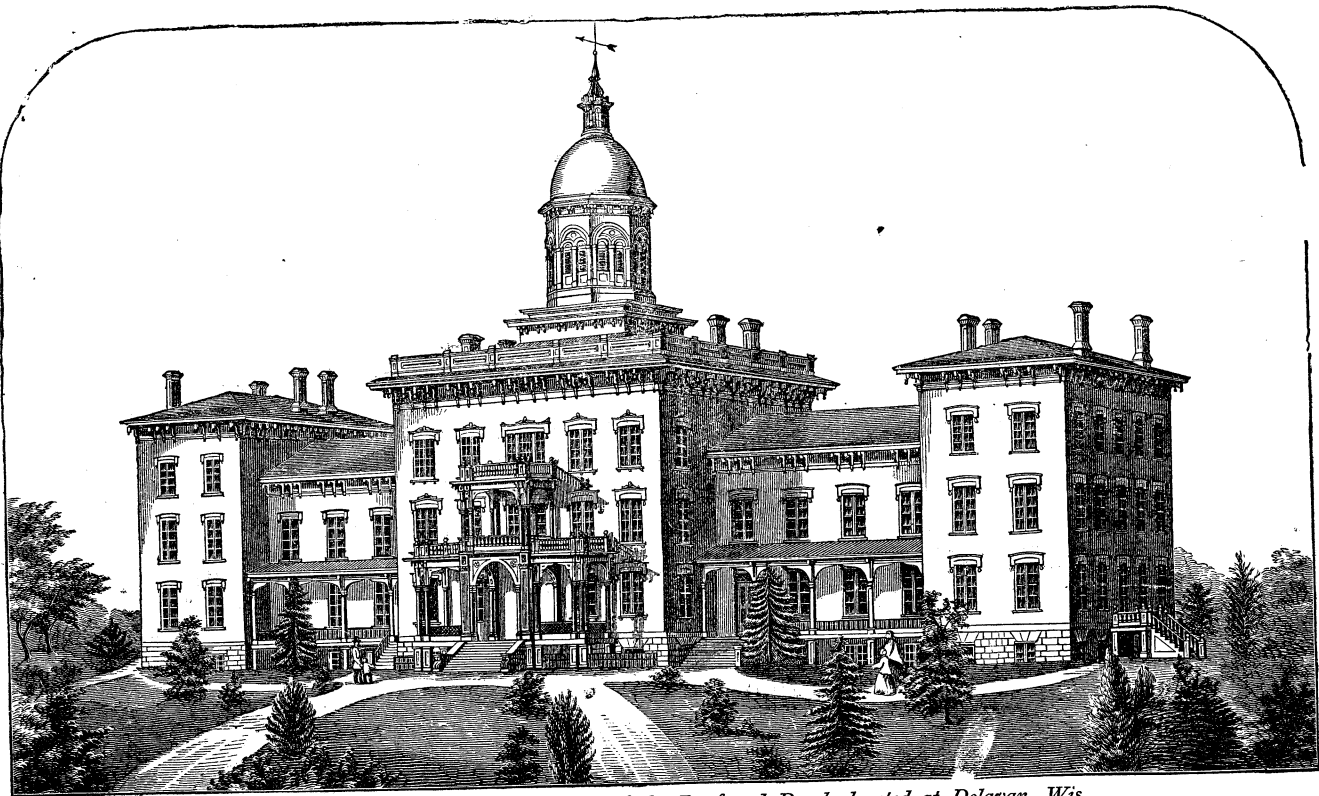
To His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

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

C. D. LONG,
Secretary.

DEHAVAN, Nov. 11, 1871.



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

DEAF AND DUMB ALPHABET.

a a



b b



c c



d d



e e



f f



g g



h h



i i



j j



k k



l l



m m



n n



o o



p p



q q



r r



s s



t t



u u



v v



w w



x x



y y



z z



& &



BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Term Expires April, 1872.

HOLLIS LATHAM - - - Elkhorn, - - Walworth County.
C. D. LONG, - - - Darien, - - Walworth County.

Term Expires April, 1873.

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

Term Expires April, 1874.

A. H. BARNES, - - - Delavan, - - Walworth County.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

A. H. BARNES,
President.

C. D. LONG,
Secretary.

A. D. THOMAS.
Treasurer.

Regular meetings of the Board, the second Wednesday of October. Annual meeting, the Tuesday before the last Wednesday of June.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

H. LATHAM.

C. D. LONG.

A. H. BARNES,

Regular meetings of the Committee, the first Wednesday of each month.

OFFICERS

PRINCIPAL,
GEORGE L. WEED, JR., M. A.

INSTRUCTORS,
L. EDDY, M. A. G. F. SCHILLING, M. A.
Z. G. MCCOY. E. G. VALENTINE, B. A.
H. PHILLIPS. C. L. WILLIAMS,
MISS E. EDDY. MISS MARY JOHNSON.

PHYSICIAN,
D. B. DEVENDORF, M. D.

STEWARD,
GEORGE L. WEED, JR.

MATRON,
MISS ALICE J. CORNELL.

ASSISTANT MATRONS,
MRS. LUTHERA J. HILL, MISS E. E. BOYCE

CLERK.
A. J. WOODBURY.

MASTER OF CABINET SHOP.
EMANUEL YOUNG.

MASTER OF SHOE SHOP,
CHARLES H. RIDEOUT.

ENGINEER,
D. T. GIFFORD.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

The members of the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, in accordance with instructions accompanying their appointment, organized on the eleventh day of June, last. As all of them were connected with the former Board, there has been by them a constant supervision of the Institute during the fiscal year closing October 1st, 1871.

Several changes, which have transpired among the officers of the school, are noted in the accompanying report of the Principal.

In our last report we expressed the conviction that there were many deaf mutes in the State who ought to be placed immediately under instruction in the school provided especially for them. That conviction has been fully confirmed by the examination made by the Principal, of the census returns, which, though evidently imperfect, furnish the names of one hundred between the ages of ten and twenty who are not in school.

We also called attention to the fact that the present building is inadequate to the wants of the Institute, and that additional accommodations are necessary. Rooms for kitchen purposes, for washing and drying, and for chapel and school, are absolutely necessary for increasing demands.

We are at this time maturing and perfecting plans to be submitted to the legislature, and will only say, in this our annual report, that for the purpose of purchasing lumber and other materials, and laying the foundation the coming season, an appropriation of not less than twenty thousand dollars should be made at the now approaching session of the legislature.

We would also recommend legislation on the following sub

jects, referring to the Principal's Report for the facts on which our recommendation is based, viz:

The extension of the school period for those pupils whose progress warrants the privilege.

Protection against loss occasioned by the failure of parents and guardians to pay indebtedness incurred by their children or wards.

The appropriation of thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-nine dollars (\$37,949) for current expenses for the year commencing March 1st next, which sum is the result of estimates carefully made, and believed to be the least amount consistent with the proper working of the Institute, itemized as follows:

Provisions and groceries	\$6,854
Meat	2,980
Salaries	13,525
Wages	2,200
Shoe shop	100
Fuel and lights	4,000
Farm, barn and stock	700
Dry goods	1,650
Steam fixtures	300
Repairs, painting and fencing	1,300
Indigent pupils	700
Books	400
School furniture	400
Stationery and postage	300
Cabinet furniture	400
Hardware and housefurnishing	500
Insurance	500
Freight and express	240
Drugs and medicines	100
Trustees' expenses	300
Miscellaneous	500
Total	\$37,949

The Board of Trustees are glad to report the Institute, under its present administration, as efficient in its working, and giving promise of accomplishing, with the necessary means, the design of its establishment.

Respectfully submitted,

C. D. LONG.

Secretary.

DELAVAN. October, 1871.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

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

GENTLEMEN: The duties of Principal of the Institute under your care have devolved on me since March 23d last, after my predecessor, Mr. Edward C. Stone, had been called to the distinguished position of Principal of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, made vacant by the death of his honored father—a loss to which I may appropriately refer, since few could be found in the profession of deaf-mute instruction of equal prominence or ability as Rev. Collins Stone, A. M., and since I am prompted to a passing tribute by grateful memories of seven years of his instruction, guidance and companionship.

Since the last report, other changes are as follows: in the intellectual department Miss Julia Northrop has been succeeded by Miss Mary Johnson, from the New York institution; and Mr. W. A. Cochran, now teaching in the Michigan, by Mr. C. L. Williams from the Minnesota Institution. In the domestic department Miss Adelia Northrop has left, and Mrs. Luthera J. Hill has been appointed a matron.

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance of pupils within the year has been as follows:

Number present Oct. 1. 1870.....	123
Admitted since.....do.....	25
Re-admitted.....do.....	2
Whole number	<hr/> 149
Dismissions	12
Number present Oct. 1, 1871.....	<hr/> 137

Of the present number of the school, seventy-one, or more than one-half, entered within thirteen months; forty-six in September, 1870, and most of the remainder in September, 1871. Generally, those admitted were only ten years of age, which is younger than is contemplated in the law regulating this Institute, but to which no serious objection could be made as long as none older were excluded. Whether ten is the most profitable age for the admission of a deaf mute whose whole period of schooling is so limited, is a serious question. In another connection, attention is called to the character and wants of the limited number of pupils of advanced age and attainment; in this connection I would simply refer to their important bearing on the school, which as now composed is, to a great extent, juvenile in appearance and primary in character. Such must it be for several years, during which physical and mental development are in progress.

The increase of the school, until it has almost reached the utmost limit of accommodations, makes it necessary, from this time, to give preference to those applicants who are over twelve years of age.

THE ARTICULATION CLASS.

This department of the school has been continued during the year with varied success. A few congenitally deaf or who lost their hearing so early that it has never been of practical benefit to them, have been a pleasing illustration of what can be done by faithful and protracted labor by teacher and pupil. One section has constituted a regular class in the school, with uniform studies; and still another has been composed of members of other classes, taught by signs, but who spent a small portion of each day in the articulation room, practicing lip reading and articulation. At present the class is in two sections, both under the charge of Miss E. Eddy; one composed of members of last year's classes, and the other of beginners. Some who were admitted into this section on representation of ability to articulate have been transferred to the new class taught by signs. It has been found that parents in some cases have been too hopeful of

what might be done for their children. It should be understood that in this Institute the distinction between what is called a sign class and the articulation class is in the medium of instruction: one is taught *by* signs, the other *by* articulation. The same course of study is being pursued by two such classes, giving a fair opportunity of testing the relative progress by the different methods.

Respecting articulation itself our experiments thus far give the following results, viz:

1. Articulation by congenital deaf mutes is *possible in certain cases*.

2. Articulation by the mass of deaf mutes is so nearly impracticable, both in its attainment and in its use, as not to come under the legitimate work of *free* deaf mute instruction.

3. *Semi*-mutes should receive special attention in the preservation and use of what language they have acquired, and in adding to their vocabulary.

EXTENSION OF SCHOOL PERIOD.

According to the present law the maximum school period is seven years. In some cases all that can be done for a pupil is accomplished in less time; but there are other cases in which the loss of opportunity for instruction, occasioned by the expiration of the allotted time, is exceedingly unfortunate. The first few years are spent in acquiring written language. This is done in connection with simple studies, and much that is valuable is secured. But it is only after five or six years have been thus spent that the pupil is prepared to study to advantage, and to appreciate his opportunities, and to show what can be done for him. This Institute has not yet had the opportunity of illustrating the full measure of attainment possible to the deaf-mute. As a consequence, those whose further development was promising, have been compelled to seek, in other institutions, what they should have found here; or to have that development arrested. It would certainly be in keeping with the design of the Institute to extend the present limit for those whose attainments warrant the privi-

lege. Such an addition, at the present time, would secure to several members of our highest class a blessing which must otherwise be denied. Since, from various causes, many pupils withdraw before the expiration of the period to which they are entitled, it is believed that the proposed addition would not increase the aggregate time contemplated in the present law. This subject was presented by the Secretary of the Board, Hon. W. C. Allen, in the report for 1868, and the Board recommended that the law under which this Institute was organized be so amended as to allow an extension of time, and the organization of a high class, corresponding to such a department in several of the deaf-mute institutions of our country. Every consideration by which the Secretary urged this subject is in full and increasing force.

THE CENSUS.

In connection with Mr. Thomas H. Little, Principal of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind, I have made an examination of the last census, so far as relates to the deaf and dumb, the blind and the idiotic, in this state. The returns are in many respects imperfect, and manifestly incomplete, as is evidenced by the fact that the names of many persons known to us as blind or deaf and dumb, are not enrolled. Yet the census gives sufficient data for the assurance that the demand for benevolent enterprise in the state is rapidly increasing. The census and the books of the Deaf and Dumb Institute together, contain the names of four hundred and eighty deaf mutes in Wisconsin. Of these, two hundred and nineteen are under ten or over twenty years of age; one hundred and thirty-seven are now in school; twenty-four have finished their school period. This leaves one hundred who ought immediately, or soon, to be under instruction. There is no doubt that this number would be largely increased by more accurate census returns. The information contained in the two lists suggests the following facts:

1. This school is now composed largely of those who have entered at an early age, while those who are more properly subjects for admission have been detained at home. The causes of this detention are various. Some parents, especially foreigners,

or those residing at a distance from the centres of intelligence, have been ignorant of the existence, or character, or both, of the Institute. Some have been unwilling to trust to strangers their unfortunate children, needing more than ordinary care. Some have sacrificed the best interests of their children for what they could earn at manual labor.

2. Special effort will be demanded to make known the existence and character of the Institute, and to secure the attendance of all the deaf mutes of the state who are of proper age to be under instruction. Correspondence, printed circulars, newspaper notices, have proved insufficient. At the last convention of American Instructors of Deaf and Dumb, this subject received special and earnest attention. By some a compulsory law was advocated. If there be any case in which such legislation is justifiable, it is certainly this, but to it there are serious objections. The general conviction of the convention, so far as is apparent in its published proceedings, was that, of all methods hitherto employed in our country, to make such institutions known, and to interest the citizens, and to secure attendance, and in general to build up the school, the most effective has been exhibitions in different portions of the state, by representatives of the Institution, of the results of deaf mute instruction. This was the method adopted by Rev. T. H. Gallandet, the pioneer of deaf mute instruction in this country, and pursued by others, especially in Tennessee, New York and Illinois, with marked success. It has been found that this method does not fail to extend a knowledge of the Institution and "to create a public opinion which will be almost a compulsory law." The Institute, to do its complete work, needs the aid of intelligent and benevolent citizens in every part of the state. There is appended to this report a list of deaf mute children and youth in Wisconsin. It is taken from the census, and published for the sake of correction or addition, by any person into whose hands it may come who can give the information desired.

3. The Institute cannot accomplish the full measure of its usefulness without increased accommodations. The present edifice is not adapted to a school numbering over one hundred and fifty

pupils with the necessary officers and servants. That limit will be reached when thirteen are added to our present number. Besides the one hundred known to be over ten and under twenty years of age, not now in school, and besides those whose names we have reason to believe are omitted from the census, a sufficient number arrive at the school age every year to form a new class. So then immediate and prospective wants demand planning and execution without delay.

NON-PAYMENT OF BILLS.

This Institute, in common with others supported by the state, has incurred losses by the non payment of bills against parents and guardians; thereby augmenting unjustly the current expenditures. Some legislation seems necessary to protect from continued and increasing loss, by authorizing the collection of non-paid bills, by county officers, or by some other method equally practicable. As the indigent fund is intended only for those who can honestly claim a share in it, no drafts should be made upon it for the benefit of those who carelessly or designedly fail to meet their obligations.

FEEBLE-MINDED.

Every year brings its unpleasant duty of turning from our doors those whose admission had been hoped for by their friends, but whose mental defects exclude them from the benefits sought here. Parental partiality is eager to class an unfortunate child with the deaf and dumb, rather than with the idiotic. The real character of the Institute is often misunderstood; a claim for admission is based on *dumbness*, when the only claim should be on *deafness*. Physical defect is imagined to be the misfortune when it is mental. For years the delicacy of friends, and even of physicians, has allowed parents to be deceived until the child is presented at this Institute, when the unwelcome truth must be told. In connection with Mr. Little, Principal of the Blind Institute, I have prepared from the census, a list of imbecile children and youth, which is some protection against the

evil indicated, and which shows how large is the class of feeble-minded in the state.

THE WORK OF THE INSTITUTE.

The design of the Institute is the education of that portion of the youths of the state who, on account of deafness, cannot be instructed in our common schools. That education involves more than pertains to any ordinary school, inasmuch as it combines training which belongs to the home, but which is impracticable in the case of deaf-mutes, intellectual culture which is almost the only aim of speaking schools, moral instruction which has been unavoidably neglected, and mechanical training which will secure self-support. This combined view exhibits the deaf-mute institutions as unique among seminaries of learning, having a comprehensive unity, and yet an almost endless variety, which is demanded of no other. Thus defined, they give a promise difficult of fulfillment, even before and independent of those difficulties which belong alone to deaf-mute instruction. The work is complicated, extended, varied, dealing with minds exceptional and hindered by obstacles peculiar. Too much or too little may be demanded. It is difficult to estimate it justly. Results may be seen and admired without an appreciation of the processes by which they are reached. But those engaged in deaf-mute instruction have occasion to rejoice in the kindness of spirit manifested. They are not annoyed with any carping or captious spirit, but are made continually conscious of the sympathy and co-operation of every good citizen.

HISTORY.

While this report is numbered the twentieth, the Institute will not have completed its score of years until June next. It seems fitting that this anniversary should be observed by a grouping of all the available facts that appertain to its history. Those who have been active in establishing or conducting it, are passing away; and now or never must be secured a record of the circumstances in which this benevolent enterprise had its beginning

and growth. I shall be glad to place on permanent record any appropriate incidents respecting the Institute proper, or any other efforts for deaf mute instruction, or any facts worthy of preservation relative to the deaf mutes of Wisconsin.

In conclusion I would express the hope that under the guidance and in the strength of Him who is the Inspirer of every benevolent feeling, the coming year will be characterized by all that is desirable and practicable for those committed to our care.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. WEED, JR.,
Principal.

DELAVAN, Oct. 1, 1871.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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

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

Yours respectfully,

A. D. THOMAS,

Treasurer of Deaf and Dumb Institute.

Dated October 1st, 1871.

A. D. THOMAS, *Treasurer,*

In account with Deaf and Dumb Institute.

	DR.	
1871	To amount to credit of current expense fund at last report.	\$9,859 23
	To amount received of State Treasurer.....	26,932 00
	To amount received from E. C. Stone, Principal of Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	1,128 10
	To amount received from George L. Weed, Principal of Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	109 62
		\$33,028 95
1871	CR.	
	By orders paid, 1st series, from No. 1 to 60, inclusive.	\$3,079 98]1.....
	By orders paid, second series, from No. 1 to 480, inclusive	32,342 55
		\$35,422 53
Oct 1, 1871.	To balance on hand at date.....	\$2,606 42

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CABINET SHOP

For the year ending October 1st. 1871.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Stock on hand Oct. 1st, 1871.....	\$118 54	.....
Salary of master of the shop.....	900 00	.....
Shop expenses, lumber, etc.....	287 18	.....
Fuel and lights	30 00	.....
By Work done for the Institute		\$888 53
Manufactured work on hand.....		91 05
Stock and materials....do		238 17
Cash sales		49 80
Amount charged to individuals		11 90
Appropriation		350 00
To balance.....	293 73	.....
	<u>\$1,629 45</u>	<u>\$1,629 45</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE SHOE SHOP.

For the year ending October 1st, 1871.

	DR.	CR.
To expenses—leather, tools, &c.....	\$874 13	.....
salary of master of shop.....	400 00	.....
fuel and lights	30 00	.....
stock on hand October 1st, 1870	50 00	.....
By cash sales.....		\$208 30
work done for the Institute		15 47
amount charged to pupils		414 58
amount charged to individuals.....		119 05
new shoes on hand		71 00
new boots on hand.....		142 00
leather and new tools on hand.....		185 00
Appropriation		200 00
To Balance.....	1 27	.....
	<u>\$1,355 40</u>	<u>\$1,355 40</u>

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT EXPENSES

*Of the Wisconsin Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, for the year
ending October 1st, 1871. .*

Provisions and groceries	\$5,910 90	.....
Building and repairing.....	1,255 32	.....
Meat	2,535 67	.....
Salaries.....	11,221 83	.....
Wages.....	1,979 84	.....
Dry goods.....	1,576 83	.....
Shoe shop.....	874 13	.....
Cabinet shop.....	287 18	.....
Fuel and lights.....	3,813 93	.....
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 miscellaneous	428 96	.....
	<hr/>	\$35,730 77
Bills paid in cash.....	\$308 24	.....
Bills paid by orders on the treasurer	35,422 53	.....
	<hr/>	\$35,730 77
		<hr/> <hr/>

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN: The revolution of another year imposes upon me the duty of submitting to you the usual annual report on the medical statistics of the year, and in doing so permit me to congratulate you and the friends of the institution on its favorable record.

There have been but two periods, and those of short duration, during which the pupils have suffered from disease of consequence or affecting any considerable number. Soon after the commencement of the year, the mumps made its appearance and included about eighty pupils during its course, and several of them were very sick. Last spring there were a number of cases of scarlet fever of the simple variety, which yielded readily to mild treatment, and kind nursing. There have been several cases of remittent fever of short duration, and one case only of congestive typhoid, which was very aggravated indeed. I am happy to state that the boy recovered, and is now attending school, apparently healthier than before his sickness.

There have been but few accidents, none of which have required special treatment beyond quietude.

The sickness of the past year has demonstrated to my mind the necessity of having more room; that if disease of a contagious or infectious character should make its appearance, we could promptly separate the pupils, and thereby facilitate the treatment and increase the safety of the household.

The number of pupils is increasing every year, and it will be impossible, with the present accommodations, to give the sick

and infirm the benefit of well ventilated appartments, which they require. It must be remembered that the pupils are more or less infirm, as the result of disease, or some original defect; hence there is always a necessity for having plenty of room, and good ventilation; and particular attention should be given to the physical, mental, and dietetic influences which will naturally prevent disease, or at least reduce the sickness to the lowest [possible minimum.

Respectfully submitted,

D. V. DAVENDORF, M. D.

Physician in Charge

DEHAVAN, Oct. 30, 1871.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The following papers having been sent to the Institute gratuitously, the editors and proprietors will accept our thanks:

Wisconsin State Journal.
 Janesville Gazette.
 Burlington Standard.
 Waupun Leader,
 Richland County Republican.
 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.

Special favors have been granted on the following railroads during the year:

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

GEO. L. WEED, Jr.,
Principal.

LIST OF PUPILS

In the School within the year ending October 1st., 1871.

MALES.

Name.	Town.	County.	Admitted.
*Babcock, Stephen	Wyocena	Columbia	Sep., 1862.
Barker, Sydney R.	Poysippi	Waushara	Sep., 1870
Barnhart, Charles	Wautoma	Waushara	Sep., 1870
Beers, La Fayette G.	Janesville	Rock	Sep., 1867
Blair, John W.	Boscobel	Grant	Sep., 1867
Boeckmann, Ernst J.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Sep., 1867
Briggs, Urbin A.	Lowell	Dodge	Sep., 1865
Bushell, Lewis, H.	Aztalan	Jefferson	Sep., 1868
Bellman, John	Jefferson	Jefferson	Sep., 1871
Birk, Gustave	Glen Haven	Grant	Sep., 1871
Blonde, Miker	New Franken	Brown	Sep., 1871
Buchman, William	Hortonville	Outagamie	Sep., 1871
Callahan, Patrick	Pleasant Prairie	Kenosha	Oct , 1870
*Campbell, Wm. H.	Oregon	Dane	Sep., 1865
Chambers, James	Garden Valley	Jackson	Sep., 1869
Clawson, Frank	Brodhead	Green	Sep., 1870
Conery, Philip J.	Fall River	Columbia	Sep., 1870
Cork, Hugh	Mazomanie	Dane	Sep., 1869
Cullen, Wm. G.	Black River Falls	Jackson	Sep., 1870
Coke, Fred. E.	Brookfield Center	Waukesha	Sep., 1871
Day, William	Mineral Point	Iowa	Sep., 1868
Donegan, Edward S.	Janesville	Rock	Sep., 1870
Drinkwine, Elick	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Sep., 1869
*Dunn, Wm. H.	Brodhead	Green	Sep., 1866
Deubel, Edmund	Watertown	Jefferson	Sep., 1871
Dill, Johan	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Sep., 1871
Ernst, Edwin H. K.	Oshkosh	Winnebago	Sep., 1869
Englert, Leonard	New Franken	Brown	Sep., 1871
Felton, John	Dayton	Richland	Sep., 1869
Field, Bernt S.	Racine	Racine	Sep., 1870
Field Sievert S.	Racine	Racine	Sep., 1870
Gauger, Carl	Cooperstown	Manitowoc	Sep., 1870
German, Fred. E.	Harris	Marquette	Sep., 1866
*Gibney, James	Beloit	Rock	Sep., 1866
*Gibney, William	Beloit	Rock	Sep., 1867
Goltz, Louis	Watertown	Jefferson	Sep., 1866
Grosenick, Hienrich	Watertown	Jefferson	Sep., 1870
Gunderson, Gunder M.	Waterford	Racine	Sep., 1871

List of Pupils in School, etc.—continued.

MALES.

Names.	Town.	County.	Admitted.
Hadley, Rufus E	Palmyra	Jefferson	Feb., 1869
Harloff, John F. M.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Sep., 1870
Harrison, Hergie	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Sep., 1865
Hebberd, Perry G.	Hamilton	La Crosse	Sep., 1868
Hecker, Louis	Mayville	Dodge	Sep., 1870
Henry, Albert	West Point	Columbia	Sep., 1868
Henry, Charles	Palmyra	Jefferson	Sep., 1870
Hoskins, John H.	Linden	Iowa	Sep., 1870
Hutson, Frank	Janesville	Rock	Sep., 1863
Jearmark, John.	La Fayette	Walworth	Sep., 1869
Jœckell, Geo. S.	Lake Mills	Jefferson	Sep., 1870
Johnson, John	Coon Valley	Vernon	Sep., 1867
Jones, Seth B.	Montello	Marquette	Sep., 1871
Klug, August	Reeseville	Dodge	Sep., 1866
*Lakin, Marcellus	West Oasis	Waushara	Sep., 1865
Larson, Lars M.	Jefferson	Vernon	Sep., 1869
Lynch, James	Milford	Jefferson	Sep., 1870
Meeland, Knud E	Columbus	Columbia	Sep., 1870
Miller, William	Depere	Brown	Sep., 1870
Minert, Garet	Albany	Green	Sep., 1867
Moon, Simpson S.	Ironton	Sauk	Sep., 1865
Murphy, Joseph	Janesville	Rock	Sep., 1866
O'Brien, James	Deerfield	Dane	Sep., 1868
O'Connell, Dennis	Westfield	Marquette	Sep., 1870
O'Connell, Patrick H.	Westfield	Marquette	Sep., 1870
O'Neal, Patrick	Reedsville	Manitowoc	Sep., 1869
Rassel, John	Dacada	Sheboygan	Sep., 1870
Reed, Harry	Menasha	Winnebago	Sep., 1870
Riplinger, Herman	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Sep., 1867
Rutherford James	Lake Mills	Jefferson	Sep., 1867
Ryan, Michael	Delavan	Walworth	Sep., 1870
Ryan, Michael	Portage City	Columbia	Sep., 1870
Shaffer, Wm. I.	Downsville	Dunn	Sep., 1870
Smith Allen	Ashford	Fond du Lac	Sep., 1868
Sparks, Theodore A.	Glen Beulah	Sheboygan	Sep., 1867
Spencer, David	Bell Center	Crawford	Sep. 62-70
Sampson, Erick L.	Harvey	Dane	Sep., 1871
Titzslaff, August C.	Depere	Brown	Sep., 1866
Tolles, George	Porter	Rock	Sep., 1868
Trembor, John	Mineral Point	Iowa	Sep. 59-70
Tschudy, Fridolin F.	New Glarus	Green	Sep., 1869
Tschudy, Joshua	New Glarus	Green	Sep., 1867
Tyler, Edwin E.	Aztalan	Jefferson	Sep., 1865

List of Pupils in School, etc.—continued.

MALES.

Names.	Town.	County.	Admitted.
Urban, William	Union Center	Juneau	Sep., 1869
White, Wm. F.	Mazomanie	Dane	Sep., 1868
White, Arthur S.	Sun Prairie	Dane	Sep., 1870
Weller, Fred.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Sep., 1865
Worden, Geo. F.	Oshkosh	Winnebago	Sep., 1871

FEMALES.

Names.	Town.	County.	Admitted.
Anderson, Stina C.	Basswood	Richland	Sep., 1870
Atkins, Alma M.	Wrightstown	Brown	Sep., 1871
Bailey, Lida	Trimbelle	Pierce	Sep., 1870
Bartholomew, Anna M.	Lodi	Columbia	Sep., 1866
Behling, Johanna.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Sep., 1870
Bishop, Ada J.	Union	Rock	Sep., 1869
Blair, Olivia J.	Boscobel	Grant	Sep., 1867
Bues, Sophia W.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Sep., 1869
Bunker, Carrie M.	Troy Centre	Walworth	Sep., 1867
Bandow, Wilhelmina. .	Stevens Point	Portage	Sep., 1871
Bartlett, Chloe H.	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Sep., 1871
Blonde, Anna	New Franken	Brown	Sep., 1871
Calkins, Josephine	Jefferson	Jefferson	Sep., 1867
Carroll, Margaret.	Erfurt	Jefferson	Sep., 1870
*Caufield, Julia	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Sep., 1866
Christie, Maggie A.	Howe's Corner	Waushara	Sep., 1867
Coke, Ella L.	Brookfield Center	Waukesha	Sep., 1870
Conery, Honora	Fall River	Columbia	Sep., 1870
Daly, Joanna	Holland	Brown	Sep., 1868
Drake, Isabella J.	La Crosse	La Crosse	Sep., 1868
Duell, Medora	North Lamartine	Fond du Lac	Nov., 1869
Eberle, Emilie	Watertown	Jefferson	Sep., 1868
Englehardt, Philomene	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Sep., 1865
Eberhart, Mary A.	Necedah	Juneau	Feb., 1871
Grant, Willmet U.	Sullivan	Jefferson	Sep., 1868
Gullickson, Ragnill.	Winneconne	Winnebago	Sep., 1868
Gibson, Eva Ione	Elkhorn	Walworth	Mc'h, 1871
Hahn, Elizabeth	Oak Creek	Milwaukee	Sep., 1869
Hunnell, Alda F.	Argyle	La Fayette	Sep., 1868
Hulse, Katy	Weyauwega	Waupaca	Sep., 1871

List of Pupils in School—continued.

FEMALES.

NAMES.	Town.	County.	Admitted.
*Johnson, Mary C.	Ora Oak	Grant.....	Sep., 1870
Lafler, Mary A.	Wyocena	Columbia	Sep., 1870
Lynn, Sarah A.	Portage City.....	Columbia	Sep. 63-70
McKee, Mary A.	Cedarburg	Ozaukee	Sep., 1870
Mehler, Esther H.	Rockton	Vernon	Sep., 1870
Minert, Statira	Albany	Green	Sep., 1867
Minert, Frances	Albany	Green	Sep., 1871
Molster, Annette W.	Merton	Waukesha	Sep., 1870
Morse, Prueella J.	Waupaca	Waupaca	Sep., 1868
Oleson, Ingleborg	Mt. Vernon	Dane	Sep., 1870
Overton, Ella.	Wilmot	Kenosha.....	Sep., 1870
*Phillips, Evangeline..	Eau Galle	Dunn	Sep., 1868
Provot, Harriet	Calamus.....	Dodge	Sep., 1866
Peterson, Carrie C.	Raymond	Racine.....	Sep., 1871
Quade, Bertha W.	Naugart	Marathon.....	Sep., 1870
*Rapp, Wilhelmina	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Sep., 1865
Riplinger, Elizabeth	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc	Sep., 1869
Rutherford, Ada	Lake Mills.....	Jefferson	Sep., 1865
Redford, Eneretta E.	Menominee	Waukesha.....	Sep., 1871
*Seefeldt, Emma	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Sep., 1869
*Sell, Ella	St. Lawrence.....	Washington	Sep., 1865
Slattery, Barbara	Stiles	Oconto.....	Sep., 1868
Smith Ella	Green Bay.....	Brown	Sep., 1869
Smith, Jennie O.	Wautoma.....	Waushara	Sep., 1870
Smith, Phebe A.	Belleville.....	Dane	Sep., 1867
Stillwell, Mary F.	Mazomanie	Dane	Sep., 1869
Schwarz, Charlotte. . .	Watertown	Jefferson.....	Sep., 1871
Tenney, Helen	Richland Center....	Richland	Sep., 1866
White, Mary J.	Sun Prairie	Dane	Sep., 1870
White, Elizabeth	Mazomanie	Dane	Sep., 1871
*Welch, Ada Z.	Delavan	Walworth.....	Sep., 1865
Wichtner, Augusta....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Sep., 1869
Wilhelmi, Mary.....	Racine	Racine.....	April 1871

Whole number in attendance within the year..... 149

Present October 1st, 1871—

Boys	80	.....
Girls	57	.....
Total	—	137

* Not present October 1st, 1871.

LIST OF DEAF MUTES IN WISCONSIN NOT IN SCHOOL,
Between the ages of 6 and 20, taken from the census of 1870.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Post Office.	Parent or Guardian.	Deaf Mute.	Age.
ADAMS COUNTY— New Chester.....	New Chester.....	John Girth.....	Albert Girth.....	7
BROWN COUNTY— Holland.....	Holland.....	Garet Vanderpool.....	Grada Vanderpool (girl)....	8
Ft. Howard.....	Ft. Howard.....	Alex. Pertraro.....	Michael Pertraro.....	9
West Depere.....	Depere.....	James Boge.....	Joseph Boye.....	6
Rockland.....	Depere.....	William Eiler.....	William Eiler.....	19
BUFFALO COUNTY— Waumandee.....	Fountain City.....	Christopher Schulz.....	Bertha Schulz.....	8
Gilmantown.....	Fountain City.....	Frederick Moser.....	Lina Moser.....	11
CHIPPEWA COUNTY— Wheaton.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Jacob Crenir.....	Thursey Crenir.....	13
COLUMBIA COUNTY— Fort Winnebago.....	Port Hope.....	With Frank Keiffer.....	Mary Easefree.....	8
CRAWFORD COUNTY— Eastman.....	Eastman.....	John Maxwell.....	Mary Maxwell.....	8
DUNN COUNTY— Eau Galle.....	Eau Galle.....	Geo. DeLong.....	Mary DeLong.....	13
Eau Galle.....	Eau Galle.....	Geo. DeLong.....	Thusa DeLong.....	12
Eau Galle.....	Menominee.....	Eli Witkins.....	Appleton Withiers.....	9

DANE COUNTY—				
Berry	Bery	Christian Ludwig	Louise Ludwig	13
Madison, 3d ward	Madison	George Seigler	William Seigler	7
Primrose	Perry	Ole Thustunson	Thusteen Thusteenson	17
DOOR COUNTY—				
Sturgeon Bay	Sturgeon Bay	Erick Schforth	John Schforth	10
DODGE COUNTY—				
Shields	Danville	John McGuire	Michael McGuire	19
Theresa	Kekoskee	S. Ausenbaure	Anna Ausenbaure	7
Herman	Woodland	Nicholas Peters	Mary Peters	8
Emmet	Watertown	Eran Griffith	Catherine Griffith	11
Lebanon	Watertown	August Ruebenbagen	Augusta Ruebenbagen	6
FOND DU LAC COUNTY—				
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Anthony Drinkwine	Joseph Drinkwine	6
Fond du Lac, 4th ward	Fond du Lac	James Smith	Mary Smith	11
Byron	Fond du Lac	Michael Limengan	Michael Limengan	7
GREEN LAKE COUNTY—				
Berlin City	Berlin	Betsey Broom	Lotty Brown	18
GREEN COUNTY—				
Spring Grove	Oakley	Joel Davis	Mary Davis	6
Spring Grove	Oakley	Hiram Beeman	George Beeman	6
GRANT COUNTY—				
Patch Grove	Patch Grove	Stephen Bean	Julior Bean	8
Wingville	Wingville	J. T. Taylor	Samuel Taylor	7
IOWA COUNTY—				
Ridgeway	Middlebury	Peter Hubbard	Eras Hubbard	10

List of Deaf Mutes, etc.—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Post Office.	Parent or Guardian.	Deaf Mute.	Age.
JACKSON COUNTY—				
Albion	Albion	Elmira Stanton	J. Q. Stanton.....	10
JEFFERSON COUNTY—				
Concord	Hebron	David Zastrow	Amelia Zastrow.....	7
Ft. Atkinson.....	Ft. Atkinson	Sylvester Peck.....	Sarah A. Peck	12
KEWAUNEE COUNTY—				
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Joseph Willfong	John Wilfong.....	18
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Mathias Nemer	Anna Nemer	10
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Jacob Haly	John Haly	19
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Joseph Harak.....	Stephen Harak.....	11
KENOSHA COUNTY—				
Bristol.....	Kenosha.....	Thomas Carney	Simon Carney.....	7
LA FAYETTE COUNTY—				
Benton	Benton	Elizabeth Bennett.....	Sarah Bennett	9
New Diggings.....	Mew Diggings	Lawrence O'Brien	Catharine O'Brien	10
MARQUETTE COUNTY—				
Midland	Midland	John Volner	Julius Volner	15
Midland	Midland	John Volner	Perlenia Volner	13
Midland	Midland	John Volner	Fred Volner.....	9
Montello.....	Montello.....	Gotleib Town	Caroline Town	12
MARATHON COUNTY—				
Wausau	Wausau	Frederick Schmitz.....	Henry Schmultz.....	10

Wein	Marathon City	Matthias Burger	Peter Burger	13
Marathon	Marathon	Joseph Karl	Caroline Karl	6
Marathon	Marathon	Joseph Urban	John Urban	9
Stettin	Stettin	Edman Falk	Edward Falk	7
Stettin	Stettin	Gotlieb Kaatz	Caroline Kaatz	11
MILWAUKEE COUNTY—				
Milwaukee, 5th ward	134 Reed street	Joseph Gertuer	Lerina Gertuer	19
Milwaukee, 5th ward	Milwaukee	Abert Hardt	John Hardt	8
Milwaukee, 5th ward	Milwaukee	Paul Grie	Wallach Grie	7
Milwaukee, 5th ward	Milwaukee	Paul Keepka	Nellie Keepka	8
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Henry Berger	Maria Berger	11
Milwaukee, 6th ward	Milwaukee	Carl Boesenger	Anna Boesenger	6
Milwaukee, 4th ward	Milwaukee	Joseph Hambetyn	William Hambetyn	17
Milwaukee, 1st ward	Milwaukee	Cyrus Provoska	Rosa Provoska	8
Milwaukee, 9th ward	Milwaukee	Patrick O'Brien	John O'Crien	7
Milwaukee, 9th ward	Milwaukee	George Dorn	Leonard Dorn	9
Milwaukee, 9th ward	Milwaukee	Peter W. Heip	William Heip	2
Wauwatosa	Wauwatosa	Charles Tews	August Tews	14
Wauwatosa	Wauwatosa	Fritz Erdman	Anna Erdman	7
MANITOWOC COUNTY—				
Rockland	Kiel	Antonis Zeturge	Mary Zeturge	10
Newton	Kiel	Theodore Prehn	Adam Prehn	9
Centreville	Kiel	Nicholas Kress	Anna Kress	12
Rapids	Branch Mills	Gvlick Oleson	Carrie Oleson	16
Rapids	Manitowoc	Peter Poh	Henry Poh	14
Rapids	Rapids	Onon Torrison	Alice Torrison	9
Cooperstown	Rosencrans	William Juger	Charles Juger	13
MONROE COUNTY—				
Sparta	Sparta	Nicholas Farrington	Willis Farrington	19
Wilton	Dorset	Frank Farras	Francis Farras	8
Sparta	Sparta	Francis D. West	Adela West	17

List of Deaf Mutes, etc.—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Post Office.	Parent or Guardian.	Deaf Mute.	Age.
PORTAGE COUNTY—				
Sharon	Ellis	Eliza Monolkbug	Marian Monolkbug	7
Stevens Point	Stevens Point	Barbara Amestine	William Amestine	11
RACINE COUNTY—				
Racine	Racine	Michael Gratz	Kate Gratz	8
Racine, 1st ward	Racine	Susan Housen	Sevrat Housen	10
ROCK COUNTY—				
Magnolia	Evansville	Thomas Gorg	Dennis Gorg	10
Harmony	Harmony	John Cullen	Francis Cullen	7
Harmony	Harmony	Nathan Ranolds	Nathan Ranolds	6
RICHLAND COUNTY—				
Forest	Forest	John Huffman	Matilda Huffman	17
Forest	Forest	John Huffman	Finley Huffman	16
Forest	Forest	John Huffman	Forester Huffman	11
Forest	Forest	John Huffman	Adam Huffman	8
Eagle	Port Andrew	Cornelius Sutton	Elias Sutton	11
Marshall	Forest	Josiah Burgett	John W. W. Burgett	10
Dayton	Richland Center	John Felton	Charles Felton	6
Akan	Forest	Robert Webb	Charles Webb	15
SHAWANO COUNTY—				
Bonduel	Bonduel	Charles Wassan	August Wassan	6
Keshena	Keshena	Henry Andrew	Dora Andrew	11

SAUK COUNTY—

Baraboo	Baraboo	John Brown	David Brown	13
Fairfield	Baraboo	Eben Elebridge	Charles Elebridge	7
Washington	Sanduskey	Anna Bartley	Augustus Bartley	14
La Valle	Baraboo	David O'Conner	George O'Conner	7
Franklin	White Mound	Wm. Derig	Charles Derig	7

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—

Sheboygan, 4th ward	Sheboygan	Susanna Schwindeling	Mary Schwendeling	13
Lyndon	Onion River	John Brinkman	Joseph Brinkman	8
Sherman	Sheboygan Falls	John Bates	Emma Bates	12
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan Falls	John Kirkham	John Kirkham, Jr.	8
Shoboygan Falls	Sheboygan Falls	Christian Vightland	Maria Vightland	13

TREMPELEAU COUNTY—

Trempealeau	Trempealeau	Nel. Johnson	Chriety Johnson	17
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	Dyack Eskelson	Martha Eskelson	18
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	Dyack Eskelson	Eskel Eskelson	17

VERNON COUNTY—

Marion	Viroqua	Mary Faroit	Cynthia Farorite	14
Faust	Viroqua	John W. Jones	Cynthia Williams	12
Clinton	Viroqua	Henry Hook	Samuel Hooker	13

WALWORTH COUNTY—

Lyons	Lyons	Jane Mdall	Ralph Madall	10
Whitewater	Whitewater	Mary Connor	Mary Connor	18

WASHINGTON COUNTY—

Waterford	St. Lawrence	John Billman	Frak Bellman	8
West Bend	Kewaskum	John Aththons	Emilie Aththons	12

WAUKESHA COUNTY—

Lisbon	Waukesha	Adolf. Sperendiand	August Sperendiand	8
Lisbon	Waukesha	Luke Grenoise	Albert Greuoise	1

List of Deaf Mutes, etc.—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Post Office.	Parent or Guardian.	Deaf Mute.	Age.
WAUPACA COUNMY—				
Ogdensburgh.....	Ogdensburgh	James Sohll.....	John Sohll.....	17
Bear Creek.....	Bear Creek	Clement Montly.....	Clement Montly.....	16
Fremont.....	Fremont	J. W. Wakefield, "Corresp't"	—— Bemas.....	12
WAUSHARA COUNTY—				
Brushville.....	Brushville	John Mathews	Amel Mathews.....	11
Wautoma.....	Wautoma	Geo. Larson.....	Charles M. Larson.....	8
Auroraville.....	Auroraville.....	Thomas Andrews.....	Susan Andrews.....	9
WINNEBAGO COUNTY—				
Oshkosh.....	Oshkosh	Jacob Suler.....	Willie Suler.....	8

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

1. No charge is made for pupils from this State, except for clothing and traveling expenses. Pupils from other States will be charged the actual cost per year for board and tuition, payable semi-annually, in advance.

2. Applicants must be between the ages of ten and twenty-five years, free from immoralities of conduct, and from contagious and offensive diseases.

3. Application for admission should be made to the Principal of the Institution.

4. The session commences on the first Wednesday in September, and closes on the last Wednesday of June. The proper time for admission is at the commencement of the session, and no pupils will be received at any other time, except in extraordinary cases.

5. The regular course of instruction occupies seven years, and it is expected that all who enter the Institution will remain for this period, unless providentially prevented. No pupil can be removed from the Institution during the progress of the session, without the permission of the Principal and Board of Trustees.

6. Parents and guardians will be duly notified of the day on which the school closes, that they may make arrangements for conveying their children home. Except in cases of sickness, pupils cannot be permitted to leave before the specified time. The frequency with which arrangements are made for pupils to leave a few days before the close of the school, renders it necessary, to prevent disappointment, to direct special attention to this rule.

7. Parents and guardians are required to provide their children with sufficient and suitable clothing while they remain at the In

stitution. Every article should be marked with the full name of its owner. A sum of money, not less than five dollars, should be deposited with the Steward for incidental expenses.

8. Pupils are expected to spend the vacation at home, or with their friends. This arrangement is as desirable for the health of the pupils, which will be promoted by a change of air and exercise, as for the convenience of the Institution.

In the case of each pupil who enters the Institution, it is desirable to obtain a written statement embracing the following particulars:

1. The name of the pupil in full.
2. The year, month and day of his birth.
3. The cause of deafness. If not born deaf, at what age and from what cause did he become so?
4. Is the deafness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing? Is it of any practical benefit to him in his intercourse with others?
5. The natural capacity. Is it bright and active, or dull and stupid, or idiotic?
6. Has the child had the small pox, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, whooping cough? Has he been vaccinated?
7. Were the parents related before marriage? If so, in what manner?
8. Are there any persons in the family connection entirely or partially deaf? If so, at what age and from what cause did they become so?
9. The names, residence and post office address of the parents.
10. The number and names of the children.

A blank form will be furnished to any person by the Principal, with the above questions conveniently arranged for answering.

All business letters, or letters of inquiry in regard to pupils in the Institution, or those whom it may be designed to place there, should be addressed to

GEO. L. WEED, JR., *Principal*,
Delavan, Wis.

BY - LAWS.

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, JUNE 11TH, 1871.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Trustees.

1. The regular meetings of the board of trustees shall be the annual meeting on the second Wednesday of October, and the meeting in connection with the public anniversary, on the Tuesday before the last Wednesday of June; both to be held at the Institution.

2. At each annual meeting the trustees shall elect by ballot, one of their number president and another of their number secretary; three of their number an executive committee, and a treasurer, who may or may not be one of their number.

3. At their meeting in June, the trustees shall take up, as special business, the fixing the salaries of the officers and employes of the Institution, and the determining of the repairs and improvements to be made during the vacation, and the general ordering of affairs for the year to come.

4. The president shall preside at the meetings of the board, and perform such other duties as may be required of him.

5. The secretary shall keep an accurate account of the proceedings of the board, and shall record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose; and also an account of all moneys received from the state treasurer, and the general disposal of the same.

6. In the absence of the president and secretary, their places may be filled by appointments *pro tem*.

7. The president, or two of the trustees may call special meetings of the board, and a quorum, to consist of a majority,

of the trustees, shall have power to elect any officer of the Institution in case of vacancy.

8. All moneys to be drawn from the State treasury shall be drawn by the treasurer on warrant signed by the president and secretary.

9. The treasurer shall have the custody of all moneys received. For all disbursements of money for the ordinary expenses of the Institution, the principal shall make an order on the treasurer, in form substantially as follows: "Pay to the order of A. B., — dollars, (stating the object for which drawn);" and taking receipts therefor; and when articles are purchased, specific bills are to be made, and the same promptly receipted on delivery of said order. All special outlays shall be directed by the board of trustees. The treasurer shall give bonds, to be accepted and approved by the board, for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such sum as the trustees may determine, and shall deliver to his successor in office, all money, books and papers belonging to the Institute, and report to the board at the annual meeting, and at other times when required.

10. The executive committee shall meet as often as once a month, at the Institution. They shall keep a careful oversight of all expenditures of money; they shall see to the insurance of the building, for such sums as the trustees may determine, and shall consult and advise with the principal in regard to the general management of the Institution; and shall, with the principal, have business prepared for the meetings of the board, and keep a record of their doings, to be submitted to the board.

11. The board of trustees shall appoint the principal, the teachers, the matron, the engineer and master mechanics employed in the Institution, and fix their salaries; and may direct in regard to other persons to be employed, and their wages.

ARTICLE II.

Of the Principal

1. The principal shall be the executive head of the Institution. He shall reside in the Institution and have the general control of all its concerns, with the counsel and advice of the Executive

Committee. He shall have power, subject to the approval of the board, to make such rules and regulations of the internal police as he may deem best for the government of the Institution and for its system of instruction.

2. He shall implicitly obey all orders and instructions of the board, and carry out in good faith any system of operations they may direct.

3. He shall, by and with the advice of the Executive Committee, hire, assign the duties, direct so far as may deem proper and dismiss where he may consider necessary all employes of the Institution not specifically mentioned in these by-laws.

4. No subordinate officer shall contravene or interfere with the directions given at any time by the Principal to the pupils, or to the persons by him employed, but on the contrary they shall give their efficient countenance and support to all such directions, and report to him any neglect or act of disobedience.

5. The Principal shall teach the pupils, and require the persons employed, to respect and obey the other officers, in the proper discharge of their respective duties.

6. He shall superintend and direct the intellectual, moral and religious instruction of the pupils, carefully avoiding every thing of a sectarian or denominational character. He shall pay especial attention to the health and comfort of the pupils; and when the boys are engaged in labor, he shall entrust them to some responsible person connected with the Institution.

7. He shall have power to employ a clerk, to assist in keeping the accounts, making purchases and attending to such other matters as may be necessary. He shall keep books containing regular accounts of all expenditures incurred and orders drawn, with the vouchers therefor, and at the regular meetings of the trustees present to them an abstract of all classes of expenditures. He shall also notify, by mail or otherwise, each trustee of any regular or special meeting of the board, specifying the time and object of meeting and in time to allow the trustees to be present.

8. He shall from time to time, communicate to the trustees, such information as he may think necessary, or as they may require, in regard to the operations of the Institution, and the manner in

which the various officers perform their duties; and shall have a statement in writing prepared, of all business under his knowledge and charge ready to present to the board of trustees before the day appointed for any meeting of the same, and his books and accounts in complete readiness for their examination.

9. He shall keep a register of pupils, and such other books as may be designated by the trustees, in such forms as they may prescribe.

ARTICLE III.

Of the Teachers.

1. The teachers shall instruct the pupils under the direction of the Principal, and perform such other duties connected with the other departments of instruction and supervision, as the Principal may from time to time require.

2. They shall attend the daily devotions and take such part in the religious instruction of the pupils as may be assigned them by the Principal.

ARTICLE IV.

Of the Matron.

The matron, under the direction of the Principal, shall have charge of the female pupils out of school hours, and a general direction of the domestic affairs of the Institution.

ARTICLE V.

Of the Physician.

The physician shall be elected annually by the board. He shall visit the Institution when notified, shall prescribe for the sick, shall look carefully to the sanitary condition of the Institution and its surroundings, and faithfully perform all the duties in the line of his profession, and shall report the condition of his department at each regular meeting of the trustees, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, or the board may require.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the Master Mechanics.

The master mechanics shall have charge of the shops and the supervision and instruction of the pupils assigned to them in

their respective trades, and perform such labor in the line of their occupations as may be required of them, and report to the Principal the condition of their shops; when he shall require.

ARTICLE VII.

Of the Engineer.

The engineer shall have charge of the heating and lighting apparatus, and shall regulate the same with due regard to safety and economy, and under a sense of the grave responsibility of his position.

ARTICLE VIII.

Of the Pupils.

1. Pupils shall be received and dismissed only by the Principal, with the sanction of the executive committee.

2. Every pupil who has not been vaccinated before being received into the Institution, shall be vaccinated without delay.

3. Pupils honorably dismissed from the Institution, shall receive a certificate signed by the president and secretary.

4. Pupils shall not be allowed to retain any pocket money, but on admission, shall deliver the same to the Principal, who shall cause it to be credited on his books, and returned in such sums as he may deem advisable, the object for which it is furnished being specified.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,
For the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1871.

TRUSTEES OF THE HOME.

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

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD:

HENRY HARNDEN,
PRESIDENT.

JAMES BINTLIFF,
VICE PRESIDENT.

C. K. PIER,
SECRETARY.

HENRY BÆTZ,
TREASURER.

RESIDENT OFFICERS:

W. P. TOWERS,
SUPERINTENDENT.

Mrs. MARY TOWERS,
MATRON.

A. J. WARD,
PHYSICIAN.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

The act of the legislature which established "The Soldiers' Orphans' Home of Wisconsin," requires the Board of Trustees to make a full report to the Governor of all their proceedings connected with the Home. In pursuance of that duty the members of the Board respectfully submit this, their sixth, annual report. The financial condition of this beneficent institution is now in a very satisfactory condition. The inmates are clothed as well as could be desired, fed with substantial and healthful food, educated in schools in every respect equal to the best of our common schools, provided with medical attendance and treatment, and other excellent care when sick, at an expense to the state of about two dollars and seventy-five cents per week for each member.

For a detailed statement we respectfully call attention to the Superintendent's report.

The last Legislature appropriated forty thousand dollars to meet the expenses for the present year. Part of this appropriation, however, was needed to liquidate indebtedness and to complete repairs on the buildings which were found to be necessary. When this appropriation was asked of the Legislature, the board said: "We do not deem it safe to estimate for a smaller amount, although we hope to be able to show a balance at the end of the fiscal year." This result has been attained. See report of the State Treasurer and ex-officio treasurer of the Home. At the close of the present year there will be quite a surplus in supplies with which to commence the new year. The number of inmates this

year is not so large as last, and we may, probably, safely assume that the number will now steadily decrease until, in a comparatively few years this work of giving our soldiers' orphans a helping hand to an even chance in the race of life will have been accomplished. There will be needed for the coming year an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for current expenses.

One year ago, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the legislature, a class of six inmates was selected by the board of trustees, and sent to the Normal Institute located at White-water, for the purpose of pursuing their studies and becoming qualified to teach. Deeply sensible of the obligations which the generosity of the people of the State has placed upon them, these pupils are laboring earnestly to acquit themselves with credit, and to meet all our reasonable expectations. This year another class of six has been sent to the same institution. This is the maximum number authorized by law. The standard of learning attained by some of these pupils was not as high as that required by this institution for admission to its regular course. Such pupils, therefore, are necessarily kept for one term in the academic or preparatory department, and, consequently, cannot complete in two years the full course. The law should be amended so as to give the board of trustees discretion to continue, for the length of time necessary to complete the course, such pupils as they may deem worthy.

The sanitary condition of the Home is remarkably good. To the kindly and vigilant care of the Superintendent and Matron, we are indebted for the fact that not a case of serious sickness has occurred at the Home during the past year. (See report of Dr. Ward, Physician.)

Chapter 147, general laws of 1871, was passed by the legislature near the close of the session. This statute has been the cause of much anxiety and apprehension to the mothers of the children throughout the State. In our judgment this legislation was not necessary or wise; it can never accomplish any good result, and ought to be repealed.

During the past year we have been in correspondence with

the executors of the will of Horatio Ward, deceased, an American banker, who died in London, and left nearly one hundred thousand dollars in bonds to the various Homes that have been formed throughout the loyal states for the orphans by the late war for the restoration of the Union. In the will, Robert Lennox Kennedy, of New York, and Benjamin Moran, first secretary of our legation at London, were appointed to determine how much of this sum, under the provisions of the will, belonged to each of the institutions. A statement of the facts connected with our Home was forwarded to London, and under it we have received and deposited with the State Treasurer, as Treasurer for the Home, bonds amounting to twenty-three thousand dollars, and \$554 97 of accrued interest, after paying all the expenses involved in securing possession of this bequest.

Mr. Ward expresses his desire, in regard to the disposition of this money, as follows: "I judge that the interest only, for a time, would be used, and that the bequest would be so managed as to give the orphans, as they become of age, a sum of money to fit them out in life, and thus gradually extinguish the fund. This course would be in exact accord with my wishes.

To the memory of the late Hon. B. F. Hopkins, who first proposed the plan for the organization of this benevolent institution, and who, while he lived, gave it his personal influence and support, and to the noble generosity which has characterized the action of the legislature in sustaining it, is due the honor of making this acknowledgement of our obligation to the fathers of these children who died to maintain our national integrity. Their deeds have added a lustre, to the history of our noble state, and will be theme for song and story to future generations.

HENRY HARNDEN,
President.

C. K. PIER,
Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully present the following as the report of the institution for the year ending September 30, 1871:

Number of children belonging to the Home at the date of last report.	265
Admitted since then	45
	310
Total	310
Of this number there have been discharged.....	96
	214
Number belonging to the Home September 30, 1871	214
Applications on file accepted.....	9
	223

The name and history of each child received during the year is as follows:

FRED M. SMITH, aged 13 years, son of Edward Smith, 12th regiment, died at Vicksburg. Entered October 7, by mother; Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

GEO. E. SHELDON, aged 9 years, son of Simon Sheldon, 32d regiment, died at Montello. Entered October 20, by mother; Montello, Wisconsin.

ARABELLA SMITH, daughter of Richard Smith, 67th U. S. Colored Volunteers, died at Bayou Sara, Louisiana. Entered November 3, by mother; Racine, Wisconsin.

LINA GIFFORD, aged 11 years, daughter of Henry Gifford, 32d regiment. Mother dead. Entered November 9, by uncle, Sidney Gifford; Packwaukee, Wisconsin.

GEO. W. BLAKESLEY, son of Geo. P. Blakesley, 2d Cavalry, died at Jefferson City, Missouri. Entered November 14, by mother; Patch Grove, Wisconsin.

WM. H. BARRETT, aged 11, son of Samuel Barrett, 29th regiment Mississippi. Entered November 15, by mother; Platteville, Wisconsin.

JAMES F. BARRETT, aged 9 years; as above.

HIRAM WHEELER, aged 12 years, son of Benjamin F. Wheeler, 37th Wis., killed at Petersburg. Entered December 8, by mother; Delavan, Wisconsin.

NETTIE WHEELER, aged 10 years; as above.

LOUISA WEYMOUTH, aged 13, daughter of Orin Weymouth, 7th regiment, died in New York. Entered by mother, December 10; Wagner, Clayton county, Iowa.

OLE WEYMOUTH, aged 10 years; as above.

WM. H. BOYD, aged 10 years, son of John H. Boyd, 36th regiment, died in Washington, D. C. Entered by mother, December 15; Hinton, Iowa.

ELMER DEVOE, aged 9 years, son of Amos Devoe, 29th regiment, died at Vicksburg. Mother dead. Entered January 30, 1871, by uncle, A. B. Devoe; Cottage Grove, Wisconsin.

GEO. ANGELL, aged 9 years, son of Geo. W. Angell, 10th regiment, died at Nashville. Entered by mother, February 8, 1871; Irving, Jackson county, Wisconsin.

OTIS A. HUMPHREY, aged 11 years, son of Aaron M. Humphrey, 12th regiment, died at home. Entered by mother, March 18, 1871; New Buffalo, Sauk county, Wisconsin.

ORTON A. HUMPHREY, twin brother of above.

BENJAMIN F. JONES, aged 12 years, son of James Jones, 2d regiment, died at Moundville City, Ill. Entered by mother March 11, 1871; Beuna Vista, Richland county, Wisconsin.

MARGARET McFAYDEN, aged 9 years, daughter of Hugh McFayden, 1st regiment, died at Andersonville Prison. Entered by A. G. E. Holmes; Green Bay, Wisconsin.

MARY J. McDONALD, aged 9 years, daughter of Thomas McDonald, 4th regiment, died at Hampton, Va., entered by mother April 26, 1871; Beloit, Wisconsin.

EVA L. BAKER, aged 12 years, daughter of Wm. Baker, 30th regiment, died at Madison, Wisconsin, in hospital. Entered by mother; April 26, Madison, Wisconsin.

LIZZIE A. BAKER, aged 10 years, as above.

MARK BAKER, aged 9 years, as above.

HENRIETTA BAKER, aged 6 years, as above.

ARTHUR J. GANNON, aged 11, years, son of Aaron Gannon, 10th regiment, died at Bowling Green, Ky, mother dead. Entered by J. F. Richards, M. D., July 21; Tomah, Wisconsin.

ELANY G. Smith, aged 8 years, daughter of Gilbert Smith, 1st regiment, died University Hospital, New Orleans. Entered by mother, July 21; Wilton, Monroe county, Wisconsin.

ROSELLE C. LONG, aged 8 years, son of Chas. H. Long, 47th regiment, died at Nashville. Entered by mother, August 8; Beloit, Wisconsin.

LOUISA JONES, aged 7 years, daughter of Peter Jones, 1st regiment, died at Ft. Brunswick, La. Entered by Horace Jones, August 22; Albany, Green county, Wisconsin; mother dead.

HATTIE JONES, aged 11 years, as above.

MARARETTA NORTON, aged 11 years, daughter of Averil P. Norton, 29th regiment, died at Vicksburg. Entered by mother, August 25; Watertown, Wisconsin.

ELIZA E. BALLENGER, aged 13, daughter of Asa A. Ballenger, 38th regiment, died at Petersburg, Virginia. Entered by mother, August 31; Oneca, Illinois.

HARRY L. GEAR, aged 9 years, son of John H. Gear, 3d regiment, died at Dallas, Georgia. Entered by mother, August 31; Rockford, Illinois.

ELLSWORTH McDONALD, aged 10 years, son of Clark McDonald, 1st regiment, died at Danville, Kentucky. Entered by mother, September 2; Fox Lake, Wisconsin.

MARY L. LOCKWOOD, aged 12 years, daughter of Benjamin F. Lockwood, 2d cavalry, died at St. Louis. Entered by mother, September 13; Rochester, Minnesota.

ERNEST DAMKOEHLER, aged 12 years, son of Ernest Damkoehler, 26th regiment, died at Andersonville prison. Entered by mother, September 16; Sturgeon Bay.

ADELE FONTAIN, aged 12 years, daughter of Antoine Fontain, 11th regiment, died at Montgomery, Alabama. Entered by Xavier Martin, September 16; Green Bay.

FERD. B. HAWES, aged 13 years, son of Amos P. Hawes, 7th regiment, died at Kenesaw Mountain. Entered by mother, September 19; Fox Lake.

HATTIE S. HAWES, aged 11 years; as above.

HOMER M. LEWIS, aged 13 years, son of Admiraal Lewis, 10th regiment, died at hospital, St. Louis. Entered by mother September 21; Leon, Waushara county, Wisconsin.

EMMA M. LEWIS, aged 11 years; as above.

FRED STICKLES, aged 11 years, son of Jacob L. Stickles, 28th regiment. Entered by O. B. Lapham, Friendship, Adams county, Wisconsin.

JEANNETTE NEIL, daughter of James Neil, 2d cavalry. Mother dead and father an inmate of the Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane. Entered by John Neil; Dodgeville, Wisconsin.

ANDREW NEIL, aged 3 years and 8 months; as above.

The sanitary condition of the Home is all that its best friends can desire, and better than could reasonably be expected. Since November, 1869, there has not been a serious case of sickness among the children, and with the exception of one boy who had a slight attack of chills and fever, confining him to his bed for about a week, and which yielded readily to the physician's remedies, no child has been confined to its bed for more than two consecutive days in that time. In this we desire humbly to acknowledge the watchful care of an overruling Providence.

The condition of the schools is very satisfactory; they have never, at any time within my knowledge, seemed to promise better than now; the teachers are competent, and interested in their work, and appear to have one qualification which is absolutely essential to success in any department in this institution, namely: they are not hirelings, but manifest an interest in the welfare of the children, and are actuated by a desire to do them good. School No. 1 is taught by Miss Alma Cardelle, and the studies are reading, spelling, geography, grammar, United States history and arithmetic, written and mental.

School No. 2 is taught by Miss Laura Harnden, as it has been since March, 1869, and pursues the same studies as the one above, with the exceptions of history and grammar.

School No. 3 is under the charge of Miss Maggie McIntyre, a graduate of the Whitewater Normal School. They study reading, spelling, geography and arithmetic.

School No. 4 (Primary) is taught by Miss Kittie Huntington. They are taught reading, spelling, and the elements of arithmetic.

The Spencerian copy books are used in schools 1 and 2, and in all of them much attention is given to singing. In several of them gymnastics is regularly taught.

Music for these children, possessing as they do such a decided taste for it, we regard as a necessity. It is taught by Miss Jenny L. Terry, and we confidently expect that the results will more than justify the outlay.

The text books are nearly the same as those in use last year.

The Sunday School still receives the care and attention of the friends of the children. Hon. Ll. Breese still continues as its

Superintendent, and shares with the other faithful teachers the affection of the children.

Ever since the Home has been organized the children have been provided by their friends with a Christmas tree. Sometimes the citizens of Madison have furnished the means; last year donations of money were received from different places in the State. The friends of the Home have been very liberal, and I doubt not will always respond cheerfully when called upon for this purpose.

Last year, as stated in preceding report, by your direction I had three boys examined with reference to receiving an appointment to the Naval School; but neither of them, in the opinion of the examiners being sufficiently advanced, their names were not sent to Washington. The offer of President Grant, through his kindness, still holding good, we this year had two of them re-examined, and found that during the intervals of labor they had improved themselves so that their standing was much higher than in the preceding year. The examiners, Prof. O. M. Conover and Rev. J. B. Pradt, recommended Mendel P. Blakesley, of Patch Grove, Wisconsin, as a suitable candidate. His name was accordingly sent to Washington by Gov. Fairchild, and in due time his appointment was received. He went to Annapolis early in June, to be examined, and very much to our gratification, telegraphed me that he had passed. He is still there, and I have no doubt of his justifying the expectations of his friends.

The class selected by you last year to be sent to the normal school at Whitewater, have entered upon the second and last year of their course; their correct deportment and proficiency in their studies, have fully justified the wisdom of your selection. The class selected this year were accompanied by me to Whitewater, to which place you assigned them, and we confidently hope for them the same measure of success that has attended their predecessors.

Experience has shown that the doubt expressed by you in your report last year, as to the insufficiency of the amount appropriated (\$200) for their support was correct, but it perhaps will hardly need the additional amount of \$50, which by act of the

legislature we were authorized to use, as in the item of clothing, we find that in purchasing at first hands, as we do, and having it made up in the house under the supervision of the matron, a great saving over any other method is effected.

The law conferring this benefit upon the children of the Home, contemplates a two years' course for those sent to the school. I respectfully suggest to you the propriety of asking the legislature to allow one or more of each class, who, upon examination by the president of the normal school will be found to have made the most proficiency, to take a three years', or full course, so that they may graduate; there are several reasons, which to my mind, seem to render this desirable.

The discipline of the Home, if not so near perfection as is desirable, yet, is better perhaps than could be expected; indeed we think that in this respect it was never in better condition than now; the children, as a whole, seem anxious to please; we have a bright, happy community of boys and girls who seem to appreciate any kind or affectionate treatment they may receive; they are cheerful and contented, and in many ways win our love and affection.

With the exception of shingling the main building and one of the dormitories, a new wood furnace in the school house, and the erection of a leanto on one of the dormitories for a sewing room, but little has been done in way of repairs, for the reason that little was needed; we understand it to be your wish that not a dollar shall be expended unnecessarily, and have endeavored to comply with it, but in anything directly affecting the comfort and well being of the children, we have hesitated at no reasonable outlay; as to what is necessary to be done in the future, I leave to your judgment, after an examination of the present condition of the Home.

We have very efficient help in every department of the institution, indeed we could hardly ask better; the whole domestic machinery works smoothly and harmoniously.

The total amount of receipts during the year was \$40,038.58. Of this amount \$200 was expended in additions to the library; \$3,072.13 in paying indebtedness at the close of last year, and

\$34,924.55 on account of current expenses, leaving a balance in my hands of \$1,841.90.

I cannot refrain from congratulating the Board upon the present financial condition of the Home, believing that it will be a source of gratification to the people of this state, who provide, and the legislature who supply us with the means for its support. In administering its affairs we have endeavored to study true economy, and hope the results attained will satisfy all that we have been faithful to our trust.

The finances of the Home on the first of March last, which completed two years of the present administration, were as follows:

To stock on hand, consisting of fuel, groceries and provisions, and dry goods not manufactured into clothing.....	\$3,396 39
To cash on hand.....	191 99
	<hr/>
	\$3,588 38
By bills unpaid.....	577 58
	<hr/>
Balance on hand March 1, 1871	\$3,010 80
	<hr/> <hr/>
There was at that time in the hands of the Treasurer the sum of	\$37,000 00
To which add balance on hand.....	3,010 80
	<hr/>
And it leaves as available for the support of the Home for the year ending March 1, 1872, the sum of.....	\$40,010 80
	<hr/> <hr/>

The transactions of the two years of my superintendency, ending March 1, 1871, were as follows:

To bills unpaid, March 1, 1869	\$14,783 03
By stock on hand.....	1,486 45
	<hr/>
Total indebtedness at that time	\$13,296 58
	<hr/> <hr/>
Appropriation for current expenses 1869.....	\$45,000 00
Appropriation for current expenses 1870	40,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$85,000 00
From this deduct indebtedness	13,296 58
	<hr/>
	\$71,703 42
And amount of stock and cash on hand March 1, 1871.....	3,010 80
	<hr/>
And it leaves.....	\$68,692 62

as the total amount of current expenses of the Home for the two years ending March 1, 1871.

From the above statement you will see that we were at that time *out of debt*, and had the sum of \$40,010.80 available for the support of the Home for the year ending March 1, 1872, a result no doubt as gratifying to you as it is to us.

The legislative visiting committee appointed by the Governor to examine into the condition of the Benevolent and Penal institutions of the State, in their report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1869, (embracing seven months of my superintendency) publish a table showing the comparative cost of current expenses per inmate, per year, in the several institutions. In that table the cost of the Home is given at \$158.16 per inmate, per year. In the report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1870, the cost is given at \$145.55. If we take into consideration the fact that we furnish everything necessary to feed, clothe and educate the children, and produce nothing, this probably is as low as it can be brought consistent with their comfort and well-being, and it will, I think, compare very favorably with kindred institutions elsewhere.

And now, gentlemen, I trust you will find the Home answering the end for which it was established, namely, a Home and School for the Orphaned Children of our Wisconsin Soldiers. It is a matter of pride that we have twelve in the normal and one in the naval school. We think it speaks well for the efficiency of our own schools, and the content and happiness evidently felt by all the inmates is proof that their physical wants are well supplied, while the general absence of viciousness among children not selected with reference to their good habits or morals may be taken as evidence that the good influences with which it is sought to surround them are not entirely unheeded.

Our many friends still place us under obligations for repeated acts of kindness and sympathy, among them, the Cassius Fairchild Post, for a very pleasant Pic-nic across the lake; B. D. Miner for ice cream and other refreshments; S. H. Cowles for his liberal annual gift of New Year cakes; Hon. G. F. Wheeler for croquet sets, and the publishers of the following papers, the liter-

ary portions of which are read with avidity by many of the children:

Daily State Journal.
 Soldier's Record.
 University Press.
 Western Farmer.
 Grand Army Journal, Washington, D. C.
 Waupun Leader.
 Richland County Republican.
 Berlin Courant.
 Janesville Gazette.
 Fond du Lac Commonwealth.

If some of our editorial friends in other portions of the State, say Milwaukee, La Crosse, Oshkosh, Racine, &c., will remember us likewise, it will be thankfully appreciated.

We are also indebted to Hon. S. S. Merrill, for continued courtesies.

In this connection a sense of duty would, if gratitude did not compel me to acknowledge the kindness and sympathy so constantly shown for these children by our present executive, Gov. Fairchild; his face and *empty sleeve* are familiar to every child we have had, and will not soon be forgotten by them. I wish he might know as I do, the good he has done by his frequent visits and counsel and the love they entertain for him.

Finally, gentlemen, I desire to express anew our thanks for the many acts of kindness and expressions of confidence we have received from you, and also for the readiness always shown by you to do all that could be done for the welfare and happiness of the children committed to your charge, and we trust that the present general, educational, sanitary and financial condition of the Home will, upon examination, prove as satisfactory to you as it is to us.

Respectfully submitted,

W. P. TOWERS,

Superintendent.

DETAILED FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of Wisconsin.

GENTLEMEN: The following is a detailed Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Home from Oct. 1, 1870, to Sept. 30, 1871, inclusive:

1870		
Oct. 1	Balance from last year	\$2, 838 58
Oct. 31	Received of Treasurer.....	3, 000 00
Nov. 16	....do.....do.....	3, 000 00
Dec. 10	....do.....do.....	3, 000 00.
1871		
Jan. 12	....do.....do.....	3, 000 00
Jan. 16	....do....State Treasurer.....	*200 00
Feb. 10	....do.....do.....	2, 000 00
Feb. 25	....do.....do.....	3, 000 00
Mar. 10	....do.....do.....	3, 000 00
Apr' 27	....do.....do.....	3, 000 00
May 18	....do.....do.....	1, 000 00
June 7	....do.....do.....	3, 000 00
July 1	....do.....do.....	3, 000 00
Aug. 1	....do.....do.....	3, 000 00
Sept. 8	....do.....do.....	3, 009 00
Sept. 26	....do.....do.....	1, 000 00
	Total amount received	\$40, 038 58

*The sum of \$200 received on Jan. 16, 1871, was a special appropriation drawn upon the warrant of the Secretary of State, and does not appear in the report of the Treasurer of the Home.

Detailed Financial Statement—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

I have paid on account of expenses from October 1, 1870, to September 30, 1871, inclusive, the following sums, vouchers for which are on file with the State Treasurer, and duplicates in this office:

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1870.			
Oct. 1	1	M. J. Cantwell, printing.....	\$6 50
Oct. 1	2	E. W. Keyes, postage.....	2 08
Oct. 1	3	Daniel McDonald, butter, &c.....	22 65
Oct. 1	4	B. Murtagh, apples.....	23 80
Oct. 1	5	Pay roll for September.....	641 33
Oct. 3	6	H. P. Allen, hauling.....	4 50
Oct. 3	7	Steensland & Baker, groceries.....	62 54
Oct. 3	8	Jacob Holmes, butter and eggs.....	9 45
Oct. 4	9	Harmon, Musser & Co., groceries.....	477 30
Oct. 4	10	Frank & Co., hosiery, etc.....	188 44
Oct. 4	11	J. V. Farwell & Co., dry goods.....	400 11
Oct. 4	12	Fitch, Williams & Co., caps.....	28 40
Oct. 4	13	E. Marden, repairing pumps.....	17 75
Oct. 6	14	H. P. Allen, fish.....	6 00
Oct. 6	15	Wm. Farrell, repairing buggy, etc.....	13 50
Oct. 6	16	Stevens & Son, Vegetables.....	4 15
Oct. 7	17	Jas. Finney, butter.....	31 20
Oct. 7	18	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	255 66
Oct. 7	19	Mrs. Shreoder, sewing.....	25 00
Oct. 7	20	E. W. Keyes, stamps.....	12 00
Oct. 7	21	Tolford & Nichols, meat.....	230 85
Oct. 10	22	W. H. Harnden, vegetables.....	8 90
Oct. 10	23	Ramsay & Co., difference in exchange of stoves...	18 10
Oct. 10	24	Ramsay & Co., hardware.....	23 52
Oct. 10	25	Ramsay & Co.,....do.....	32 88
Oct. 10	26	Ramsay & Co.,....do.....	33 50
Oct. 10	27	Ramsay & Co.,....do.....	41 58
Oct. 10	28	Henry Cook, butter.....	9 70
Oct. 10	29	Jacob Esser, shoemaking.....	64 12
Oct. 10	30	Thos. Swanson, vegetables.....	32 68
Oct. 10	31	G. G. Barto, vegetables.....	6 50
Oct. 10	32	Express Co., charges.....	1 45
Oct. 10	33	Jno. McKie, onions.....	10 00
Oct. 10	34	W. P. Towers, expenses.....	28 80
Oct. 14	35	D. L. Babcock, writing.....	13 75
Oct. 15	36	Thos. Killian, butter and eggs.....	12 69
Oct. 17	37	F. Freeman, turnips.....	11 28
Oct. 17	38	W. J. Park & Co., books and paper.....	18 29
Oct. 17	39	G. W. Hersee, repairing piano, etc.....	10 00
Oct. 19	40	Andrew McCoy, turnips.....	6 90
Oct. 19	41	J. D. Vanderburg, curtains.....	5 00
Oct. 22	42	Robbins & Memhard, painting.....	15 00
Oct. 24	43	Henry Cook, turnips.....	14 70
Oct. 25	44	F. Maeder, peaches.....	1 35
Oct. 26	45	G. McMahon & Co., hats.....	45 00
Nov. 1	46	Mrs. Tubbs, sewing.....	2 25
Nov. 2	47	Mrs. Tolford, sewing.....	18 75

Detailed Financial Statement—Disbursements—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1870.			
Nov. 2	48	Wm. Heitkamp, blacksmithing	\$8 75
Nov. 3	49	Geo. Butler, potatoes.....	175 76
Nov. 3	50	H. P. Hall, milk.....	121 17
Nov. 3	51	H. P. Hall, milk.....	163 74
Nov. 4	52	Geo. F. Taylor, shoes, etc.....	76 15
Nov. 4	53	Gas Co., coke and lime.....	27 30
Nov. 4	54	Gas Co., gas for June.....	28 85
Nov. 4	55	Gas Co., gas for July.....	18 25
Nov. 4	56	Gas Co., gas for August.....	21 25
Nov. 4	57	Gas Co., gas for September.....	43 35
Nov. 4	58	Frank & Burgess, lumber.....	258 95
Nov. 5	59	Tolford & Nichols, meat.....	290 32
Nov. 7	60	James Fanning, squash.....	4 00
Nov. 7	61	Mrs. Cass, butter.....	5 20
Nov. 7	62	Jacob Esser, shoemaking.....	63 13
Nov. 7	63	George Whiting, chickens.....	1 15
Nov. 8	64	Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R., freight on wood.....	112 00
Nov. 9	65	W. Ramsay & Co., furnace, etc.....	225 30
Nov. 9	66	J. B. Bowen, furniture.....	57 00
Nov. 9	67	N. Switz, teaming and freight.....	6 75
Nov. 9	68	Nils Peterson, butter and poultry.....	118 06
Nov. 9	69	F. Briggs & Co., flour and meal.....	84 01
Nov. 9	70	Geo. R. Cook, clocks, etc.....	16 85
Nov. 9	71	Pay Roll for October.....	641 33
Nov. 10	72	E. Cook & Co., leather.....	71 65
Nov. 11	73	Mrs. Schroeder, sewing.....	33 75
Nov. 11	74	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries.....	49 10
Nov. 11	75	John George Ott, brick.....	16 25
Nov. 12	76	Mrs. Welch, sewing.....	27 25
Nov. 14	77	John Walters, oil and tallow.....	2 00
Nov. 14	78	D. Memhard, pickles.....	3 60
Nov. 16	79	S. Klauber, dry goods.....	81 61
Nov. 16	80	S. Klauber & Co., carpets, etc.....	313 80
Nov. 16	81	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	371 42
Nov. 16	82	W. A. Opell, vegetables, etc.....	35 92
Nov. 19	83	W. A. Opell, potatoes, etc.....	122 03
Nov. 19	84	Samuel Arthur, lard.....	4 50
Nov. 19	85	James Finney, butter.....	18 80
Nov. 19	86	Charles Smith, locksmithing.....	3 25
Nov. 21	87	Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, freight.....	8 56
Nov. 22	88	Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, freight.....	2 67
Nov. 22	89	S. H. Hall, beans, etc.....	24 60
Nov. 22	90	Dunning & Sumner, drugs, etc.....	34 64
Nov. 25	91	Wm. Smith, beans and butter.....	12 62
Nov. 30	92	W. H. Harnden, tomatoes.....	39 37
Nov. 30	93	Dunning & Sumner, drugs, etc.....	8 50
Dec. 2	94	Mrs. Tubbs, sewing.....	2 00
Dec. 2	95	Madison Woolen Mills, cloth.....	141 67
Dec. 2	96	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	331 40
Dec. 3	97	A. J. Ward, salary October and November.....	66 66
Dec. 3	98	Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, freight.....	1 18
Dec. 3	99	Steensland & Baker, apples and groceries.....	175 60
Dec. 3	100	George Whiting, poultry.....	3 40

Detailed Financial Statement—Disbursements—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1870.			
Dec. 3	101	Fisher & Reynolds, furniture.....	\$87 90
Dec. 5	102	Pay roll for November.....	343 33
Dec. 6	103	E. W. Keyes, stamps and postage.....	16 13
Dec. 6	104	Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, freight.....	2 00
Dec. 6	105	Stone & Phillips, hardware.....	55 42
Dec. 6	106	Sexton, Bro. & Co., dry goods.....	15 90
Dec. 6	107	Rice & Friedman, hosiery.....	36 69
Dec. 6	108	J. C. Goebel, caps.....	38 45
Dec. 6	109	Hadley Bros, writing books.....	15 27
Dec. 6	110	Atwood & Culver, printing.....	26 00
Dec. 6	111	Mrs. Welch, sewing.....	20 25
Dec. 7	112	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, soap, etc.....	213 85
Dec. 7	113	Nils Peterson, butter.....	65 70
Dec. 7	114	Geo. Brittenbach, teaming.....	4 00
Dec. 9	115	Olmsted & Davidson, cobbling.....	4 62
Dec. 9	116	S. Grunnel, leather.....	29 90
Dec. 10	117	Isabel Harding, butter.....	8 00
Dec. 10	118	Mrs. Shreoder, sewing.....	40 25
Dec. 10	119	Main & Spooner, insurance.....	112 50
Dec. 10	120	Casper Barth, labor.....	65 62
Dec. 12	121	Dunning & Sumner, groceries.....	102 02
Dec. 12	122	Tolford & Nichols, meat.....	244 27
Dec. 12	123	Peter Anderson, tallow.....	1 44
Dec. 12	124	D. L. Babcock, writing.....	8 75
Dec. 12	125	Thos. Sevinson, squash.....	17 70
Dec. 15	126	Gas Co., gas for October.....	75 35
Dec. 15	127	Gas. Co., gas for November.....	93 70
Dec. 17	128	C. Cornier, eggs.....	2 81
Dec. 20	129	Jacob Esser, shoemaking.....	55 63
Dec. 20	130	Wm. Harding, pork.....	43 82
Dec. 24	131	Thos. Davenport & Co., masonry.....	59 20
Dec. 27	132	E. Andrews, flour.....	12 50
Dec. 29	133	Mrs. Welch, sewing.....	16 00
Dec. 29	134	J. French, straw.....	14 00
Dec. 29	135	Joseph Schweinem, ice.....	35 00
Dec. 30	136	Pay roll for December.....	619 83
1871.			
Jan. 5	137	Chapman & Co., cloth.....	374 76
Jan. 5	138	H. P. Hall, milk.....	176 44
Jan. 5	139	A. J. Ward, salary.....	33 33
Jan. 5	140	W. H. Harnden, beets.....	2 70
Jan. 5	141	Mrs. Tubbs, sewing.....	12 00
Jan. 5	142	Jacob Esser, shoemaking.....	61 25
Jan. 4	143	J. J. Sligtham, flour.....	37 50
Jan. 6	144	Mrs. Shreoder, sewing.....	25 37
Jan. 6	145	E. W. Keyes, stamps.....	6 00
Jan. 6	146	H. P. Hall, Milk.....	142 69
Jan. 7	147	N. P. Jones, picture.....	3 00
Jan. 9	148	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods.....	43 01
Jan. 9	159	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods.....	22 67
Jan. 9	150	Express.....	1 50
Jan. 9	151	Telegraph.....	45
Jan. 10	152	Tolford & Nichols, meat.....	230 56

Detailed Financial Statement—Disbursements—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1871.			
Jan. 10	153	Wm. Askew, blacksmithing	\$9 70
Jan. 10	154	Moseley & Bro., stationery, etc.	62 17
Jan. 10	155	Moseley & Bro., .....do.	131 24
Jan. 10	156	Moseley & Bro., .....do.	41 82
Jan. 13	157	E. Sharp & Co., cement	5 50
Jan. 16	158	Ramsay & Co., hardware	87 57
Jan. 17	159	John Swanson, eggs	1 00
Jan. 17	160	Frank & Burgess, lumber	18 09
Jan. 18	161	S. H. Cowles, bread	345 45
Jan. 18	162	Olin Everson, pork	37 89
Jan. 18	163	R. L. Garlick, crockery	6 68
Jan. 18	164	Nils Peterson, butter, etc.	35 14
Jan. 18	165	John Walters, expenses to Green Bay	22 85
Jan. 20	166	David Nelson, wood	41 25
Jan. 20	167	Christian Groger, wood	48 00
Jan. 21	168	Iveson, Phiney & Taylor, books	26 40
Jan. 23	169	W. P. Towers, traveling expenses	48 54
Jan. 23	170	Chicago & N. W. R. R., freight	1 20
Jan. 28	171	Mil. & St. P. R. W., freight	14 28
Jan. 28	172	Chas. Hawks, sewing machine	37 04
Jan. 30	173	Mil. & St. P. R. W., freight	2 73
Jan. 31	174	Dr. A. J. Ward, salary	33 33
Jan. 31	175	Chicago & N. W. R. R., freight	19 19
Feb. 3	176	R. R., freight	2 47
Feb. 3	177	S. H. Cowles, bread	337 21
Feb. 3	178	Mr. Hansen, eggs	4 40
Feb. 4	179	Geo. V. Ott, sheepskin	1 25
Feb. 7	180	J. V. Farwell & Co., dry goods	487 49
Feb. 7	181	Frank & Co., hoseiry	18 19
Feb. 7	182	Ingraham, Corbin & May, groceries	224 68
Feb. 7	183	Nils Peterson, eggs	3 40
Feb. 8	184	B. Jefferson, omnibus fare	2 00
Feb. 8	185	S. C. Griggs, books	149 68
Feb. 8	186	Pay roll for Jan.	623 33
Feb. 8	187	Mil. & St. P. R. R., freight	2 31
Feb. 8	188	H. P. Hall, milk	194 64
Feb. 8	189	Mrs. Welch, sewing	9 75
Feb. 9	190	Mil. & St. P. R. W., freight	1 27
Feb. 9	191	M. A. Babcock, extra services	12 50
Feb. 10	192	H. Kleuter, oats, etc.	26 25
Feb. 10	193	Mrs. Shreoder, sewing	19 50
Feb. 13	194	J. J. Slightam, flower	5 00
Feb. 14	195	Gas Co., gas, Dec. and Jan.	1 70
Feb. 14	196	G. F. Taylor, shoes	2 15
Feb. 14	197	Gas Co., coke	2 95
Feb. 14	198	Tolford & Nichols, meat	176 48
Feb. 15	199	Geo. Burt, fare to Rock Falls	10 00
Feb. 16	200	J. E. Jones, wood	365 75
Feb. 16	201	H. C. Jaquish, hauling wood	53 20
Feb. 22	202	Adam Barth, painting	7 50
Feb. 23	203	E. W. Keyes, postage stamps	14 00
Feb. 23	204	Jones & Mason, hardware	5 41
Feb. 24	205	Chas. Smith, locksmithing	1 05

Detailed Financial Statement—Disbursements—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1871.			
Feb. 24	206	Fisher & Reynolds, furniture	15 89
Feb. 25	207	Isaac Klauber, groceries	44 86
Feb. 25	208	Northwestern Railroad, freight.....	50
Feb. 25	209	Express charges	1 00
Feb. 27	210	W. A. Oppell provisions.....	64 37
Feb. 27	211	James Cammack, roofing, etc.....	136 12
Feb. 28	212	Steenland & Baker, groceries.....	5 15
Feb. 28	213	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	317 55
Feb. 28	214	Gas for February.....	88 85
Feb. 28	215	G. F. Taylor, boots and shoes.....	95 45
Feb. 28	216	Bunker & Vroman, lumber.....	53 28
Feb. 28	217	Dunning & Sumner, groceries.....	59 71
Feb. 28	218	Ricker, Crombie & Co., groceries.....	512 83
Feb. 28	219	Stone & Philips, hardware.....	73 92
Feb. 28	220	Fitredge, Burchard & Co., blankets.....	126 33
Feb. 28	221	Seifert & Lawton, bill heads, etc.....	31 65
Feb. 28	222	Reform School, brooms, etc.....	33 10
Feb. 28	223	Pay roll for February.....	657 33
Feb. 28	224	Madison Woolen Mills, cloth.....	268 56
Feb. 28	225	Robbins & Thornton, flour.....	17 90
Feb. 28	226	C. C. Robbins, painting.....	66 85
Feb. 28	227	W. P. Towers, expenses to Milwaukee and Chicago.....	16 10
Feb. 28	228	W. P. Towers, expense and materials.....	40 00
Feb. 28	229	Moseley & Bro., books and stationery.....	116 24
Feb. 28	230	H. P. Hall, milk.....	214 72
Feb. 28	231	August Schule, labor.....	7 50
Feb. 28	232	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods.....	56 80
Feb. 28	233	Caspar Barth, labor.....	27 75
Feb. 28	234	Jacob Esser, shoemaking.....	120 62
Feb. 28	235	M. A. Babcock.....additional pay.....	25 00
Feb. 28	236	Laura Harnden.....do.....	25 00
Feb. 28	237	Lottie Perry.....do.....	25 00
Feb. 28	238	Millie Brock.....do.....	25 00
Feb. 28	239	M. S. Paddock.....do.....	25 00
Feb. 28	240	A. S. Frank, lumber.....	146 08
Feb. 28	241	Tolford & Nichols, meat.....	196 58
Feb. 28	242	A. S. Barnes, books.....	89 42
Feb. 28	243	F. A. Stoltze, leather, etc.....	57 07
Feb. 28	244	R. L. Garlick, crockery.....	3 65
Feb. 28	245	Mrs. Tubbs, sewing.....	18 00
Feb. 28	246	Ricker, Crombie, & Co., groceries.....	33 50
Feb. 28	247	S. E. Pearson, carpenter.....	44 75
Mar. 4	248	David S. Nelson, wood.....	72 50
Mar. 6	249	Mrs. Welch, sewing.....	11 00
Mar. 7	250	Mrs. Shreoder, sewing.....	31 50
Mar. 8	251	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries.....	62 28
Mar. 8	252	Jacob Holmes, chickens and eggs.....	7 94
Mar. 8	253	A. J. Ward, salary for February.....	33 33
Mar. 8	254	E. Sharp & Son, plastering.....	29 50
Mar. 9	255	Thos. Regan, plumbing.....	46 51
Mar. 10	256	Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. freight on wood.....	199 50
Mar. 15	257	A. H. Andrews & Co., school furniture.....	10 69
Mar. 20	258	H. C. Jaquish, sawing wood.....	56 35

Detailed Financial Statement—Disbursements—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1871			
Mar. 20	259	Adam Barth, painting	\$11 25
Mar. 21	260	Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, freight.	5 54
Mar. 24	261	C. Lawton, cloth.	254 97
Mar. 25	262	G. W. Hersee, tuning instruments.	5 00
Mar. 28	263	E. W. Keyes, postage and rent.	3 23
Mar. 28	264	J. D. Vanderburg, curtains.	10 10
Mar. 28	265	J. T. Wilson, prescriptions.	25 83
Mar. 28	266	A. J. Ward, salary for March.	33 33
Mar. 28	267	Benj. Griffith, eggs	12 76
Mar. 31	268	Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, freight.	1 95
Mar. 31	269	Pay roll for March	657 33
Mar. 31	270	Andrew Hansen, butter.	7 84
Mar. 31	271	J. T. Wilson, prescriptions.	14 35
Apr. 1	272	Mrs. Adulof, eggs, etc.	4 76
Apr. 2	273	J. D. Vanderburg, curtains.	15 30
Apr. 4	274	Gas Company, gas for March.	79 20
Apr. 4	275	Gas Company, coke.	18 05
Apr. 5	276	Jacob Esser, shoemaking.	66 50
Apr. 5	277	W. P. Thompson, skate straps, etc.	11 75
Apr. 5	278	Mrs. Barto, sewing	19 50
Apr. 6	279	Fisher & Reynolds, furniture, etc.	49 50
Apr. 6	280	H. P. Hall, milk	214 13
Apr. 7	281	Frank Leipert, pickles.	3 90
Apr. 8	282	S. H. Cowles, bread.	323 11
Apr. 8	283	J. E. Jones, wood	398 75
Apr. 8	284	Wm. Knowlty, eggs.	9 20
Apr. 8	285	Mrs. Shroeder, sewing.	10 00
Apr. 8	286	E. W. Keyes, stamps	15 00
Apr. 8	287	Jones & Sumner, hardware.	26 60
Apr. 12	288	Tolford & Nichols, meat.	182 02
Apr. 12	289	C. Commire, hams	13 43
Apr. 12	290	H. C. Jaquish, hauling wood.	58 00
Apr. 14	291	Mrs. Gibbs, sewing.	6 00
Apr. 17	292	J. V. Farwell & Co., dry goods	405 47
Apr. 18	293	Peter Anderson, pork, etc.	36 78
Apr. 18	294	W. P. Towers, expenses.	9 60
Apr. 18	295	W. P. Towers, expenses.	7 10
Apr. 21	296	August Schule, labor.	10 50
Apr. 22	297	Northwestern Railroad, freight.	1 10
Apr. 24	298	A. F. Waltzinger, confectionery, etc.	5 25
Apr. 24	299	H. C. Jaquish, sawing wood.	65 25
Apr. 24	300	Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, freight.	1 80
Apr. 25	301	Jas. Finney, butter.	14 54
Apr. 25	302	Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, freight.	8 94
Apr. 27	303	Fitch, Williams & Co., caps, etc.	90 99
Apr. 27	304	Webster Bros., girls' hats, etc.	33 52
Apr. 27	305	Ingraham, Corbin & May, groceries.	288 75
Apr. 27	306	J. W. Hobbins, insurance.	37 50
Apr. 27	307	Mrs. Welch, sewing	12 00
Apr. 28	308	J. V. Farwell & Co., dry goods	180 23
Apr. 28	309	Pay roll for April	673 33
May 4	310	S. H. Cowles, bread.	315 09
May 4	311	Cas Company, gas for April.	49 05

Detailed Financial Statement—Disbursements—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1871			
May 4	312	Mrs. Schroeder, sewing	\$20 00
May 4	313	Thomas Davenport & Co., bricklaying	14 30
May 4	314	Julius Vogel, ball clubs.....	2 00
May 4	315	Wm. Farrell, repairing cutter and wagon.....	10 00
May 4	316	Dr. A. J. Ward, salary April and May.....	66 66
May 4	317	H. P. Hall, milk.....	282 22
May 5	318	Jacob Esser, shoemaking.....	56 87
May 5	319	Tolford & Nichols, meat.....	184 85
May 6	320	Moseley & Bro., books and stationery.....	34 00
May 6	321	Main & Spooner, insurance	112 50
May 6	322	Caspar Barth, labor.....	30 75
May 6	323	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries.....	14 26
May 6	324	G. P. Harrington, clothes line.....	4 35
May 6	325	Mrs. Tubbs, sewing	3 50
May 9	326	Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, freight.....	3 50
May 9	327	H. C. Jaquish, hauling wood.....	14 80
May 9	328	J. H. Tate, maple sugar.....	35 00
May 9	329	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods	131 39
May 9	330	Dunning & Sumner, provisions, etc.....	77 75
May 13	331	D. L. Babcock, writing.....	10 00
May 15	332	G. P. Harrington, clothes line	3 00
May 15	333	Adam Barth, whitewashing, etc.....	13 75
May 16	334	J. E. Jones, wood.....	101 75
May 16	335	H. C. Jaquish, sawing wood	16 65
May 17	336	W. P. Towers, expenses.....	30 50
May 18	337	Root & Cady, books.....	5 88
May 18	338	Express and telegraph.....	85
May 18	339	Express charges.....	65
May 18	340	Gen. Harnden, expenses of M. Blakesley.....	50 00
May 20	341	Julius Vogel, ball clubs	2 40
June 7	342	Pay-roll for May.....	689 33
June 7	343	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	271 02
June 7	344	Peter Anderson, extra services.....	14 00
June 7	345	J. W. Hobbins, insurance	37 50
June 8	346	Mrs. Harding, butter	8 10
June 8	347	Gas Company, gas and coke.....	42 00
June 8	348	Jacob Esser, shoemaking	67 50
June 16	349	Tolford & Nichols, meat	172 72
June 12	350	Mrs. Adulof, eggs, etc	9 88
June 12	351	M. P. Blakesley, expenses to Naval School.....	200 50
June 12	352	G. F. Taylor, shoes, etc.....	233 40
June 12	353	Conklin, Gray & Co., coal.....	48 50
June 12	354	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, soap.....	151 50
June 12	355	H. P. Hall, milk	297 99
June 12	356	Mil. & St. Paul R. R., freight on wood	217 50
June 12	357	S. Klauber & Co., carpets, etc.....	192 63
June 12	358	Steensland & Baker, groceries.....	32 54
June 14	359	Charles Hawkes, machine supplies.....	8 63
June 15	360	Fisher & Reynolds, furniture	16 00
June 16	361	Stevens & Son, seeds	1 15
June 16	362	Vroman, Frank & Co., hardware.....	40 98
June 16	363	Vroman, Frank & Co., hardware.....	12 54
June 16	364	Vroman, Frank & Co, hardware.....	14 23

Detailed Financial Statement—Disbursements—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1871.			
June 16	365	Mrs. Storm, sewing.....	\$8 00
June 16	366	Wm. Dunn, omnibus fare.....	8 50
June 16	367	M. J. Cantwell, printing.....	5 00
June 18	368	Cook Bros., leather and findings.....	167 58
June 20	369	Mrs. Schröder, sewing.....	15 00
June 21	370	E. W. Keyes, postage stamps.....	12 00
June 21	371	A. Crawford, butter.....	6 23
June 21	372	Caspar Barth, labor.....	18 00
June 24	373	Mrs. Flynn, butter.....	7 84
June 24	374	C. Askew, blacksmithing.....	6 55
June 26	375	James Finney, butter.....	16 10
June 26	376	E. W. Keyes, rent and postage.....	3 85
June 29	377	C. E. Bross, express and telegraph.....	3 85
June 30	378	Dr. A. J. Ward, salary for June.....	33 33
June 30	379	Fractional Pay Roll for June.....	150 00
July 5	379	Fractional Pay Roll for June.....	539 33
July 5	380	Jacob Esser, shoemaking.....	65 00
July 5	381	A. Reynolds, berries.....	1 60
July 5	382	Gas Co., gas and coke.....	29 55
July 5	383	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	268 81
July 6	384	Thomas Killian, butter and eggs.....	18 22
July 6	385	A. Waltzinger, fireworks, etc.....	18 36
July 7	386	J. L. W. Newton, horseshoeing.....	1 00
July 8	387	Riley & Thompson, omnibus fare.....	4 00
July 8	388	Tolford & Nichols, meat.....	119 66
July 10	389	T. Andrews, flour.....	65 00
July 13	390	N. J. Moody, dentistry.....	124 50
July 13	391	John Hahnstein, potatoes.....	8 00
July 15	392	Conklin, Gray & Co., coal.....	25 00
July 16	393	D. McDonald, lard.....	3 92
July 16	394	Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, freight.....	6 70
July 17	395	James Finney, butter.....	15 96
July 18	396	Morgan & Bird, dry goods.....	9 27
July 18	397	E. W. Keyes, postage and rent.....	3 85
July 20	398	Moseley & Bro., books, etc.....	16 45
July 24	399	H. P. Hall, milk.....	220 00
July 24	400	Andrew Kentzler, omnibus fare.....	4 00
July 26	401	Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, freight.....	22 90
July 31	402	Andrew Hansen, butter and eggs.....	4 22
July 31	403	J. H. D. Baker, groceries.....	43 80
Aug. 1	404	S. Johnson, brooms.....	2 00
Aug. 2	405	Henry Cook, potatoes.....	3 75
Aug. 2	406	Pay Roll for July.....	499 33
Aug. 2	407	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	141 78
Aug. 2	408	Gas Co., gas and coke.....	23 10
Aug. 2	409	Frank Lippert, peas.....	6 00
Aug. 2	410	M. I. Vincent, pork.....	7 25
Aug. 3	411	J. W. Hobbins, insurance.....	37 50
Aug. 3	412	Adam Barth, painting, etc.....	82 00
Aug. 3	413	Jacob Esser, shoemaking.....	57 50
Aug. 3	414	Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, freight.....	3 62
Aug. 3	415	W. A. Oppell, vegetables, etc.....	105 36
Aug. 3	416	Dr. A. J. Ward, salary for July.....	33 33

Detailed Financial Statement—Disbursements—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1871.			
Aug. 3	417	Thos. Killian, butter and eggs.....	\$6 05
Aug. 4	418	Dunning & Sumner, groceries.....	124 68
Aug. 5	419	E. Andrews, flour.....	62 50
Aug. 5	420	Isaac Klauber, groceries.....	40 98
Aug. 5	421	D. L. Babcock, writing.....	7 50
Aug. 7	422	Henry Cook, potatoes and butter.....	26 50
Aug. 8	423	Samuel Arthur, eggs.....	2 10
Aug. 9	424	H. P. Hall, milk.....	134 95
Aug. 9	425	S. Hodges, apples.....	5 25
Aug. 9	426	Andrew Hansen, eggs and butter.....	3 12
Aug. 9	427	Tolford & Nichols, meat.....	90 29
Aug. 9	428	Mil. and St. Paul R. R., freight.....	2 36
Aug. 12	429	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods.....	219 33
Aug. 15	430	Martha Anderson, labor.....	6 00
Aug. 16	431	Madison and Portage R. R., freight.....	1 44
Aug. 16	432	John T. Wilson, medicines.....	45 20
Aug. 17	433	Mrs. Audulof, eggs.....	7 75
Aug. 17	434	Frank Lippert, vegetables.....	3 30
Aug. 17	435	Mr. Miner, eggs.....	3 00
Aug. 18	436	C. A. Belden, castor.....	8 00
Aug. 18	437	S. L. Sheldon, casting.....	6 00
Aug. 19	437	Mrs. McMahon, girls' hats.....	54 00
Aug. 19	439	Ricker, Crombie & Co., groceries.....	496 98
Aug. 19	440	Rice & Freidman, hosiery, etc.....	86 45
Aug. 19	441	Landauer & Co., dry goods.....	176 44
Aug. 19	442	M. & L. Stein, boys' caps.....	69 29
Aug. 19	443	Webster Bro.'s girls' hats.....	19 35
Aug. 19	444	W. P. Towers, expenses.....	20 65
Aug. 22	445	H. Kleuter, oats and feed.....	33 25
Aug. 22	446	Geo. F. Taylor, shoes.....	46 15
Aug. 22	447	H. Wilson, vegetables.....	5 00
Aug. 25	448	Robbins & Thornton, flour and meal.....	41 10
Aug. 25	449	Chas. J. Thomas, mops and brushes.....	9 15
Aug. 26	450	Mil. & St. Paul R. R., freight on wood.....	55 50
Aug. 28	451	Mr. Kollock, melons.....	3 50
Aug. 28	452	Casper Barth, labor.....	10 50
Aug. 30	453	Farrel & Behrends, carriage.....	292 00
Aug. 30	454	E. Sharp & Co., plastering.....	49 91
Aug. 30	455	Pay roll for August.....	519 58
Sept. 4	456	John Walters, corn.....	3 10
Sept. 4	457	Dr. A. J. Ward, salary for August.....	33 33
Sept. 4	458	Gas Co., gas for August.....	26 55
Sept. 4	459	M. Sweeny, apples.....	4 50
Sept. 4	460	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	107 28
Sept. 4	461	Jacob Esser, shoemaking.....	66 75
Sept. 5	462	Mrs. Clark, butter.....	2 40
Sept. 5	463	Fisher & Reynolds, furniture.....	31 45
Sept. 5	464	Vroman, Frank & Co., hardware.....	18 36
Sept. 5	465	Vroman, Frank & Co.,...do.....	33 25
Sept. 5	466	Vroman, Frank & Co.,...do.....	63 44
Sept. 5	467	W. W. Miner, butter.....	42 48
Sept. 6	468	Jas. Fanning, butter.....	29 27
Sept. 6	469	T. G. Thompson, apples.....	11 50

Detailed Financial Statement—Disbursements—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1871			
Sept. 6	470	Geo. Kalbfleish, grapes	\$8 80
Sept. 6	471	Ole Gunderson, butter	2 94
Sept. 6	472	W. H. Harnden, vegetables	12 46
Sept. 6	473	J. French, straw	24 00
Sept. 6	474	Adam Barth, painting, etc.	49 37
Sept. 7	415	W. W. Miner, butter	22 88
Sept. 7	476	Tolford & Nichols, meat	85 23
Sept. 7	477	Davenport & Co., bricklaying	27 50
Sept. 8	478	W. Cooley, potatoes	8 32
Sept. 8	479	Jeff. Engel, butter	11 85
Sept. 8	480	Helen Reiter, sewing	12 50
Sept. 11	481	McFitridge, Burchard & Co., cloths	1,170 87
Sept. 11	482	Amelia Olmar, labor	4 50
Sept. 12	483	H. P. Hall, milk	120 46
Sept. 13	484	Geo. Kalbfleish, vegetables	6 42
Sept. 13	385	M. M. Dorn & Co., livery	9 50
Sept. 15	486	Duuning & Sumner, groceries, etc.	80 79
Sept. 21	478	Adam Barth, painting	42 50
Sept. 23	488	G, Thompson, Apples	10 50
Sept. 23	489	Mrs. Oleson, butter, etc.	6 20
Sept. 23	490	Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, freight.	4 65
Sept. 26	491	Dr. A. J. Ward, salary	33 33
Sept. 27	492	F. Hansen, flour	21 00
Sept. 28	493	W. P. Towers, expenses of normal scholars ...	16 15
Sept. 28	494	H. Wildhagan, grapes	4 40
Sept. 28	495	John Flynn, butter	30 60
Sept. 28	496	Pay roll for September	649 83
Sept. 28	497	Express	2 00
Sept. 28	498	Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, freight.	79
Sept. 29	499	Mrs. Conners, chickens	7 26
		Total	\$38,196 68

BALANCES.

Total amount received	\$40,038 58
Total amount disbursed	38,196 68
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1871	\$1,841 90

Respectfully,

W. P. TOWERS,
Superintendent.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

MADISON, Oct. 10, 1871.

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

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor herewith to transmit to you my annual report as Treasurer of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, showing the receipts and disbursements for the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1871.

The legislature, last winter, appropriated \$40,000 for the purpose of defraying the general expenses of the Home for the fiscal year just past. Of this amount, \$201.60 was deducted in order to reimburse the General Fund of the state for an equal amount erroneously paid from said fund on account of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

I remain, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY BÆTZ,

State Treasurer,

Ex-officio Treasurer of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

Treasurer's Report—continued.

RECEIPTS.			
1870.			
Oct. 1	To balance on hand at date of last report		\$14,000 00
1871.			
Feb. 25	Received to apply on appropriation for for the year 1871	15,000 00	.....
Mar. 31	Received to apply on appropriation for the year 1871	24,798 40	.....
			<u>\$39,798 40</u>
	Total amount received including balance as above stated		<u>\$53,798 40</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.			
1870.			
Oct. 31	By paid W. P. Towers, superintendent.	\$3,000 00	.....
Nov. 16	By paid .....do.....	3,000 00	.....
Dec. 10	By paid .....do.....	3,000 00	.....
1871.			
Jan. 12	By paid .....do.....	3,000 00	.....
Feb. 10	By paid .....do.....	2,000 00	.....
Feb. 25	By paid .....do.....	3,000 00	.....
Mar. 10	By paid .....do.....	3,000 00	.....
Apr. 13	By paid W. J. Abrams, expenses....	17 00	.....
Apr. 12	By paid N. M. Littlejohn, expenses...	23 85	.....
Apr. 12	By paid W. J. Kershaw, expenses....	20 00	.....
Apr. 27	By paid W. P. Towers, superintendent.	3,000 00	.....
May 18	By paid .....do.....	1,000 00	.....
June 6	By paid .....do.....	3,000 00	.....
June 19	By paid James Bintliff, expenses	9 50	.....
June 19	By paid C. K. Pier, expenses.....	27 00	.....
June 19	By paid W. J. Kershaw, expenses....	21 00	.....
July 1	By paid W. P. Towers, superintendent.	8,000 00	.....
July 29	By paid W. J. Kershaw, expenses....	12 00	.....
Aug. 1	By paid W. P. Towers, superintendent.	3,000 00	.....
Sep. 8	By paid .....do.....	3,000 00	.....
Sep. 26	By paid .....do.....	1,000 00	.....
	Total disbursements.....	\$37,130 35	.....
Sep. 30	Balance on hand.....	16,668 05	.....
			<u>\$53,798 40</u>

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

GENTLEMEN: As Physician for the Home for the last year, I respectfully submit the following brief report:

The record of the sick reports some two hundred cases, in all, a large number of which were mumps; the balance were diseases of a mild character, and yielded readily to treatment. Only two of the children remained in the sick room more than two days. I have no deaths to report.

A. J. WARD, M. D.

ROSTER OF CHILDREN

In the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, on September 30, 1871.

Name of Child.	Name of Father.	Regiment.
Angell, Willie.....	George W. Angell.....	10th infantry.
Angell, Sumner.....	do.....	10th infantry.
Angell, Geo.....	do.....	10th infantry.
Becker, Cassie.....	John Becker.....	35th infantry.
Becker, Sam'l.....	do.....	35th infantry.
Brown, Ada.....	Wm. D. Brown.....	25th infantry.
Boyd, Lillian.....	John H. Boyd.....	36th infantry.
Baker, John.....	John Baker.....	14th infantry.
Ballenger, Geo.....	Asa A. Ballenger.....	38th infantry.
Ballenger, Eliza E.....	do.....	38th infantry.
Bannister, Sylvester.....	Wm. Bannister.....	21st infantry.
Bannister, Chas.....	do.....	21st infantry.
Browning, Wm.....	Chas. A. Browning.....	3d cavalry.
Bryant, George.....	Albert Bryant.....	3d battery.
Blakesley, Frank.....	Geo. P. Blakesley.....	2d cavalry.
Burt, Arthur.....	John R. Burt.....	14th infantry.
Bacon, Albert.....	Dan'l S. Bacon.....	3d battery.
Bacon, Willard.....	do.....	3d battery.
Boyd, Wm. H.....	John H. Boyd.....	36th infantry.
Rarrett, Wm. H.....	Samuel Barrett.....	29th infantry.
Barrett, Jas. F.....	do.....	29th infantry.
Baker, Eva L.....	Wm. G. Baker.....	30th infantry.
Baker, Lizzie A.....	do.....	30th infantry.
Baker, Mark.....	do.....	30th infantry.
Baker, Henrietta.....	do.....	30th infantry.
Bibbins, Carrie.....	Adam Bibbins.....	23d infantry.
Calkins, Willie.....	Russell Calkins.....	28th infantry.
Conant, Wm.....	Wm. Conant.....	37th infantry.
O'Connors, John.....	James O'Connors.....	2d cavalry.
O'Connors, Stephen.....	do.....	2d cavalry.
O'Connors, Rosa.....	do.....	2d cavalry.
Cressy, Jason.....	Henry W. Cressy.....	25th infantry.
Cressy, Anson.....	do.....	25th infantry.
Cressy, Stephen.....	do.....	25th infantry.
Corbet, Thos.....	James Corbet.....	17th infantry.
Corbet, Minnie.....	do.....	17th infantry.
Cane, Mary.....	Anthony Cane.....	10th U. S. inf.
Crager, Ella.....	Geo. P. Crager.....	28th infantry.
Crager, Geo.....	do.....	28th infantry.
Cramer, Chas.....	Wm. S. Cramer.....	32d infantry.

Roster of Children—continued.

Name of Child.	Name of Father.	Regiment.
Crandall, Geo. A	Delos V. Crandall	19th infantry.
Crandall, Jno. D .....	.....do.....	19th infantry.
Drake, Sarah	Stephen H. Drake	16th infantry.
Drake, Maggie .....	.....do.....	16th infantry.
Dutcher, Frank	Nathaniel P. Dutcher	12th infantry.
Dutcher, Lewis .....	.....do.....	12th infantry.
Doty, Leonard	Geo. D. Doty	2d cavalry.
Damkoehler, Harry E	Ernest Damkoehler	26th infantry.
Damkoehler, Clara L .....	.....do.....	26th infantry.
Damkoehler, Emert .....	.....do.....	26th infantry.
Devoe, Ed	Amos Devoe	29th infantry.
Devoe, Elmer .....	.....do.....	29th infantry.
Devoe, Nettie .....	.....do.....	29th infantry.
Delapp, Mary E	Robt. M. Delapp	30th infantry.
Fausler, Louis S	Wm. H. Fausler	32d infantry.
Fausler, Leahy .....	.....do.....	32d infantry.
Frissel Chas	Chas. S. Frissell	4th cavalry.
Fontaine, Adele	Antoine Fontaine	11th infantry.
Faith, Jane .....	.....do.....	.....
Faith, Melissa .....	.....do.....	.....
Gansell, John	Peter Gansell	13th infantry.
Gansell, Phoebe .....	.....do.....	13th infantry.
Gerald, Frank	James Gerald	18th infantry.
Gerald, James .....	.....do.....	18th infantry.
Gammon, Ed. P	John Gammon	43d infantry.
Gammon, Martha .....	.....do.....	43d infantry.
Gear, Lillie	John H. Gear	3d infantry.
Gear, John .....	.....do.....	3d infantry.
Gear, Harry .....	.....do.....	3d infantry.
Gardner, Chas	Henry Gardner	50th infantry.
Gardner, Priscilla .....	.....do.....	50th infantry.
Gifford, Lena	Henry Gifford	32d infantry.
Garmore, Arthur I	Aaron Garmore	10th infantry.
Gray, Eveline C	Benj F. Gray	25th infantry.
Gray, Vernon E .....	.....do.....	25th infantry.
Hogoboom, Mary A. L. D	Lamon Hogoboom	7th infantry.
Hers, Jas	John Hers	12th infantry.
Holenbeck, Anna	Robert Holenbeck	42d infantry.
Hatch, Hattie	Wm. D. Hatch	33d infantry.
Howard, Everett	Homer Howard	22d infantry.
Hitchcock, Ida	Hiram Hitchcock	18th infantry.
Howard, Albert E	Russell Howard	11th infantry.
Haight, Theron	Morris P. Haight	28th infantry.
Howard, Dewitt	James Howard	20th infantry.
Howard, Matilda .....	.....do.....	20th infantry.
Haynes, Ed	David Haynes	32d infantry.
Humphrey, Orton A	Aaron M. Humphrey	12th infantry.
Humphrey, Otis A .....	.....do.....	12th infantry.
Hawes, Ferd B	Amos P. Hawes	17th infantry.

Roster of Children—continued.

Name of Child.	Name of Father.	Regiment.
Hawes, Hattie S.....	Amos P Hawes.....	17th infantry.
Hadamen, Fanny.....	Joseph Hadamen.....	11th infantry.
Jones, Viola.....	Wm. J. Jones.....	23d infantry.
Jones, Louisa.....	.....do.....	23d infantry.
Jenkins, August.....	Francis R. Jenkins.....	6th infantry.
Jenkins, Rufus.....	.....do.....	6th infantry.
Jameson, Betsey.....	Siver Jameson.....	27th infantry.
Jones, Wesley.....	Wm. Jones.....	3d cavalry.
Jones, John.....	.....do.....	3d cavalry.
Jones, Louisa, 2d.....	Peter Jones.....	18th bat.H.A.
Jones, Hattie.....	.....do.....	18th bat,H.A.,
Jones, Benjamin.....	James Jones.....	2d infantry.
Leggett, Mary J.....	Richard Leggett.....	8th infantry.
Leggett, Joe.....	.....do.....	8th infantry.
Lusk, Wm.....	Peter Lusk.....	7th infantry.
Lusk Margaret.....	.....do.....	7th infantry.
Lasselyong, Mary A.....	John Lasselyong.....	37th infantry.
Lasselyong, Michael.....	.....do.....	37th infantry.
Lindsley, Chas.....	Whiting S. Lindsley.....	35th infantry.
Lindsley, Myron.....	.....do.....	35th infantry.
Langdon, Orris P.....	Fred. Langdon.....	11th infantry.
Langdon, Fred S.....	.....do.....	11th infantry.
Long, Roselle C.....	Chas. H. Long.....	47th infantry.
Lockwood, Mary L.....	Benj. F. Lockwood.....	2d cavalry.
Lewis, Homer M.....	Admiral Lewis.....	10th infantry.
Lewis, Emma M.....	.....do.....	10th infantry.
McElwaine, Mary.....	David McElwaine.....	28th infantry.
McManus, Josephine.....	Josiah C. McManus.....	4th infantry.
Marcum, Laura.....	Geo. Marcum.....	2d Minn.
Marcum, Belle.....	.....do.....	2d Minn.
Mumm, Edward.....	Albert Mumm.....	.....
Mumm, Otto.....	.....do.....	.....
McDonald, Agnes.....	Clark McDonald.....	1st infantry.
Merrill, Leander.....	John L. Merrill.....	47th infantry.
Matthews, Kate.....	B. Matthews.....	4th cavalry.
Matthews, Ona.....	.....do.....	4th cavalry.
McDonald, Sarah.....	Thos. McDonald.....	4th battery.
McDonald, Chas.....	.....do.....	4th battery.
McDonald, Mary.....	.....do.....	4th battery.
Mallo, Walter.....	Manuel Mallo.....	13th infantry.
Mallo, Albert.....	.....do.....	13th infantry.
Milham, Georgiana.....	Wm. Milham.....	29th infantry.
Mack, Viola, M.....	Wm. H. Mack.....	2d infantry.
Mack, Effie M.....	.....do.....	2d infantry.
Mack, Catharine R.....	.....do.....	2d infantry.
McDermot, Michael.....	Wm. McDermot.....	17th infantry.
McDermot, Louis.....	.....do.....	17th infantry.
Miller, Henry.....	Carle Miller.....	9th infantry.
Miller, Fred.....	.....do.....	9th infantry.
McFayden, Maggie.....	Hugh McFayden.....	1st cavalry.

Roster of Children—continued.

Name of Child.	Name of Father.	Regiment.
McDonald, Ellsworth	Clark McDonald	1st cavalry.
Niel, Jeannette	James Neil	2d cavalry.
Neil, Andrew	do	2d cavalry.
Norton, Martha	Amiel P. Norton	29th infantry.
Norton, Mary	do	29th infantry.
Naracong, Asa B.	Chas. M. Naracong	32d infantry.
Naracong, Arthur	do	32d infantry.
Nash, Johanna	Albert H. Nash	17th infantry.
Nash, Christina	do	17th infantry.
Nash, Edward	do	17th infantry.
Nichols, Ora	Elias Nichols	17th infantry.
Nichols, George	do	17th infantry.
Ormsby, Walter	Horace Ormsby	23d infantry.
Powell, Leonard	Leonard Powell	2d cavalry.
Post, Fanny	A. F. Post	50th infantry.
Pfeffer, Caroline	Anton Pfeëffer	26th infantry.
Pfeffer, Sophia	do	26th infantry.
Pfeffer, Emma	do	26th infantry.
Philips, Emma	Gilbert Philips	38th infantry.
Philips, Esther	do	38th infantry.
Pratt, Peter A.	Arnold Pratt	3d cavalry.
Pratt, Aleck	do	3d cavalry.
Parmelee, George	David B. Parmelee	38th infantry.
Preston, Sarah		
Preston, Mary		
Robinson, Mabel	Lucien W. Robinson	3d cavalry.
Robinson, Hattie	do	3d cavalry.
Randall, Ann E	Ruuben H. Randall	36th infantry.
Randall, Chas	do	36th infantry.
Rothackie, Geo	David Rothackie	26th infantry.
Robinett, Emma A	James Robinett	17th infantry.
Robinett, Jas. S.	do	17th infantry.
Smith, Wm. (colored)	Richard Smith	67th U S col'd
Smith, Arabella (colored)	do	67th U S col'd
Stetson, Wm.	C. G. Stetson	33d infantry.
Stalker, Emmie	Clinton L. Stalker	5th infantry.
Stalker, Theo	do	5th infantry.
Smith, Wm	Wm. E. Smith	11th infantry.
Stillwell, Florence	Barnett Stillwell	3d infantry.
Stillwell, Harrison	do	3d infantry.
Shultz, Seymour	Elias Schultz	18th infantry.
Shultz, Chas	do	18th infantry.
Smith, Lafayette	Chester H. Smith	1st cavalry.
Smith, Ella	do	1st cavalry.
Smith, Carrie	do	1st cavalry.
Stoddard, Frank	Jonathan Stoddard	36th infantry.
Stoddard, Louisa	do	36th infantry.
Stoddard, Elnora	do	36th infantry.
Skinner, Lydia	Wm. Skinner	4th infantry

Roster of Children—continued.

Name of Child.	Name of Fatl.er.	Regiment.
Skinner, John.....	Wm. Skinner	4th infantry.
Smith, Fred. W.....	Edward Smith	12th infantry.
Smith, Elany G.....	Gilbert Smith	1st battery.
Stickles, Fred.....	Jacob L. Stickles	28th infantry.
Tift, Henry	J. W. Tift	33d infantry.
Tift, Harriet.....	.....do.....	33d infantry.
Tift, Cornelia.....	.....do.....	33d infantry.
Tracy, Mary.....	L. W. Tracy.....	12th infantry.
Vandusen, Orville	Thurston Vandusen.....	32d infantry.
Vangorder, Martha.....	Joseph Vangorder	2d infantry.
Vanderbilt, Rosetta.....	Henry Vanderbilt.....	31st infantry.
Vanderbilt, Lizzie.....	.....do.....	31st infantry.
Westenhaver, A. J.	A. Westenhaver.....	45th infantry.
Westenhaver, Sarah.....	.....do.....	45th infantry.
Welch, John.....	Reuben Welch.....	35th infantry.
Wrangham, Geo.....	Michael Wrangham	4th battery.
Watson, Chas.....	Benj. F. Watson.....	16th infantry.
Wakeman, Caroline.....	Lloyd Wakeman	18th infantry.
Worley, Julia C.....	Valentine Worley	8th infantry.
White, Ellen.....	Andrew White.....	8th infantry.
White, Thomas .....	.....do.....	8th infantry.
White, James.....	.....do.....	8th battery.
Wheeler, Nettie.....	Benj. F. Wheeler.....	31st infantry.
Wheeler, Hiram.....	.....do.....	31st infantry.



Document No. 11.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD

OF

CHARITIES AND REFORM

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR, DECEMBER, 1871.

MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & CULVER, STATE PRINTERS, JOURNAL BLOCK.

1871.]

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

WILLARD MERRILL,	-	Janesville,	term expires April 1, 1872.
WM. C. ALLEN,	-	- Racine,	term expires April 1, 1873.
H. 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.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

HIRAM H. GILES,

PRESIDENT.

WM. C. ALLEN,

VICE PRESIDENT.

SAM'L D. HASTINGS,

SECRETARY.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

The State Board of Charities and Reform take pleasure in submitting to you their First Annual Report.

The Board has been in commission but about eight months, and it will hardly be expected that in so short a time much will be accomplished in laboring in a new and comparatively unexplored field.

Our report will be presented under the following general heads:

- I. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD, WITH EXTRACTS
FROM THE RECORD OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS.
- II. STATISTICS.
- III. POOR HOUSES.
- IV. JAILS.
- V. STATE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.
- VI. SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.
- VII. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
- VIII. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLARD MERRILL,
WILLIAM C. ALLEN,
H. H. GILES,
ANDREW E. ELMORE,
MARY E. B. LYNDE.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
Secretary.

I.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD, WITH EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORD OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF GOV. FAIRCHILD.

In the annual message of Governor Fairchild to the Legislature in 1870, will be found the following:

“I suggest for your consideration the policy of reducing the number of each board of trustees having charge of our charitable institutions to five, and that there be appointed a State Board of Charities, which shall have the general oversight of them all, and the jails and poor houses in the state, and over the reform school, with power of investigation and recommendation only, or with power to act when necessary.”

The suggestion of the governor was favorably received by the legislature, and a bill embodying his views was prepared, passed one house, and failed in the other for want of time to be reached on the last night of the session.

In his message the following year, 1871, he again referred to the matter, as follows:

“I again submit for your consideration the policy of reducing the number of each board of trustees having charge of our benevolent institutions to five, and that there be established a State Board of Charities, which shall have the general oversight of them all, and over the reform school, and the county jails

and poor houses, with full authority to enter and examine into their general management at all times, and to be required to report to the state annually. I am fully convinced that such a board will be of great practical benefit to the state, and of much assistance to the trustees having immediate control of the institutions. Such has been the experience of every state which has organized such a body. This change will tend to secure the greatest possible economy, uniformity and progress in the management of the interests thus placed under their supervision."

The suggestions of the governor were again favorably received by the legislature, and at its last session his views were given form and efficiency by the passage of the act embraced in

CHAPTER 136 OF THE GENERAL LAWS OF 1871,

Under which the State Board of Charities and Reform has been organized. This law provides 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 existing between the state and its dependent classes may become better understood, there is hereby created a State Board of Charities and Reform.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

"SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the Board to investigate and supervise the whole system of 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, ETC.

"SECTION 6. It shall be the further duty of the Board to commence and to conduct a course of investigation into the condition

of poor houses in the State, personally visiting and inspecting them from time to time, ascertaining how many persons of each sex are therein maintained, at what cost, and under what circumstances, as to health comfort and good morals; how many insane persons are therein confined, and whether such arrangements are made for their care as humanity demands; also how many idiotic persons are therein supported; also how many poor children the said poor-houses contain, and what provision is made for their suitable care and education. They shall 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 properly belongs.

JAILS, PRISONS, ETC.

“SECTION 7. It shall be the further duty of the Board to commence and to 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 to 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.

POWER TO VISIT AND EXAMINE.

“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, superintendent 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 facility for inspection as the Board may require.

TO REPORT TO GOVERNOR.

“SECTION 9. On or before the first 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 appropriations proper to be made for each for the following year. It shall also embody the results of their investigations during the year, in regard to the support of the poor and the treatment of criminals, and shall also contain any information, suggestions or recommendations which they may choose to present upon the matters by this act assigned to their supervision and examination.”

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

On Thursday, the 13th day of April, 1871, the following named individuals having been duly commissioned and notified by his excellency the governor, met at the office of the sec-

retary of state, as required by section three of the organic act,
viz.:

WILLARD MERRILL, Janesville.
WILLIAM C. ALLEN, Racine.
HIRAM H. GILES, Madison.
ANDREW E. ELMORE, Green Bay.
MARY E. B. LYNDE, Milwaukee.

The Board was organized by the election of H. H. GILES, President, and SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, Secretary.

At a subsequent meeting, WILLIAM C. ALLEN was elected Vice President.

MEETING AT MILWAUKEE.

APRIL 25, 1871.—The Board met at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee. At this meeting, a committee appointed at the previous meeting to prepare circulars and interrogatories for procuring information from town and county officers in relation to poor-houses, jails, etc., made their report, which was adopted.

A committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft a code of by-laws for the use of the Board, also made their report, which was adopted.

The Board by resolution recommended the secretary to attend the annual meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of the Insane, to be held at Toronto in the following month of June, and also to visit as many of the secretaries of the state boards of charities in other states as he could make in his way.

While together at this time the Board visited the Milwaukee county house, and the Milwaukee house of correction.

After the visit to the Milwaukee county house the following resolution was adopted:

“*Resolved*, That Mrs. MARY E. B. LYNDE be appointed a committee to look after the welfare of the children at the Milwaukee county house, and see what can be done for the improvement of their condition.”

MEETING AT WAUKESHA.

MAY 16, 1871.—The Board met at the Industrial School for Boys, in the village of Waukesha. The forepart of the day was spent in visiting the different school rooms, and the afterpart in visiting the work rooms, the family dormitories, the dining rooms and the grounds of the institution. In the evening the Board met the officers and the inmates in the large hall, and after listening to singing by the boys, remarks were made to them by the different members of the Board.

At this meeting the following action was had:

“WHEREAS, We have been informed that the fair grounds of the Waukesha County Agricultural Society, immediately adjoining the buildings of the Industrial School for Boys, are occupied on Sundays by persons engaged in running or training horses, by base ball clubs and other amusements, greatly to the detriment of the best interests of the inmates of the Industrial School; therefore, be it

“*Resolved*, That the Board respectfully request the officers of the Waukesha County Agricultural Society to have their fair grounds closed on Sunday.

“*Resolved*, That the secretary forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to the president of the Waukesha County Agricultural Society.”

[A copy of the preamble and resolution was forwarded to Hon. W. D. Bacon, President of the Waukesha County Agricultural Society, and the Board were soon after advised that their request had been promptly acceded to.]

At the meeting of the board at Waukesha, still further action was had as follows:

“Mrs. Lynde stated to the Board that at the time the Soldiers’ Home was located at Milwaukee, the ladies of the Milwaukee Sanitary Association donated to the governors of the National Soldiers’ Home twenty acres of land on Spring street, Milwaukee, and that the land was unused and not needed by the Soldiers’ Home, whereupon, Mrs. Lynde was requested to draft a memorial on behalf of this Board requesting the governors of the

National Soldiers' Home—to be laid before them at the meeting to be held in Milwaukee in the month of June—to donate this twenty acres of land for the use of an institution for destitute and homeless girls.”

While together at this time, the Board visited the Waukesha county poor house and jail.

MEETING AT DELAVAN.

JUNE 19, 1871.—A meeting of the Board was held this day at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Delavan. The Board attended the exercises of the institution previous to the summer vacation. They also examined the grounds, outbuildings and work shops.

While together at this meeting the Board visited the Walworth county poor house and jail.

JUNE 23, 1871.—The Jefferson county poor house and jail were this day visited by the president and secretary of the board.

JULY 6, 1871.—The Columbia county jail was this day visited by the president and secretary of the Board.

JULY 7, 1871.—The Columbia county poor house and the Dodge county poor house and jail were this day visited by the president and secretary of the Board.

MEETING AT MADISON.

JULY 20, 1871.—The Board met this evening at the office of the secretary, in the capitol, at Madison.

On the following day they visited the Dane county jail, the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

JULY 23.—The Dane county poor house was this day visited by the president and secretary of the Board.

At this meeting the following action was had:

The Secretary was instructed to have bound in suitable binding, such reports and documents received at his office, from other states and elsewhere, as he shall deem of sufficient value to preserve in this way.

A vote was passed presenting the thanks of the Board to the Board of Public Charities of the state of Pennsylvania for their kind courtesy in forwarding copies of their able and valuable report of 1870.

Mrs. Lynde having given considerable thought to the pressing need of the establishment by the State of an Industrial School for Girls, was requested to prepare a paper on the subject to be embodied in the annual report of the Board.

MEETING AT MILWAUKEE.

JULY 26, 1871.—A meeting of the Board was held this day at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

“To the end that the Board may become familiar with all matters necessary to be understood in judging of the usefulness and economy of the management of the corrective and charitable institutions supported by the state, be it

“*Resolved*, That the commissioner of the State Prison, the superintendents of the State Hospital for the Insane, the Industrial School for Boys, the Institution for the Education of the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb Institute, and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, be requested to submit to this Board on or before the first day of October next a full account of all items of expenditures of the institutions under their charge during the year ending at that time, giving such particulars as shall be asked for in a circular to be prepared by the secretary under the direction of the Board.

“*Resolved*, That the Board recommend that a uniform system of keeping the financial accounts in all the charitable institutions of the State and the State Prison be introduced, and that the secretary of the Board be directed to examine the systems now

in use in the different state institutions and elsewhere, and advise as to which system be adopted."

While together at this time the Board visited the Kenosha county jail, the Kenosha city poor house, the Racine county poor house, and the Racine county jail.

AUGUST 3, 1871.—The Rock county poor house and jail were this day visited by Willard Merrill and the secretary of the Board.

AUGUST 4, 1871.—The Green county poor house was this day visited by the secretary.

AUGUST 6, 1871.—The La Crosse city lock-up, the La Crosse county jail, and the La Crosse city poor house, were this day visited by the secretary.

MEETING AT WAUPUN.

AUGUST 7, 1871.—A meeting of the Board was held this day at the state prison at Waupun, the entire Board present.

MRS. LYNDE'S REPORT.

At this meeting the following action was had:

Mrs. Lynde, who was appointed on the 26th of April a committee to look after the welfare of the children and other inmates of the Milwaukee county house, presented her report as follows:

"In accordance with the resolution of the Board, I have visited the Milwaukee county poor house three times—at each visit taking with me a friend to aid me in passing judgment upon the condition of the children and also the institution. My visits in each instance were unexpected to the superintendent or his employes, and I have always found the building and grounds clean and in good order, and the inmates well provided with all the essentials of comfort and health. Twice I have been present at the dinner; the tables were neatly and orderly spread; the din-

ner consisted of soup, meat, bread and vegetables, all of good quality and in abundance.

“The children who were found by the committee on their first visit ragged and apparently neglected, I have since found in much better condition, and under the care of Miss Fitzgerald, their teacher. Miss F. explained the reason of their condition at the time of the visit of the Board, to be that a very sore finger had for several weeks entirely disabled her from sewing or mending the children’s clothes, which is her work in addition to the ordinary duties of teacher. It seems to me that these children, of whom there are at the present time thirteen between the age of three and twelve, and often during the winter months as many as twenty-eight, are as well cared for as they can be in their present situation. But I am fully convinced that a poor house is a most unsuitable place in which to rear children, and take the liberty to recommend the foundation of a ‘Childrens’ Home,’ where they can be removed from the associations and influences of adult pauperism, and their retention in an institution where they can be reared under more healthful and elevating influences.

“At the county hospital I have also found the house and wards exceedingly cleanly and well ventilated, and the invalids apparently receiving all the care they required.

“There seems great need that some provision should be made for the unfortunate women, of whom there are so many in this and in nearly every other county poor-house. From May 1, to August 2, there have been ten women in the lying-in-wards of the Milwaukee county hospital. In the majority of instances they have been the victims of men who promise marriage only to betray and desert when ruined, leaving both the betrayed woman and her offspring a burden upon our public charities. When the poor victim leaves the shelter of the public hospital, which she must do as soon as she is strong enough, she has no refuge or shelter, and often no occupation but the life of sin which she has resolved to abandon, and would gladly avoid were there any other means offered to her by which she might hope to earn an honest support. Can there be no provision made for

these unfortunates? Does not society owe to itself, to humanity, that some refuge be found for them? And cannot justice at some time, and in some way, reach and punish the equally guilty seducer, and render him as responsible for the maintenance of the offspring as it now does the outraged, deserted mother, or the overtaxed and overtasked public charities?

“MARY E. B. LYNDE.”

The secretary was requested to prepare a communication to the board of supervisors of each county where poor-houses and jails are situated that have been visited by the Board setting forth the views of the Board relative to the condition of their respective poor-houses and jails, and the changes that ought to be made in them for the health, comfort and morals of their inmates.

Willard Merrill was appointed a committee to prepare a form of indenture to be used in binding out the children of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, to report at a subsequent meeting of the Board.

A list of questions to be propounded to the commissioner of of the State Prison, and to the superintendents of the various state institutions, for procuring detailed information relative to their expenditures during the past year, in accordance with the resolution of the Board adopted at their meeting held on the 27th of July, was agreed upon.

The questions sent to the different state institutions are substantially as follows, being in some instances slightly varied to suit the peculiarities of the institutions to which they were sent:

QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED TO STATE INSTITUTIONS.

1. “Please give a list of all officers and of persons employed in and about the institution under your charge during the year ending October 1, 1871, with a statement of the nature of their duties, and the amount of salary or compensation received by each one.

2. “Please state who of the persons named board in the institution and whether the salary or compensation named is with or without board; also state whether any of the officers or persons named have any perquisite or other income connected with the

institution than the salary or compensation named, and if so what? and to what amount?

3. "Please furnish an inventory of all property belonging to the State in your possession or under your charge, commencing with the real estate, giving number of acres of land, including the buildings, describing them, estimating the value according to your best judgment, and including all personal property of every description.

4. "How much flour has been purchased or used during the year? Please state how much each month, the quality, and average price each month.

5. "Please give quantity and cost of bread, crackers, meal and other bread stuffs.

6. "How much beef each month, and average price?

7. "How much fresh meat of other kinds each month, naming kinds and average prices?

8. "How much salt pork each month, and average price?

9. "How much salt meat of other kinds, naming kinds and price?

10. "How much poultry, and cost?

11. "How many eggs each month, and average cost?

12. "How much fish—fresh and salt—each month, and average cost?

13. "How much sugar? Please name variety and price.

14. "How much tea? Please name variety and price.

15. "How much coffee? Please name variety and price.

16. "How much syrup? Please name variety and price.

17. "How much milk, and average cost?

18. "How much spiritous liquor, name kinds and price?

19. "How much tobacco, name kinds and price?

20. "How much paid for drugs and medicines?

21. "How much canned and dried fruit, kinds and prices?

22. "How much green fruit, kinds and price?

23. "How much for fuel, naming the kind and quality of coal, and the cost at the place where purchased, naming it, and the cost of transportation to the institution. Also the quantity of wood, the kind and quality, the cost at the place where purchased, naming it, and the cost of transportation to the institution.

24. "How much paid for light? What material used? What quality and cost?"

25. "How much soap, quality and cost?"

26. "How much cheese, and cost?"

27. "How much paid for clothing?"

28. "How much for furniture? name articles and cost."

29. "How much for repairs, naming what they have been as far as practicable?"

30. "How much for improvements, naming them?"

31. "Please state the amount spent for all other purposes, not embraced in the previous questions. Where any considerable amount, say one hundred dollars or over, has been expended for any one article or purpose, please name such separately."

"Under this head should be embraced all expenditures not previously named, so that the footing of all the items given shall correspond with the total expenditures as shown in the report of the institution, made to the governor."

32. "Please state the average number of inmates in the institution during the year."

33. "Please state the average number receiving medical treatment and taking medicine."

34. "Please state the average number of persons boarding in the institution, including officers and employes and the average time they were there?"

35. "Please give a statement of the manufacturing operations carried on in the institution, as far as practicable, showing the amount expended for stock and materials, the amount of goods sold, the value of manufactured articles and materials on hand."

36. "Please give a statement of farming operations, showing how much land has been cultivated or used, the cost and the amount and value of products."

"The Board desire the information asked for to be as definite and accurate as possible, and at the same time they wish to put you to as little trouble as possible in procuring it."

"In a number of instances you have been asked to state the amount of an article purchased and the price paid each month. This was intended to apply only to articles where the price varied."

at different seasons of the year. If it has been asked in relation to articles where the price has been uniform, the aggregate amount for the year can be given instead of monthly.”

While together at this meeting the Board visited the State Prison, the Winnebago county poor-house, the site for the new hospital for the insane, near Oshkosh, the Winnebago county jail, the Fond du Lac county poor house and jail, and the Outagamie county jail.

AUGUST 22, 1871.—The Crawford county jail was this day visited by the secretary of the Board.

AUGUST 23, 1871.—The Grant county jail and poor house were this day visited by the secretary.

AUGUST 24, 1871.—The La Fayette county jail and poor house were this day visited by the secretary.

AUGUST 25, 1871.—The Iowa county jail and poor house were this day visited by the secretary.

MEETING AT MADISON.

AUGUST 31, 1871.—A meeting of the Board was this day held at the office of the secretary of the Board, at the capitol, in Madison.

One object of the meeting being to consider the provisions of the law constituting the Board the guardians of the inmates of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, the resident trustees and the superintendent of the "Home" were invited to be present and consult with Board.

In response to the invitation, Gen. Harnden, the president, and Dr. Ward, a member of the board of trustees, and Mr. W. P. Towers, the superintendent of the Home, were present at the meeting.

After a free consultation, the president and secretary of this Board were appointed a committee to consider what action it will

be best to take under the law constituting the Board the guardians of the inmate of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, to report at the next meeting of the Board.

Further action was taken at this meeting as follows:

The secretary was authorized to suspend action under the resolution of the Board, passed August 8, requesting him to prepare a communication to the board of supervisors of the different counties therein referred to, until further action of the Board; provided that he shall prepare such communication at any time, in any cases where he shall deem it best to do so.

Messrs. Giles, Allen, Elmore and Merrill were requested to attend the next annual meeting of the board of supervisors of the counties in which they respectively reside, with a view of laying before them the views of this Board relative to the condition of the poor-houses and jails in their respective counties, and to suggest such changes and improvements as have been recommended by this Board; and Judge Allen was also requested to attend the meeting of the board of supervisors of Kenosha county, and Mrs. Lynde to attend the meeting of the board of Milwaukee county, or to communicate with the board at their meeting for the accomplishment of the same purposes.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1871.—The Monroe county jail at Sparta, the Vernon county poorhouse, and the Vernon county jail were this day visited by the secretary of the Board, and the Rock county poorhouse was visited by Willard Merrill.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1871.—The Monroe county poorhouse, in the town of Adrian, about ten miles southeast of the village of Sparta, was this day visited by the secretary of the Board.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1871.—The Milwaukee city police station was this day visited by Messrs. Giles and Elmore and the secretary of the Board.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1871.—The Ozaukee county jail at Port Washington, the poor house at Saukville, the Washington county poor

house at Jackson, and the jail at West Bend, were this day visited by the secretary of the Board.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1871.—The Brown county jail at Green Bay, and county poor house at Preble, about four miles east of Green Bay, were this day visited by the A. E. Elmore and the secretary of the Board.

ANNUAL MEETING AT MADISON.

OCTOBER 3, 1871.—The annual meeting of the Board was called to meet at the office of the secretary in Madison, this day at 5 o'clock P. M. At the time appointed a quorum not being present, the meeting was adjourned to meet at the Institution for the Blind, in Janesville, on Friday, Oct. 6, 1871, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

OCTOBER 4, 1871.—The Green county jail at Monroe was this day visited by Willard Merrill.

ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING IN JANESVILLE.

OCTOBER 6, 1871.—The adjourned annual meeting of the Board convened this day at the Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Janesville.

The entire Board were present.

This being the time for the election of officers, the election was held, resulting in the re-election of the present officers, viz:

H. H. GILES, President.

WM. C. ALLEN, Vice President.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, Secretary.

The committee appointed at the meeting held August 31, to consider what action should be taken, under the law constituting the Board the guardians of the inmates of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, made a partial report, the substance of which will be given in another part of this report.

The following resolution was adopted:

“*Resolved*, That in making out lists of the members of the Board, the person having the shortest time to serve be placed

first on the list, and those next as their terms expire, and in all cases where their names are to be appended to documents by the secretary this order shall be followed, and this shall remain a standing order of the Board until rescinded."

On motion, Mrs. Lynde was authorized to change the form of the application to the governors of the National Soldiers' Home, for the twenty acres of land on Spring street, Milwaukee, so as to ask for it for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, in addition to the object before named.

The Board adjourned until the next day,

OCTOBER 7, 1871.—When, after completing their business, they examined the grounds, the workshops and the buildings of the Institution for the Education of the Blind.

They also visited the Rock county poorhouse at Johnstown Center.

NOVEMBER, 23, 1871.—The Monroe county jail and the La Crosse city lock-up were this day visited by the secretary of the Board.

MEETING AT MADISON.

DECEMBER 11, 1871.—A meeting of the Board was held this day at the office of the secretary in Madison.

The committees appointed at the meeting held August 3, 1871, to confer with the supervisors of their respective counties were called upon for their reports, when Mr. Giles stated that in consequence of the Dane county board having adjourned sooner than he had anticipated, he had failed to appear before them, but would do so at their adjourned meeting in January.

JUDGE ALLEN REPORTED

In writing, as follows:

"To the State Board of Charities and Reform:

"At your request I have seen as many of the supervisors of the county of Racine as I have been able to, and endeavored to

bring before their minds the unsuitable condition of the poor house of the county. In presenting the same to them, all have frankly confessed that it was not what it ought to be, and seemed to feel the necessity of taking immediate action to reform its condition. I am happy to inform you that many changes and improvements for the better have been made since the Board visited it. The basement has been abandoned as apartments for the poor, and a drain put in to carry off the water; convenient and wholesome water-closets constructed and the building repaired so as to make the paupers comfortable for the present.

“It has not been considered advisable by the board of supervisors to lay out any considerable sums of money on the present old building, which was never designed for the purpose for which it is now used, but only such amount of money as is necessary to make the place as comfortable as possible for the time being. The idea is taking hold of the popular mind of the county at no distant day to sell the present poor farm, and then the county and city of Racine to unite together and select new and proper grounds near the city, and construct buildings on it designed for the purpose for which they are to be used. I am induced to believe that it will not be long before this will be done, as the city needs a poor-house for their own city poor at the present time, and now is obliged to send her paupers to the county poor-house, under an arrangement made with the board of supervisors of the county.

“I have not seen any of the supervisors of Kenosha county, but I have seen many of the most prominent citizens of that county, among whom are Hon. Milton H. Pettit, our present lieut. governor, and Judge Webster. They gave me encouragement, that a new poorhouse will soon be built in that county, ample and proper for the care and protection of all her paupers. They assign as a reason why it has not been done before, high taxes, the unsettled state of the county growing out of the late war, and the financial condition of the city of Kenosha. But as the causes are in a great measure removed, there is no good reason why the proper authorities should not, at no distant time,

move in the matter and provide for her poor in accordance with the means she has, and the humanity of the age.

“All of which is respectfully submitted,

“WM. C. ALLEN.”

MR. MERRILL REPORTED

In writing, as follows:

“*To the State Board of Charities and Reform:*

“I have the pleasure of reporting that I have complied with the resolution of the Board requesting me to present to the board of supervisors of Rock county our views in regard to the defects of the Rock county poor house and its surroundings, and the manner in which those defects could be remedied. In advance of the meeting of the county board, in November, I prepared the way for presenting our views by conversing with several members of the board, and calling their attention to what we thought ought to be done. When the board met, a resolution was adopted inviting me to address them. In complying with the resolution, I called the attention of the board to the need of suitable drainage, and the ease and cheapness with which the grounds could be perfectly drained. I also pointed out the bad condition of the privy, and the necessity of having two separate and distinct privies, so that the sexes would be out of the sight and hearing of each other in going to and from their respective privies.

“I then spoke of the bad condition of the large bed room, with its poor bedsteads and bedding, and its innumerable bed bugs, and urged that some means should be adopted to cover the matched ceiling and siding of the room and so destroy these places for hiding and breeding, and expressed the hope that after a through renovation of the room more suitable bedsteads and bedding would be supplied.

“I next spoke of the impossibility of ventilating many of the rooms on account of the peculiar construction of the building, and stated that we thought a portion of the building ought to be torn away and rebuilt on a different plan, so as to admit light and air freely to every room in the house. I occupied a little

over half an hour, and some questions were asked me by members of the board. Some of the board were acquainted with the facts stated, while some heard of them for the first time.

“It justice to the intelligence and humanity of the people of Rock county, I ought to say that several years ago our court house was burned; that on account of the high taxes consequent upon the war, its rebuilding was delayed, and that recently the county has expended over one hundred thousand dollars on a new court house, all of which has made it difficult for the people to do what they desired for the comfort of their poor. I have the pleasure of further reporting that at its November meeting, the board instructed its building committee to inquire into and report at the next meeting of the board as to the changes that ought to be made in the poor-house and grounds, or whether, in their opinion, the present building ought to be abandoned and a new one erected. I feel entirely confident that during the coming year very great improvements will be made in the accomodations for the poor of Rock county.

“ Respectfully submitted,

“WILLARD MERRILL.”

The committee appointed to consider what action should be taken under the provisions of the law making this Board the guardians of the soldiers' orphans, made a final report, in which they recommended the repeal of the law in question, and presented the points to be covered by a new law to secure the ends contemplated by the law of last winter.

The report was approved by the Board, and it was ordered that the substance of the report and of the previous report from the same committee, be incorporated in the annual report of the Board.

[These reports will be found under the head, "Soldiers' Orphans."]

At this meeting the salary of the state agent, under and by virtue of chapter 147, of the general laws of 1871, was determined and fixed at three hundred dollars per annum, the same commencing on the 13th day of April, 1871.

The Board continued in session until noon of December 13,

when they adjourned to meet at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Delavan.

The time was mostly occupied in the consideration of the draft of the annual report prepared by the secretary.

MEETING AT DELAVAN.

DECEMBER 14, 1871.—The Board met at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Delavan, and had a consultation with the legislative visiting committee, relative to the condition and wants of our state institutions.

EXPENSES.

The following is a statement of the expenses of the Board, from its organization, April 13, 1871, to the 14th day of December, 1871, so far as reported and paid:

Mr. Elmore's bill for expenses has not been presented, and a part of the secretary's salary has not been drawn.

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

1871			
Apr. 13	Paid for carriages to go to Milwaukee house of correction and county house	10 00	.....
Apr. 13	Paid for postage stamps	75 00	.....
Apr. 26	Paid expressage on reports from Boston	1 75	.....
May 17	Paid for carriages to visit Waukesha county farm, jail, etc.	6 00	.....
June 2	Paid expressage on reports from New York...	1 90	.....
June 20	Paid for carriages to Walworth Co. poor house	4 00	.....
June 22	Paid for team to Jefferson county poor house .	2 00	.....
July 7	Paid for team to Dodge county poor house....	3 00	.....
July 20	Paid for postage stamps	21 00	.....
July 21	Paid for telegram	90	.....
July 24	Paid for team to Dane county farm	4 00	.....
July 21	Paid for team to Hospital for Insane	6 00	.....
July 27	Paid for team to Racine county farm	8 00	.....
Aug. 3	Paid for team from Janesville to Hanover....	2 50	.....
Aug. 3	Paid for team to Rock county poor house....	3 50	.....
Oct. 6	Paid for carriage to Blind Institute.....	4 00	.....
Oct. 7	Paid for carriage to Rock county poor house and Blind Institute	10 00	.....
			\$163 55

EXPENSES OF SECRETARY.

1871.			
July 1	Paid for salary to date.....	\$260 00	.....
Oct. 1	Paid for salary to date	300 00	\$560 00
Apr. 25	Expenses of attending meeting of Board at Milwaukee.....	9 95	.....
May 15	Expenses of attending meeting at Waukesha.....	7 85	.....
June 10	Expense of attending meeting of Association of superintendents of insane and visiting secretaries of state Boards.....	110 00	.....
June 20	Expense of attending meeting of Board at Delavan	4 90	.....
June 22	Expense of visit to Jefferson poorhouse and jail	3 20	.....
July 7	Expense of visit to Columbia and Dodge county jails and poorhouses	4 50	.....
July 27	Expense of meeting of Board at Milwaukee, visiting Kenosha and Racine Co. poorhouses	10 25	.....
Aug. 3	Expense of visit to Rock county poorhouse, and two telegrams.....	3 05	.....
Aug. 4	Expense of visit to Green county poorhouse...	4 00	.....
Aug. 6	Expense of visit to La Crosse jail and poorhouse	9 75	.....
Aug. 7	Expense from La Crosse to Waupun and Oshkosh	11 25	.....
Aug. 9	Expense of carriages for Board to visit Winnebago and Fond du Lac county poorhouses and jails	7 75	.....
Aug. 10	Expense at Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Appleton, and Green Bay, and back to Madison.....	7 75	.....
Aug. 21	Expense of visit to Crawford county jail and to Grant county jails and poorhouses	17 40	.....
Aug. 24	Expense of visit to Lafayette, Iowa county jails and poorhouses.....	14 80	.....
Aug. 25	Expense of visit to Monroe and Vernon county jails and poorhouses	28 20	.....
Aug. 27	Expense of visit to Milwaukee lock-up and to Washington, Ozaukee and Brown county jails and poorhouses.....	14 30	.....
			\$268 90

EXPENSES OF WILLARD MERRILL.

1871.			
Apr. 13	Expense of attending meeting at Madison....	\$3 50	.....
May 16	Expense of attending meeting at Waukesha..	95	.....
June 30	Expense of attending meeting at Delavan.....	50	.....
July 14	Expense of visiting Insane Hospital at Utica, New York, and county poor house at Rome, New York	5 50	.....
Aug. 7	Expense of visit to Waupun, Oshkosh and Fond du La	4 00	.....
Aug. 31	Expense of attending meeting at Madison....	4 00	.....
Sep. 22	Expense of team to Rock county poor house..	3 00	.....
Dec. 10	Expense of meeting at Madison.....	2 50	.....
			\$23 95

EXPENSES OF H. H. GILES.

.....	For expenses as member of Board from June 23 to December 12, 1871	\$19 75
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EXPENSES OF M. E. B. LYNDE.

.....	For expenses as member of Board from April 13 to December 13, 1871	\$45 00
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EXPENSES OF WM. C. ALLEN.

1871,			
April 13	Expense of attending meeting at Madison ...	\$5 00
April 25	.....do.....do.....Milwaukee..	8 00	.....
June 20	.....do.....do.....Delavan...	1 00	.....
July 26	.....do.....do.....Milwaukee..	8 00	.....
Aug. 7	Expense of attending meeting at Waupun and going to Oshkosh, Fond du Lac and Green Bay	20 00	.....
Oct. 6	Expense of attending meeting at Janesville ..	1 50	.....
Dec. 11	.....do.....do.....Madison....	7 50	.....
			\$51 00

Recapitulation.

Expenses of the Board as a whole	\$163 55
Salary of secretary	560 00
Expenses of secretary	268 90
Expenses of Willard Merrill	23 95
Expenses of H. H. Giles	19 75
Expenses of M. E. B. Lynde	45 00
Expenses of Wm. C. Allen	51 00

\$1,132 15

Of the above amount there was audited by the secretary of state, previous to Oct. 1, 1871, and will consequently be found in his annual report of the last fiscal year, the sum of

554 20

\$577 95

Leaving a balance of five hundred and seventy-five dollars and ninety-five cents, which has been audited since October 1, 1871.

The report of the secretary of state shows that he has also audited bills for printing blanks and circulars for the Board, amounting to \$55.58, which, added to the amount of expenses

stated above, \$1,132.15, will make the entire amount paid from the state treasury, eleven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and seventy-three cents, \$1,187.73.

Mr. Elmore's bill for his expenses amounts to.....	\$39 50
The balance due the secretary of the board, including compensation as state agent, under chapter 147 of the general laws of 1871, to the 31st of December 1871, will be.....	515 00
	<hr/>
	\$554 50
	<hr/> <hr/>

This amount added to the amount above stated will make seventeen hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-three cents, \$1,742.23, as the entire expenses of the board from its organization to the 31st of December, 1871.

The Board desire to express their thanks for courtesies received from the managers of the Chicago and Northwestern, and Milwaukee and St. Paul railway companies, by reason of which the expenses of the different members and secretary are reported much less than they otherwise would have been.

II.

STATISTICS.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to ascertain how many persons of each sex are maintained in the poor-houses in the state, at what cost; how many insane persons are therein confined; how many idiotic persons are therein supported; also, how many poor children the said poor-houses contain.

They are also required to "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, and the cost at which such support or relief is furnished," and also "to 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 does not properly belong."

The Board have done all in their power to gather the information required by the law.

We have sent circulars to every county clerk and sheriff, to the overseer of every county poor house, and to the town clerk of every town in the state, asking for such information as we thought the records of their respective offices would furnish.

We have in all cases sent blanks upon which to give the answers to the questions propounded, and have enclosed stamped envelopes in which to return the replies.

Where we have failed to receive replies within a reasonable time we have sent other blanks, in some cases as often as three or four times.

While we have gathered together a large amount of valuable information, the results of our investigations are by no means full and complete.

First. Because we do not get replies from all parties to whom we have sent circulars.

We received replies from all the sheriffs in the state except those of the counties of Bayfield and Burnett; the last named county, we think, has no such officer, and the other county is so small that their statistics would scarcely change the general results.

The county clerks all replied to the circulars sent them except the clerk of Fond du Lac county, and we have serious doubts whether there is any such person in existence, as three or four were sent to him without any response. We finally succeeded in getting the main facts in relation to this county from other sources.

From fifty-four town clerks we have failed in obtaining replies. In some three or four cases we have failed to communicate with them, the envelopes containing our circulars having been returned uncalled for.

In some few instances town clerks have refused to answer our circulars because they did not understand from whom they were to get their "pay" for the service rendered.

Second. Because in many cases the answers to our circulars are incomplete and indefinite. The officers to whom they have been addressed have failed to comprehend what we wanted, and their replies have been very unsatisfactory.

Third. Because from the imperfect manner of keeping official records some officers addressed were unable to give the information asked for. Some were in office for the first time, and their predecessors had left no records when they vacated the offices.

Fourth. Another difficulty in the way of getting correct re-

sults for a given year, is found in the fact that the fiscal years of towns and counties are frequently different, so that the figures from the towns represent one period and those from county officers another period, and from different counties still different periods.

We are satisfied that no full, complete and reliable statistics of the state can be obtained without some legislation that shall, in the first place, define what records shall be kept; in the second place, make it the duty of particular officers to keep these records, and in the third place, shall require returns to be made to this Board at fixed periods.

We shall endeavor to prepare a bill to be submitted to the legislature at its next session, to meet this case.

TABLE I.

SHOWING *value of poorhouse property, as shown by reports from county clerks and overseers of poorhouses.*

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Value of land.	Value of buildings.	Value of personal property.	Total value of all property.
Brown	112½	\$2,500	\$1,000	\$1,500 00	\$5,000 00
Clark	160	3,000	2,000	395 00	5,395 00
Columbia	42	800	7,000	150 00	7,950 00
Dane	200	8,000	5,000	4,555 00	17,555 00
Dodge	140	4,200	5,000	1,500 00	10,700 00
Fond du Lac	150	7,000	3,500	3,300 00	13,800 00
Grant	240	3,000	5,000	.....	8,000 00
Green	408	10,200	2,500	3,663 47	16,363 47
Iowa	140	3,500	3,500	2,203 00	9,203 00
Jefferson	100	5,000	6,000	1,450 00	12,450 00
La Fayette	178	4,000	35,000	1,000 00	40,000 00
Marathon	90	2,000	3,000	720 00	5,720 00
Milwaukee	157	12,560	50,000	2,365 00	64,925 00
Monroe	200	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00
Racine	120	4,400	2,500	686 81	7,586 81
Rock	199	*7,960	.....	4,584 00	12,544 00
St. Croix	200	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00
Vernon	160	*5,000	.....	2,100 00	7,100 00
Walworth	120	4,800	5,000	3,167 84	12,967 84
Washington	196	10,000	5,000	2,000 00	17,000 00
Waukesha	165	8,000	6,000	3,308 85	17,308 85
Winnebago	100	7,500	7,500	2,840 00	17,840 00
	3,577½	\$113,420	\$154,500	\$41,488 97	\$319,408 97

*These figures include the value of the buildings also.

The supervisors of Pierce county have purchased a farm and are building a poor-house at Ellsworth.

There are poor-houses belonging to the cities of La Crosse Kenosha, Appleton and Oconto. They contain but few inmates, and we have no statistics in relation to them other than what will be found in the report of the visits made to poor-houses.

In Ozaukee county the paupers are taken care of by contract. The house at Saukville, in which they are kept, belongs to the contractor.

The counties not named in the table, are without poor-houses.

The personal property in the Grant county poor-house and on the farm, belongs to the overseer.

There are twenty-two county poor farms in the state, containing an aggregate of $3,577\frac{1}{2}$ acres, or a trifle over an average of 162 acres each.

The estimated value of this land, as given in the foregoing table, is \$113,420. In two instances—Rock and Vernon counties—the amount given includes the value of the buildings, and in the case of Monroe and St. Croix counties, no separate estimate is given of the value of the land or buildings, the whole being included in one item: total value of all property.

The value of the buildings on the poor farms of the different counties, exclusive of those in the counties of Rock, Vernon, Monroe and St. Croix is given as \$154,500.

The total value of personal property in poor houses and on county farms, is given as \$41,488.97, and the value of the entire property, \$319,408.97—hence it will be noticed that the entire value of the investments made by the different counties of the state in land, buildings and personal property, for the care of their poor, is less than the separate value of the property of two of our state institutions.

TABLE II.

SHOWING number of Paupers in county poor-houses, sex, and nativity, and cost of support for the year ending in the fall of 1870, as shown by reports from county clerks and overseers of poor-houses.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Cost of Sup- port.
Brown.....	40	20	20	6	54	60	\$1,734 46
Clark.....	6	3	1	7	2	9	4,000 00
Columbia.....	51	31	10	32	50	82	4,175 86
Dane.....	65	45	10	35	75	110	5,096 59
Dodge.....	45	25	16	26	44	70	4,270 72
Fond du Lac.....	40	18	12	15	43	58	3,973 00
Grant.....	16	7	2	14	9	23	2,000 00
Green.....	26	21	7	29	18	47	3,102 00
Iowa.....	19	13	6	2	30	32	2,396 21
Jefferson.....	35	18	9	23	30	53	2,602 59
*La Fayette.....	7	6	3	6	7	13	.....
Marathon.....	3	4	3	4	3	7	900 00
Milwaukee.....	190	75	22	65	200	265	13,294 04
*Monroe.....	4	4	2	7	1	8	.....
Ozaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Pierce.....	9	9	6	.....	18	18	1,000 00
Racine.....	22	15	9	13	24	37	1,069 42
Rock.....	52	41	36	58	35	93	8,396 67
*St. Croix.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon.....	12	17	10	24	5	29	3,200 00
Walworth.....	34	28	8	30	32	62	3,032 87
Washington.....	29	6	5	3	32	35	1,796 85
Waukesha.....	40	34	21	24	50	74	2,989 93
Winnebago.....	32	23	11	11	44	55	1,521 88
	777	463	229	434	806	1,240	\$70,553 09

From an examination of the foregoing tables it will be noticed that the entire number of inmates reported in the county poor-houses, during the year ending in the fall of 1870, was 1,240.

Of this number 777 were males, 463 females, and 229 children.

Of the number, 434 were native and 806 foreign born.

The entire cost of the poor-houses for the year, was \$70,553.09.

*The poor-houses in these counties had not been in use a year, at the time this report was made up.

TABLE III.

SHOWING number and sex of Insane, Idiotic, Blind, Deaf and Dumb and Epileptics in the county poor houses, for the year ending in the autumn of 1870, as shown by reports of overseers of poor houses.

COUNTIES.	INSANE.			IDIOTIC.			BLIND.			DEAF AND DUMB.			EPILEPTICS.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Tot'l
Brown.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	4	11	15	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Dane.....	10	11	21	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Dodge.....	8	8	16	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	3
Fond du Lac.....	4	4	8	1	1	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Grant.....	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	3
Green.....	4	3	7	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Iowa.....	4	4	8	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	6	8	14	1	.....	1	2	2	4	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
La Fayette.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marathon.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	10	25	35	.....	5	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Monroe.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ozaukee.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Racine.....	2	3	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Rock.....	6	2	8	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Vernon.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	10	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Walworth.....	12	8	20	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	4	5
Washington.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Waukesha.....	4	8	12	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Winnebago.....	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	89	108	197	12	18	40	14	6	20	4	4	8	18	22	40

TABLE IV.

SHOWING number of Poor Persons supported or relieved by towns or otherwise at the public expense, outside of poor houses, and the cost of such support or relief, as shown by the reports from town clerks.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Sex not given.	Total.	Native	Foreign.	Nativity not given.	Cost of support and relief.
Adams	15	12	2	29	20	6	3	\$1,128 25
Ashland ...	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	25 00
Barron	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	34 58
Bayfield ..	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	30 00
Brown	11	7	.....	18	2	16	.....	5,107 81
Buffalo	9	11	.....	20	9	11	.....	375 05
Burnett	2	4	.....	6	.....	6	.....	128 30
Calumet ...	13	25	.....	38	4	27	7	709 91
Chippewa ..	10	9	1	20	.....	6	14	1,290 32
Clark	6	4	.....	10	.....	.....	10	490 00
Columbia ..	9	6	1	16	8	7	1	369 47
Crawford ...	46	24	4	74	19	33	22	4,540 53
Dane	15	19	3	37	7	30	.....	1,508 55
Dodge	37	86	.....	123	24	96	3	3,881 02
Door	20	21	.....	41	6	29	6	416 37
Douglas	8	21	.....	29	9	20	.....	1,202 00
Dunn	8	4	16	28	15	9	4	1,170 66
Eau Claire ..	26	32	.....	58	28	30	.....	2,077 27
Fond du Lac	36	49	.....	85	8	77	.....	1,832 05
Grant	41	59	.....	100	43	31	26	4,246 44
Green	6	3	.....	9	2	7	.....	455 08
Green Lake ..	15	16	.....	31	20	11	.....	2,158 14
Iowa	15	18	.....	33	21	12	.....	554 93
Jackson ...	13	10	35	58	39	18	1	2,481 57
Jefferson ...	14	29	.....	43	12	31	.....	887 92
Juneau	29	34	.....	63	43	15	5	2,209 32
Kenosha ...	14	17	.....	31	18	13	.....	2,484 77
Kewaunee ...	25	35	.....	60	30	30	.....	678 93
La Crosse ...	35	37	.....	72	19	53	.....	10,558 51
La Fayette ..	22	27	33	82	4	42	36	5,600 34
Manitowoc ..	44	39	52	135	23	103	9	4,874 12
Marathon ...	.....	4	1	5	3	.....	2	58 00
Marquette ..	12	4	.....	16	7	9	.....	951 08
Milwaukee ..	6	6	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....
Monroe	51	27	7	85	47	20	18	2,112 38
Oconto	7	7	14	28	5	9	14	3,086 10
Outagamie ..	66	42	.....	108	26	52	30	6,480 85
Ozaukee ....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	550 00
Pepin	6	5	.....	11	8	3	.....	1,105 03
Pierce	23	32	.....	55	14	20	21	863 04
Polk	10	14	.....	24	6	18	.....	442 26
Portage ...	7	3	3	13	2	9	2	802 28
Racine	15	26	31	72	10	43	19	2,421 97

TABLE IV.—*Number of Poor Persons supported, etc.*—continued.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Sex not given.	Total.	Native	Foreign.	Nativity not given.	Cost of support and relief.
Richland ..	12	28	4	44	21	7	16	868 16
Rock	15	15	.....	30	13	17	.....	382 76
St. Croix ..	11	40	.....	51	8	43	.....	5,043 69
Sauk	60	80	.....	140	88	44	8	5,944 11
Shawano ..	.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	1	66 50
Sheboygan .	54	55	.....	109	29	65	15	4,839 85
Trempeal'au	27	29	.....	56	18	38	.....	1,080 11
Vernon	24	30	.....	54	15	39	.....	1,680 00
Walworth .	15	28	.....	43	19	24	.....	1,120 00
Washington	5	9	3	17	2	12	3	474 60
Waukesha .	6	5	35	46	15	20	11	1,558 28
Waupaca ..	46	37	.....	83	37	36	10	2,637 30
Waushara .	15	20	.....	35	16	14	5	1,704 06
Winnebago.	17	10	.....	27	18	9	.....	1,682 00
Wood	16	17	.....	33	14	19	.....	1,542 85
Totals....	1,073	1,235	252	2,560	878	1,351	331	\$113,004 57

The figures in this table are made up from the reports received from town clerks. The number given of persons supported or relieved as returned must be far below the actual number, and the cost much less than the actual amount paid.

We are without reports from towns, as follows: Brown Buffalo, Dunn, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Manitowoc, Marathon, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Pierce, Portage, Racine, Shawano, Trempealeau and Vernon counties, one each; Dodge, Eau Claire, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, Richland, Rock, Sauk, St. Croix and Washington counties, two each; Dane, Grant, Walworth and Winnebago counties, three each; Fond du Lac county, four.

In many cases where replies have been received to our circulars, town clerks fail to give full and definite answers to our questions, while in other cases they tell us that their offices contain no records of the matters we inquire about.

As a partial offset to what these figures may fall short of the actual number relieved and of the cost of such relief, we would state that in the case of some of the counties where there are poor-houses we have reason to believe that a portion of the figures are duplicated in the returns from the poor-houses, to what extent, however, we have no means of knowing.

TABLE V.

SHOWING number of Children in county poor houses and the number supported or relieved by towns, outside of poor houses, and the number bound out from county poor houses, and by town officers, as shown by reports from overseers of poor houses, and town clerks.

COUNTIES.	Number in poor houses.	Number reliev'd out of poor house.	Total.	Number bound out from poor house, 1870.	Number previous years.	Number bound by town officers.	Total.
Adams		5	5				
Brown	20		20	1	3		4
Buffalo		4	4				
Calumet		16	16				
Chippewa		1	1			1	1
Clark	1		1	1			1
Columbia	10		10		16		16
Crawford		7	7				
Dane	10	2	12				
Dodge	16	5	21		15		15
Door		22	22				
Dunn		5	5			1	1
Eau Claire		2	2				
Fond du Lac	12		12	1			1
Grant	2	16	18	1	3	2	6
Green	7		7				
Green Lake		5	5			1	1
Iowa	6	13	19	2			2
Jackson		1	1			6	6
Jefferson	9	16	25		29		29
Juneau		14	14				
Kenosha		8	8				
Kewaunee		15	15			6	6
La Crosse		21	21				
La Fayette	3	2	5				
Manitowoc		11	11				
Marathon	3	1	4	3		3	6
Marquette						1	1
Milwaukee	22		22	1			1
Monroe	2	28	30			1	1
Outagamie		10	10		1		1
Ozaukee	6		6		1		1
Pepin		2	2		2		2
Pierce		5	5		1		1
Polk		6	6				
Portage					1		1
Racine	9	4	13	1	2	1	4
Richland		12	12				
Rock	36	3	39	1	14		15

TABLE V.—*Number of Children in county poor houses, etc.—con.*

COUNTIES.	Number in poor houses.	Number relieve'd out of poor house.	Total.	Number bound out from poor house, 1870.	Number pre-vious years.	Number bound by town offi-cers.	Total.
St. Croix						1	1
Sauk		24	24			2	2
Sheboygan		11	11				
Trempealeau		10	10				
Vernon	10	6	16				
Walworth	8	23	31	2	4		6
Washington	5		5				
Waukesha	21	2	23		5		5
Waupaca		11	11			1	1
Waushara		3	3			7	7
Winnebago	11		11	2	3		5
Wood		11	11			1	1
Totals	229	363	592	16	100	35	151

From the foregoing table it will appear that the number of children reported as in the different poor houses during the past year was 229, and the number relieved by towns, out of the poor houses 363, making a total of 592.

The number of children bound out during the year, as reported by town officers, was 35, and the number bound out from county poor houses 16, making a total of 51 for the year.

The number bound out from county poor houses during previous years, as reported, is 100, but this must fall below the actual number, as in many instances the statement was made that no records had been kept to show what had been done in the past.

TABLE VI.

SHOWING *total number of Insane, Idiotic, Blind and Deaf and Dumb persons in the county jails and poor houses, and out of them, as shown by reports from sheriffs, overseers of poor houses and town clerks, to which is added the results as shown by the United States census of 1870.*

COUNTIES.	INSANE.				IDIOTS.			BLIND.			DEAF AND DUMB.			RESULT U. S. CENSUS, 1870.			
	In Jails.	In Poor-houses.	Not in Poor-houses.	Total.	In Poor-houses.	Not in Poor-houses.	Total.	In Poor-houses.	Not in Poor-houses.	Total.	In Poor-houses.	Not in Poor-houses.	Total.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.
Adams.....	1		4	5		3	3		5	5		2	2	1	1	1	.....
Bayfield.....																	
Brown.....	3	1	3	7		5	1	1	15	16		7	7	1	1	6	5
Buffalo.....			3	3		1	1					5	5	2	4	1	3
Calumet.....			6	6		4	4		2	2		2	2	2	4	2	2
Chippewa.....			1	1								2	2	1			3
Clark.....		1		1					1	1		1	1				
Columbia.....		15	12	27		6	6	1	10	11		7	7	18	11	6	6
Crawford.....	1		1	2		1	1		3	3				4		5	3
Dane.....		21	7	28	1	7	8	1	7	8	1	16	17	391	20	8	7
Dodge.....		16	13	29		5	5	2	12	14	2	11	13	17	13	6	15
Door.....			7	7		4	4		4	4		3	3				
Douglas.....									2	2							
Dunn.....			1	1		4	4		3	3		3	3				
Eau Claire.....			1	1		2	2					5	5	4	5	3	7
Fond du Lac....	2	8	7	18	2	4	6	2	10	12		1	1	15	7	13	10
Grant.....	1	6	14	21		13	13	1	9	10	1	10	11	10	3	4	1
Green.....		7	9	16	2	5	7	1	4	5	1	17	18	10	5		
Green Lake.....			6	6		6	6		5	5		2	2	5	10		2

TABLE VI.—Showing number of Insane, Idiotic, Blind and Deaf and Dumb persons in county jails, etc.—con.

COUNTIES.	INSANE.				IDIOTS.			BLIND.			DEAF AND DUMB.			RESULT U. S. CENSUS, 1870.			
	In Jails.	In Poor-houses.	Not in Poor-houses.	Total.	In Poor-houses.	Not in Poor-houses.	Total.	In Poor-houses.	Not in Poor-houses.	Total.	In Poor-houses.	Not in Poor-houses.	Total.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.
Iowa	8	10	18	2	6	8	9	9	9	4	4	13	11	6			
Jackson	4	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	1	1	1	11	6			
Jefferson	14	6	20	1	10	11	4	7	11	1	12	14	5	9			
Juneau	2	3	5	3	3	3	6	6	6	3	3	9	3	9			
Kenosha	5	5	10	3	3	3	1	1	1	4	4	9	3	9			
Kewaunee	1	5	6	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3			
La Crosse	4	2	6	6	6	6	1	5	6	3	3	10	6	5			
La Fayette	5	7	12	5	5	5	6	6	6	10	10	2	6	5			
Manitowoc	1	1	2	1	1	1	8	8	8	8	8	3	3	3			
Marathon	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	8	8	3	3	3			
Marquette	35	3	38	5	7	12	2	2	4	1	1	43	15	13			
Milwaukee	1	3	4	3	3	3	1	6	7	3	3	5	5	1			
Monroe	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	5	5	1	1	2	2	1			
Oconto	1	5	6	7	7	7	5	5	5	5	5	2	3	1			
Outagamie	4	2	6	7	7	7	1	1	1	3	3	6	3	2			
Ozaukee	4	2	6	7	7	7	1	1	1	3	3	6	3	2			
Pepin	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
Pierce	2	2	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	2			
Polk	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5			
Portage	5	5	10	1	3	2	3	3	3	5	5	2	2	2			
Racine	5	5	10	1	3	2	3	3	3	5	5	2	2	2			
Richland	2	2	4	2	2	2	5	5	5	4	4	11	2	2			
Rock	8	12	20	2	7	9	14	14	14	5	5	4	6	3			
																	10
																	7

St. Croix.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	.....	2
Sauk.....	2	.....	10	12	.....	7	7	.....	7	7	.....	5	5	9	.....	5	4
Shawano.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	1	1
Sheboygan.....	3	.....	10	13	.....	3	3	.....	5	5	.....	5	5	7	27	5	10
Trempealeau.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon.....	1	.....	8	9	10	4	14	1	7	8	.....	7	7	3	.....	2	5
Walworth.....	.....	20	12	32	1	13	14	.....	9	9	1	19	20	20	14	6	109
Washington.....	.....	3	12	15	1	2	3	.....	5	5	.....	7	7	4	8	4	5
Waukesha.....	.....	12	8	20	1	6	7	2	3	5	.....	6	6	10	18	6	8
Waupaca.....	1	.....	9	10	.....	3	3	.....	5	5	.....	4	4	5	10	5	3
Waushara.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	.....	2	2	.....	3	3	1	4	3	4
Winnebago.....	3	5	6	14	.....	11	11	.....	5	5	.....	9	9	4	5	.....	2
Wood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
	34	197	271	503	29	218	247	20	239	259	7	266	273	691	255	201	314

The number of insane, idiotic, blind and deaf and dumb persons in the jails and poor houses of the state, as stated in this table, was without doubt the correct number at the time the report of the sheriffs and overseers were made, but the number given as not in poor houses, must be considerably below the actual number in the state: 1st; from the fact that from fifty-four towns we have no reports, and 2d; from the fact that town and city clerks in making their reports were only expected to mention such as they had personal knowledge of, or could hear of by enquiry of those around them without making a canvass of their towns or cities. In some cases where the officer was an old resident of the town and was acquainted generally with the inhabitants, the number reported may include all in the town, but the inference would naturally be that, in the cities and large villages, the number reported would be much below the actual number.

The number of insane persons reported, is five hundred and three. One hundred and ninety-seven of this number are in the different poor houses; and thirty-four are in jails; of the remaining two hundred and seventy-one, seventy-one (71) are reported as being now inmates of the Hospital for the Insane; deducting this number from the whole number reported, would leave four hundred and thirty-one for whom no suitable provision has been made; besides those not reported.

The whole number of idiots reported, is two hundred and forty-seven; of this number twenty-nine are in poor houses. Of those not in poor houses eighty-seven are reported as under 20 years of age. In thirty-four cases the age is not given.

The number of blind reported is two hundred and fifty-nine, of which number sixteen are in poor houses.

Thirty-two of those not in poorhouses are reported as now at the Institution for the Blind, or as having been inmates of that institution.

One hundred and thirty-four are reported as over thirty years of age, and in the case of thirty-two no age is given.

The number of deaf and dumb reported, is two hundred and seventy-three. Of this number seven are in poorhouses. One

hundred and four are reported as now at the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, or as having been there.

Thirty-five are reported as over thirty years of age, and the ages of thirty-six are not given.

To the foregoing table we have added the results of the United States census, for 1870. It will be noticed that in the number of insane given, as in Dane county, the number in the Hospital for the Insane, near Madison, is included; that in the number of blind given in Rock county, the number in the Institution for the Blind, at Janesville, is included, and that in the number of deaf and dumb given in Walworth county, the number in the Deaf and Dumb Institute, at Delavan, is included. Deducting the number in these institutions, the number as shown by the United States census, is considerably below that reported to this Board. We do not know whether the number in the jails and poorhouses are included in the United States census. In case they are not, the results would not vary very materially.

TABLE VII.

SHOWING total number of Poor Persons in poor-houses, and total number supported or relieved outside of poor-house, with total cost of such relief or support, as shown by reports from county clerks, overseers of poorhouses and town clerks:

COUNTIES.	No. in poor-houses.	No. not in poor-houses.	Native.	Foreign.	Nativ'y not given.	Total.	Cost in poor-houses.	Cost out of poor-houses, reported by town-clerks.	Cost out of poor-houses, reported by county clerks	Total cost.
Adams.....		29	20	6	3	29		\$1, 128 25	\$450 00	\$1, 578 25
Ashland.....		2	2			2		25 00		25 00
Barron.....		2			2	2		34 58		34 58
Bayfield.....		2			2	2		30 00		30 00
Brown.....	60	18	8	70		78	1, 734 46	5, 107 81	1, 229 94	8, 072 21
Buffalo.....		20	9	11		20		375 05		375 05
Burnett.....		6		6		6		128 30		128 30
Calumet.....		38	4	27	7	38		709 91		709 91
Chippewa.....		20		6	14	20		1, 290 32		1, 290 32
Clark.....	9	10	17	2		19	4, 000 00	490 00	200 00	4, 690 00
Columbia.....	82	16	40	57	1	98	4, 175 86	369 47	1, 659 00	6, 204 33
Crawford.....		74	19	33	22	74		4, 540 53	1, 368 47	5, 909 00
Dane.....	110	37	42	105		147	5, 096 59	1, 508 55	4, 149 72	10, 754 86
Dodge.....	70	123	50	140	3	193	4, 270 72	3, 881 02	1, 800 00	9, 951 74
Door.....		41	.6	29	6	41		416 37	41 00	457 37
Douglas.....		29	9	20		29		1, 202 70		1, 202 00
Dunn.....		28	15	9	4	28		1, 170 66	1, 345 28	2, 515 94
Eau Claire.....		58	28	30		58		2, 077 27		2, 077 27
Fond du Lac....	58	85	19	124		143	3, 973 00	1, 832 05	6, 538 00	12, 343 05
Grant.....	23	100	57	40	26	123	2, 000 00	4, 246 44		6, 246 44
Green.....	47	9	31	25		56	3, 102 00	455 08	500 00	4, 057 08
Green Lake.....		31	20	11		31		2, 158 14	1, 348 19	3, 506 33

Iowa	32	33	23	42	65	2,396 21	554 93	557 00	3,508 14
Jackson		58	39	18	1	58	2,481 67		2,481 67
Jefferson	53	43	35	61		96	2,602 59	4,806 00	8,296 51
Juneau		63	43	14	6	63		590 17	2,799 49
Kenosha		31	18	13		31	2,484 77	731 00	3,215 77
Kewaunee		60	30	30		60		678 93	678 93
La Crosse		72	19	53		72	10,558 51	3,947 92	14,506 43
La Fayette	13	82	10	49	36	95	5,600 34		5,600 34
Manitowoc		135	23	103	9	135	4,874 12		4,874 12
Marathon	7	5	7	5		12	900 00	58 00	1,458 00
Marquette		16	7	9		16		951 08	951 08
Milwaukee	265	12	65	212		277	13,294 04	13,366 05	26,660 09
Monroe	8	85	47	20	18	85		2,112 38	2,112 38
Oconto		28	5	9	14	28		3,086 10	3,086 10
Outagamie		108	26	62	20	108		6,480 85	8,715 85
Ozaukee	18	5		23		23	1,000 00	550 00	1,550 00
Pepin		17	8	3		11		1,105 03	1,105 03
Pierce		55	14	20	21	55		863 04	863 04
Polk		24	6	18		24		442 26	442 26
Portage		13	2	9	2	13		802 28	1,695 66
Racine	37	72	23	67	19	109	1,069 42	2,421 97	5,583 19
Richland		44	21	7	16	44		868 16	868 16
Rock	93	30	71	52		123	8,396 67	382 76	12,009 43
St. Croix		51	17	34		51		5,043 69	6,574 38
Sauk		140	88	44	8	140		5,944 11	7,342 66
Shawano		3	2		1	3		66 50	66 50
Sheboygan		109	29	65	15	109		4,839 85	4,839 85
Trempealeau		56	18	38		56		1,080 11	1,852 33
Vernon	29	54	39	44		83	3,200 00	1,680 00	4,880 00
Walworth	62	43	49	56		105	3,032 87	1,120 00	6,472 19
Washington	35	17	9	41	2	52	1,796 85	474 60	3,174 05
Waukesha	74	46	39	70	11	120	2,989 93	1,558 28	6,951 93
Waupaca		83	37	36	10	83		2,637 30	4,021 30

TABLE VII.—*Total number of Poor Persons in poor-houses, etc.*—continued.

COUNTIES.	No in poor-houses.	No. not in poor-houses.	Native.	Foreign.	Nativ'y not given.	Total.	Cost in poor-houses.	Cost out of poor-houses, reported by town clerk.	Cost out of poor-houses, reported by county clerks	Total ccst.
Waushara		35	16	14	5	35	.....	\$1,704 06	.....	\$1,704 06
Winnebago	55	27	29	53	.....	82	\$1,521 88	1,682 00	\$5,018 76	8,222 64
Wood		33	14	19	.....	33	.....	1,542 85	.....	1,542 85
Totals	1,240	2,560	1,324	2,164	304	3,800	\$70,553 09	\$113,004 57	\$69,307 78	\$252,865 44

The total number of persons in the county poor-houses during the year ending in the autumn of 1870, as shown by the foregoing table, was 1,240. This, we understand, was the total number during the year, and not the number at any one time.

The number receiving relief, as reported by town clerks, is 2,560. We have reason to believe that in a few instances this number includes a few who were in the county poor-houses.

Of the entire number reported in and out of poor-houses, 1,324 were native born, and 2,164 were foreign born; the place of nativity of 304 not given.

The total number of paupers or persons receiving relief, as reported, is 3,800. This, we understand, is the number in poor-houses and those relieved by towns, as reported by town clerks.

The cost of the relief reported by town clerks, is \$113,004.57; the cost of poor-house, \$70,553.09.

In addition to these sums, \$69,307.78 is reported by county clerks as having been spent for the relief of the poor from the county treasuries.

The number of persons relieved by this expenditure has not been reported to us. We learn, however, that the number in one county—Fond du Lac—was 776; if it is proportionately large in other counties, the total number in the state, in and out of poor-houses, must exceed 5,000.

The total amount expended for the support and relief of the poor during the period referred to, as reported to this Board, is as follows:

Cost of county poor-houses.....	\$70,553 09
Amount for relief of poor not in poor-houses, paid from county treasuries.....	69,307 78
Amount reported by town clerks as paid from town treasuries.....	113,004 57
	<hr/>
	\$252,865 44
	<hr/> <hr/>

Making a total of two hundred and fifty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and forty-four cents.

TABLE VIII.

SHOWING number of Licenses granted for the sale of intoxicating drinks, 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, and the number of towns without paupers, or where no money has been spent for the support or relief of the poor:

COUNTIES.	No. of Licenses gr'd for sale of Liquors.	Amount received for Licenses.	No. of towns in which no Licenses are granted.	No. of places where liqu'rs are sold without lic'n	No. of towns with no Paupers.
Adams	2	\$20 00	14	1	4
Ashland				1	
Barron				1	
Bayfield	2	80 00			
Brown	170	4,624 44	4	10	*13
Buffalo	38	1,243 32	6	6	11
Burnett			1		
Calumet	23	380 00	2	8	1
Chippewa	8	145 00	5	1	3
Clark	18	521 00	3	1	6
Columbia	74	2,866 00	14	7	15
Crawford	50	1,159 25	3	2	2
Dane	68	2,643 33	12	2	*18
Dodge	88	1,661 00	6	26	4
Door	12	125 00	8	6	8
Douglas	15	750 00			
Dunn	11	665 00	13		9
Eau Claire	25	665 76	3	3	2
Fond du Lac	90	1,379 00	10	10	10
Grant	99	5,738 00	12	4	10
Green	43	2,452 50	11	1	12
Green Lake	30	1,655 13	3	4	2
Iowa	57	2,348 75	7		6
Jackson	4	900 00	8		3
Jefferson	67	3,810 15	5	6	13
Juneau	25	790 00	7	6	7
Kenosha	31	930 00	3	8	2
Kewaunee	8	151 67	4	16	1
La Crosse	104	5,520 00	3	6	2
La Fayette	53	2,355 00	7	3	5
Manitowoc	61	1,135 00	6	46	3
Marathon	8	110 00	7	3	9
Marquette	10	276 00	6	3	4
Milwaukee	62	18,105 90		17	4
Monroe	16	814 50	12		2
Oconto	62	1,986 66		2	2
Outagamie	47	2,076 00	6	6	3
Ozaukee	8		3	47	5
Pepin	10	205 00	5		2

*No paupers out of the poor house.

TABLE VIII.—*Showing number of Licenses granted—continued.*

COUNTIES.	No. of Licenses granted for sale of Liquors.	Amount received for Licenses.	No. of towns in which no Licenses are granted.	No. of places where liquors are sold without license.	No of towns with no Paupers.
Pierce	19	\$902 00	8	3	6
Polk	1	10 00	5	4	2
Portage	16	498 30	9	1	7
Racine	8	200 00	3	10	.....
Richland	13	218 66	6	9	5
Rock	54	2,100 00	11	9	14
St. Croix	23	1,174 00	10	9	2
Sauk	43	1,205 00	11	2	3
Shawano	1	50 00	8	2	9
Sheboygan	37	655 50	3	30	1
Trempealeau	12	315 00	2	.....	1
Vernon	14	482 00	11	9	9
Walworth	6	240 00	10	10	13
Washington	51	797 50	5	23	6
Waukesha	101	1,995 00	2	18	7
Waupaca	43	1,209 61	11	4	4
Waushara	7	135 00	12	4	3
Winnebago	99	3,310 00	11	6	11
Wood	14	655 00	4	.....	3
	2,613	\$86,540 03	363	414	310

The whole number of licences granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the state, as reported by town, city and village clerks, is twenty six hundred and thirteen, (2,613,) and the amount paid for the same is reported at \$86,540.03

We are without reports from fifty-four towns; reports from these towns would somewhat increase the number of licences granted, and the annual revenue from that source.

The number of towns in which no licences are granted and where no liquors are sold without licence, is reported at three hundred and sixty-three, (363.)

From information received from other sources than the reports of town clerks, we are inclined to think the number reported is in excess of the real number, and for the same reason we think the number of places reported where intoxicating liquors are sold without license (414) is below the actual number.

The number of towns which report that they have no paupers, and that they paid nothing for the relief of the poor, except what they paid in their county tax, is three hundred and ten, (310.)

TABLE IX:

Containing description of county jails, and number of inmates for year ending in the autumn of 1870, as shown by reports from Sheriffs.

COUNTIES.	Size of Jail.	No. of stories high.	Of what Material built.	No. of Cells.	Size of Cells.	Number inmates in 1870.
Adams						
Ashland	18 by 12	1 story	Logs	2	8 by 16	
Barron						
Bayfield						
Brown	Un. C House.		Stone	16	10½ by 5	87
Buffalo	36 by 42		do	6	6 by 8	2
Burnett						
Calumet						
Chippewa	30 by 30	2 stories	Wood and iron... {	1 cell 1 room	12 by 12	1
Clark	16 by 24	1 story	Wood	2	8 by 8	10
Columbia	27 by 30	2 stories	Stone	14	4 by 7	47
Crawford	36 by 46	1 story	do	10	7 by 5	56
Dane	34 by 60	2 stories	do	14	8 by 12 6 by 8	180
Dodge	44 by 34	2 stories	do	9	8 by 6	-4
Door	18 by 20	1 story	Logs	2	8 by 16	2
Douglas	24 by 24	2 stories	Wood	8	7 by 11	5
Dunn	16 by 20	2 stories	do	3		6
Eau Claire	22 by 36	2 stories	do	4	8 by 12	8
Fond Du Lac	30 by 50	2 stories	Stone	36	4 by 7	45
Grant	18 by 24	2 stories	do	3	2-10 by 10 1-18 by 8	23

Green	32 by 40	2 stories	Stone, brick and iron	9	{ 1-14 by 14 }	
Green Lake	30 by 19	1 story	Stone and iron	3	{ 8- 5 by 7 }	2
Iowa		1 story	Stone	3	7 by 8 ft. 8 in.	21
Jackson	20 by 24	1 story	Wood	3	14 by 15	7
Jefferson	32 by 32	2 stories	Brick	10	6 by 10	56
Juneau	28 by 33	2 stories	Stone and brick	2	7 by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Kenosha	30 by 30	1 story	Brick	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 9	156
Kewaunee	20 by 26	1 story	Wood	2	8 by 8	4
La Crosse	40 by 58	2 stories	Stone	16	10 by 10	51
La Fayette	30 by 17	2 stories	Stone	4	10 by 14	1
Manitowoc	26 by 32	1 story	Brick	6	13 by 17	6
Marathon	20 by 24	1 story	Wood	2	{ 4-13 by 7 }	1
Marquette					{ 2-10 by 12 }	
Milwaukee	... of Cor.				8 by 20	374
Monroe	26 by 30	1 story	Brick	8	7 by 5	8
Oconto	28 by 36	2 stories	Wood	2	6 by 8	22
Outagamie	26 by 46	2 stories	Stone	8		21
Ozaukee	23 by 20		Stone	4	10 by 15	3
Pepin						
Pierce	{ 14 by 18 }	1 story	Brick	3	4 by 7	1
Polk	{ 18 by 36 }		Iron and wood	1	10 by 10	
Portage	26 by 30	1 story	Stone	6	{ 2-10 by 10 }	4
Racine	36 by 42	2 stories	Brick	20	{ 4- 4 by 8 }	300
Richland	32 by 48	2 stories	Stone	2	4 by 8	1
Rock	40 by 50	2 stories	Stone and brick	16	6 by 8	246
St. Croix	24 by 30	3 stories	Stone	7	{ 6 by 9 }	30
Sauk	29 by 29	2 stories	Wood	8	{ 12 by 12 }	18
Shawano	30 by 27	2 stories	Wood	6	10 by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
					5 by 8	

TABLE IX—*Containing descriptions of County Jails, etc.—continued.*

COUNTIES.	Size of Jail.	No. of stories high.	Of what material built.	No. of cells.	Size of cells.	No. of inmates in 1870.
Sheboygan.....	40 by 50	.....	Stone	12	14 by 7	4
Trempealeau.....	20 by 40	1 story ...	Stone and wood ...	3	8 by 12	5
Vernon	24 by 40	2 stories...	Brick.....	10	4 by 8	13
Washington	40 by 28	1 story	Wood	5	10 by 12	2
Waukesha.....	28 by 25	2 stories...	Stone	8	7 by 8	
Waupaca	30 by 30	2 stories...	Stone	12	4 by 7	
Waushara .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 by 8	45
Winnebago	38 by 52	1 story	Stone and brick ...	9	5 by 10	66
Wood.....	34 by 16	2 stories...	Stone and wood....	4	12 by 8	8
						1,876

TABLE X.

THIS TABLE was received from the Census Office of the Department of the Interior, Washington, and forms a part of the facts gathered by the census-takers in Wisconsin during the year 1870.

COUNTIES.	PAUPERISM.							CRIME.							
	SUPPORTED DURING YEAR.			WHOLE NUMBER JUNE 1, 1870.			Annual cost of Support.	CONVICTED DURING Y'R.			WHOLE NUMBER IN PRISON JUNE 1, 1870.				
	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.			Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.		
					White.	Bl'k.							White.	Blk.	For.
Adams	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	\$500	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
Ashland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barron .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	30	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown	50	4	46	50	4	46	11,232	6	.....	6	6	1	.....	5
Buffalo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Burnett	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet	11	9	2	6	2	1	3	689	2	2	.....	1	1	.....
Chippewa	36	13	23	27	9	.....	18	6,200	.....	.....	5	2	.....	3
Clark	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1,500	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	80	17	63	31	7	24	2,737	84	35	49	9	4	5
Crawford	20	5	15	10	3	7	2,000	4	4	6	1	1	4
Dane	101	37	64	58	17	41	6,000	20	8	12	8	3	5
Dodge	89	40	49	89	40	49	7,300	10	3	7	*198	109	13	76
Door	2	1	1	1	1	157
Douglas	15	12	3	7	5	2	1,200	12	3	9
Dunn	6	4	2	6	4	2	1,200	2	2	1	1

*State Prison in this county.

TABLE X.—*Pauperism, crime, etc.*—continued.

COUNTIES.	PAUPERISM.							Annual cost of Support.	CRIME.						
	SUPPORTED DURING YEAR.			WHOLE NUMBER JUNE 1, 1870.					CONVICTED DURING Y'R.			WHOLE NUMBER IN PRISON JUNE 1, 1870.			
	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.		Foreign.		Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.		For.
					White.	Bl'k.							White.	Bl'k.	
Eau Claire.....	5	2	3	41	10	2	29	\$1,900	23	11	12	3	2	.....	1
Fond du Lac.....	63	20	43	31	10	...	21	3,800	24	4	20	10	4	.....	6
Grant.....	31	10	21	60	30	.....	30	2,800	15	9	6	15	5	.....	10
Green.....	52	30	22	3	1	.....	2	2,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Lake.....	3	1	2	17	6	1	10	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	38	16	22	7	2	.....	5	3,000	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	1	.....	1	9	3	.....	6	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	64	23	41	24	9	1	16	5,492	51	16	35	11	6	.....	5
Juneau.....	9	3	6	9	3	.....	6	1,300	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....
Kenosha.....	24	8	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,499	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kewaunee.....	1	1	.....	7	2	.....	5	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse.....	15	5	10	63	10	.....	53	1,500	6	4	2	17	1	1	15
La Fayette.....	63	10	53	31	11	2	18	5,500	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Manitowoc.....	46	19	27	4	3	.....	1	4,000	3	2	1	8	5	2	1
Marathon.....	4	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Marquette.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	200	51	149	185	45	.....	140	27,000	415	143	272	60	26	3	31
Monroe.....	11	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,216	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto.....	43	3	40	24	13	.....	11	4,000	2	.....	2	2	1	.....	1
Outagamie.....	10	.....	10	6	2	.....	4	1,000	1	1	.....	6	3	.....	3
Ozaukee.....	16	3	13	12	.....	.....	12	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Pepin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	225	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pierce	7	2	5	2	1	1	1	2,000	2	2	2	1	1	1	
Polk	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	156	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Portage		0				1	14							1	
Racine	25	5	20	19	4	14	14	5,000	6	4	2	3	2	1	
Richland					8				2	2					
Rock	92	56	36	55	35	6	14	7,000	24	8	16	14	4	10	
St. Croix	20	1	19	20	1	19	19	2,500				3	1	2	
Sauk	13	4	9	5	2	3	3	1,486	1	1		3		3	
Shawano									14	*10	3	1	*1	1	
Sheboygan												3	2	1	
Trempea eau	5	2	3	5	2	3	3	600							
Vernon	15	9	6	15	9	6	6	800	1		1				
Walworth	41	19	22	41	18	1	22	5,000	17	7	4	1	1		
Washington	35	13	22	33	13	20	20	3,500	18	1	17	2		2	
Waukesha	58	20	38	19	7	12	12	3,240	5	3	2	4	2	2	
Waupaca	13	2	11	13	2	11	11	750	2		2	3		3	
Waushara	6	6		6	6			1,200							
Winnebago	76	12	64	38	8	1	29	2,324	56	34	22	8	2	5	
Wood	22	12	10	12	2	10	10	1,200	1		1				
	1,553	526	1,027	1,126	374	16	736	\$151,181	837	321	516	418	192	23	203

*Indians.

We present the foregoing table as another illustration of the difficulty of procuring accurate and reliable statistics in relation to pauperism and crime until the matter is regulated by law.

We would call attention to the great discrepancy between the results obtained by the United States census-takers and those reached by the labors of this Board, in the efforts made to collect statistics in relation to the extent and cost of pauperism in this state.

The United States census gives as the number of paupers "supported during the year," ending June 30, 1870—fifteen hundred and fifty-three (1,553), while the number reported to this Board as "supported or relieved," is three thousand seven hundred and ninety-two (3,792) and we have good evidence to believe that some ten or twelve hundred more were relieved that were not reported to us.

The United States census gives as the number of paupers in the state on the first day of June 1870, eleven hundred and twenty-six; we have no table to correspond with this.

The United States census gives as the "annual cost of the support" of pauperism in Wisconsin \$151,181.00; the returns made to this Board show the cost for the year ending a few months later than that covered by the United States census, to have been \$252,865.44.

III.

POOR-HOUSES.

But a little more than six months elapsed from the time of their appointment until the Board were obliged to commence the preparation of their report. But a small part of the many and important duties assigned to them by the law organizing the Board, could be performed in that complete and thorough manner their importance demands.

The poor-houses have all been visited except those in the counties of Clark, Marathon, St. Croix and Pierce. The house in Pierce county is not yet open for the reception of inmates; that in St. Croix county has been opened less than a year, and those in Clark and Marathon contain but three or four inmates each; as they were so far distant, and the time at the command of the Board so limited, it was concluded best not to attempt to visit them until next year.

The figures showing the cost of the support of the paupers in the various poor-houses, and the amount for the relief of the poor outside of these houses, are all taken from the clerks of the various counties and from overseers of the poor.

The counties of ADAMS, ASHLAND, BARRON and BAYFIELD have no poor-houses.

BROWN COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

Is situated in the town of Preble, about four miles east of the city of Green Bay. It is connected with a farm of 112 acres, valued at \$2,500. The buildings are valued at \$1,000, and the

stock and farming implements at \$1,500, making the total value of the property \$5,000.

The poor of the county are under the charge of Andrew Reid, A. G. Holmes and Thomas Atkinson, county superintendents of the poor. The poor-house and farm are in charge of William Rowbotham, as overseer.

The entire number of inmates in the house during the past year was 59. It contained 25 at the time of the visit, 18 males and 7 females. Among the number were seven children, five under ten years of age, and one insane man, quiet and harmless, and one blind man 75 years of age. The children of proper age attend the district school when it is open.

Mr. Rowbotham receives for his services, and those of his family, six hundred dollars per annum, and is allowed, at the expense of the county, one hired man at \$20 per month.

The help obtained from the inmates is about equal to that of one good hand.

The house is old and dilapidated, and the county should replace it with a new one as soon as possible.

Everything in and around the house and outbuildings was in good order, and reflected credit upon the management of the overseer. The inmates of the house are well taken care of, and are made as comfortable as the circumstances will admit. The house was unusually clean and neat, considering the age and dilapidated condition of the building.

The cost of the poor-house for the year ending November 10, 1870, was \$1,734.46, and the amount paid for outside relief was \$1,229.94.

The counties of BUFFALO, BURNETT, CALUMET and CHIPPEWA, are without poor-houses.

CLARK COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

The poor-house in this county has not been visited by the Board. We learn the following facts in relation to it from the clerk of the county:

It is located on section 31, town 25, of range 1, west, and is

under the charge of Charles Chase, of Neillsville, as overseer. The average number of inmates during the year ending September 30, 1870, was 3, although during a part of the time it contained 4.

The 3 were males, and their ages were 63, 73 and 92. The house contained 3 inmates on the first day of May, 1871, 2 males and one female, aged from 50 to 73.

There is a farm of 160 acres connected with the house, valued at \$3,000. The buildings are valued at \$500. The overseer receives a salary of \$550. The cost of the poor-house during the past year was \$4,000. The amount paid by the county for the relief and support of the poor out-side of the poor-house, was \$200.

COLUMBIA COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

This establishment was visited on the 7th of July. It is pleasantly located in the village of Wyocena, and is under the charge of Hugh Hill, overseer, and is under the management of John Q. Adams, H. W. Roblier, and Geo. Wall, county superintendents of the poor.

It contained during the year ending October 30, 1870, 82 inmates; 51 males and 31 females.

It contained on the 1st day of May, 1871, 33 inmates; 16 males and 17 females. At the date of the visit by the Board, it contained 26; 9 males and 17 females. Of this number 11 were insane, 4 males and 7 females, 1 idiot, female, and 2 old man, blind. Among the sane there was a girl, 17 years of age, the mother of an infant, and 1 boy about 10 years of age, a son of one of the insane women. The boy has no father: he is quite bright, and attends school regularly. There are 3 men and 3 women who render some help about the house.

There are two acres of land in immediate connection with the house, belonging to the county, valued at \$300.

The county also owns 40 acres of pasture land, about half a mile distant. This 40 acres is valued at \$500.

The buildings are valued at \$7,000.

Mr. Hill, the overseer, receives a salary of \$400 for the ser

vices of himself and wife. He is also allowed \$200 a year for two blind girls. The cost of the poor house for the year ending October 3, 1870, was \$4,175.86.

There was paid for officers and employes, \$1,244; for food, \$1,516; for clothing and bedding, \$543, and for the relief and support of the poor outside of the poor house, \$1,659.

The arrangements for the care of the insane, with perhaps one exception (Iowa county) are the best to be found in any poor house in the state. None of the insane are confined in their cells, and the building is so constructed that the inmates can leave their cells and have considerable room to walk around inside of the house, or they can, in pleasant weather, occupy the yard, to which they have free access, and yet they are all the time so confined that they cannot escape. The sexes occupy opposite sides of the building, and have separate wards and separate yards.

There is another advantage that this building for the insane possesses over many that have been visited, and that is, the fact that it is in immediate connection with the building occupied by the overseer and his family, so that at all times the inmates are within hearing and almost within sight of the overseer or his wife. The general appearance of the whole establishment on the bright, pleasant summer morning of the visit, was the most homelike and comfortable of any poor house yet visited in the state, and when compared with those in many other counties it reflects great credit upon the overseer, upon the superintendents of the poor, and in fact upon the entire people of the county, and yet after all, a full consideration and a thorough discussion of the whole matter may satisfy us, that the enlightened christian civilization of the nineteenth century requires that much more should be done for the relief and comfort of the unfortunate and dependent classes, that are ever with us.

CRAWFORD COUNTY has no poor house.

DANE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Was visited on the 23d day of July, 1871. It is situated in the town of Verona, about 10 miles southwest of Madison.

There is a farm connected with it of about 200 acres, valued at \$8,000.

The buildings are valued at \$5,000, and there is personal property worth about \$1,000, making the value of the whole, \$14,000.

The barn is large and commodious, and the outbuildings, generally, are good. Within a few feet of the house, there is a most valuable spring of water.

The house contained 60 inmates when visited. Of this number 16 were insane, 8 males and 8 females. Fourteen were demented and idiotic, 5 males and 9 females. Two were blind, 1 male and 1 female, and one woman deaf and dumb, between 40 and 50 years of age. There are 3 male children under 10 years of age, and 3 males and 2 females between the ages of 10 and 20. But one of the children is capable of attending school, a colored boy about 12 years of age, bright and intelligent, and he does not attend the district school, from the fact that objection has been made to his doing so by persons interested in the school.

The establishment is under the charge of Mr. E. P. Titus, as overseer. He receives a salary of \$600 per annum, and he employs two men and one girl to aid in the work of the farm and house. But little aid is had from the paupers. Quite a number can perform labor of some kind, but none can do a full day's work.

The building in which the women are confined is a stone addition to the main building. Two women were confined in cells. The cells are of good size and appeared clean and comfortable. They are made light and airy by a door or gate made with cross bars, with openings 4 by 4 inches. One insane woman was confined with a chain in the room with the female paupers. She is vicious and is disposed to injure those about her unless secured in this way. Two insane men were confined in a building, erected for the purpose, adjoining the wood house, and a little distance from the main building. One of the men is demented, and remains in his cell all the time simply covered with a blanket. The other is badly deformed, his knees being drawn up to his chin and his limbs stiff in that position. He has no clothing other than a blanket thrown over him. The two

are unable to walk or to help themselves in any way. Their cells are regularly cleaned three times a day, and it would seem that everything is done for their comfort that the circumstances will admit. The situation of the insane women could be much improved by building a yard or airing court at the end of the building they occupy.

The building is well located for the purpose, and it could be done at comparatively small expense, while the advantages of it would be incalculable.

The splendid spring before spoken of, by the outlay of a small sum of money, could be rendered available for bathing purposes, and it is earnestly hoped that the supervisors of a county so large and so wealthy as Dane, when they have such an abundance of water so close at hand, will not much longer allow so large a number of human beings to be congregated together, with no conveniences for bathing, a thing so essential to their health and comfort.

The whole number of inmates of the poor-house during the year, was 89; the average number, 54.

The cost of poor-house during the year ending September 30, 1870, was \$5,091.57, and the amount paid for the relief of the poor not in the poor-house, was \$4,149.79.

The accounts of the expenditures for the support of the poor-house in this county, have been furnished to this Board more systematically, and more in detail, than from any other county in the state.

The general appearance of the grounds, buildings and inmates was good, and the Dane county poor-house will compare favorably with the majority of similar establishments in the state.

DODGE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

Is located in the town of Oak Grove, and was visited on the 7th of July, 1871. There is a farm connected with it of 140 acres, valued at \$4,200. The buildings are valued at \$5,000. According to the report of the county clerk there were 53 inmates in the house during the year ending September 30th, 1870—33

males and 10 females. There were 56 inmates on the first of May, 1871, and 50 at the time of the visit by the Board. Among these there were 5 children under ten years of age. There is a school taught in the house; the teacher, a young woman, receives \$2.00 per week from the county for her services. Five children attend the school. There are 13 insane—5 males and 8 females. Five of the females are confined in cells. There is a separate building for the insane, recently erected, several rods distant from the main building. There is no yard attached to the building for the insane, and no way of confinement except to shut up the inmates in cells. The cells appeared gloomy and uncomfortable. Among the inmates of the house are 5 idiots—3 females and 2 males.

The paupers are generally old and infirm, and they are able to render but little help on the farm or in the house. The most of the help obtained is from the insane and partially idiotic.

The fare of the paupers is as follows:

Breakfast—Meat, vegetables and coffee.

Dinner—Meat, vegetables, and sometimes soup.

Supper—Bread or pudding, and molasses and tea.

The place is under the charge of Mr. A. B. Hitchcock, as overseer, and also superintendent of the poor for the county. He receives a salary of \$500 per annum. There is one man regularly employed at \$16 per month, and two women at \$2 per week, and sometimes an extra woman; also extra male help in haying and harvesting.

The building is very much crowded, and if the number can not be reduced the building should be enlarged as speedily as possible. An attic room, with very low ceiling, contained thirteen beds for twenty-six persons, the bedsteads as close together as it was possible to place them.

The cells in which the insane are constantly confined are cleaned but three times a week; they should be thoroughly cleaned every day, and sometimes oftener.

The supervisors of the county seem to be trying to do their full duty towards the unfortunate beings dependent upon them

for their support. The building and the grounds immediately around them have a very attractive and comfortable appearance. The front yard is laid out with considerable taste. In providing accommodations for the insane there has evidently been a desire to do for them all that could be done in the circumstances, but we cannot but think that two decided mistakes have been made:

First. In the general construction of the building. We do not regard the arrangement as well adapted for the use of the insane. If confined at all, they must be in close confinement in their cells. There should be a ward or hall, where they can be confined and still have more liberty and opportunity for exercise than they can have in a cell. There should also be a large yard to which they can have access in pleasant weather.

Second. The building is too far distant from the building occupied by the overseer and his family. The inmates have no special attendant, and it is wrong to have them shut up night and day so far away from those who administer to their wants, in case of special need.

Dr. Barber is employed by the county to look after the health of the inmates of the jail and poor-house, and receives for this service a salary of \$250; and he appears to be earnest and enthusiastic in the discharge of his duties.

The expense of the poor-house for the year ending September 30, 1870, was \$4,270.72, and the amount paid for the relief of the poor not in the county-house, was \$430.81.

The county pays the expenses of the poor-house, and charges the towns two dollars per week for each pauper they send there. The result is, if there are paupers in any town that can be provided for, for less than two dollars per week, they are kept at home, and only the old and helpless, as a general rule, are sent to the county-house.

There are no poor-houses in either of the following named counties: DOOR, DOUGLAS, DUNN and EAU CLAIRE.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

was visited August 9, 1871. It is situated about two miles southeast from the city of Fond du Lac.

The county has a farm of 160 acres of excellent land, including 40 acres of timber. The place is under the charge of D. D. Wilcox, as steward. He receives a salary of \$700 for his own services and those of his son, a young man about 21 years of age. Considerable help is obtained from the paupers. The place contained twenty-seven inmates at the time of the visit. Of this number, five are insane and one is regarded as idiotic.

The idiot, a young man, was chained in the yard; his appearance was more that of insanity than idiocy.

Two insane women were chained in the yard to keep them from running away. Revolting as this appeared, it was far preferable to having them locked in their cells, as the weather was very pleasant. Several others were confined in their cells. The cells were in a bad condition. The air was very impure and offensive, and the cells were far from being neat and clean. Several cells had nothing but straw on the floor for beds. The overseer informed the Board that the cells were cleaned but three times a week; a thorough cleaning every day is the least that should be thought of. The privy holes in the cells should all be covered. The condition of the insane in this poor house was very bad, but we regard it as the result of the system of keeping them in such places, without greater provision for their care and comfort, rather than as any particular fault of the overseer. Large yards should be made in which these violent cases could be kept in pleasant weather, instead of having them locked in their cells or chained to the fence or to trees. The building is so situated that two large yards, one for each sex, could be made, without interfering with anything else, and at comparatively little expense. There are in the house 5 children under 10 years of age. None go to school, as the district school in the summer is too far distant.

The kitchen, dining room and dormitories, and in fact all parts of the house under the care of Mrs. Wilcox, the excellent wife of the steward, were neat and clean.

GRANT COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

Is situated about 2 miles south of the village of Lancaster, and was visited on the 23d of August, 1871.

There is connected with the house an excellent farm of 220 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation.

The house is pleasantly situated in a grove of timber. It is built of brick and cost over \$6,000, including two cisterns, capable of holding over 400 barrels each. There is no well on the place, but there are springs about a half a mile distant from the house. The house has capacity to accommodate from 40 to 50 paupers. It contained 22 at the time of the visit, about equally divided as to sex.

There is one insane woman who is kept confined all the time, and two others who are kept confined the most of the time. There are two insane men who are harmless; one man and one woman, and one crippled boy, who are idiotic. Large yards for the use of the insane are needed.

The place is in charge of Mr. Franklin Halbert, who has been in charge some nine years.

He receives \$10 per week for taking care of the paupers, and this includes board, clothing, doctoring and funeral expenses. He furnishes the house entirely, and owns all the personal property about the place, including beds, bedding, furniture, etc. He has the use of the farm and what labor he can get from the paupers. The work about the house, besides what is done by his wife and daughter, is done by the pauper women. But little help is had from the men, as they are mostly old and decrepit.

The beds and bedding were of rather poor quality, but, as far as could be determined in the short time spent in the house, the inmates seemed to be comfortable and well taken care of.

The system, however, is a dangerous one. In the hands of a humane, conscientious man, such an one as Mr. Halbert appears to be, the system may work well; but the county authorities should keep a constant and careful watch, to see that full justice is done to the poor unfortunates who are compelled to be the inmates of the house.

The expense of the poor-house to the county last year was \$2,000.

GREEN COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

Is situated in the town of Mount Pleasant, about 12 miles northeast of the village of Monroe. It was visited August 4, 1871.

The farm contains 408 acres of land, valued at about \$10,000. The buildings are valued at \$2,500.

The place is under the charge of H. Rust, of Monroe, J. Gist, of Monticello and Dan. Smiley, of Albany, as county superintendents of the poor, and the house and farm are under the immediate care of Geo. B. Bennett, as overseer.

The cost to the county of the poor house for the year ending November 1, 1870, was \$3,102—and the amount paid for outside relief was about \$500.

Mr. Bennett receives a salary of \$600, out of which he pays the wages of one girl. The county pays the wages of two men at \$20 per month, and also provides one hired girl. There is one woman in the house who works the most of the time, and more than pays her way. She is there on account of the helplessness of her husband who is a paralytic. Should he die, or recover, she would go away at once, as she is able and willing to take care of herself. There is one insane man who does considerable work. Quite a number of the inmates do chores and work around the house. The house, at the time of the visit, contained 34 inmates. There were three children under 10 years of age, and two between 10 and 20. Two idiots, males. There were nine insane persons, five males and four females.

The insane are allowed their liberty almost entirely. One woman has to be locked in her cell when no one can be had to watch her. They occasion some trouble, as they sometimes wander away, but are far less trouble than they would be if kept confined in their cells all the time.

Their constant association with the sane paupers is bad in its influence upon both parties, but is perhaps the lesser evil until some better provision can be made for the care of the insane.

The location of the house is very pleasant and appropriate. It is away from the public road, and has quite a home-like appearance at a distance.

There was, however, a great lack of neatness around the house. There is no provision for drainage, and the slops and waste water from the kitchen are thrown upon the surface of the ground, making a most unsightly appearance, and without doubt affecting the health and comfort of the inmates of the house.

Two of the superintendents of the poor, Messrs. Smiley and Gist, were at the house, in attendance upon their regular monthly meeting. Their attention was called to the necessity of better drainage, and they agreed to have the matter attended to without delay. As it was the day for the regular visit of the superintendents of the poor, we presume everything in and around the house appeared to the best advantage.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY has no poor-house.

IOWA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

Is situated in the town of Linden, about four miles west of Dodgeville. It was visited August 25, 1871.

The farm contains 120 acres of farming land and 60 acres of timber, and is valued at about \$3,000. The buildings are estimated to be worth about the same amount.

There is a separate building for the insane, about 40 feet from the main building. It has a yard about 100 feet by 60, surrounded by a high fence, and is the best thing of the kind connected with any poor-house in the State.

Both sexes have to occupy the same yard. This is unwise. There should be another yard, or if this is impracticable, the present one should be divided. At the present time the insane in this poor-house have the advantage of a special attendant in the person of an old man, a pauper, who stays in the yard during the day.

The house contained 26 inmates when visited, 9 males and 27 females. There was one child about two years of age, two idiots, females, one 40 years of age and the other 14, and 8 insane, 3

females and 5 males. Six of the insane have to be confined in the building or yard.

There are 8 rooms in the building appropriated to the insane. The rooms are of good size and appear to be comfortable.

The place is under charge of Mr. M. F. Rewey, as overseer. He receives a salary of \$1,000 per annum, and pays for all the help he employs in the house and on the farm. His wife takes care of household matters, does the sewing, etc.

The buildings are pleasantly situated, near timber and surrounded with shade trees.

The number of persons in the house during the year ending Oct. 30, 1870, was 27. The average number during the year, was 20.

The cost of the house during the past year, was \$2,396.21; and the amount paid for the relief of the poor outside of the poor-house, was \$557.

The place has a comfortable, home-like appearance, and the inmates seemed to be well taken care of.

No poor-house left a more favorable impression upon the mind of the visitor, than this one.

JACKSON COUNTY has no poor-house.

JEFFERSON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE,

Is situated about one and a half miles west of the village of Jefferson. It was visited June 27, 1871.

The farm comprises 100 acres of excellent land, under a good state of cultivation, valued at \$5,000. The buildings are old, and not well adapted for the purpose for which they are used.

The house is under the charge of Mr. Volney Foster, as overseer. He receives a salary of \$600 per year, and has, at the expense of the county, a hired man, at \$20 per month, and a hired girl, at \$2 per week.

The inmates are generally willing to do all the work they are able to do, but as they are mostly old and feeble, it is but a small amount they can accomplish.

The house contained at the time of the visit 41 inmates—25

males and 16 females. There were four children under 10 years of age—3 boys and 1 girl—and four between the ages of 10 and 17—2 boys and 2 girls. Two of the children attend the district school. Among those denominated insane is a blind boy, about 13 years of age who occupies a cell with his mother, a German vagrant.

She is kept confined in her cell, as in the event she is let out she will go immediately to the village and get drunk.

There seems to be some doubt as to the real condition of this blind boy. He is sometimes spoken of as insane and at other times as idiotic. He can talk fluently in German, commit to memory verses, and sing.

He is probably a suitable subject for the Blind Institute at Janesville. The influence of his mother over him is evidently very bad, and this may account for some of his actions that have led to the opinion that he is insane or idiotic.

The visit was made on Friday. Saturday is their day for cleaning, and apologies were made for the untidy appearance of the house, but with the exceptions herein afternamed, the general appearance of every thing in and around the buildings was neat and clean and would compare favorably with other similar institutions in the state.

Some of the insane were in a most deplorable condition. One cell was occupied by a woman, probably about 30 years of age, who appeared to be entirely demented. She was lying in a corner of the cell on a heap of straw, rolled in a blanket, with no other covering, in a most filthy condition. In the adjoining cell was a woman in a similarly disgusting plight. A third cell was occupied by two women, one in a bad condition, filthy in her habits, and the other in a much better state, taking care of her companion. Still another cell was occupied by two women, both on straw, with a rough-board partition or fence, four or five feet high, between them. Language is hardly adequate to describe the filthy, disgusting condition of the cell and its inmates. Judging from the account of their habits, as given by the overseer, they seem to be sunk far below the ordinary level of dumb beasts.

Mr. Foster stated that it was not the custom to change the straw and make a thorough cleansing of the cells of the poor creatures but twice, and sometimes but once a week. He was advised to have them thoroughly cleaned every day, and he promised that he would do so. The condition of these wretched beings ought to be improved, and we are confident it will be in future. How much can be done for their improvement we cannot say, as they appear to be of the most filthy and degraded class; yet as they appear so much worse than anything seen elsewhere, we cannot but think that their condition can be considerably bettered, if proper efforts are made. The expense of the poor house last year was \$2,602.39, and the amount paid for the relief of the poor outside of the poor house, \$4,806.

JUNEAU and KENOSHA counties have no poor-houses.

KENOSHA CITY POOR-HOUSE

Was visited on the 27th of July, 1871. It is a small building, situated on an island in the harbor. It is under the charge of a Mrs. Colby. It contained 4 inmates, 3 men and 1 woman. The men were 60, 70 and 83 years of age, and the woman 50. They appeared comfortable and contented, and spoke in the kindest terms of the excellent care and good treatment received from Mrs. Colby.

KEWAUNEE and LA CROSSE counties have no poor-houses.

LA CROSSE CITY POOR-HOUSE

Is situated about 3 miles southeast of the city, near the bluff. It was visited August 6, 1871. There is a farm connected with the house, containing 120 acres, which, with the house, cost about \$8,000, a very large outlay for the small amount accomplished. The house has capacity for accommodating about 8 persons. When visited there were but two inmates, one man and one woman, and both insane. They are quiet and harmless. The place is under the charge of a Mr. Connors. He has the use of the farm and receives \$2.50 per week for the board of each

pauper, and \$3.50 per week when they are insane. The farm and house are well located, and with proper care could be made pleasant and comfortable.

There was a great lack of neatness and order in the house and its surroundings, and we very much question the wisdom and economy of the system adopted by the city in the care of its paupers.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

Was visited August 24th, 1871. It is situated about three miles south of the village of Darlington.

The farm contains 190 acres of land, and is valued at \$4,000. The house is the most expensive building of the kind in the state, having cost about \$35,000.

The land is generally of good quality. About 100 acres are under cultivation. There is some meadow and pasture land. The whole farm is enclosed. The house is a large three-story building, built of stone, with a mansard roof. The rooms are of good size, and very comfortable. The house is but just built, and is well finished throughout. There is some work on the outside still to be done. No other county in the State has provided so extensive and expensive accommodations for its paupers. The house is large enough to accommodate about 100 inmates, besides the family of the overseer. The bedsteads and bedding are good.

There is a bath-room on the lower floor, but the water has all to be carried to it by hand from the pump in the yard, or from the wash-room.

The house has many excellencies, and at the same time many defects, or at least inconveniences.

There is nothing particularly pleasant or attractive in the location or surroundings of the buildings.

Trees and shrubbery have been set out, and in time the spot will appear much more attractive.

The place is in charge of Capt. S. W. Osborne, as overseer. He receives a salary of \$600 for his services and those of his wife. He is allowed, at the expense of the county, such help as he requires.

The house now contains nine inmates; one insane man and two insane women. The insane are not confined. The man does considerable work. One of the women is noisy, and at times disposed to be quite ugly. She is lame and could not get away were she disposed to do so. The other woman stands around all day, and the most of the time makes a hideous noise. She would be very filthy if not constantly watched. She will not go to the table to get her meals, unless taken there and put into a chair, and will not go to bed or get up of her own accord.

Capt. Osborne and his wife deserve great credit for the manner in which they manage this unfortunate creature, allowing her her liberty and keeping her in such a cleanly and comfortable condition. Were she in some of the poor-houses in the state she would be confined all the time in her cell in her filth.

There is one old man, blind; another lame and quite feeble, and a woman with twin-children (illegitimate) about 18 months of age, one a boy and the other a girl. The mother of these children does considerable work.

In case there should be violent insane persons sent to the house, there are no proper accommodations for them.

There should be a large yard connected with every poor-house, where such cases have to be taken care of.

The house has not been occupied a year, and hence no report of yearly expense can be given.

MANITOWOC county has no poor-house.

MARATHON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

Is situated about two miles east of the village of Wausau.

It has not been visited by the Board, but we gather the following facts from the report of the county clerk:

The place is under the charge of Peter Lenz, and the whole interests of the poor of the county are supervised by three overseers, viz.: M. DeCoursey, John Cramer and Peter Stelz.

The county has a farm of 90 acres, valued at \$2,000, and the buildings are valued at \$3,000, making the whole value of the poor-house property \$5,000.

The number of inmates in the house during the year ending Nov. 1, 1870, was 6, 2 males and 4 females.

The number on the 1st of May, 1871, was 5, 1 male and 4 females. The cost of the poor-house during the last fiscal year was \$900. Of this amount \$365 was paid officers and employes. The amount spent for the relief of the poor outside of the poor-house was \$500.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

Was visited April 26, 1871. The house is located in the town of Wauwatosa, and connected with a farm of 157 1-2 acres. The location is good, pleasant, healthy and in a good neighborhood.

The poor of the county are under the charge of Byron Abert, superintendent. C. D. Steinle has the immediate charge of the poor house, and J. A. Kerin has charge of the hospital. The hospital building has been recently erected, and is convenient, well-arranged and adapted for the purpose for which it is designed. The building for the accomodation of the paupers and the insane is much older and not so comfortable. It is quite deficient in ventilation, especially the part occupied by the insane, and the supply of water is entirely inadequate. The general appearance of the buildings and their inmates was satisfactory. The insane appeared to be well cared for. They were comfortably clad and remarkably quiet. At the time of the visit the house contained 40 insane persons; 12 males and 28 females; three children, one boy about 11 years of age, and two girls, one 6 or 7 and the other 15 or 16 years of age.

The hospital contained 36 inmates; two children about two weeks old. It contains 34 rooms for patients and can accomodate about 64 persons.

The average number of persons in the poor-house during the past year was 180; the number on the first of May, 1871, was 144; ninety-five males and forty-nine females.

The cost of the poor-house for the year ending December 31st, 1870, was \$11,379.37, of which amount \$6,748 was paid to officers and employes. The amount paid for the relief of the poor outside of the poor-house was \$13,365.05.

The land is valued at \$12,560, and the buildings at \$50,000, making the total value of the property \$62,560, besides personal property.

MARQUETTE county has no poor-house.

MONROE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

was visited September 24, 1871. It is situated in the town of Adrian, ten miles southeast of the village of Sparta. The place contains 200 acres, and has recently been purchased by the county for the sum of \$5,000. It contains a comfortable house and fair outbuildings.

The poor of the county are under the charge of Joseph Carmichael, L. S. Griggs and Wm. H. Goode, as superintendents of the poor, and the poor-house and farm are in charge of David Cole, as overseer.

At the time of the visit it contained 7 inmates—2 children, one three months and the other three years old; 1 insane man and 2 insane women, quiet and harmless.

The place has been open but a few months, and is not fully organized. Mr. Cole is to receive \$4 per week for taking care of each inmate, he furnishing the house and supplying everything. The county board of supervisors made no appropriation for running the place the current year, and the superintendents have been obliged to make the best arrangement they could, temporarily.

OCONTO and OUTAGAMIE counties have no poor-houses.

The city of Appleton has a poor house a short distance from the city, but at the time the Board were in that locality they were informed that it had no inmates.

OZAUKEE COUNTY

Has no poor-house belonging to the county.

The care of the poor of the county is let by contract to John W. Keller, of Saukville, for the sum of \$1,000 per annum. Mr. Keller occupies a large building, formerly used as a hotel. The

building is old and very much out of repair. The house, at the time of the visit, contained seven inmates, four of whom were insane, but quiet and harmless. There was one girl about 15 years of age, deformed and very much diseased.

Mr. Keller takes care of a woman, and six children under 7 years of age, at Cedarburg. He allows her a certain sum to aid in supporting her family. He had under his charge 21 persons at one time last winter. The system is certainly a very unsafe one, and the welfare of the paupers should be carefully looked after by the county authorities.

The place had a very cheerless, uncomfortable appearance, and yet from a short visit of the kind, it would be impossible to say that the inmates were not as comfortable as they were in their own houses before they became dependent upon the county.

PEPIN county has no poor-house.

PIERCE county is now building a poor-house at Ellsworth.

POLK and PORTAGE counties have no poor-houses.

RACINE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

Is situated in the town of Yorkville, about fifteen miles west of the city of Racine. It was visited on the 27th day of July, 1871. There is a farm of 120 acres connected with the house valued at \$4,000. The buildings are valued \$2,500.

The average number of inmates during the year ending December 31, 1870, was 24, and the number at the time of the visit was 21—thirteen males and 8 females. Among the number were three children—two colored boys, one 7 and the other 16 years of age, and a white boy 9 years.

There is one insane man who is kept confined all the time in a cell or cage in a small wooden building adjoining the main building. He is quite violent and destroys his clothes and bedding, so that he is kept in his cage, on a heap of straw, in a state of nudity. If a pair of leather muffs were provided for him the probability is that he could be prevented from destroying his clothes, and that he might be released from his cage, and allowed considerable liberty. The place in which this man is confined in

winter is altogether unfit to be occupied by a human being. It is in the basement, in the space under the stairway leading to the room above; has no light and no ventilation except through the bars that form the door, and this door opens into a room occupied by two insane women, and there is but a small space, near the entrance to this cell, where the man can stand erect.

The house is very badly located; the basement is so wet in wet weather, that the water has sometimes to be pumped out in the morning before a fire can be made in the stove. Two insane women occupy a room in this damp basement, and another room is occupied by a very old man, a pauper. Although there had been a long dry spell, when the place was visited the floors in the basement were wet, and the boards in many places were much decayed. In some places, when walking across the floor, the water and mud would come up in the cracks between the boards.

The drainage is exceedingly defective, most of the waste water and slops from the house being on the surface of the ground near the building.

The inside of the house appeared clean and well taken care of. The inmates appeared as contented and comfortable as could be expected, with such unfavorable surroundings.

There is nothing around the house to give it a comfortable and home-like appearance; no shade trees, no flower garden, nor anything of the kind.

The place is in the charge of Mr. Thomas Shepard and his wife. They receive for their services, \$600 per annum, with no other help than what they can get from the inmates of the house, and this is but little, as they are mostly old and infirm. Mr. Shepard and his wife seem disposed to do all in their power for the welfare and comfort of those in their charge, and if they were allowed more help, they would keep things in better order about the buildings and grounds.

The building and the location are unfit for the purpose for which they are occupied, and the county ought to sell the place and purchase another more favorably located, and erect a house better adapted for the purpose.

RICHLAND county has no poor-house.

ROCK COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Is situated in the town of Johnstown about ten miles east of Janesville, and was visited on the 3d of August, 1871.

The farm contains 199 acres of good land, 120 of which are under cultivation, and is valued at about \$8,000, and including the building and personal property, the place is valued at \$12,500.

At the time of the visit the house contained 53 inmates, 22 men and 16 women, and 15 children under 11 years of age.

Seven of these children attend the district school.

The building was erected for a hotel and in many respects is badly adapted for its present use. There are six rooms occupied as sleeping apartments, without windows and no chance for light or ventilation, except through the doors that open into a hall occupied the most of the time by a considerable number of individuals. One room in the second story contained eleven beds for twenty persons, and although the room appeared to be clean, the air was very bad, with the windows all open. The bedsteads were of the oldest style, fastened with cords and swarming with bed-bugs. Much of the bedding was of a poor quality, nearly worn out, and many of the sheets and pillow cases much soiled. The privy was in a very bad condition, sending forth a foul odor. The drainage is very deficient, and there was a great lack of neatness in the back yards and around the house.

The house contains a chapel 25x30 feet, in which services are held once in two weeks by Russell Cheney, of Emerald Grove. He has a Sunday school, and occasionally brings a preacher with him. About 30 of the inmates attend these services. A new building has been recently erected for the insane, who are now kept in the county jail. The building is 26x32½ feet, and contains 12 rooms, 10x12 feet. It is to be heated by a furnace in the basement. Arrangements have been made for ventilation by flues from each room. It is not occupied, not having yet been accepted by the county.

The building does not appear to be well adapted for the purpose.

for which it has been built, but, without doubt, has been built as well as could be expected from those who have had no experience in the care of the insane.

Mr. Pickett, the overseer, receives a salary of \$800. The county also employs one man all the time, two men in the summer, and extra help in harvest. One of the male inmates works on the farm quite regularly; he is not regarded as of sound mind. The pauper women do all the housework.

There is much for the county to do for the improvement of the building and its surroundings. The rooms without windows should all be changed. Shade trees should be set out in front of the house. The cesspool near the door should be removed, drains should be made, the privy should be altered and the surroundings of the house generally should be made neater and more attractive.

The cost of the poor-house for the year ending December 31, 1870, was \$8,396.69, and the amount paid for the relief of the poor outside of the poor-house was \$3,230.

A second visit was made to this poor-house, by one of the members of the Board, on the 22d of September, and a third visit by the entire Board on the 7th of October.

The condition of the establishment was anything but satisfactory. Some changes for the better had been made since the visit made on the 3d of August. The separate building for the use of the insane had been completed and occupied.

The insane man, described in the visit of the Board to the Rock county jail as being in a state of nudity, in a filthy condition, had been removed to the poor-house, and he appeared altogether like a changed man. His condition is vastly improved. He is now clothed, and although it cannot be said that he is "in his right mind," he is allowed considerable liberty, and performs a fair amount of work. At the time of the visit he was assisting in threshing, and there was nothing in his appearance to indicate to a stranger that he was in any way different from the other hands who were working around the threshing machine. Since the first visit of the Board, a good yard has been made in connection with the building for the insane. The great advantage

of this yard was apparent to all. The room occupied by the old men as a sleeping room, described in the account of the previous visit, was found to be in no better condition than at that time.

The bedsteads are of the oldest style, held together by cords. The straw or husk beds laid upon these cords were altogether too scant, both as to length and as to the quantity of material in them, to render the old men who occupy the beds any way comfortable.

The beds should have two or three times as much straw or husks in them. The bed-clothing was also of an inferior quality, and the sheets and pillow-cases very much soiled. The room is ceiled with boards at the top and on the sides, and as far as could be seen the sides were swarming with bed-bugs, and the ceiling was supposed to be in the same condition. The bedsteads were also covered with bugs. It was the opinion of every member of the Board who visited this room, that it contained a larger number of bugs, for its size, than any other place they had ever seen. It is wrong to require human beings to sleep in the midst of such surroundings, and the supervisors of the county, unless they intend to renovate and remodel the whole house, should have this room lathed and plastered at as early a day as possible.

The sleeping-rooms spoken of at the previous visit, as being without windows, are still unchanged.

The condition of the privies is as objectionable as before, and the defects in the drainage are still unremedied.

(See report of committee to confer with the supervisors of Rock county, page 23.)

St. Croix county has recently purchased a farm, to be used as a poor-farm. It is located in the town of Kinnickinnick, and the whole property is valued at \$5,000. The farm contains 200 acres of land. The house was opened for the reception of inmates about the first of January last.

The cost for the relief of the poor last year, outside of the poor-house, was \$1,530.69.

The counties of SAUK, SHEBOYGAN and TREMPLEAU have no poor-houses.

VERNON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

Was visited September 22, 1871. It is situated in town of Viroqua, about one and a half miles northeast of the village. The farm contains 200 acres of land, including 40 acres of timber, valued, with the buildings, at \$5,000. There are on the place two horses and one colt, thirty-two head of cattle, forty-two swine and about two hundred fowls. There are nine cows giving milk, which furnish a supply of milk, butter and cheese for the house, and considerable quantities of butter and cheese for sale. The house contained 17 inmates at the time of the visit, seven males and ten females; ten of the number were idiotic. Four of the idiots were from one family, the parents being first cousins. They have, however, other children that are bright. There was a colored woman in the house with a pair of twins, one of each sex, four months old, illegitimate. There was a young man there with a broken leg. His leg was broken some time since in the Black river pinery and does not seem to get well. He was able to get to Vernon county, when he got out of money and was advised to go to the poor-house.

The poor of the county are under the charge of David Strawn, Stephen [Stevenson and J. E. Newell, superintendents of the poor; and the poor-house and farm is under the charge of H. A. Vess, as overseer.

The place has not a neat and comfortable appearance. It was rough and untidy around the house.

On one side of the house the fence is within a few feet of the building, and on the outside of this fence are some forty swine. On the other side of the house there is an excellent orchard, but no fence between it and the building to protect the fruit from the inmates of the house.

The fences, generally, were in a bad condition. The house is sadly in need of paint. A part of the outside has never been painted. The front door is without a door-step, and there is a great lack of neatness around the house and grounds. An outlay of a few hundred dollars in fixing up the house, grounds and fences, would add much to the looks of the place; and a little

more care in keeping things neat and clean, would add to the comfort of the inmates. The cost of the poor-house for the year 1870, including the amount paid for the relief of the poor outside the house, was \$3,200.

WALWORTH COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

Was visited June 20, 1871. It is situated in the town of Geneva, about three miles east of the village of Elkhorn.

The farm contains 120 acres of excellent land, under a good state of cultivation, and is valued at \$4,800. The buildings are estimated to be worth \$5,000, and the whole value of the property belonging to the county is about \$13,000.

The plade is in the charge of the Hon. T. W. Hill, one of the county superintendents of the poor, who receives \$1,000 per annum for his services. Mr. Hill furnishes, at his own expense, 2½ the teams—four horses—and all the help needed in carrying on the farm. He also furnishes all the help that is necessary in the house to provide for the care of the inmates, making nearly all their clothing, bedding, etc., with such help as can be had from the paupers.

The house is old, and not well adapted to the purpose for which it is now used. There is a separate building for the insane, a short distance from the main building.

The number in the house during the year ending October 31, 1870, was 62. The average number during the year was 43; of the whole number 34 were males and 28 females. The cost of the poor house for the year 1870, was \$3,032.89, and the amount paid for the relief of the poor outside the poor-house was \$2,319.32.

At the time of the visit there were quite a number of insane in the house. Two men were confined in their cells. One was asleep on the floor, preferring the floor to his bed. Although he will work quite well at times, away from the building, with proper attention, it is unsafe to have him around the buildings, unoccupied. He is a large, powerful man, and is liable to injure any one near him on the slightest provocation. The other is a man who has no control over himself, and for the most trivial cause will attempt to kill any one with whom he comes in contact.

In the erection of the building for the insane, a room was set apart for a shower-bath, to be used as a mode of punishment for refractory inmates. We rejoice to know the use of the shower-bath for this purpose has been discontinued, we trust never to be resumed.

With the outlay of a small amount, this room could be made comfortable and convenient for bathing purposes, and frequent bathing would add much to the health and comfort of the occupants of the building, and render the air much purer and pleasanter.

WASHINGTON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

Was visited September 28, 1871. It is situated in town of Jackson. The farm contains 196 acres, 130 of which are cleared. The land is valued at \$10,000, and the buildings and personal property at \$7,000, making the value of the whole property \$17,000.

The poor of the county are under the charge of Nicholas Marx, Henry Allinger and John Kesinger, superintendents of the poor, and the poor-house and farm are in care of Lanard Holomns.

The overseer receives for his services \$300.00 per annum, and is allowed one hired man at the expense of the county.

He obtains help from the paupers equal to about that of three full hands.

At the time of the visit the house contained 28 inmates; 22 males and 6 females. Among the number are two insane men, both harmless, one idiotic boy about seven years of age, and four children under ten years.

The building is well located and with proper care could be made homelike and comfortable in appearance.

It does not appear to be kept with much neatness.

The front door had only a poor apology for door-steps, the window glass was broken out in several places, and generally there was an uncomfortable and neglected aspect in and around the house. The privies were in a wretched condition, both together.

The cost of the poor-house during the year ending November 1870, was \$1,796.85, and the amount paid for outside relief was \$902.60.

WAUKESHA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

Was visited on the 17th day of May, 1871. It is situated in the town of Vernon, about 6 miles south of the village of Waukesha. The poor of the county are under the charge of George Caincross, George Pratt and William Jacques, as county superintendents, and F. McNaughton, as overseer of the poor-house.

There is a farm of 165 acres valued at \$8,000. The buildings are valued at \$6,000, and the personal property at \$3,308.85, making the whole value of the property \$17,308.85.

The cost of the poor-house during the year ending Nov. 15, 1870, was \$2,989.93, and the amount paid for the relief of the poor outside of the poor-house, was \$2,403.72.

At the time of the visit the overseer was confined to his bed by sickness, where he had been a long time, which fact will account for much that was found out of order about the place.

The drainage around the house was very defective. The slops from the house were mostly thrown into a cesspool immediately at the kitchen door, and the balance upon the surface of the ground, keeping the yard in an unsightly and unhealthy condition. The lay of the land is such as to admit of perfect drainage, and no reason could be seen why it had not been provided.

The stone building used for the insane is very defective. The plastering is put immediately upon the stone wall, making the building damp at all seasons, and in the winter very cold. Things in the inside of the house appeared tolerably neat and clean.

The number of inmates of the house during the year ending November 16, 1870, was 72; the average number during the year 42. On the first day of May, 1871, there were 54, and among them were several insane, and one or two idiots.

One insane man was wearing hand cuffs to prevent his doing mischief. With the exception of this one the insane were quiet and harmless. There were several children present. Two were away at the district school.

When Mr. McNaughton recovers his health and is able to at-

tend to his regular duties, we have no doubt but the appearance around the house and grounds will be much improved.

The counties of WAUPACA and WAUSHARA have no poor-houses.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

Was visited August 8, 1871. It is situated about three miles north of the city, in the town of Oshkosh.

There is a farm of 100 acres of excellent land, valued at \$7,500, and the buildings are valued at the same amount, making the value of the property \$15,000.

The poor of the county are under the care of Joseph Turner, Nelson Gill and Joseph Hotchkiss, as county superintendents, and D. L. Johnson has charge of the poor-house as overseer.

At the time of the visit the overseer was absent.

The house contained twenty-four inmates. Among the number were seven children under twelve years of age—four boys and three girls; one insane man and one insane woman, and one idiot—a female about twenty-five years of age. The insane woman was confined in a cell in the cellar. The house is pleasantly located, and the general appearance in approaching the place, is favorable. Things around the buildings and outbuildings, appeared neat and cleanly, although there were some heaps of dirt and rubbish in the rear of the house that formed exceptions. The house and outbuildings are of a better class than are found in the most of the counties of the state. The bedding was inferior, and the sheets much soiled. Sufficient attention is not paid to the separation of the sexes.

The cost of the poor-house for the year ending Nov. 1870, was \$1,521.88; and the amount paid for the relief of poor outside of the poor-house, was \$5,018.76.

WOOD COUNTY has no poor-house.

GENERAL REMARKS—POOR-HOUSES.

We] have presented the condition of the poor-houses of the state as we found them.

There are things in connection with some of them that most certainly are not as they should be, but as to just what ought to be the condition of these establishments, it is not so easy to decide.

[BY WHAT STANDARD SHOULD A POOR-HOUSE BE JUDGED?

It is a difficult matter to fix upon a standard to which all should be required to conform. Could we, by any possibility, arrive at what would be a correct one, to judge of the poor-house of a given county, say a county composed of prosperous, intelligent farmers, native born, or long enough residents of the country to be thoroughly Americanized, such a standard would hardly be the right one by which to judge of the poor-house of a county composed mostly of foreigners but a short time in the country, having made but little progress in the improvement of their farms, with a different manner of living and different views as to what should constitute a comfortable home.

Suppose we visit the poor-house of an inland county composed almost entirely of farmers:—the aspect of things in and around the house is very unsatisfactory; there is a lack of neatness and order in the appearance of things generally; the place, to our view, has a desolate, comfortless look, and we feel that for us, with our views of what a home ought to be, should we, by calamities and loss of health, be compelled to become inmates of such a place, it would be to us a living death.

We go to a resident of the county, a large tax payer perhaps, and give him our views of the defects of his county poor-farm. He listens to all we have to say, and then makes substantially this response: “True, it might be a very uncomfortable place for you, but not for those who are there. They fare better than they did in the days of their greatest prosperity. They occupy a better home, they have a more comfortable place to sleep, and

better fare than they ever had before; they are entirely contented and do not even imagine that they are suffering any hardships. They have as good a house and as pleasant surroundings as I have. I and my neighbors have to pay the expense of this poor-house; is it reasonable that we should be asked to provide better accommodations for the poor, many of whom are reduced to poverty by their own evil conduct, than we provide for ourselves and families?"

Another difficulty,—a place that might be all that could be asked by one who all his life had been accustomed to poverty and hardships—and when it is remembered that his own vicious acts may have driven him to the poor-house—a place as good as he deserves—to a person of refinement and intelligence, who had been reduced by unexpected calamities and sickness, it would be far otherwise. What to the one would be all that he deserved or that he could ask, would be to the other a place where he would experience the keenest suffering and drag out a miserable existence, anxiously longing for the day of his final deliverance.

We suppose it would be difficult, if not absolutely impossible to make much difference in the situation and treatment of the different inmates of a poor-house, where all are supported from the public funds.

SHOULD THERE NOT BE A HIGH STANDARD?

But would it be too much to ask that the poor-houses of the state should be places where even a person of refinement and intelligence could be made comparatively comfortable in the event, in the ups and down of life he should be compelled to seek its shelter?

Who can see far enough into the future to know to a certainty that neither himself nor any one near and dear to him may not be compelled to end his days in the poor-house? In view of the terrible calamity that has recently befallen the great city of Chicago, and of the still more terrible calamities that have befallen the lumbering districts in the northeastern portion of our state, and in some portions of the neighboring state of Michigan, who can tell what the future may bring forth?

If the community owe anything to a person who is thus reduced from circumstances of comfort to absolute poverty, one who has always performed his full duty as a good citizen, and cheerfully contributed of his means, in the days of his prosperity, for the relief of the unfortunate, do they not owe to him a comfortable support, in circumstances where he shall not be made to endure the greatest suffering and the keenest mental agony?

What if the old and infirm who occupy the same place, do as a consequence, fare better than they have ever fared before? What if even those who have been brought to want by their own vicious courses, should spend their last days in comfort and comparative luxury? Would it not be better that the declining years of the old and feeble, although they might be responsible for the condition they were in, should be made comfortable and pleasant, than that persons of culture and refinement, should be compelled to spend their last days in what to them would be little less than a hell upon earth?

If we are to go to an extreme, would it not be better to go in the direction of kindness and humanity, rather than in the opposite direction?

The people do not complain that many of the inmates of our Institution for the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, the Hospital for the Insane, the Industrial School for Boys, and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, fare much better than they were accustomed to before they were inmates of these institutions; that they have better food to eat, more comfortable clothes to wear, larger and better houses to live in, and more comfortable sleeping accommodation; why should they fear that the unfortunate poor shall be too well provided for?

Without, then, attempting to fix a standard by which the different poor houses of the state shall be judged, we will venture to offer a few suggestions in relation to which we think there can hardly be a difference of opinion.

EVERY POOR HOUSE SHOULD BE KEPT CLEAN.

First.—The sleeping rooms, the sitting rooms, the dining rooms, the kitchens, and in fact every spot in and around the

building should be clean and neat. There is no poor house in the state so unfavorably situated that perfect cleanliness can not be secured. There are but few county houses in the state where there is not room for improvement in this direction.

INMATES SHOULD HAVE GOOD FOOD.

Second.—The inmates should all be supplied with good wholesome food, and it should be served to them in a comfortable manner. It should never be forgotten that they are human beings and not mere animals, and they should always be treated as such.

In but few instances did the Board see the paupers at their meals, and hence they have but little personal knowledge in relation to the kind of food they receive, or the manner in which it is served to them.

This, as well as other matters, will be more carefully looked into in the future; and although they know of no special wrong in this direction, from their knowledge of human nature, they have felt that they could not go amiss in calling attention to the matter.

COMFORTABLE BEDS.

Third.—The paupers, especially the infirm, should have comfortable sleeping accommodations. In several of the poor-houses there is a great deficiency in this respect. Many of the bedsteads are of the oldest style, fastened together with cords; the cords loose and covered with bed-bugs; the bedsteads unsteady; the beds small, the ticks containing an insufficient quantity of straw or husks, as the case may be; the bedding old, nearly worn out, and in many instances much soiled; many beds with but one sheet, and that one and the pillow-cases far from clean, altogether making a most uncomfortable place for any one to sleep and especially uncomfortable for an old and feeble man or woman.

FRESH AIR.

Fourth.—There should be in every poor-house an abundant supply of fresh air. The Creator of all things has furnished air

in such abundance that no human being should be so placed that he cannot have all he needs. The visits to poor-houses by the Board have been made during the warm weather, when many of the inmates have been in the open air, and where they have been in the houses the windows and doors have generally been open, and yet in these circumstances, most favorable for ventilation, places have been found where the air of the rooms occupied by paupers was anything but pure.

What the condition of such places will be in cold weather, when windows and doors are closed, and the air heated by stoves, and the rooms crowded by the addition of those who in the summer spend a good portion of their time in the open air, and by the increased number of inmates that the winter season always sends to these establishments, can hardly be imagined.

That there is great room for improvement in this direction, in the most of the poor-houses in the state, can hardly be questioned.

PLENTY OF WATER.

Fifth.—There should be in every poor-house an abundant supply of water and facilities for bathing, so that all the inmates should be able to have a bath at least once in each week.

Cleanliness of person is essential to health, comfort and good morals.

We can call to mind but two poor-houses in the state where any attempt has been made to furnish bathing accommodations for the inmates, and in both of these cases, from an insufficient supply of water, neglect in keeping the bathing arrangements in order, or from having the water too far from the tubs, they do not afford anything like the facilities for general bathing that in other circumstances might be afforded.

GARDENS, TREES, SHRUBBERY, ETC.

Sixth.—There should be in connection with every poor-house a flower garden and a vegetable garden near the house. Considerable labor of the inmates could be made available in such gardens, that otherwise would never be used. There are frequently

those who would gladly work an hour or two in a garden, who could do nothing else. Such labor would be beneficial to the individual and profitable to the county.

Special attention should be paid, in all cases, to the setting out of trees and shrubbery, and to the beautifying generally of the grounds around the poor-houses.

In some counties considerable attention has been paid to these matters. In several instances we have seen beautiful flower gardens, large and productive vegetable gardens, front yards, enclosed with good fences, and tastefully ornamented with trees and shrubbery. Such things do not cost much, but the advantages resulting from them are incalculable. They add greatly to the comfort and well being of all the inmates of the house, and they have a civilizing and humanizing effect upon all who come within their influence. The contrast in this respect between different poor-houses is very great. In approaching some, the appearance is pleasant and agreeable, indicating taste, refinement, comfort and home: while the appearance of others is bleak, desolate and comfortless. We trust that all who are in any way responsible for the management of our poor-houses, will give these suggestions careful consideration.

Seventh—There should be in every poor-house a proper

CLASSIFICATION OF THE INMATES.

On this point allow us to present a brief extract from the second annual report of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities of the state of New York:

“There are no evils connected with our present system more flagrant than those growing out of the want of proper classification of paupers. These are evils of a moral nature, destructive to the moral sense of the individual and highly injurious to the welfare of society. Here the innocent are mingled with the vicious; young and simple-hearted children with their callous and corrupt elders; the sexes mingle indiscriminately by day and often by night. Here, crowded together in a single room, or in an open yard, are the diseased, the drunken and the corrupt,

found associating with those whose character is not yet bad, but who are simply destitute through misfortune or accident of birth. The vile here encourage each other in villainy; the sense of decency is obliterated from those who at their entrance had some feeling of respect. The evils are so palpable that they scarcely need mention. The wonder is that when they are so obvious, nothing has been done to avoid them."

In another part of the report the Secretary of the Board, speaking upon the same subject, says:

"But few of the poor-houses of the State, owing to their arrangement, admit of a proper classification of their inmates. The authorities, in most of them, aim to keep the sexes separated at night, but this is only partially accomplished. During the day there is an indiscriminate and unrestricted association of all classes, including the aged and respectable, children, insane, idiotic and blind; together with the middle aged, able-bodied, slothful, debased and profane, of both sexes. In most cases they partake of a common fare, at a common table, and not unfrequently share with one another a common dormitory. The effects of such an association can be better conceived than described. Its fruits will be reaped in a large increase of pauperism and crime, coupled with grievous and burdensome taxation."

SAME EVILS IN WISCONSIN AS IN NEW YORK.

What is here said of the state of things in the poor-houses of the state of New York, can be said of the poor-houses of Wisconsin. The evils in that state, owing to the much greater number of paupers, and perhaps to some extent, a difference in their character, are greater and more apparent, still they are no less real than in our own state. The great trouble here, as it is there, is in the fact that the buildings are not constructed with a view to proper classification of the inmates.

BUILDINGS NOT PROPERLY CONSTRUCTED.

As a general rule, in this state the buildings occupied as poor-houses have not been constructed for this purpose. In many

cases, the county authorities in purchasing a farm have found a house upon it, and have made some slight alterations and additions, and then used it to the best advantage they could.

Many of them are old and out of repair; badly constructed; have small rooms, low ceilings, and are so arranged as to render a proper classification of the inmates impossible.

A thorough and complete remedy for the evils here spoken of cannot be found short of an

ENTIRE CHANGE

in the arrangement of the buildings now occupied; or, perhaps, in most cases nothing short of the erection of new buildings will accomplish the object.

But while this may be so, there is much that can be done to lessen and mitigate these evils by an earnest and combined effort on the part of the overseers of the poor houses, the superintendents of the poor and the county supervisors.

Let them look these evils in the face, that they may thoroughly understand their nature and extent, and then intelligently and earnestly do what may be in their power for their removal. By a little effort and in some cases the expenditure of a small sum of money, the separation of the sexes at night could be made certain.

In no circumstances should the sexes be allowed to use the same privies, and where two are provided they should never be adjoining, but should be located in different parts of the premises, and so arranged that no one could ever have any excuse for being near to the one belonging to the opposite sex.

The overseers of the poor-houses should learn all they can of the

CHARACTER AND PREVIOUS HISTORY

of those under their charge, and should to the extent of their power, and as far as the arrangements of the building will permit, keep the different classes separate. Keep the young and moral from the old and corrupt; the healthy from the diseased; those who have been brought there through misfortune or sickness, from those who are reaping the fruits of their own evil conduct.

By realizing the necessity of this classification and keeping the matter constantly in mind, the intelligent and humane overseer may be enabled to accomplish much, even in the midst of his unfavorable surroundings, and if his efforts are seconded by the superintendents of the poor, and by judicious but liberal appropriations by the county supervisors, the condition of the inmates of our poor-houses can be greatly improved.

INSANE SHOULD NOT BE IN POOR-HOUSES.

Eighth.—The poor-houses of the state are no places for the insane, especially for new cases, or for violent cases, or for cases needing medical treatment. On this point the views of this Board are most clear and emphatic.

The evils which exist in connection with the confinement of the insane, in our poor-houses, are inherent to the system, and as things now exist in our state these evils cannot be removed.

NO PROPER ACCOMMODATIONS.

In the first place, there are no proper accommodations in the larger number of poor-houses for the care of the insane, and in the very few cases where attempts have been made to secure better accommodations, and where the accommodations in comparison with some others are really good; they are very far from what they ought to be.

In the second place, in many instances, with the best of intention on the part of overseers, the

INSANE ARE NOT PROPERLY CARED FOR.

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

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

In looking over the reports of the boards of public charities in other states, we find that the state of things of which we speak is not peculiar to Wisconsin, but that a similar condition of things has been found in every state where the matter has been looked into.

REPORT TO NEW YORK STATE SENATE.

As illustrating this point, we will present an extract from the report of a committee of the senate of New York, presented to that body January 9th, 1857. They say:

“The treatment of lunatics and idiots in these houses is frequently abusive. The cells and sheds where they are confined are wretched abodes, often wholly unprovided with bedding. * * * In some poor-houses, lunatics, both male and female, were found in cells in a state of nudity. The cells were intolerably offensive, littered with the long accumulated filth of the occupants, and with straw reduced to chaff by long use as bedding, portions of which, mingled with the filth, adhered to the persons of the inmates, and formed the only covering they had.”

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, N. Y.

Eleven years later, the state commissioners of public charities, of the same state, in their second annual report, in speaking of the condition of the insane in the poor-houses of that state, make use of the following language:

“It is painful to us to make such a disclosure upon this subject as we are compelled to present. It is humiliating that while

there are in the state so many charitable institutions in which the citizens take a just pride, there is a class of public establishments in which such notorious and sickening abuses exist. But humanity and justice alike require that we should frankly express our views respecting the treatment the county insane receive. We have no charge to make against the class of officials who have the care of them. Most keepers do all that they can for the relief of these unfortunates, and would gladly do more. The simple fact is that the state has shifted off from itself upon the counties a duty which it ought ever to have recognized as imperative and sacred; the counties have had no general plan which they were compelled to follow, but all has been left to impulse or indifference; no publicity has been given to abuses, nor have public spirited citizens who were aware of them had at hand the means of correction."

NUMBER TOO SMALL TO HAVE SEPARATE ATTENDANT.

A third difficulty in the way of properly caring for the insane in our poor houses is found in the fact that the number in any one poor house, perhaps with the single exception of Milwaukee, is so small as not to admit of a separate attendant to look after them.

We regard it as a well settled point that the insane, generally, particularly the violent and new cases, should be under the constant watch of an intelligent attendant. They should be within the sight and hearing of some one who is especially charged with their care, at all times, when they are awake and moving around, and at night they should never be beyond the hearing of an attendant.

The expense of such an attendant but few of the counties would submit to in view of the small number of insane usually in their poor-houses.

CANNOT HAVE PROPER MEDICAL TREATMENT.

And still another difficulty is found in the fact that it would be, as a general thing, impossible to procure for the insane in

such circumstances, proper medical treatment, and even in the event the very best treatment could be secured, it would amount to but little in the midst of such unfavorable surroundings.

SOME CHRONIC CASES WELL ENOUGH OFF.

There are occasionally found cases of chronic insanity, sometimes [partially demented, quiet and harmless, who may be as comfortably situated in the poor-houses as any where else, while in the care of human, kind-hearted overseers. They work patiently and faithfully all day, and seem to have no wants other than to get a sufficient supply of food and an abundance of sleep and rest.

CONTRAST BETWEEN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE AND POOR-HOUSES.

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

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

GOOD MEN FOR OVERSEERS OF POOR-HOUSES.

Finally.—In speaking of the poor-houses of the state, we would say there was one thing with which we were particularly struck, and which afforded us the greatest satisfaction, and that was the appearance and character—as we formed our estimate of it, from our intercourse with the men—of the overseers of the poor-houses, the men we mean who were in charge of the farms and houses and of their inmates.

In some instances the overseers were absent, and hence our remarks can have no reference to such, but we speak of those we did see, as a class; there may have been two or three exceptions, but generally they were men of standing and influence in the counties in which they resided; men of integrity—men whose whole appearance and manner indicated that they were kind-hearted and humane, and that they would not knowingly or willingly allow any one under their charge to be cruelly or unkindly treated, or to be made to suffer in any way.

We would congratulate the county authorities and the people of these counties generally, and especially the inmates of the poor-houses, that such men as were found in charge of the most of these houses, have been secured to occupy these positions, and the abuses we have found are not chargeable to the men, but rather to the circumstances by which they were surrounded, and to the want of a proper appreciation of the condition and wants of those under their care.

IV.

JAILS.

ADAMS COUNTY has no jail; their prisoners are confined in the jail of Columbia county. Three persons from this county were lodged in the Columbia county jail during the year 1870. One was an insane man, and the others were confined in default of payment of fine imposed for assault and battery. Two persons were in confinement at date of report, May, 1871.

ASHLAND COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1851, of hewed logs. It is one story high, and contains two cells 8 by 16 feet.

There were no inmates in the year 1870.

BARRON COUNTY has no jail. The jail of DUNN county is used when they have prisoners.

No report has been received from the sheriff of BAYFIELD COUNTY.

BROWN COUNTY JAIL

Was visited by the Board, September 29, 1871.

The jail is in the lower story of the new court-house at Green Bay. This lower story is built of stone. The jail contains sixteen cells, $10\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 feet, with high ceilings. It contained, during the year 1870, eighty-seven inmates, fifty-four males and twenty-two females. At the time of the visit the jail contained seventeen inmates, fourteen males and three females.

Three of the number were insane. Two of the males were charged with murder; two with stealing cattle; five with larceny; one with resisting an officer, and one was confined for non-payment of judgment. Two of the women were charged with keeping a house of ill-fame, and the other with vagrancy.

The general appearance of the jail is good, every thing being neat and clean. The cells are large, and the doors are made with cross-bars, admitting light and air, and the hall into which they open is lighted with windows. A few of the cells open into an end hall, where there are no windows, but these are only used at night, and when the others are all filled.

There is a yard connected with the jail, but it is too small for any practical good. It should be extended so as to protect all the windows opening into the jail, so that persons on the outside cannot communicate with the inmates. The grated doors which separate the apartment of the men from that of the women are but six feet apart, thus enabling the inmates to converse with each other. This is a bad arrangement and should be altered. One of the doors at least, if not both, should be protected by an additional tight door of wood. The sheriff in his reply to the question as to how the men occupied their time, remarked, "sometimes in quarreling with the women through the grated iron doors."

BUFFALO COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1868. It is 36 by 42 feet on the ground, and built of stone. It contains six cells, 6 by 8 feet. It had two inmates at some time during the year 1870, but was empty at the date of the report from the sheriff, May, 1871.

No report has been received from the sheriff of BURNETT county.

CALUMET county has no jail. Their prisoners are sent to the jail in Fond du Lac county.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1862, of wood and iron. It is 30 by 30 feet, two

stories high, and contains one cell, and one common room about twelve feet square.

It was occupied by four different persons at times during the year 1870. It contained but one inmate at the date of the sheriff's report, May, 1871.

CLARK COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1860, of 2 by 6 inch pine joist spiked together.

It is 16 by 24 feet, one story high and contains two cells, 8 by 8 feet, and a main room, 12 by 16 feet.

There were two inmates at different times during the year 1870. The average time in jail was three weeks. The jail was empty at the date of the report of the sheriff, May, 1871.

COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL

Was visited on the sixth of July, 1871.

It is located by itself, near the center of a two-acre lot near the outskirts of the city of Portage, and is one of the pleasantest, if not the pleasantest, located jail in the state.

It was built of stone in 1865; 27 by 30 feet on the ground; two stories high, and contains sixteen cells, 4 by 7 feet, opening, four each, into four different wards or halls, thus admitting of a good classification of the inmates; so that in the event there were confined at the same time, females, detained witnesses, hardened offenders, and those awaiting trial, the four classes could be kept separate.

The jail is two stories high; the upper story appeared to be well-ventilated and comfortable; but the cells on the lower floor seemed to lack proper ventilation, and should it ever happen that all the cells on this floor are occupied at the same time, the inmates would be great sufferers for the want of fresh air. The building is surrounded by a high wall, which keeps the air from the lower story.

Forty-seven persons were confined in the jail during the year 1870. The average time they were confined was twenty-three days.

At the time of the visit the jail contained but three inmates and two were from neighboring counties.

Everything about the jail appeared neat and clean, and reflected credit upon the sheriff and his deputy.

CRAWFORD COUNTY JAIL

Was visited August 22nd, 1871. This jail was built in 1867. It is under the court house and is 36 by 46 feet. It is built of stone and iron and contains ten cells, 7 by 5 feet, and 7 feet high.

There are three separate halls or wards; one contains five cells, another three, and the third two, so that the inmates can be divided into three classes.

Fifty-six persons were inmates of the jail during the year 1870. Fifty-two males and four females. The average length of their confinement was thirty days.

At the time of the visit the jail contained but one inmate, a man confined for vagrancy, who was, without doubt, partially insane. The room in which he was confined might be kept cleaner without any detriment to the man's health. The general appearance of the jail, however, was clean and comfortable.

The privy is in a yard out side of the building, secured by a stone wall, and an iron grating over the entire yard.

There should be a yard large enough to enable the prisoners to get the fresh air and exercise.

The windows of the halls occupied by the prisoners in the day time, open on the outside of the building so that outsiders can communicate with the inmates, supplying them with liquor, or with tools to effect their escape.

The building of a suitable yard would obviate this difficulty.

DANE COUNTY JAIL

Was visited July 20, 1871. It was built in 1853. The walls are stone and the cells timber. It is 34 by 60 feet, two stories high, and contains fourteen cells, two 12 by 12 feet and the balance 7 by 9 feet. The large cells are arranged so that several

persons can occupy them at the same time, and the smaller ones are arranged with iron bedsteads, for two, one above the other, both secured to the wall.

The ventilation is bad. In fact there is no ventilation except through the windows which open into the halls into which the cells open.

The bedticks and blankets stood in great need of renovation. While the jail generally appeared clean, some of the window-sills were greatly in want of a liberal application of soap and water.

The jail had two hundred inmates during the year 1870, one hundred and seventy-three males and twenty-seven females; and contained fourteen—thirteen males and one female, in the month of August, 1871.

DODGE COUNTY JAIL

Was visited July 7, 1871. It was built in 1864, of lime-stone; is two stories high, 44 by 34 feet, and contains nine cells, 8 by 6 feet. It contains two wards or halls. Six cells open in one of these halls, and three into the other. The sheriff was unable to tell how many persons had been confined in the jail during the year 1870, as no proper record had been kept.

There were four inmates awaiting trial at the time of the visit. A little more labor and care would give the jail a cleaner and neater appearance.

DOOR COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1862, of logs. It is 18 by 20 feet, one story high and contains two cells 8 by 16.

But two persons were in the jail during the year 1870, and it had no inmates at the date of the sheriff's report, June, 1871.

DOUGLAS COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1870, of wood, ten-inch walls, plank laid flat. It is twenty-four feet square, two stories high, and contains eight cells, 7 by 11 feet.

The jail had five inmates during the year 1870, generally confined but for a few days.

There were no inmates August 1871, at the date of the sheriff's report.

DUNN COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1869, of oak timber. It is 16 by 24 feet, two stories high, and contains three cells, size not given.

The jail had six inmates during the year 1870, the average time of confinement four months. The jail was empty at the time of the sheriff's report, May 1871.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY JAIL

Was built of wood in 1858. It is 22 by 36 feet, two stories high, and contains four cells 8 by 12 feet.

It had eight inmates during the year 1870, whose average time of confinement was two months.

The jail was empty at the date of the sheriff's report, May 1871.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY JAIL

Was visited August 9, 1871. It was built in 1869, of stone, is 30 by 50 feet, two stories high and contains 36 cells 4 by 7 feet. The building contains rooms for the sheriff and his family, and an office for himself and for the clerk of the court. The building cost \$40,000, and is probably the best building of the kind in the state.

Notwithstanding the great cost of the building and its many excellencies, it has some glaring defects. It contains no arrangements for bathing. It has no yard in which the inmates of the jail can get fresh air and exercise. The windows on the lower story opening out of the halls occupied by the prisoners are accessible to anyone on the outside of the building, so that there is nothing to prevent communication with outsiders; nothing to prevent intoxicating liquors, tools for effecting their escape or other articles being furnished to the inmates. Another thing; the bars to the windows are made of common iron, so that they can be easily displaced. Two persons made their escape by re-

moving one of the bars, but two days before the visit of the Board. These two are not the first that have made their escape in this way.

The cells are strong, and appear to be well-ventilated. The jail contained forty-five inmates during the year 1870. Their time of confinement was from ten days to six months.

The jail contained two inmates at the time of the visit. One was an insane man, on the stone floor of the corridor, in a state of nudity, save a blanket thrown over him. As the sheriff and his assistants were absent from the building at the time of the visit, nothing was learned of the history or peculiarities of this poor creature.

GRANT COUNTY JAIL

Was visited August 23, 1871. It was built in 1858, of stone; 18 by 24 feet, two stories high, and contains three cells; two in the upper story, ten feet square, and one on the lower floor, 8 by 18 feet. The large cell on the lower floor [has no windows, and no chance for light or ventilation. The jail is very insecure, so that they keep some of the inmates chained in their cells to prevent their escape.

Five persons were confined at the time of the visit, awaiting trial. It is a wretched place in which to keep human beings confined, and the supervisors of the county have become so thoroughly convinced of the fact, that they have let a contract for building a new jail, which they think will be the equal of any thing of the kind in the state. The jail contained twenty-three inmates during the year 1870, twenty-two males and one female, the average time of whose confinement was sixty-three and one-half days.

GREEN COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1870, of stone, brick and iron, 32 by 40 feet, two stories high, and contains nine cells, eight of them 4 by 7 feet, and 14 feet square.

This jail was visited October 4, 1871. The sheriff was absent at the time. The building is new; the dwelling part commodi-

ous; all the appointments good. The jail is of brick, cased inside with iron, a quarter of an inch thick; there are two stories, with four cells on each floor; each cell will accommodate two prisoners; each cell has two beds, that are a kind of hammock, of iron, that turn up against the side in the day time and are let down when used; the bedding and mattresses are good; each cell is of good size and is well-ventilated. The cells are in the center of the jail and open into a broad corridor, which is made by round iron bars running from the lower floor to the ceiling; the floor being made of heavy flat iron bars placed edgewise; outside of the corridors is a broad space, reaching to the outer walls of the jail.

There are double doors leading from the dwelling part to the jail; the inner door has a heavy bulge of iron bars, by means of which, on account of the corridor being made of iron bars, with spaces between, both stories of the entire jail can be distinctly seen before the door is opened. There are water tanks in the attic, and the water is carried over the entire jail, keeping the water-closets clean and pure. The ventilation was excellent, the air pure and every thing was remarkably neat. There were but two inmates, one an insane man, and the other a man awaiting his trial on the charge of murder, having been sent there by a change of venue from Dane county.

In the dwelling part a large room had been fitted for female prisoners, with accommodations for four, but there were no occupants at the time of the visit. This room had a siding of iron a quarter of an inch thick. GREEN COUNTY deserves very great credit for the humanity and thoughtfulness which have prompted the building of such a jail, and the sheriff, Mr. Alfred Wood, is entitled to great praise for the cleanliness and good order of the establishment.

There is however, one serious defect in this jail. There is no place where persons held as witnesses, persons awaiting trial, and juvenile offenders can be confined separate and apart from hardened offenders who are serving out their time after being convicted of crime.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1870, of stone and iron, 30 by 19 feet, one story high, and contains three cells 7 by 8 feet 8 inches.

The jail had two inmates during the year 1870, whose average term of confinement was 30 days.

There was but one inmate July, 1871, the date of the sheriff's report.

IOWA COUNTY JAIL

Was visited August 25, 1870. It was built in 1859, of stone, 14 by 45 feet, one story high, and contains three cells.

It forms a part of the court-house building, and adjoins the rooms occupied by the sheriff or jailor.

The cells are 14 by 15 feet, with a window in each. They are well-ventilated, and good arrangements are made for heating. The jail is well arranged to preserve the health of the inmates, and to render them as comfortable as could be expected while in close confinement.

The jail had twenty-one occupants during the year 1870. It was vacant at the time of the visit.

JACKSON COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1862, of wood. It is 20 by 24 feet, one story high, and contains three cells, 6 by 10 feet.

It had seven inmates during the year 1870, whose average time of confinement was from three to four months.

It had one inmate in July, 1871, the date of the report of the sheriff.

JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL

Was visited June 22, 1871. It was built in 1851, of brick, iron clad on the inside, 32 by 32 feet, two stories high, and contains ten cells, 7 by 8½ feet.

The building is twenty years old, and is in a very dilapidated condition.

It had fifty-six occupants during the year 1870. The average time of confinement was thirty-six days.

At the time of the visit there were six inmates. One of the occupants was a woman, but the jail is so constructed that she was in an apartment separate from the men. The inmates seemed to be well taken care of and as comfortable as the condition of the building would allow.

JUNEAU COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1864, of stone and brick; 28 by 36 feet, two stories high, and contains two cells $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 feet, opening into a large room. The jail had fifteen occupants during the year 1870, whose term of confinement averaged twenty days.

It had three occupants in July, 1871, the date of the sheriff's report.

KENOSHA COUNTY JAIL

Was visited July 27, 1871. It was built in 1850, of brick. It forms a part of the court house building, and but one story is used as a jail. It contains six cells, 8 feet square, and a hall into which all the cells open.

There is a yard, with a high wall, around two sides of the building. It contained, during the year 1870, one hundred and fifty-six inmates, whose average time of imprisonment was twelve days.

At the time of the visit it contained ten inmates; five of the number are insane or idiotic. Two men were in the yard, one insane and the other demented. Three insane women were in the cells or in the hall. The cells were all open, except one in which a boy was confined, so that all the inmates except the two men in the yard and the boy in the cell, were together in the hall. In addition to the three insane women there were in the hall two young men charged with burglary, and a boy, perhaps seventeen or eighteen years of age, sentenced for thirty days, for stealing a watch. The boy in the cell was also under sentence of thirty days for stealing a watch. He was confined for

quarreling with the other boy. The boys occupied the cell together at night. A man was confined for vagrancy (out on the streets at the time of the visit,) who occupied a bunk in this hall at night. The bunk in the other end of the same hall was occupied by one of the insane women.

This jail and its general arrangements are obnoxious to more criticism than any county jail in the state, and is a disgrace to any civilized community, and especially to the people of so intelligent and prosperous a county as Kenosha. The building is old, damp and unhealthy. The drainage is imperfect, and the gases from the cesspool immediately at the door must be highly injurious to the health of the inmates of the jail.

The association of the insane women with the criminal men both day and night, is something that is exceedingly improper and should not be allowed to continue for a single day.

KEWAUNEE COUNTY JAIL.

Was built in 1865, of plank 20 by 26 feet, one story high, and contains two cells.

It had four inmates during the year 1870, whose average time of confinement was forty days.

It was empty at the date of the sheriff's report, June, 1871.

LA CROSSE COUNTY JAIL.

Was visited August 6th, 1871. It was built in 1859 of stone, 40 by 58 feet, two stories high, and contains 16 cells, 10 by 14 feet, and 15 feet high.

It contained during the year 1870 fifty-one occupants, forty-eight males and three females. At the time of the visit it contained sixteen—fourteen males and two females.

Two of the men had been sentenced to the state prison, and were to be taken there on the following day. Two had been sentenced for four months and two for thirty days each. Three were awaiting trial. One was insane who had been there some 9 or 10 months. He was quiet and inoffensive, and is allowed to go out of the building.

Eight of the cells are on the lower floor and eight on the upper. Those on the upper floor are tolerably comfortable, but those on the lower floor are damp, and deficient in ventilation and are not fit to be occupied. The solid stone wall of the building, with no windows below, tends to make the lower floor damp and uncomfortable, and interferes with ventilation. Attempts had been made to improve the ventilation but it was judged without much success. The privy was in a very bad condition and the smell from the vault was exceedingly offensive. There are separate apartments for the women in the second story, and they are the most comfortable of any thing of the kind in any jail in the state.

LA CROSSE CITY LOCK UP.

Was visited August 6, 1871. It was situated under a stone building the first floor of which is used for an engine house, and the second floor for a council chamber and offices for the city officials.

The lock-up is entirely below the surface of the ground and on three sides there is a solid stone wall or partition with no opening to the air without. When the building was erected there was an area on the fourth side forming the entrance to the lock-up, and admitting some light and air to the hall into which the cells open. Recently a building for an office for the chief of police has been erected directly over the area, thus shutting out almost entirely the light and air.

The lock-up when visited contained four inmates ; one man was in for thirty-seven days ; another for twenty days ; a negro for twenty days, and another for drunkenness, put in the night previous to remain until Monday morning when he would be taken before the police justice for trial. The men were all in the hall at the time of the visit. A more dismal, uncomfortable and unhealthy place than this hall can hardly be conceived. Completely under ground, no ventilation, but dim light, damp, mouldy, with a foul smell from the privy, with water standing on the floor in a corner of the room used for washing purposes, but

bad as it is, the cells in which the inmates are frequently confined, are very much worse.

They were so dark that it was impossible to see any thing in them without a candle or lamp. No light or fresh air can possibly find a way into these cells from the outside world. The place is not considered secure unless the inmates are locked in their cells. There was one person in the lock-up who had once made his escape from it, and was then serving out his unexpired term.

It was not considered safe to leave him in the hall with the other inmates unless there there was a police officer about the building, or in the office over the area. It was a Sunday morning, bright and pleasant, and the police officers all wished to be away, and the order was given to lock this man in one of the dark cells until some one of the officers returned! There are sometimes as many as fourteen persons locked up over night, and as many as six have been under sentence at the same time..

They are sent there by the police justice of the city.

Persons have remained there as long as forty days.

There was one person in at the time of the visit who had thirty-seven days to serve. Women are sometimes sent there. The privy was in the worst possible condition, and the foul air from the vault, combined with the dampness and the other foul smells of the place render it the most uncomfortable, the most unsuitable, and the most unhealthy place in the state in which human beings are confined.

It would be impossible for a person to remain there any considerable length of time without having his health impaired.

It is a disgrace to any civilized community to confine human beings in such a place, and if the matter is not seen to at once by the city authorities, the state legislature should give it early attention and provide an effectual remedy.

This lock-up was

AGAIN VISITED

On the 23d day of November, 1871. It contained at that time but one inmate, and he had but a few days to remain. Although it is the same wretched unhealthy place described in the acc-

ount of the previous visit, the impression made upon the visitor was not so unpleasant as that made at the time it was first visited.

The last visit was made in the evening, and in cold weather.

The hall was lighted with gas and the room was warmed by a large stove. The cheerful light of the gas took away the gloom that hung over the under ground room where the light of the sun can only dimly penetrate even at noon-day, and the heat of the stove served to dissipate much of the dampness that was found when previously visited.

Mr. Tenny, the gentlemanly chief of police who has the charge of the lock-up, has done all in his power to render it as comfortable as possible. He has had the whole place thoroughly white-washed, and he has made special efforts to rid the place of the vermin with which it was infested when it came into his charge.

No one can appreciate more fully than does Mr. Tenny the wrong of confining human beings in such a place, and no one can be more anxious that suitable accomodations may be provided for those whose conduct is such as to require them to be temporarily deprived of their liberty.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY JAIL

Was visited August 24th, 1871. It was built in 1862 of stone, 39 by 17 feet, two stories high, and contains four cells, 13 by 7 feet, 9 feet high. There are two cells on the lower floor, and two on the upper. Each cell is made so as to accomodate two if necessary, and each cell opens into a large room well lighted with a large window.

There is a good sized yard in which the prisoners can get exercise and fresh air.

The general appearance of the jail was clean and comfortable. The arrangement is such that in case there are not too many inmates, the occupants of each cell can be kept separate, and at the same time have an abundance of light and air. The jail had but one occupant during the year 1870, and he was confined but three months. The jail was empty at the time of the visit.

MANITOWOC COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1854, of brick, 36 by 32 feet, one story high and contains six cells, four, 13 by 7 feet, and two, 10 by 14 feet.

The jail had 44 occupants during the year 1870, 40 males and four females.

It contained six inmates at the date of the sheriff's report, July 1871. Five of the number, three men and two women were insane.

MARATHON COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1861, of sawed square timber. It is 20 by 24 feet, ~~one~~ contains two cells, 8 by 20 feet.

It had one inmate during the year 1870, and was empty at the date of the sheriff's report, May, 1871.

MARQUETTE county has no jail. Her prisoners are sent to the jail of an adjoining county.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The sheriff of Milwaukee county in his report to the Board says, "our prisoners are taken to the House of Correction. Our jail was taken down a year ago to make room for new court house building, and all prisoners awaiting trial and under my charge are sent to the House of Correction, and boarded by the inspector of that institution, and his report will embrace all matters pertaining to jail in this county till a new jail shall be erected."

The House of Correction was visited by the board on the 26 of April, 1871.

The building is located about two miles from the centre of the city, is built of stone and brick, 222 feet by 150 on the ground, two stories high, besides the basement, and cost \$105,000. It has ninety cells, 7 by 9 feet.

The building is well located, makes a fine appearance and has eleven acres of land connected with it.

In its erection, attention has been given to the matters of ventilation, light and arrangements for proper heating.

The sexes are kept in different sides of the house, and the ar-

arrangements for their separation are complete. There is no arrangement for separating juvenile offenders from hardened criminals.

Those who are in merely on suspicion awaiting trial are kept in a room by themselves. Those who are detained as witnesses, are kept separate from those in whose cases they are to testify, and are not required to work.

The prisoners are engaged in the manufacture of chairs. A large building, well supplied with excellent labor-saving machinery, run by steam, has been erected, where the business of chair-making is carried on quite extensively, and with great success, the clear profits of the business for the eleven months ending April 1, 1871, being \$6,538.39.

This institution is self-sustaining save in the matter of salaries, between eight and nine thousand dollars for this purpose being all the county was required to pay for the support of the institution last year. The cost of the board of the inmates is about one dollar per week each.

There is a room in the building appropriated for the use of the sick, but it is seldom occupied, as the inmates of the place usually enjoy excellent health.

There are arrangements for bathing, and the calculation is to have a certain number bathe each week so that all the inmates will have a bath about once in three weeks.

There is nothing special done for the instruction of the inmates. Clergymen and others are free to come there on the Sabbath to instruct them, and several attempts have been made to preach to them, but the number who would listen was so small that the movement was soon given up.

The number confined during the year ending Sept. 3, 1870, was three hundred and seventy four, of which number three hundred and twenty eight were males, and forty six females.

The number in confinement at the date of the visit was fifty-six, of which number forty-nine were males and seven females.

There were four boys between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one.

The general appearance of the institution was highly satisfactory. All parts of the building seemed neat and clean. The

men in the chair factory, generally, had a look of comfort and contentment and seemed to be doing their work with a *will*. Except that there was no conversation, we would hardly have supposed we were any where else than in a well-regulated manufacturing establishment in some New England village.

The place is in charge of Daniel Kennedy, Inspector of the House of Correction.

We regard this institution as a credit to the people of Milwaukee county, and it shows that more than ordinary attention has been paid to the wants and care of the criminals in their midst, and the fact that so good an institution is found at the commencement of our investigations, is a source of sincere gratification.

MILWAUKEE CITY LOCK UP

Was visited September 27, 1871. It is connected with the city police station. It is well adapted for the purpose for which it is used, and seems to be well taken of. The apartments for women are entirely distinct from those used for the men.

It is merely used to detain persons taken up in the streets and elsewhere until they can be examined on the following morning.

MONROE COUNTY JAIL

Was visited September 22, 1872. It was built in 1865, of brick, 26 by 30 feet, one story high, and contains eight cells, 7 by 5 feet, 8 feet high, lined with heavy boiler iron.

The iron doors have round holes in them, and there are holes in the top of the cells for ventilation.

The cells open into a hall in which there are windows opening on the outside of the building. There is no yard where the prisoners can get exercise or fresh air. There is a hall on each side of the building, with four cells opening into each hall.

The jail contained eight inmates at the time of the visit. One was an insane man, a suitable subject for the Hospital for the Insane.

Three of the men were awaiting trial, one charged with arson, another with stealing, and a third with bigamy.

There were three Indians awaiting trial charged with stealing, and a fourth detained as a witness.

The four were seated on the floor of the cell playing cards. There was a privy in the corner of each hall, sending forth a foul and unhealthy odor.

The cells might be made a little cleaner if a strong effort should be made in that direction.

This jail was visited a second time Nov. 23, 1871. The weather was very cold, the mercury standing at zero. The jail contained five inmates, one charged with bigamy, one with horse-stealing, one insane man, and two unruly vagrants.

The building was well warmed, tolerably clean, and on the whole appeared more comfortable than when visited in the month of September. The beds and bedding appeared to be of rather inferior quality. The smell from the privy was not so offensive as when visited before. The man charged with horse-stealing occupied the hall on the north side of the jail, and the other four the hall on the south side.

OCONTO COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1859, of wood, 30 by 36 feet, two stories high and contains nine cells and two rooms. The cells are 6 by 8 feet.

The jail had 22 occupants during the year 1870, 21 males and one female. The average time they were in jail was four weeks.

The jail had but one inmate, an insane man, at the date of the sheriff's report, August, 1871.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY JAIL

Was visited, August 10, 1871. It was built in 1862, of stone 36 by 46 feet, two stories high, and contains eight cells. The jail is pleasantly situated in the court house yard, on high ground, near the banks of the river.

The cells for the males are on the lower floor. There are two rooms in the second story for females. There is no chance for classification among the males. There is a good yard connected with the jail, large enough to afford opportunity for exercise and fresh air.

The jail had twenty-one occupants during the year 1870, seventeen males and four females. The average time of their imprisonment was two months.

At the time of the visit the jail was empty.

OZAUKEE COUNTY JAIL

Was visited September 28, 1871. It was built in 1853, of stone and brick, 60 by 20, feet and contains four cells, 10 by 15 feet. They are well lighted, and being so large, are healthy and comfortable.

There is in connection with the jail a large yard, in which the prisoners can have air and exercise.

The cells are so arranged that males and females can be kept separate. Three persons were confined during the year 1870, the time in confinement from one to five days.

The jail had one occupant at the time of the visit, a man awaiting trial on a charge of a violent assault with a broad-axe with intent to kill.

This jail as a whole, is one of the most comfortable in the state.

PEPIN County has no jail. Their prisoners are sent to the jails of neighboring counties.

PIERCE COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1870, of brick, iron and wood. It is one story high, and contains three cells, 6 by 7 feet.

This jail has never had but one occupant. It was not occupied until Jan. 1, 1871. It was vacant at the time of the sheriff's report, July 1871.

POLK COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1871. It is made of 4 in. square pine, spiked together, and contains one cell ten feet square.

It has never had any occupants.

PORTAGE COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1857, of stone, 26 by 30 feet, one story high, and contains six cells, four are 4 by 8 feet, and two are ten feet square.

The jail had four occupants, one male and three females, all insane, during the year 1870.

Their average time of confinement was one and three fourths months.

At the date of the sheriff's report, May, 1871, there was one man in jail awaiting his trial on a charge of murder.

RACINE COUNTY JAIL

Was visited July 27, 1871. It was built in 1850, of brick, 36 by 42 feet, two stories high and contains twenty cells, 4 by 8 feet, besides four double cells entirely separate from the others, to be used for females.

The jail appears to be a strong, gloomy building, with no yard for exercise or fresh air, and no arrangements for classification, except the separate cells for females.

The jail had three hundred occupants during the year 1870.

At the time of the visit it was empty.

RICHLAND COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1868, of stone, 32 by 48 feet, two stories high, and contains two cells, 6 by 8 feet.

It had one occupant for twenty days during the year 1870, and was vacant at the date of the sheriff's report, May 1871.

ROCK COUNTY JAIL

Was visited August 3, 1871. It was built in 1853-54 of stone, and brick, 40 by 58 feet, two stories high, and contains sixteen cells, 6 by 9 and 12 by 12 feet.

It contained two hundred and forty six occupants during the year 1870, two hundred and fifteen males and thirty-one females.

On the lower floor there are two halls into which the cells open, and on the second floor a hall with cells on each side thus admitting of considerable classification.

The jail contained quite a number of inmates at the time of the visit, five of whom were insane.

The cells are large and as comfortable as are usually found

in the jails of the state. The bedding was inferior and the bed-steds the merest apologies.

On the upper floor several women, and a girl about sixteen or seventeen years of age were confined in a large cell.

On the lower floor on one side two insane men were confined in the hall with the prisoners. The cell doors were all open so that they occupied the hall in common.

One of the insane men was entirely nude and his cell in a filthy condition. The cell was stone, floor and all, and yet this poor creature had no bed of any kind, not even hay or straw. The stench from his cell was bad, rendering the air of the entire hall foul.

It is wrong to keep men in such an atmosphere ; it is wrong to keep the prisoners in such proximity to the insane, subjecting them to all the annoyance resulting from their peculiarities and filthy habits, and it is equally wrong to have the insane exposed to the abuse and ill-treatment which they are liable to receive from the inmates of the jail, whose comfort they are interfering with.

ST. CROIX COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1857 of stone, 24 by 30 feet, and contains seven cells the size not given by the sheriff.

The jail had thirty occupants during the year 1870, twenty-eight males, and two females, and the average time they were confined was three months.

At the date of the sheriffs report the jail had two inmates, one an insane man, and the other awaiting trial on a charge of murder.

SAUK COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1859 of wood, 29 by 29, two stories high and contains eight cells, 10 by 8 1-2 feet.

The jail had eighteen occupants during the year 1870, and the average time of confinement was six months.

At the date of the report of the sheriff, July, 1871, the jail had six inmates, five males and one female.

The woman and one of the men were insane.

SHAWANO COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1860, of wood, 30 by 27 feet, two stories high and contains six cells, 5 by 8 feet.

It had seven occupants during the year 1870, and the average time of confinement was thirty days.

At the date of the report of the sheriff, May, 1871, the jail was vacant.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1868, of stone and brick, 40 by 50 feet, and contains 12 cells, 14 by 7 feet.

No records were kept to show how many persons were confined in the jail during the year 1870.

The jail had four inmates at the date of the sheriff's report, June, 1871. Three of the number were insane.

TREMPEALEAU County has no county jail. There is a small jail in the village of Trempealeau, built by the village. that is sometimes used, but prisoners from this county are usually sent to the La Crosse County jail.

VERNON COUNTY JAIL

Was visited September 22, 1871. It was built in 1857 of wood, and stone, and contains three cells. 8 by 12 feet, but two of them however, seem to be occupied for jail purposes.

There is no place in which to keep prisoners, except in these cells, and they are as unsuitable places in which to keep human beings confined, as can well be imagined. The cells are designed for two occupants.

The doors are iron with two small square holes in them, and in addition to these holes there is a small opening in the rear of the cells. In one of these cells two men are confined day and night, and the air in the cell was in the worst possible condition. The sheriff had in his charge seven prisoners. One man charged with murder was confined in one of the cells, and in the other were the two men already spoken of, charged with stealing. The court before which they will be tried does not sit until December. The

other prisoners were at large on their good behavior. The sheriff really had no place in which he could put them. One man was serving out a sentence of ninety days, having about thirty days longer to remain. The other three were awaiting trial for minor offences, but were really at large. The sheriff seemed to be doing the best he could in the circumstances.

The prisoners received their supper while the visitors were at the jail. Those who were at large come in to be fed. They had as good a meal as any one, in or out of a jail could desire.

The number of occupants of the jail during the year 1870, was five, and the average time of their confinement was four months.

WALWORTH COUNTY JAIL

Was visited June 20, 1871. It was built in 1851 of brick, 24 by 40 feet, two stories high, and contains ten cells, 4 by 8 feet.

The jail had thirteen occupants during the year 1870, twelve males and one female. At the time of the visit it had three inmates, two awaiting trial, and one confined for non-payment of fine.

The building is old and poorly constructed, and before many years, the county will have to make extensive repairs or erect a new building.

The jail appeared neat and clean, and free from unpleasant smells. The impression made was, that the sheriff was taking as good care of the prisoners as the building placed at his disposal would permit, and if fault was to be found, it would be with the building, rather than with the officer in charge.

WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL

Was visited September 28, 1871. It was built in 1854, of two inch plank, one story high and contains five cells, 10 by 12, 7 by 8, and 4 by 7 feet.

No records were kept by which the present sheriff could tell how many occupants the jail had during the year 1870. At the time of the visit the jail contained two inmates, one an insane man, quiet and peaceable, and the other an old man sentenced for six months for stealing.

The two prisoners were loose, having the range of the jailor's house and yards. The cells were large, well lighted and comfortable. There is a good sized yard in which the prisoners can have air and exercise.

The jail was well warmed the day it was visited. There was a lack of neatness about the jail and yard. The prisoners are evidently well taken care of, and kindly treated, and they have better quarters than are usually found in such institutions.

WAUKESHA COUNTY JAIL

Was visited May 17, 1871. It was built in 1843, is 28 by 25 feet, of stone and contains eight cells.

The jail had forty-five occupants during the year 1870, forty-three males and two females. The average time of their imprisonment was sixty days.

At the time of the visit, there were five inmates. Two were confined in their cells, they having attempted to get out of the jail, seriously injuring the jailor in the attempt. The jail was neat and clean and entirely free from unpleasant odors. There was every reason to believe that the prisoners were well cared for, and kindly treated.

WAUPACA COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1867, of stone, 30 feet square, two stories high and contains twelve cells, 5 by 8 feet. There are four halls or wards with three cells opening into each.

There is no record to show the number of occupants of the jail in 1870.

At the date of the sheriff's report, May, 1871, the jail contained five inmates, two of whom were insane.

WAUSHARA COUNTY has no jail. Her prisoners are sent to the jails in the adjoining counties.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY JAIL

Was visited August 9, 1871. It was built in 1859 and 1860, of stone and brick, and contains nine cells, 5 feet 2 in. by 10 feet. It is situated under the court house.

It had sixty-six inmates during the year 1870, and the average time of their imprisonment was twenty-five days.

Fifty-eight were males, and eight females.

At the time of the visit the jail contained eight inmates. Two insane men, one woman, two boys and three men. The insane men are usually kept confined in their cells, but at the time of the visit one of these men was chained in the court house yard.

The cells are in the centre of the building, with a hall on each side into which they open.

The north hall was occupied by the insane men and the woman. The insane men were locked in their cells, and the women had the liberty of the hall. The woman is awaiting trial on a charge of an attempt to kill. The appearance of this north hall was bad.

The cells were in a bad condition, and there was a general look of untidiness and discomfort.

The south hall had a more cleanly, cheerful appearance. In this hall were confined three men and two boys, one but thirteen years of age, sentenced for three months. So far as the members of the Board were able to judge they are unanimous in the opinion that the Industrial school at Waukesha, would have been a far more appropriate place for the boy. The privies were in the worst possible condition ; the odor from the vault was almost suffocating.

There is no yard where the prisoners can get fresh air and exercise, and the foul air from the privies having no way to escape rendered the jail a most unsuitable place in which to confine human beings.

The jail contains a dungeon, which it is hoped is never occupied.

The windows of the hall occupied by the prisoners are in the outer wall of the building on a level with the ground, so that persons on the outside can freely communicate with those on the inside, and supply them with liquors, poisons, or with tools to effect their escape.

This jail ought to be abandoned at once and the inmates put in some other jail until a more suitable place can be prepared.

We are pleased to be able to state that as soon as the facts in

relation to the youngest boy alluded to as being confined in this jail, were made known to Governor Fairchild, he promptly sent him a pardon.

WOOD COUNTY JAIL

Was built in 1867, of wood, on a stone basement 34 by 16 feet, two stories high, and contains four cells, 12 by 8 feet.

There were eight occupants during the year 1870.

At the date of the sheriff's report, July 15, 1871, the jail was vacant.

GENERAL REMARKS.—JAILS.

Much as we have found to condemn in connection with the poor-houses of the state, we have found the jails even more obnoxious to unfavorable criticism.

As a general rule, they are not proper places in which to confine human beings for any purpose.

DEFECTS OF JAILS.

They are often insecure, poorly constructed, deficient in drainage, with no proper ventilation, with no arrangements for bathing, with an insufficient supply of water, with dark, gloomy, and in some cases, damp and unhealthy cells; with no yards where the prisoners can occasionally get the fresh air; with the privies so arranged that the inmates of the buildings are compelled constantly, day and night, to live in an atmosphere so foul and offensive as to be intolerable to a person coming into it from the outer world.

These remarks do not apply to all the jails of the state. Some are defective in one respect, and some in another, and in some few instances, there are buildings that are free from almost all the defects we have pointed out.

WRONGS TO INMATES.

Were the inmates of our jails the worst of criminals, were they in all cases persons who had been fairly tried, found guilty, and justly sentenced, it would be an outrage upon their manhood, a disgrace to the people of the state, and a reproach to the civilization of the nineteenth century, to confine them in such places as are many of our jails: but when we remember that the occupants of our jails are mostly persons

SIMPLY CHARGED WITH CRIME,

And that too of the milder types, and that the trial often shows them to have been innocent, that sometimes they are merely witnesses, or persons sentenced for a few days or a few months for some minor offence, sometimes mere boys and girls, the outrage, the disgrace and the reproach seem a thousand fold intensified.

THE CHIEF TROUBLE

Seems to be inherent to our present criminal system as connected with our jails. The whole system is a relic of the barbarous ages of the past, and the great wonder is that it should have been allowed to remain so long unchallenged.

We find some of the more prominent evils of the system so clearly and forcibly presented in the twentieth annual report of the executive committee of the

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK,

That we shall make no apology for making an extract of considerable length from this able report. The committee say:

“In the association of prisoners in our common jails

“ THE PROMISCUOUS INTERCOURSE

“Of all classes, all ages, and to a certain extent, we are sorry to add, of both sexes, we have the great evil, the very Pandora's box of the system: the fountain head of pernicious influences not

simply to the inmates themselves, but to the whole community as well, in the midst of which the jail happens to be situated. If an institution should be established in every county of the state, with the inscription over the door

“‘VICE AND CRIME TAUGHT HERE,’

“And the processes within corresponded to the announcement without, this committee is impressed with the conviction that the work of manufacturing criminals could scarcely be more effectually done than it is by our jail system, as at present organized and managed. This is strong language but it is not lightly used. There is, we think, no proposition more true, that that ‘our present jail system is deeply depraving to the prisoner, and a positive evil to the community.’

“There is scarcely a jail in the State in which any classification of prisoners is attempted, or under existing arrangements, can be attempted as required by law.

“THE INNOCENT PERSON,

Without any taint of guilt, who has merely had the misfortune to be the witness of a crime, and is detained to give testimony in the case, the young boy or girl who, in a moment of thoughtlessness has violated some corporation ordinance, the untried person, and the condemned criminal, hardened in iniquity, are all locked up together, without employment, without books, without industrial or intellectual resources of any kind. What can they do, what will they do, but converse together? Universal experience confirms the Scriptural principle that

“‘EVIL COMMUNICATIONS CORRUPT GOOD MANNERS;’

“And every visit we make to our jail serves only to intensify our conviction both of the truth and the importance of this inspired aphorism. We see and hear so much of the ill effects arising from this promiscuous and most contaminating intercourse, that we can hardly understand how it is that society is so calm and quiet under the pressure of an evil so widely extended and

so malignant in its character and influence. As in the physical world, some of the most poisonous miasma do not betray themselves by their odor, and are manifested only by their deadly assaults on the animal organism, in like manner there are sources of moral pestilence, so hidden in their nature, and so subtle in their operation, their existence even remains unsuspected till they have gone through the process of germination and growth, and is at last revealed only by a frightful harvest of vice and crime.

“As in the former case, the source of the evil is not removed by the fact that its existence is unknown and unsuspected, so, in the latter, our inability to perceive the true relation between causes and effects prevent us from adopting those combined and vigorous measures, which alone will be effectual for the suppression of the evils of which we complain. It is the mission and the work of the prison association to apply more scientific modes of analysis to these criminal problems, and thus make manifest to the world, the latent sources of crime, which are undetected by the common vision. We have long been convinced, on the evidence of well attested and indisputable facts, that our common jails, as at present managed, are the

“CENTRES OF A SECRET AND UNSUSPECTED MORAL POLLUTION,

“Which permeates not merely the hovels of the poor and ignorant, but diffuses its venom in the mansions of the wealthy and the educated as well. * * * It is not generally known how much of science, ingenuity and skill are brought into requisition for the successful prosecution of crime. All the most recondite processes of chemistry are known and used by the counterfeiter and forger. He can teach to our most accomplished professors, secrets in the science, of which they have scarcely dreamed. Our most ingenious mechanics are surpassed by the burglars in their knowledge of the application of force for the removal of obstacles noiselessly, and without exciting the suspicion of even special guards, and watchmen. A piece of bent wire in their hands, will penetrate the most ingenious locks that

mechanical science has ever devised for the protection of closets, cabinets, bureaus and jewel cases. * * *

“NO CLASS OF PERSONS

“Are so skillful in the application of the laws of physiognomy as our professed criminals: They are rarely deceived in their judgment of character as indicated by the lineaments and expression of the face. They recognize at a glance the credulous and the incredulous, the miser and the spendthrift, the cautious and the careless, and are thus enabled to use them as the conscious or unconscious instruments of their schemes of evil doing. They know the exact gauge of each lawyer’s capacity within a large circle around their customary haunts. They know whether he is skillful in a horse case, or a murder case; whether he can baffle an honest witness or smooth over the deficiencies of a bungling one; whether he excels in logic, wit or pathos; whether his political affinities agree or disagree with those of the judge; and whether he has influence with the pardoning power, or has any control over others who possess such influence. * * * When other men possess valuable secrets, they are apt to be reluctant to reveal them. Not so, however, with our criminal population. On the contrary, they take a pride and a pleasure in communicating their knowledge to others who will make what they, in their vitiated judgment, regard as a good use of it. When they are brought into contact with

“WILD AND RECKLESS YOUNG PERSONS

“Who are thrown for the first time into a common jail, they laugh at their scruples, portray the pleasures of successful vice in the most engaging and alluring colors, and reveal to them all the arts by which crime can be successfully prosecuted. The young servant girl, who, in a moment of sudden temptation, has purloined some trifling article, is thrown into intimate association with courtezans by profession, and learns by degrees to listen with pleasure to their exciting tales and obscene conversation. Her passions are stimulated and she is taught all the unlawful

means of obtaining additions to her wardrobe. On her discharge, she, in her turn, rarely fails to become a thief or a prostitute. She communicates her knowledge to her companions, the servant girls of the neighborhood; and they, in like manner, to

“ THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS

“ Of their employers. It is no uncommon thing for the children of persons in the most respectable positions, of both sexes, to manifest a sudden proclivity to the coarser forms of vice. Their friends are lost in amazement, as well as filled with anguish, at the unexpected revelation. They cannot imagine how this sudden corruption has originated. The solution is,—they have been secretly debauched by servants, who have themselves been corrupted in jails. Thus vice is propagated through these institutions in ever-widening circles, and our sons and daughters fall before the sirocco that issues from their polluted and polluting corridors.

“ Thus the association of prisoners, of all ages and of every shade of guilt, some of whom indeed are entirely innocent, in one indiscriminate mass, is the most frightful feature in our system of common jails.

“ THIS EVIL

“ Is the first in magnitude, and the most pernicious in effect. Every other evil is aggravated by this; and it would be idle to attempt any remedy for the rest, while this most demoralizing intermixture of criminals of all ages and all degrees of guilt is suffered to frustrate the very ends of prison discipline, and to give tenfold intensity to all those mischevions inclinations and passions, on which it is incessantly operating, and which it is the design of criminal justice to discourage and repress. Every device by which the fences of propriety may be broken down or overleaped, is here not only divulged, but systematically taught. Every fraudulent artifice, every successful trick, every ingenious mode of over-reaching the cautious and of plundering the unguarded, every wily expedient for invading the rights and

preying upon the property of others, is planned and perfected here, and is communicated to those who had not hitherto been initiated into the mysteries of crime. It is thus that

“ BOYS AND GIRLS

“ Who have been committed, it may be for some slight misdemeanors, after having been the associates of felons in jail are returned upon society, when the periods of their imprisonments are passed, possessed of all the theoretical knowledge, if not skilled in all the practices of the veteran transgressor. The evil influence, thus exerted upon

“ THE INEXPERIENCED AND YOUTHFUL OFFENDER

“ Is the most deplorable of all the deplorable fruits of prison association. Whether led astray for the moment by vicious companions, or assailed by sudden temptation, or driven by distress of cold or hunger, or trained by unnatural parents to vagabond and thievish practices, and in all cases with a mind unformed by education and uninfluenced by religion—the child of fourteen, of twelve, or ten years old, is turned into that common receptacle of felony, the jail corridor, which is tenanted by a score or more of other criminals. Once here, the terrors of a prison soon vanish before the levity and merriment of his new companions. He finds that the great objects of admiration and envy here are the plunderers, who can relate the most attractive histories of daring and successful robberies. Excited and inflamed by these tales, he soon becomes ambitious of imitating the heroes of them. He is instructed in the secrets of the dreadful calling, on which he has entered, by some adept in the craft. Thus a few weeks, sometimes a few days of association with old and practised criminals has sufficed to

“ CONVERT THE CHILD INTO THE PROFLIGATE,

“ Prepared and tutored for a career of crime, and what is still more appalling, determined to run it. There is not the slightest

exaggeration in this sketch. Would to heaven that there were! But, alas! every line and every shade is only too true to nature. A hundred histories could be furnished, springing from this crime-producing, death-bearing fountain—promiscuous intercourse in the common jail.

“THE SHERIFFS AND JAIL KEEPERS

“Are not responsible for the existence of this evil, nor the fruits which it bears. On the contrary, none see and deplore it so much as they; but they are impotent to apply a remedy. The committee conversed on this subject with numbers of these officers, all of whom gave it as their opinion that the promiscuous association of prisoners was in the highest degree corrupting, and tended directly and strongly to the increase of crime. The keeper of one of the most populous jails in the state, an intelligent and kind-hearted gentleman, informed us that he had closely watched the operation of this unrestricted intercourse, and was convinced that its influence was evil, and only evil, continually. He had known, he said, not a few instances in which young persons, comparatively innocent before their imprisonment, had been seduced, corrupted, and led into a course of crime, through the influence of jail associations.”

It will be noticed that the evils of the common jail system here, so forcibly presented, are evils that are

INHERENT IN THE SYSTEM,

And would be just as bad were our jails in their construction and arrangement, so far as security, drainage, ventilation, conveniences for bathing, arrangements for out-door exercise, and comfort and cleanliness of the cells, all that any one could ask.

What has been said of the jails of New York, can be said with equal truth of the jails of Wisconsin. It is the system that is at fault, and it is wrong everywhere.

THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES OF THE STATE OF OHIO,

In their second annual report, in speaking of the jails of that State, use the following emphatic language:

“It is a startling and terrible proposition, sustained by this report, (the report of their secretary) that Ohio is to-day supporting, at public expense, as base

“ ‘ SEMINARIES OF CRIME ’

“As are to be found in any civilized community. Children, youth, the young man, the middle aged, the old, all at the first simply accused of crime, and more or less wrongfully accused, many for their first offense, some old offenders, some debauched, cunning corrupters of men—representatives of each of these classes are found congregated in our jails. And to perfect the wrong they are crowded often into an ill-ventilated, dirty, dark prison, where the whole being, physical, mental and moral, is soon fitted to receive all ‘uncleanness with greediness.’ With bad air, vile quarters and depraved associates, little can be added to hasten the perfection of the student in crime. And these schools of crime are to-day to be found in every county in the state, sustained under form of law, and at the expense of the public.”

THE COMMITTEE ON PRISONS,

Of the late Constitutional Convention of New York, in a report to that body, sum up the result of their investigations, as follows: “That there is no one of the sources of crime which is more operative in the multiplication of thieves and burglars than the common jails of the state, as at present organized.”

THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION

Of New York, in their report for 1867, speaking of the jails of that state, say: “They are indeed, as now constructed and managed, nothing less than seminaries of vice and nurseries of crime.”

Mr. Sanborn, Secretary of the Board of State Charities of Massachusetts, referring to jails, expresses the opinion that the common jails of Massachusetts “are productive rather than suppressive of crime.”

MISS DIX, THE EMINENT PHILANTHROPIST,

After an extended observation, says: "If it were the deliberate purpose of society to establish criminals in all that is evil, and to root out the last remains of virtuous inclination, this purpose could not be more effectually accomplished than by incarceration in the county jails, as they are, with few exceptions, constructed and governed."

THE BOSTON PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY

says: "An acquaintance formed in prison has led many a youth to houses of ill-fame; to a familiarity with the names, places of abode, principles of trade and language of counterfeiters; to the arts of pickpockets and thieves; to dangerous combinations in villainy; and to personal degradation, which the most hardened prisoner has blushed to name."

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK,

Referring to the contaminating influence of promiscuous prison intercourse, says: "So injurious in its consequences is the present system of imprisonment, that, with many, doubtless good men, it is a question whether the interests of society would not be equally subserved by its entire abandonment, as by its continuance under the present organization."

In the

ABLE REPORT

Of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities of Illinois presented to the Governor of that State, in December, 1870, we find this matter discussed, and find the evidence that the system has the same defects there as in other states: Says this report: "The greatest of all the faults in the construction of our county prisons is the absence of any means of

"CLASSIFYING THE PRISONERS.

"The sane are not separated from the insane.

"The guilty are not separated from the innocent.

“ The suspected are not separated from the convicted.

“ The sexes are not always separated from each other.

“ The effect of this promiscuous herding together of old and young, innocent and guilty, convicts, suspected persons and witnesses, male and female, is to make the county prison a school for vice. In such an atmosphere, purity itself could not escape contamination.

“ The efforts made at reformation of criminals in the jails of this state, are unsystematic, unintelligent, fitful, and in the most of the counties wholly wanting. * * * * *

“ The truth is, that the system rests upon a

“ FALSE BASIS.

“ The arrested criminal is, from his very situation, keenly sensitive to the influences which may affect him, after the commission of crime. The majority of those arrested are seized for the first offense. The arrest is a turning-point in the life of each, and the criminal feels it to be such. It separates the innocent aspirations of youth and purity from a future of crime and moral debasement. Torn by conflicting emotions, balancing between the innate love of virtue, and the dark abyss of crime and pollution before him, how potent for good or ill, at this moment, are his external surroundings ! All which he sees, or hears, or feels, at this crisis of his life, is indelibly impressed upon his memory. Every influence is a weight on one side or upon the other of the balance in which his judgment and purpose are suspended. At this

“ CRITICAL PERIOD.

“ He is introduced to one of our county jails. The turn of the key shuts him out from the world. He is left to his own reflections. Around him are a score of prisoners, some like himself, young in crime; others hardened villains, who seek to initiate him into all the dark secrets of vice, which they have learned so well. The prison is dark, damp and fetid. A feeble ray of light reaches him, through a small and heavily grated window. The air is close and suffocating. After sleep, he awakes with a pain

in his head, oppression of the whole system, and a stifled sensation from breathing impure air. He is also compelled to breathe the horrid effluvium from the putrid excretions, from his own body, and those of his fellow-prisoners, and denied any opportunity for privacy and those proprieties which even the beasts practice. Is it not reasonable to suppose that every feeling of decency and self-respect will be eradicated from his mind; and that he will become beastly in character, tastes and feelings? Any remains of virtuous resolution which he previously cherished, will soon fade out, in this stygian den. Enraged at the cruelty of which he is the victim, and at the indecency and filth which the public force him to endure,

“HE CURSES THE STATE,

“The ministers of the law and all mankind; and who will say that he is wholly without excuse? His manhood, instead of being fostered and developed, is brutalized and crushed—to say nothing of the injury to his health and liability to disease, to which he is subjected, by confinement to such quarters. Such treatment is inexcusable, whether we view it in the light of the rights of the prisoner, or of the interests of society. A reform is imperatively demanded. We are often told that the criminal ought to suffer; it is the penalty due his crime.”

OBJECTS OF CRIMINAL LEGISLATION.

“There are three objects in view in all criminal legislation—*first*, the satisfaction of justice; *second*, the protection of society; *third*, the reformation of the offender.

“As to the first of these ends, vengeance is a divine prerogative. The second and third are the only ends which society has the right to seek to accomplish. But be it so. Admit for argument's sake that the public has a right to torture the criminal in its power, simply because he deserves torture. What then? Then let the law prescribe what and how he shall suffer. If he is worthy of death, hang or behead him; but do not, without color of law, kill him by inches, by refusing him air to breathe.

If he has taken his neighbor's goods, let him, by hard labor, atone for the act. Let him make restitution. But do not deny him the light of day; do not compel him to be idle for weeks and months; do not disgrace our boasted Christian civilization by forcing him to live over an open privy-vau't, used by a score of persons.

"But a county jail is not solely nor principally a place of punishment. It is more properly a place for the safe-keeping of persons awaiting trial, about one-third of whom are, upon trial, declared to be innocent. The jail is also used for the detention of the insane and of witnesses—persons not suspected of crime. That a person guiltless of crime should be forced into such a place, and there confined for weeks or months, his health destroyed, and all his finer feelings outraged, is itself a crime against humanity. Such a policy makes great criminals out of little ones."

IMPORTANCE OF THE SUBJECT.

We dwell upon this matter of the imperfections, the wrongs, the injustice and the abominations connected with our jails, and the whole jail system, because we regard it as one of such transcendent importance.

We desire to present the facts in such a light that the attention of the legislature and of the people shall be arrested, and held to their contemplation until the appropriate remedies shall be applied.

We find in the annual report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of Illinois, from which we have already quoted, a most complete and concise summing up of

THE DEFECTS OF THE COMMON JAILS

Of the United States, and it applies so well to the jails of our own state, that we copy it here:

1. "*The common jails of the United States—we speak of the generality of them—are unsafe.*

They are—

- (a) Unsafe with respect to the detention of the prisoners;
- (b) Unsafe with respect to the lives and limbs of the jailors;
- (c) Unsafe, (in many cases) with respect to fire;
- (d) Unsafe from the facility afforded to mobs to break into them.

(e) Unsafe, because from their construction, persons from without may, at pleasure, convey tools, weapons and liquors to the prisoners within.

“The great cause of insecurity is, that the jails are so ill constructed that the jailor cannot see what is going on in the prison, without being seen himself. When mischief is brewing, he cannot get to the scene of it, without giving notice of his approach to the mischief-makers long enough beforehand to enable them to remove all evidences of the mischief contemplated.

“In a word, the jails are so constructed that the jailor *cannot exercise due diligence and supervision.*

“2. *Our jails are unhealthy.* They are so because—

“(a) They are, most of them, wholly without artificial ventilation, and all of them are imperfectly ventilated;

“(b) Many of them are so situated that they exclude the sunlight, which is a most important hygienic element;

“(c) They are generally damp from imperfect drainage;

“(d) Very many of them are filthy, because it is so difficult to clean them.

“(e) Most of them are ill supplied with water for washing and bathing.

“3. *Our jails are productive of immorality and crime, mainly by reason of their defective construction.*

“(a) A large number of them interpose no obstacle to the male and female prisoners talking with and seeing each other, thus mutually inflaming the passions;

“(b) Much of the prisoners’ time is spent in gambling;

“(c) The tyros in crime constantly associate with the adepts.

“If it be asked why the jailors do not keep their prisoners confined separately in their cells, the answer is, that very few jails

have a sufficient number of cells to keep them separate, and those where the number is sufficient are so unwholesome that the health of the prisoners would be destroyed, if they did not have access to the corridors in the day time.

“If it be asked why jailors permit gambling and drinking in the prisons, the answer is, that they cannot help it.

“The jailor cannot enter the jail without turning his key and making a noise, which gives the prisoners time enough to secrete all evidences of their guilt before he gets to them.

“4. *The jails are the cause of great injustice.*

“(a.) Witnesses, altogether guiltless of crime are compelled to associate with the vilest off-scouring of creation. The law forbids this, but a large proportion of the jails are so constructed, that the law cannot be obeyed;

“(b.) Persons simply accused of crime, many of whom, afterwards prove innocent, are herded with convicted criminals;

“(c.) The insane, temporarily lodged there for security, are mingled with convicted felons.”

That the evils connected with our jail system are very great we think no one will question, and that measures will soon be adopted for their removal, no one who understands the character of the people of our state can for one moment doubt. There will, without question be, an

HONEST DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

As to the best way to remove these evils, and the suggestions we shall make, will be made with diffidence, and with the hope that they will be thoroughly discussed and candidly considered, and if such discussion and consideration shall develop a better way, it will no where find more cordial and earnest supporters than among the members of this Board. In many of the

SMALLER COUNTIES

Of the state, the evils which we have pointed out, will hardly be known, from the fact that their jails have had so few occupants.

In some instances, jails have been without an occupant during the entire year, while in others, there has been occasionally an occupant for a short time, a few days, or perhaps a few months, and never more than one or two at a time.

But as these counties grow more populous, the evils will increase and gradually develop, as they are inherent to the system itself.

There is scarcely a dark feature in the dark and revolting picture we have presented that we have not

FOUND ILLUSTRATED

In some one or more of the jails of our State. In almost all cases where there were any considerable number of persons in a jail, we have found several of them together, and in some, all in one common corridor.

In one jail we found in one corridor three men and two boys, one of the boys but thirteen years old and the other a few years older; both in for the first offense, and that not of a heinous character, while their associates were full grown men, and possibly hardened offenders.

The youngest boy was serving out a sentence of three months. As soon as the facts in this case were brought to the knowledge of the Governor, the boy was immediately released.

In the other corridor of this jail were confined two insane men, and a woman charged with an attempt to kill.

In another jail we found two insane men in the yard, and in the one corridor three insane women, two boys sixteen or seventeen years of age serving out a sentence of thirty days for stealing a watch, and two young men charged with burglary, possibly old offenders, and an old man confined for vagrancy, who was then in the streets, would soon be added to the number. The vagrant and one of the insane women occupied the corridor at night, having two bunks, one at each end, and nothing between them.

In another jail we found several women confined in a large cell with a girl about sixteen or seventeen years of age. As the

sheriff was absent we learned nothing as to the character of these women or the offences for which they were confined. In one of the corridors of the same jail were two insane men, confined with the prisoners, and in another corridor were several persons charged with different crimes.

In another jail we found seventeen inmates, fourteen males and three females. The fourteen males were together in one corridor. Three were insane; two were charged with murder, two with stealing cattle, five with larceny, one with resisting an officer, and one was confined for non-payment of judgment.

The three women were in another corridor; two were charged with keeping a house of ill-fame, and one with vagrancy.

The males and females could see and converse with each other. They were separated by grated doors about six feet apart.

Another jail contained eight inmates; one an insane man; six awaiting trial, one charged with arson, one with bigamy, and four with stealing, and one who was detained as a witness. The detained witness, and the three men in whose case he was to testify, were seated together on floor of a cell playing cards.

ESCAPES FROM JAILS

Are of quite frequent occurrence. We are not aware that there are any jails in the State from which escapes have not been made. In several instances we found prisoners locked in their cells to prevent escape. It was not considered safe to trust them in the halls or corridors. In another jail we found prisoners, not only locked in their cells, but heavily chained, to prevent their escape.

But a day or two before we visited one of the two recently built jails, the two best and most expensive in the State—the one in question having cost nearly forty thousand dollars—two prisoners had made their escape, and they were but following the example of others who had previously escaped.

The illustrations we have given will suffice to show that the picture we have presented is not overdrawn so far as our own State is concerned.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY FOR THESE EVILS?

The great and overshadowing evil of the system is the promiscuous herding together of all classes, the sane and the insane, the old and the young, the comparatively innocent, and the hardened criminal, the persons merely suspected, and the convict, the witness not even charged with crime, and sometimes persons of both sexes, and keeping them together in idleness, day after day, and often month after month, with no employment whatever for either body or mind.

The first point we shall make is, that in no case should witnesses or persons

MERELY SUSPECTED OF CRIME,

Be placed in the same apartments with convicted criminals.

To do this is the rankest injustice. The confinement of a witness, or a person merely charged with crime, should involve no peculiar hardship, nothing that would be a wrong to a man should he finally be proved to be innocent. If the man is found to be guilty, he is supposed to get his full measure of punishment after and not before his trial.

Those awaiting trial should be

CONFINED SEPARATELY,

As they will generally be composed of both the innocent and the guilty, so that the innocent, and especially the young may not be corrupted, and the guilty still more debased.

Special efforts should be made to secure to all persons charged with crime a

SPEEDY TRIAL.

Great wrong is often done by detaining persons so long without trial. If they are innocent, the wrong done them is very great, especially when it is remembered the kind of places in which they are compelled to spend their time, and frequently when proved guilty of some minor offense, the punishment they have endured previous to the trial is far more than an adequate penalty for the crime they have committed.

The conclusion we reach, then, is, that county jails should be simply

PLACES OF DETENTION

For witnesses, and persons charged with crime, and that while they should be perfectly secure, as the most hardened and desperate of cases will often have to be confined in them, they should be comfortable, well-ventilated, furnished with an abundant supply of water, should be provided with books and papers, and the inmates should have good food served to them in a comfortable manner; and in every respect, save that they are held in safe confinement, they should be treated as kindly as though they were known to be innocent; and their trial should never in any case be delayed one moment longer than is absolutely necessary.

This we know would involve the construction of an entirely different class of buildings from those now existing in the different counties of the state, but this will not be so serious an obstacle as might at first be supposed, from the fact that in most of the counties the buildings they now have are small, inconvenient, ill adapted for the purpose, and generally quite inexpensive.

The second point we make, is that the

COUNTY JAILS SHOULD NEVER BE USED AS PRISONS,

Or places where persons are sent to serve out their sentence for crime, as we are satisfied that the evils of the jail system to which we have called attention, can never be removed while this is done.

It is a wrong to the criminal and to the state, that the criminal should be kept in idleness. The state, while supporting him, is entitled to whatever he may be able to earn, and it is vastly better for the man that he should labor, than that he should spend his time in idleness.

All persons convicted of crime for which the penalty is imprisonment, should be sent either to the state prison or to some intermediate prison, or house of correction, it matters not by what name called—where they can be kept constantly employed, and where the arrangements are such that the inmates can be kept

from communicating with each other, and where all the influences by which they are surrounded shall be

REFORMATORY AND ELAVATING,

Rather than, as they are now in our jails, corrupting and degrading.

Is it practicable to establish such intermediate prisons or houses of correction?

We are pleased that in attempting to answer this question we are not left to mere conjecture, as the

COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE

Has made the trial of establishing such an institution, and they have met with the most gratifying success.

At the time of our visit to this institution it contained fifty-six inmates, forty-nine males and seven females.

It was almost if not entirely free from the evils which we have pointed out as connected with our county jails under our present system.

The house was large and well constructed, with convenient arrangement for ventilation, lighting, heating and bathing.

The sexes were kept entirely separate, and those who were awaiting trial, had no intercourse with those who had been tried and convicted.

There was no opportunity for conversation between the different classes of prisoners, as they were all

CLOSELY OCCUPIED

in the workshops during work hours, and when not at work were in their separate cells.

The institution is self-sustaining, save in the matter of salaries. We are not prepared to say that this institution is perfect, or that further and more critical investigation may not develop many defects, but we do feel warranted in saying that it is

A VAST IMPROVEMENT

Over the jails of the other counties of the state. In providing employment in the way they have they have secured the most important results. They have removed the idleness, the prolific fountain of a thousand evils; they have broken up the promiscuous association of the different classes, and thus prevented the corruption and contamination which such association engenders, and while such important results for good have been secured to the criminals themselves they have been contributing to their own support, thus lessening the burdens of the community in whose midst they are placed.

Regarding the establishment of the

MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION

As such an advanced step in the right direction, we deem it wise to present the more important facts we have gathered relative to its organization and history.

This institution was established under the provisions of chapter 318 of the private and local acts of 1855, as amended by chapter 189 of the general acts of 1865, and by chapter 439 of the private and local acts of 1866.

SECTION 1 OF THE ACT OF 1855.

Is as follows:

“The board of supervisors of the county of Milwaukee shall be and they are hereby authorized to cause to be erected at such place within the limits of said county, as shall be designated in the manner hereafter mentioned, a suitable building or buildings to be called, The House of Correction of Milwaukee County, to be used for the safe keeping, reformation and employment of vagrants, disorderly persons, and all prisoners under sentence or conviction (excepting those cases of conviction for a felony, in which the party convicted shall be sentenced to be punished by death or imprisonment, in the State Prison) who shall be sentenced to confinement at hard labor, or to solitary imprisonment, by any court held in said county of Milwaukee, or who may be

authorized to be confined therein by any of the provisions of this act.”

CHAPTER 439 OF THE PRIVATE AND LOCAL ACTS OF 1866

Provides that the superintendents of the poor of the county of Milwaukee are authorized to direct that any pauper who is a charge as such to said county, and who is able to labor, be kept in said house of correction. Any such pauper, so directed to be kept in such house of correction, shall be compelled to labor therein in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations that other prisoners confined therein shall be, so long as he shall remain a charge as such pauper upon said county of Milwaukee.

SECTION 11, of this last mentioned act, is as follows:

“The inspector having charge of said house of correction, shall, under the direction of the board of supervisors of said county of Milwaukee, place all such persons as shall be confined therein at such employment or employments as shall be deemed fit and proper, and most conducive to the interests of said county of Milwaukee; and it shall be the duty of such Inspector to cause all male children under the age of sixteen years, who shall be legally committed to said house of correction, to be instructed during their minority, in such branches of useful knowledge as shall be suited to their years and capacities; and he shall have power, in his discretion, to bind out the said children, with their consent, and the consent of their parents, if living, [and] if not living, then with the consent of their guardians, as apprentices or servants, during their minority, to such persons and at such places to learn such proper trade or employment as, in his judgment, will tend most to the reformation and amendment, and the future benefit and advantage of such children.”

SECTION 13 OF THE ACT OF 1866

Contains provisions of interest to other counties. It is as follows:

“After the said house of correction shall be completed, or any

portion thereof shall be ready for occupancy, the board of supervisors of said county of Milwaukee may contract with the board of supervisors of any other county upon such terms as may be agreed upon by said boards, to receive into said house of correction any person that may be sentenced to confinement therein by any court, justice, or any officer of any such other county, for such offences as such court, justice or other officer may, by law, have a right to sentence, by confinement in jail of the county in which such person may be sentenced; and any officer to whom the process for commitment may in such case be delivered for execution, shall, by virtue of such process, convey such person to the said house of correction, and deliver him or her to the principal keeper thereof; and such keeper shall detain such person, upon such sentence, and shall treat such person in the same manner as if he or she had been sentenced to like imprisonment therein, by any court, justice or other officer in the county of Milwaukee. After such contract shall be made by the board of supervisors of the county of Milwaukee with the board of supervisors of any other county, and so long as the same shall remain in force, the courts, justices, and other officers of such county, shall have the same power, jurisdiction and authority to sentence and commit persons to such house of correction, as is or shall be possessed or rightfully exercised by the courts, justices or other officers of the county of Milwaukee."

We present

A FEW OF THE RULES

Which are in force for the "regulation, government and discipline of the house of correction."

It will be readily seen what a contrast there must be between our county jails and an institution where such rules can be adopted and enforced:

"RULE V—SECTION I: The board of supervisors shall determine and prescribe the branches of business or kinds of work to be carried on at the house of correction, and shall from time to time give such directions to the inspector as to the manner of

carrying on the work, as to them shall seem best for the credit of the institution.

“SEC. II: All convicts sentenced to punishment in the house of correction shall be constantly employed for the benefit of the county. No communication shall be allowed between them and any person without the prison. They shall be confined in special cells in the night time, and in the day time all intercourse between them shall as far as practicable be prevented.

“SECTION 6. The inspector shall prevent all communication between male and female convicts.

“SECTION 11. The inspector shall have power to make contracts with any other county in the state, also with the United States, for receiving convicts of them, and also for the price for boarding and safe keeping of said convicts, and also make proper entries of the same, as prescribed in the rules for our own convicts; also collect the pay for said board and keeping of the prisoners, and pay the proceeds thereof to the county treasurer.

“RULE 6. The resident clergy of Milwaukee shall have free access on Sunday, to hold religious services and impart religious and moral instruction to the convicts, and on week days they shall be permitted, at any reasonable time, to visit the sick, convalescent or other convicts, that desire ministrations, subject to such rules and regulations as the inspector may prescribe.

“RULE 11. SECTION 14. Our own safety, the security of the prisoners and the benefits to be imparted by the discipline, resting fundamentally upon non-intercourse among them, the officers are expected to have constantly in mind, that communication is to be entirely prevented, through their unceasing vigilance, and that they are never to rest until their duties are so arranged that no prisoner under their care can possibly communicate with another without instant detection.”

“RULE 12. Prescribes the duties of the deputy keepers.

“SECTION 4. He shall, every Monday morning, cause to be examined, the blankets, beds, books, furniture, locks, doors, and the cells generally, to see that they are not injured mischievously or by an attempt to escape from the cells.”

“SECTION 9. He shall personally explain to the prisoners, on

their arrival, the signal bells in the 'Hall,' and clearly and distinctly inform them of the following rules, trying always to impress them upon their minds, viz.:

RULES:

"They are never to communicate with their fellow prisoners, either by speaking, writing, by signs or signals.

"They are to keep their cells and clothes in good order, the beds smoothly hung up, their books clean and free from grease. They shall not spit upon the floor or walls of their cells or any part of the prison, and when occupying them they are to be careful not to make any unnecessary noise.

"They shall render to their overseer prompt and cheerful obedience, and that if they consider themselves unjustly or overbearingly treated, they are at liberty to complain to the inspector or deputy.

"That these, and all other rules of which they may be apprised, will be enforced at any and every cost; that if they yield a cheerful and perfect obedience, they will ensure to themselves a kind, considerate treatment, and many immunities and favors which would be otherwise withheld."

It will be readily seen that an institution organized under such provisions of law and governed by such rules as we have quoted, must be almost entirely free from the great and overwhelming evils which have been pointed out as incident to our common jail system.

LETTER FROM HON. DANIEL KENNEDY.

As embodying a few more interesting facts, connected with the history and operations of this institution, we present an extract from a communication received from Hon. Daniel Kennedy, inspector, under date of Nov. 1, 1871:

"The main part of the present prison containing 42 cells, (21 for males and 21 for females) fronting towards Lake Michigan, was erected in 1865; the south-west wing was erected in the summer and fall of 1866; it contains 48 cells; the chair factory

connected with the institution was erected in the summer and fall of 1868, and work commenced therein, January, 1869.

“The first prisoners were received February 12, 1866.

Number of prisoners confined from February 12, 1866 to October 1, 1871:

Males	1,736
Females	284
Total	<u>2,020</u>

Number of inmates during fiscal year ending September 30, 1871:

Males	481
Females	52
Total	<u>473</u>

Nationality of inmates, from February 12, 1866, to October 1, 1871:

Native born	673
Foreign born	<u>1,347</u>
Total	<u>2,020</u>

Nationality of inmates during fiscal year ending September 30, 1871:

Native born	178
Foreign born	<u>295</u>
Total	<u>473</u>

“Average number of prisoners per day for fiscal year ending September 30, 1871, was 66.

“Total cost (including salaries and all other expenditures) of the institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1871, was \$14,289.50, of which amount \$6,510 was paid out of the county treasury, and the balance, \$7,779.50, out of the proceeds of the chair factory; furthermore, the sum of \$2,959.70 has been paid out of the proceeds of the factory for boarding prisoners and guards of county jail (temporarily located at the house of correction) and permanent improvements, so that the

county had a total income of \$10,638.40, through the chair factory during the last fiscal year.

“The business year for the factory ends March 31 of every year; spring being the best and most appropriate time of the year for taking stock, etc.; the net proceeds for the year ending March 31, 1871, was \$8,461.32; they promise to be more next March.

“Number of inmates November 1, 1871: males, 69; females, 7; total, 76.”

With the exception of Milwaukee, there is no county in the State that has a sufficient number of inmates, to render it possible to make an institution of this kind a success.

What are needed are

DISTRICT PRISONS,

Or houses of correction, in which all the prisoners should be compelled to labor, as they are in the Milwaukee house of correction and the state prison.

These district prisons should be organized under a law of the state. The state could be divided into three or more districts, and the different buildings erected and the institutions supported by a tax upon the property of the district in which they were located.

When the people become convinced that the plan is the right one, there will be no difficulty in drafting a law to meet the case, the provisions of which will be just and equitable.

Two counties have recently gone to large expense in the erection of jails. We would suggest that in the event the plan for district prisons should be adopted, these jails could probably be used in connection with the prisons that would be erected in the districts where they are located.

There can hardly be a state in the union more favorably situated for leading off in this much needed reform, than our own. The evils of the present jail system exist all over the land. Everywhere their existence is admitted and deplored. Why may not

WISCONSIN TAKE THE LEAD

In the application of an appropriate remedy? No other state has made more ample provision for its criminal and dependent classes. Our state prison, hospital for the insane, industrial school for boys, and our institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, and for the blind, take high rank among similar institutions in other states.

We have now in the state but few jails that have any real value; but few that are adapted for the purpose for which they have been built; but few, that an enlightened public sentiment, will not soon condemn and drive out of use.

THIS, THEN, IS THE TIME,

While the way is so comparatively clear, while the obstacles to be removed are so few and insignificant, for the people to give this matter careful and serious consideration, and while the matter is under consideration we would suggest that it would be the part of wisdom on the part of the supervisors of the different counties to make no large outlays of money for the erection of new jails, or for extensive alterations in the those now existing.

In the mean time, let all be done that can be to make the jails now in existence as comfortable as possible. Let efforts be made to improve the

DRAINAGE AND VENTILATION,

And to remove the offensive odors from badly constructed privies, so that the health of the inmates will not be so seriously endangered.

Let care be taken to

KEEP THE JAILS CLEAN,

And free from vermin. Provide the inmates with an abundant supply of water, that they may keep their persons clean.

See that they have comfortable places in which to sleep, and that their bed clothes are kept clean. Where there are no yards,

and the jail is so situated that yards can be made, they should be provided at once.

As far as possible the different inmates, and especially the different classes of inmates, should be kept separate.

We have noticed in some jails that have been visited that all the inmates have been placed in one corridor or room, when the jail was so constructed, that two or three separate classes could have been made, and in some instances each prisoner could have been in a separate room. It was a little more convenient to the jailor to have them all in one room, and he consulted his own convenience without reference to the welfare of his prisoners.

There are some jails, however, where we fear it will be impossible so to change them as to render them fit places in which to confine human beings.

Among these we would instance the jails of Kenosha, Winnebago and Vernon counties, and the La Crosse city lock-up. Until better provision can be made for the inmates of these places, they ought to be provided for in the jails of some neighboring county.

STATE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The policy of the state in the care of its criminal and dependent classes, has ever been liberal and enlightened.

The representatives of the people, reflecting the views of their constituents, without doubt, have always responded promptly and liberally, when the wants of these classes have been laid before them, and the result is that our state has now in successful operation public institutions that will compare favorably with the institutions of any state in the Union.

We would say in general terms, that

THE CONDITION OF OUR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IS HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

They are in the charge of able, upright men. The trustees and managers are men well known for their intelligence and public spirit, and generally are men who enjoy the confidence not only of the people of their own localities, but of the state at large. The men at the head of these institutions are men who have been selected by reason of their fitness and special adaptation for the discharge of the duties assigned to them, and those who occupy subordinate places, so far as we have been able to judge, are competent for and faithful in the performance of the labors of their respective stations.

While we thus speak of these institutions in general terms, we are far from supposing that they have attained to a state of perfection. The close and critical investigations which will be made

in future years by this Board, will, without doubt, discover ways in which the management of some, if not all of these institutions may be improved, and their usefulness increased, and should discoveries of this kind be made, we have full confidence that the trustees, managers and officers will be among the first to advocate their adoption.

COST OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The cost to the state of our public institution, (not including the Northern Hospital for the Insane,) from their establishment to the close of the present year, has been as follows:

State Prison.....	\$856,691 54
Institution for the Blind.....	425,847 91
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	399 989 00
Hospital for the Insane.....	997,962 26
Industrial School for Boys.....	377,672 50
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	274,707 13
	<hr/>
	\$3,332,870 34
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Making a total of three millions three hundred and thirty two thousand, eight hundred and seventy dollars, and thirty-four cents.

We do not claim that the figures are absolutely correct to the cent; to have made ourselves certain on this point would have taken much more time than could be devoted to the purpose; they are near enough for the end for which we introduce them,—to give the people an approximate idea of the total cost of the state institutions.

PRESENT VALUE OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The superintendents and principals of these institutions have in response to the request of this Board, sent us an inventory of the property under their charge, real and personal, with their estimate of its value.

We give the results as they have given them to us, and yet we are constrained to say that we do not regard them as giving a very reliable basis to judge of the comparative value of the real

property of the different institutions. We find that those who have made these estimates, have made them from different stand points.

In one instance, the first cost as near as it could be ascertained, has been given as the present value of the buildings; in another, the amount for which the buildings are insured is given as their value. In other instances we are unadvised as to the basis upon which the estimates have been made.

The value of the real and personal property of the different institutions as returned to us, is as follows:

State Prison.....	\$653,256 33
Hospital for the Insane.....	371,218 83
Institution for the Blind.....	195,152 58
Industrial School for Boys.....	120,282 57
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	111,340 09
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	43,390 28
	<hr/>
	\$1,494,640 68
	<hr/> <hr/>

Making a total of one million, four hundred and ninety-four thousand, six hundred and forty dollars and sixty-eight cents.

These inventories will be found in detail in another part of this report, where the condition of the different institutions are separately presented.

It will doubtless occasion some surprise in the minds of those who are familiar with both institutions to find the real estate of the State Prison valued at \$571,000, while that of the Hospital for the Insane is valued at but \$341,520.

Our own knowledge of the matter at the present time is not such as to enable us to say positively that both estimates are not correct, although our impression has always been that the Hospital property was the more valuable.

IMPORTANCE OF OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The state institutions have become one of the most important interests of the state. The people are all interested in their welfare, and in their wise and economical management. There was appropriated from the state treasury, by the legislature, at its last session, to our state institutions, including one hundred

and twenty-six thousand dollars towards the erection of the new northern hospital for the insane, the sum of four hundred and seventy-four thousand, nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventeen cents (\$474,928.17.)

Satisfied of the need of these appropriations, they were cheerfully made, and the tax-payers of the state respond without a murmur; but while the legislature and the people are thus liberal and prompt in their action to sustain these important institutions, they will hold those who have the disbursing of these large sums of money to the strictest accountability.

The men who consent to accept the honorable and responsible positions of trustees and managers, should be willing to devote all the time and attention that may be necessary to the discharge of their duties, that they may know that the affairs of the institutions under their care are prudently conducted.

While there should be a fair and liberal spirit always manifested, there should be at the same time the strictest economy.

There never should be a dollar spent unless the outlay is needed, and there should always be a full equivalent received.

Those who are placed at the head of these institutions should be liberally compensated. Our public institutions all require as their

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS,

Men of sterling integrity, with characters unimpeached and unimpeachable, not only pure, but above suspicion—men of ability, of experience, and men possessing peculiar qualifications for the discharge of the duties to which they are called—the services of such men are always in demand, and have a high value in the market, and the State should be willing to pay for such services their full value.

FIXED SALARY—NO PERQUISITES.

The salary should be a definite, fixed sum, and in no case should the chief officer or any subordinate of any of our public institutions have any payment or compensation of any kind other than his salary.

Their services should be liberally paid for, and then their entire energies should be spent in promoting the interests of the institution and of the State.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The state has now in operation six public institutions; five of these institutions are managed upon one system, and one upon a system entirely different. In the case of the five, there are boards of trustees or managers who have the general oversight of the institutions. These trustees or managers are appointed by the governor. In the case of the first appointment the terms of service of the members were one, two, three, four and five years, as designated by the governor in their commissions. As vacancies occur by the expiration of the terms of the different members of the board the new appointments are made for five years, so that in the course of a few years the regular term of all the members will be five years. This renders it certain that the majority of the board will always be composed of men who have had more or less experience in the discharge of their duties. These boards select the chief executive officer of the institution under their charge, and in making their selection have the whole country to look over and can select the man who, of all others, they regard as best adapted for the place, and when they get "the right man in the right place," they can keep him there, thus having the benefit of his experience and securing permanency to the management of the institution.

These boards have the

CARE OF THE FUNDS

And are responsible for their proper disbursement. They are authorized to make by-laws for the regulation of the affairs of the institutions, and they are always accessible to advise and counsel with the superintendent, and to give necessary directions in cases of sudden emergency.

Such is a brief outline of the system under which five of the state institutions are managed; the system under which the other, the

STATE PRISON,

Is managed, is entirely different.

The chief executive officer is elected bi-annually at the time of the election of state officers.

He gets his nomination at a party convention. A thousand considerations, other than his peculiar fitness for the place, may influence his nomination. His term of office is for two years, and however well adapted he may be for the place, he has got to run the gauntlet of another nominating convention and of another election, with an equal chance that he may be unsuccessful.

The advantage which the other system offers in securing a man peculiarly adapted to the place, and when he is secured of keeping him, will be evident to every one. But

ANOTHER GREAT OBJECTION

To this system is, that the entire management of one of the largest and most important institutions of the state, an institution that has the charge of an average of two hundred convicts, an institution that handles annually from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars of the public funds, and some years much more, an institution where extensive manufacturing interests are carried on; that an institution of this magnitude and importance should be under the sole charge of one man, that he has to act both as the collecting officer and the disbursing officer—as the executive and the treasurer—as the one who purchases the supplies and who audits the bills, and then pays them—having all these varied, complicated and important duties to perform, with no one to counsel and advise and share with him in the responsibility. There is

NOTHING ANALOGOUS TO IT

In the management of the other public institutions of the state, nor are we aware that there is anything like it in any state in the union.

When we consider the anomalous and defective character of the system under which our state prison has always been man-

aged, we are surprised that it has remained so long unchallenged; we know of no way to account for it unless it be from the fact that the people have been so fortunate in securing such excellent men to occupy the place of Commissioner. While the

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER

Is filled by good men—men who are honest, faithful and conscientious in the discharge of their duties, the inherent defects of the system may remain undeveloped; but let the institution come under the charge of a dishonest, corrupt man, and his power for evil is almost unlimited, and during a single term wrongs may be done, that could hardly be righted in a score of years.

We are not finding fault with the most excellent gentleman who now fills the office of Commissioner, nor with those who proceeded him, but are objecting to what we regard as a wrong system of management.

UNWISE PRACTICES DEVELOPED.

This system has developed some practices in the internal management of the prison, that are different from anything we find in connection with the other public institutions of the state, practices that we think cannot be conducive to the best good of the prison or state.

The first thing we notice is the fact that the commissioner does not get his full compensation in his salary. His regular salary as fixed by law is twelve hundred dollars per annum, and he is expected to board himself and family, he receiving in addition from the state, under the law, his fuel. At the time this salary was fixed it was probably regarded as full compensation for the services required. It is within fifty dollars of the Governor's salary fixed at about the same time.

The law remains unchanged, but as the value of the services of the commissioner have increased, perquisites have been secured that largely increase the compensation.

What the exact amount of perquisites is, we have not ascertained.

The commissioner should be paid a liberal salary, and perquisites of every kind should be cut off.

Another practice that has grown up in the prison to which we would call attention, is that of the salary of many of the subordinate officers, keepers, guards, etc., not including board, while they are boarded within the prison, by the commissioner on his own private account.

We regard this as an unwise practice. We think that in all cases where officers and employes, from the commissioner down to the lowest subordinate, board in the prison, their salaries should be with board, and that they should be boarded at the expense of the State.

This is the custom in the other five of our State institutions.

Still another peculiarity connected with the State prison, growing out of the system under which it is governed, is the fact that whenever there is a change in the office of commissioner, there is a period of three months for which no report is made to the Governor or legislature of the financial affairs of the prison.

The outgoing officer makes his report to the close of the fiscal year, September 30, and remains in office until the first Monday in January of the following year. The new officer, in making up his first annual report, commences with the commencement of his term, and ends with the close of the fiscal year, covering a period of but nine months.

During these periods of three months of the close of the outgoing commissioners' term, no report is made of the financial transactions of the prison.

In the other institutions, and in all the state departments, a change of the chief officer occasions no such results; the reports are always made so as to cover the entire year.

The last thing we shall notice is the fact that the provisions of the law for the government of the state prison are not strictly and literally adhered to by the commissioner.

SECTION 3, OF CHAPTER 115, OF THE GENERAL LAWS OF 1871,

provides as follows: "The commissioner shall appoint one person to be deputy warden, and one person to perform the duties of prison clerk, neither of which office shall be held by the per-

son holding the other; he shall also appoint one chaplain, one gate keeper, one turnkey, eight guards, one overseer of cooking department, one overseer or keeper to each department of mechanical labor which is or may be established in the prison, and one matron for the female prison department. Said commissioner is hereby further authorized, in all cases of emergent necessity, to appoint such other additions to the police force as the emergency may reasonably require, during the time such emergency may exist."

This section also provides for the appointment of a Catholic chaplain in certain circumstances, and limits the amount to be paid for his services to a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars per annum.

Section 6, of the law in question, provides as follows:

"The officers of the prison shall receive the following compensation for their services, to-wit: the salary of the state prison commissioner shall be twelve hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and six cents per mile actually traveled in the discharge of his duty, and he shall also be entitled to all necessary fuel for his family use. The deputy warden shall receive the sum of three dollars per day; the prison clerk shall receive the sum of one thousand dollars per annum; the prison chaplain shall receive the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars per annum; the overseers of machinery in the respective departments of mechanical labor, and the turnkey and yard-master, shall each receive the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per day: and the overseer in the cooking department, and all keepers and guards shall each receive the sum of two dollars per day."

From an examination of the provisions of the law we reach the conclusion that the legislature has provided for the following officers, and at the rates of compensation stated, viz:

One commissioner.....	\$1,200 00
One deputy warden, three dollars per day.....	1,095 00
One prison clerk.....	1,000 00
One chaplain.....	550 00
One Catholic chaplain, not to exceed.....	200 00
One gate keeper, two dollars per day.....	730 00
One turn-key, two dollars and fifty cents per day.....	812 30
Eight guards, two dollars per day; \$730.00 per annum.....	5,840 00

The law says "one overseer or keeper to each department of mechanical labor." We are not quite certain as to the construction placed upon this by the commissioner. We should judge the different "departments of mechanical labor" would be as follows:

Chair shop.
 Cabinet shop.
 Paint shop.
 Blacksmith shop.
 Stone shop.
 Shoe and tailor shop. (We notice these two are put together by the commissioner.)

This would make, six overseers or keepers in the departments of mechanical labor," at \$2.50 per day, \$312.50 per annum,....	\$4,875 00
One matron, the compensation is not fixed by law, but we notice the amount that has been paid is.....	442 00
There is no provision in the law for the office of physician, but as there has been such an officer for many years, and the legislature has never objected to it, we think no objection will be made to his employment or compensation. One physician,.....	400 00
	<u>\$17,144 50</u>

The amount paid for officers' services during the fiscal year ending Sept., 30, 1871, was \$23,720.15, six thousand two hundred and twenty two dollars and five cents in excess of the amount allowed by law according to the figures we have given above, and six thousand nine hundred and twenty eight dollars and thirty three cents, in excess of the average amount paid for officers' services during the five years preceding, viz: \$16,791.82.

The list of the officers employed during the last fiscal year, and the amount paid to each one, will be found in another place in this report, where the present condition and wants of the Prison are discussed.

In this list will be noticed an officer designated as "Usher." It will be seen by reference to chapter 355 of the general laws of 1864, that the office was then abolished, and we cannot discover that it was ever again established. Section 1 of the law referred to is as follows: "The office of Usher in the State Prison is hereby abolished and prohibited."

An examination of this list will show that in several instances higher compensation has been paid than that fixed by the law.

The Board, feeling satisfied that Commissioner Wheeler must have had reasons that were satisfactory to himself for the course he had pursued, addressed a communication to him, calling his attention to what they regarded as his departure from the requirements of the law for the government of the Prison, and offering to insert in their report such statements or explanations as he saw proper to make.

In response, they received the following communication:

“ OFFICE OF STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,
“ WAUPUN, WIS., Dec. 26, 1871.

“ HON. S. D. HASTINGS,

“ *Secretary Board Charities and Reform,*

“ Madison, Wis.:

“ DEAR SIR:—Yours of 23d is at hand and noted. In reply—I suppose the officers referred to, are the mechanics employed in the chair shop. There are in the three departments of the wood-working shops, some forty-five men employed. To maintain discipline and keep these men at work, requires the constant attention of a keeper in each room, and he can give his attention to nothing else. To take care of the machinery, and see that it is not damaged; to lay out and supervise the work, and see that material is used to advantage, employs a master mechanic, and one other mechanic fully. Their services are in constant requisition, and cannot be dispensed with. The master mechanic receives \$3.00 per day, and for the reason that a competent man cannot be obtained for less. He would command as much or more, in any shop employing as many men, and as much machinery. The same remark applies to the other mechanic. The paint shops are two rooms, about 200 feet long, in which some twenty-five men work. The one keeper employed here can do no more than look to the discipline of the shop.

“ It is a necessity that we should have a superintendent of the work, and I believe he saves much more than his wages, by preventing bad work, and waste of material, which, with our un-

skillful and often unwilling workmen, would result without such supervision.

“After several ineffectual efforts I obtained a painter at \$3.00 per day, as with the wood working mechanics a competent man could not be obtained for less. I am paying the clerk \$200 per year more than the salary fixed by law. When obliged to make a change in this place, last summer, I found it difficult to obtain a suitable man, and my present clerk left a situation in which he was receiving \$1,200 per annum to take this place.

“I trust that the Board of Charities, (or some member or members of it) before submitting their report to the legislature, will again visit the prison for the purpose of examining especially into the matters to which my attention is called by your letter. The president of the Board informed me that they intended to visit the prison again before the legislature convened, and since my acts are likely to receive unfavorable criticism at their hands, I feel it is due me that they should not only have my reasons for these acts, in writing, but that they should take the time necessary to make a personal examination. I have no officers employed that I can dispense with and still maintain the efficiency of the official force of the institution, and the wages paid to master mechanics *are not as high* as is paid to the same class of help in private establishments doing the same class of work.

“In regard to the point of my employing officers not recognized by law, I hardly know to what you refer, unless it may be to Mr. Drew, who is put down in my former communication as serving in two capacities, one of which is called usher, and which does not seem to be named by the law among the list of officers. Mr. D. spends his entire time here, and in addition to his duties as chaplain, he has charge of the school, and what time he has, not otherwise employed, is devoted to showing visitors through the institution.

“Hence, the term usher was used in specifying his duties. If persons desiring to visit the prison, are to be waited upon promptly, then some one must be employed to perform that duty. Perhaps if we had called him a ‘guard’ or ‘school teacher,’ we should have chosen a more proper word.

“ Again urging the Board of Charities to visit us before concluding their report, I am

“ Very respectfully yours,

“ GEORGE F. WHEELER,

“ *State Prison Commissioner.*”

The Board would have been glad to have made another visit to the prison, as requested by Mr. Wheeler, and as they intended to do when they were there in August, but circumstances beyond their control have prevented them from doing so.

While the Board would express their entire confidence in the integrity of the present commissioner, they are compelled to say, first, that they think it was an error on his part in imitating the example of his predecessors in not following the letter of the law in all cases where the legislature has seen fit to prescribe what shall be done, a custom which has grown up under the defective management of the prison to which we have referred, and, in the second place, that in the event, in an emergency, he felt it to be his duty in consulting the best good of the institution under his charge, to go beyond the authority given him in the law, they think he should, in his first report to the legislature, have stated the facts, and asked their sanction to what he had done, and asked for such changes in the law as would relieve him in the future.

If the proper conduct of the affairs of the prison requires more officers than are provided by law, and if the services of suitable men cannot be procured for the compensation named, then the law should be amended so as to meet the necessities of the case and relieve the commissioner from the embarrassments of his present position.

In the opinion of the Board the best of skilled labor, to a certain extent, should be employed in the prison shops, and this cannot be procured for the compensation fixed in the law.

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—it matters but little by what named called—by the governor, whose term of office, powers and duties shall be substantially the same as those of the trustees and managers of the other public institutions.

Such a law could be passed so as to go into effect on the first of January 1874, at the close of the term of office of the present commissioner.

We will proceed to notice our state institutions separately, and more in detail.

I.—WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

This was the first of our State charitable institutions that was established, and was opened for the reception of pupils October 7, 1850.

It has been under the charge of the following named individuals as

SUPERINTENDENTS :

J. T. Axtell	from Mar., 1850 to Aug., 1851
A. McDonald.....	from Dec., 1851 to Nov., 1852
Henry Dutton.....	from Dec., 1852 to Mar., 1853
C. B. Woodruff.....	from —, 1853 to Oct., 1855
P. Lane	from Oct., 1855 to Mar., 1856
W. H. Churchman	from Aug., 1856 to Oct., 1861
T. H. Little	from Oct., 1861

THE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE

During each year of the existence of the institution is as follows:

From Oct. 1, 1850 to Jan. 1, 1851	8
From Jan. 11, 1851 to Dec. 18, 1851	9
From Dec. 18, 1851 to Dec. 30, 1852	9
From Dec. 30, 1852 to Dec. 31, 1853	13
From Dec. 31, 1853 to Dec. 31, 1854	16
From Dec. 31, 1854 to Dec. 31, 1855	14
From Dec. 31, 1855 to Dec. 31, 1856	19
From Dec. 31, 1856 to Oct. 1, 1857	20
From Oct. 1, 1857 to Oct. 1, 1858	25
From Oct. 1, 1858 to Oct. 6, 1859	27
From Oct. 6, 1859 to Oct. 1, 1860	34
From Oct. 1, 1860 to Oct. 1, 1861	42
From Oct. 1, 1861 to Oct. 1, 1862	50
From Oct. 1, 1862 to Oct. 1, 1863	54
From Oct. 1, 1863 to Oct. 1, 1864	59
From Oct. 1, 1864 to Oct. 1, 1865	58
From Oct. 1, 1865 to Oct. 1, 1866	54
From Oct. 1, 1866 to Oct. 1, 1867	54
From Oct. 1, 1867 to Oct. 1, 1868	60
From Oct. 1, 1868 to Oct. 1, 1869	69
From Oct. 1, 1869 to Oct. 1, 1870	64
From Oct. 1, 1870 to Oct. 1, 1871	68

There has been

APPROPRIATED FROM THE STATE TREASURY

For the purchase of grounds, erection of buildings, etc., and for current expenses from 1850, to, and including the present year, for this institution, the sum of four hundred and twenty-five thousand, eight hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-one cents, (\$425,847.91.) The

VALUE OF THE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Now belonging to the institution, as estimated by the superintendent, is one hundred and nine-five thousand, one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty-eight cents, (\$195,152.58), making the cost to the state of the institution, over and above the present value of the property, two hundred and thirty thousand, six hundred and ninety-five dollars and thirty-three cents, (\$230,695.33), being an average of about ten thousand, four hundred and ninty dollars (\$10,490) per annum, during the twenty-two years of its existence.

The following is the

REPLY OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

To the questions propounded by this Board. In some cases the answers are condensed.

(For questions see page 15.)

“Herewith I submit replies to inquiries made some weeks since. I regret that I have not been able to do so earlier. It is a very busy time of year; and I have been some weeks under orders from the doctor to do no hard work that I could possibly avoid. I have had to employ help altogether unfamiliar with the work, and (I find by experience,) not so competent as I had been led to suppose.

“There are doubtless some errors, besides those that I have discovered and corrected.

“The inventory (question 3) was not easy to make. I had a couple of manufacturers of furniture look over and price the furniture, and a crockery dealer set prices on things in his line.

For other things I had to follow my judgment, recollection and bills. I think some discount might be made on some \$5,000 worth of furniture, since they set it at what it would cost to replace it. On other things I tried to get present actual value. There are probably omissions, but not of important items.

"The answer to the last question is from my analysis book. It gives, somewhat more in detail, the figures of our annual report.

"School now numbers fifty-six pupils present. Seven or eight of those expected are still to come.

" Respectfully,

" T. H. LITTLE,
" Superintendent."

Question No. 1.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND OTHER PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Superintendent, \$1,600.00 per annum till September; \$1,900.00 subsequently.

Matron, \$375.00 per annum.

Governess, \$300.00 till September. Office abolished.

Three teachers of literature and science, \$300.00 each.

Music teacher, \$400.00 till September; \$500.00 subsequently.

Assistant music teacher, \$150.00.

Foreman of shop, \$30.00 per month.

Fifty dollars was paid to one of the older pupils for help in teaching.

Janitor, \$30.00 per month. Raised in May to \$500.00 a year.

Laborer, messenger, hostler, etc.. \$18.00 per month.

Cook, \$3.00 a week.

Seamstress, \$2.00 a week.

Laundress, \$2.75 a week.

Laundress, \$2.50 a week.

Two dining room girls, \$2.50 a week.

One chamber maid, \$2.50 a week; one kitchen girl, \$2.25 a week.

Since September, there have been employed, two seamstresses, \$3.00 each; cook, kitchen girl, one chamber maid, \$2.50; two dining room girls, \$2.50; two laundresses, one \$2.75; one temporary at \$12.00 per month, without lodging and with two meals.

One general scrubbing girl, \$2.25.

Work upon improvements, (largely steam and gas works,) has been in progress a considerable part of the year. The janitor has worked with the mechanics; whenever this has been the case, his services being of value equal to theirs. The laborer's place was vacant about two months.

Pat Sennet has been employed at \$1.25 and \$1.50 a day for a great part of the year, doing simpler work of janitor when otherwise employed, or working on grounds, or improvements under the latter's charge. The amount paid for salaries during the year is, \$4,016.50. The amount paid for wages of persons employed upon the regular work of the house is, \$1,570.10, (owing to a change in date of paying help this does not include due and unpaid, \$156.07.) The wages of Mr. Sennet have been placed under head of grounds, wages, miscellaneous repairs, etc., as seemed appropriate when the work was fresh in mind.

Question No. 2.

All officers and persons employed by the month have board, washing, light and such home privileges. No perquisites of any other kind, except stationery to officers—unless it be counted as such that the institution pays postage upon all periodicals coming into institution box.

Question No. 3.

DESCRIPTION OF REAL ESTATE BELONGING TO THE INSTITUTION.

The institution occupies a lot of ten acres, given to the state. Land near by sells at \$80.00 to \$125.00 per acre. The adjoining property has been in market a considerable length of time at \$200.00 per acre, without finding a purchaser.

The institution has also a lot occupied for pasturage. It contains about nine acres. It cost, unimproved, \$600, and is worth now about \$1,000.

THE MAIN BUILDING

Consists of a central part 50x56, four stories high, with basement ten feet in clear, and attic (unfinished) nine feet high; a wing on the east 24x43, with basement, three stories and finished attic; a wing at the west, 31x43, same height as east wing; a lateral wing about 84x45, same height; and a wing still beyond, forming the west front, about 19x48, the same height as the other wings. At a future day it is expected that wings will be erected on the east to correspond with those on the west.

There is a cellar under all except the central portion, and a passage through beneath that part.

The building is of cut stone, and is nearly all

FOUNDED ON ROCK.

It is heated by steam and lighted by gas. There are two tanks of 100 barrels capacity in the attic to supply water-closets. There are 165 feet of iron verandas.

The shop is of white brick, 40x60 feet, of two full stories, with basement ten feet high, and attic story seven feet high.

The appropriations of the State for buildings, repairs and improvements, up to this date, have been *\$158,155.00. Some of this has been expended upon buildings and improvements now removed, but as it would cost more to erect the old buildings than they originally cost, perhaps it is not far from the truth to say that the above-named seem to pretty closely approximate the present value of the State's investment here in buildings and fixtures. The cost of

STEAM WORKS,

plumbing and gas works is included in the sum stated above. The amount of their cost cannot be accurately separated, but \$13,500.00 may be given as a sufficiently exact statement. There is a stable of wood, small and inconvenient, and a barn, worth together about \$500.00. Two privies, wooden, worth, perhaps, \$100.00 each, and a shed left by contractors, for which \$30.00 was paid. There are cisterns of a total capacity of 2,000 barrels.

Two sewers, one from each end of the house, lead off the grounds and have cost about \$1,000.00, one of them running seventeen feet deep at the start. There are two drilled wells in the cellar, each being about eighty feet deep below the cellar floor.

*Since this report was written up the Board have received a line from the Superintendent, requesting that this amount be charged to \$160,000.

Question No. 3—continued.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

10	Book-cases	from \$10 00 to \$50 00 each	\$213 00
11	Cases and shelves	from 10 00 to 40 00 each	407 00
5	Chests of drawers	from 25 00 to 36 00 each	146 00
....	Office fur., desk, letter-press, bill and pamphlet cases, etc.		87 80
47	Tables	from \$2 50 to \$30 00 each	324 85
15	Stands and tea-trays	from 1 50 to 5 00 each	53 50
7	Wardrobes	from 8 00 to 25 00 each	108 00
74	Settees	from 2 40 to 5 00 each	414 00
24	Double school desks and foot rests		160 50
9	Lounges and sofas	from \$ 4 00 to \$28 00 each	150 00
12	Rocking chairs	from 3 00 to 4 50 each	45 50
61	Stools	from 50 to 3 00 each	37 00
59	Office, parlor and dining chairs	from 1 00 to 5 00 each	130 00
27	Flag seated chairs	from 75 to 1 50 each	31 25
65	Cane seated chairs	from 70 to 1 50 each	88 10
112	Wooden chairs	from 50 to 80 each	72 70
18	Washstands	from 1 50 to 6 50 each	93 50
14	Walnut bedsteads	from 5 00 to 15 00 each	98 00
39	Oak bedsteads	from 7 00 to 9 00 each	280 00
36	Common bedsteads	from 2 50 to 3 50 each	92 50
2	Cribs, one \$3 00 and one \$5 00		8 00
65	Hair mattresses	from \$14 00 to \$28 00 each	1, 010 10
21	Excelsior mattresses	from 3 00 to 5 00 each	116 50
68	Straw mattresses	from 2 00 to 2 50 each	137 00
109	Pillows	from 1 00 to 3 50 each	241 00
20	Bureaus	from 8 00 to 25 00 each	278 00
10	Mirrors	from 50 to 12 00 each	31 00
....	Mosquito net frame, \$2 00, cushions, \$3 00		5 00
....	2 whatnots, \$14 00; 6 flower stands, \$16 50; 1 glass top box, \$3 00; tin trays for bead work, \$12 50; set scales, \$5 00; 3 watering pots, \$1 50		52 59
7	Tin and zinc toilet sets, \$26.50; 2 foot baths, \$2.00		28 50
7	Clocks	from \$ 2.50 to \$27.00 each	55 50
7	Thermometers		5 50
....	3 step-ladders, \$6.75; 1 long ladder, \$.500; 1 carpet-stretcher, 75c.; 2 brushes, \$2.00; 9 dust pans, \$2.70; 7 feather dusters, \$.25		22 45
1	Large bell, \$80.00; 1 8 small bells, \$32.00		212 00
1	Sewing machine		40 00
1	Steam pump		400 00
1	Large water-tank		100 00
1	Copper heater, etc.		200 00
1	Rotary pump in bath room		20 00
4	Pump		44 00
4	Fire axes		6 00
2	Fire extinguishers		100 00
3	Ice coolers		30 00
....	2 bath tubs, \$34.00; 3 iron sinks, \$57.00; 6 towel rollers, \$4.50; 2 boxes for blacking, \$5.00; 2 spittoons, \$1.50; 1 cutting board, 1 set quilt frames, 4 window puls, \$3.00		105 00
8	brushes, brooms, jugs and jars		16 10

Personal Property—Question No. 3—continued.

.....	1 Refrigerator, safes, shelves, cupboards, bread and flour boxes, hash-cutter, scales, etc.	.....	\$144 00
.....	Tin steamers, pans, coffee and tea-pots, spice boxes, tin dishes, pails, bread and butcher knives, etc.	.....	55 05
.....	Soap and vinegar barrels, kettles, matches and safes, oil cans, etc.	.....	67 90
.....	13 stoves, with pipes and fixtures.	.....	415 50
LAUNDRY.			
.....	1 steam boiler set.	\$125 00	.....
.....	1 steam boiler for dry room.	100 00	.....
.....	Ironing stove, washing machine, wringers, flat irons, clothes baskets, ironing tables, wash-boards, etc.	132 75	.....
			357 00
SHOP.			
5	Broom machines, \$40.	\$200 00	.....
2.	Broom machines, \$12.50.	25 00	.....
1	Broom machine	19 00	.....
1	Broom press (screw)	20 00	.....
2	Broom presses (lever) \$18	36 00	.....
.....	Corn racks, knives, needles, etc.	56 65	.....
150	Dozen brooms, \$2	300 00	.....
			647 65
BARN AND STABLE.			
1	Carriage	\$150 00	.....
1	Buggy	150 00	.....
1	Wagon	50 00	.....
2	Sleighs	60 00	.....
4	Buffalo robes	60 00	.....
2	Horses	300 00	.....
5	Cows	150 00	.....
.....	Swine	60 00	.....
.....	Harness, oats, hay, blankets, etc.	113 00	.....
			1,093 00
SUNDRIES.			
.....	Garden tools, shovels, bench tools, workbenches, ice tools, lumber, glass, locks, registers, nails and hardware, fence-chain, axes, saws, etc.	.....	248 50
650 ³ / ₄	Yards carpets, from 20 cents to \$1.37 per yard	.....	566 21
134	Yards oil cloth, 50 to 60 cents per yard	.....	70 75
123 ¹ / ₂	Yards matting, 50 cents per yard	.....	61 75
3	Pair blankets, \$4 00	.....	12 00
75	Single blankets, \$1.00	.....	75 00
124	Comfortables, \$2.20	.....	272 80
25	Mattress covers, \$1.15	.....	28 75
294	Sheets, from 40 to 60 cents	.....	171 40
227	Pillow-cases, from 12 ¹ / ₂ to 32 cents	.....	43 00
110	Bed-spreads, \$1.12 ¹ / ₂ to \$6.00	.....	215 25
111	Dozen towels	.....	64 80
24 ¹ / ₃	Dozen napkins, from \$1.20 to \$3.50 per dozen	.....	42 00
8	Table spreads, \$1.00	.....	8 00

Personal Property—Question No. 3—continued.

SUNDRIES—continued.		
160	yards unbleached muslin, 13½ cts; 110 yards calico, 9½ cts; 33 hats, 30 cts.....	\$41 95
	thread, needles, pins, hooks, eyes, tape, buttons, cord, etc.....	9 80
210	tons coal.....	2,247 00
30	cords maple wood, cut, \$8.25.....	247 50
7	cords maple wood, cut, \$6.00.....	42 00
500	gallons gasoline, 17 cts.....	85 00
20	gallons kerosene, 30 cts.....	6 00
400	bushels potatoes, 60 cts; apples, 50 cts; squash, cabbages, 13.....	258 00
GROCERIES.		
275	lbs., of A sugar at 13½ cts.....	37 12½
237	lbs., of A sugar at 13 cts.....	30 81
75	lbs., of A sugar at 12 cts.....	9 00
...	syrup.....	76 93½
140	lbs., of A coffee at 21 cts.....	12 00
10	lbs., of A coffee, at 40 cts.....	29 40
25	lbs., of A coffee, at 80 cts.....	4 00
200	lbs., of butter, at 22 cts.....	20 00
25	lbs., of cheese, at 11 cts.....	44 00
60	lbs., of lard, at 10.....	2 75
800	lbs., flour.....	6 00
...	prepared wheat.....	22 00
...	meal.....	1 75
...	corned beef.....	75
...	tallow.....	7 20
...	vinegar.....	1 60
...	spices.....	8 80
...	cream tarter.....	8 00
...	soda.....	5 00
...	salt.....	5 50
...	raisins.....	50
		3 00
		2 50
		24 50
		24 50
		8 80
		7 20
		1 60
		8 00
		5 00
		5 50
		50
		3 00
		2 50
		24 50
FRUIT, CANNED, ETC.		
22½	gallons cherries.....	22 50
3½	gallons strawberries.....	3 50
17½	gallons blackberries.....	17 50
8	gallons raspberries.....	8 00
12	gallons gooseberries.....	12 00
24	gallons marmalade.....	24 00
7½	gallons spiced currants.....	7 50
50	gallons tomato catsup.....	5 00
25	gallons maple syrup.....	25 00
		170 00

Personal Property—Question No. 3—continued.

FRUIT, CANNED, ETC.—continued.		
120	jelly and packages	\$31 00
24	gallons crab apples, (pickles)	24 00
60	gallons tomato pickles	30 00
	cucumber pickles	10 00
5	pounds honey.....\$0 20	1 00
	jugs, jars and cans	41 87
		\$137 87
CROCKERY.		
4½	dozen dining plates..... 50	8 25
8	dozen breakfast plates..... 1 25	10 00
8	dozen breakfast plates	75 6 00
5	dozen soup plates	1 00 5 00
2	dozen soup plates	1 50 3 00
10	dozen pie plates..... 1 00	10 00
		42 25
5	dozen handle mugs..... 2 00	10 00
SILVER WARE, ETC.		
11	silver tea spoons	22 00
2	silver mustard spoons.....	2 00
		24 00
3½	dozen silver-plated teaspoons..... 2 50	8 75
3	dozen silver-plated forks..... 6 00	18 00
2¼	dozen silver-plated tablespoons..... 6 00	13 50
		40 25
2	silver-plated castors	2 50 5 00
CUTLERY, ETC.		
20	dining knives..... 0 40	\$8 00
17	tea knives..... 20	5 10
4	butter knives	50 2 00
	butter knife	2 00
2	carving knives, etc	1 00 3 00
10	sets iron knives and forks..... 1 50	15 00
7	sets knives and forks	1 00 7 00
15	forks	50
		40 60
4	dozen iron teaspoons..... 25	1 00
2	dozen brittania teaspoons..... 1 00	2 00
1½	dozen iron table tablespoons..... 75	1 00
1½	dozen brittania tablespoons..... 1 50	2 25
		6 25
3	brittania coffee pots..... 1 00	3 00
2	brittania castors, (old).....	1 50
1	large table server.....	1 50
6	small table servers	3 00
		9 00
CROCKERY, ETC.		
32	pitchers—different sizes	10 00
30	vegetable dishes, etc.....	22 25

Personal Property—Question No. 3—continued.

CROCKERY, ETC—continued.		
18 platters and gravy dishes		\$6 40
37 sugar bowls, butter dishes and bowls.....		9 70
14 dozen sauce dishes, &c		8 50
7 dozen tea and coffee cups and saucers		11 50
38 ½ dozen plates		42 25
129 pieces of glass ware, including tumblers, goblets, sauce dishes, salts, egg glasses, spoon holders, etc. napkin rings, pepper boxes, knife and spoon bas- kets, etc		15 10
31 lamps, 16 chimneys, 2 oil cans, &c		8 95
17 washbowls and ewers, 18 chambers, 1 bed pan, etc.....		25 35
		40 05
Philosophical apparatus.....		100 00
GEOGRAPHICAL.		
Hemispherical map	\$150 00	
Dissected maps	30 00	
Card mounted.....	100 00	
U. S. Map	40 00	
Globe	40 00	
		360 00
PRESS, TYPE, ETC.		
Printing press.....	72 00	
Embossed type.....	125 00	
Printing paper	10 00	
Braille paper.....	25 00	
Braille frames.....	100 00	
Pin type and boxes	30 00	
Writing boards	6 00	
Slates	10 00	
		171 00
SUNDRIES.		
Geometry diagrams, etc	75 00	
Models etc	25 00	
Gymnastic apparatus	10 00	
Skeleton.....	15 00	
Minerals	5 00	
Swings and teeters	30 00	
Sleds.....	8 75	
Games and puzzles	5 00	
		173 75
BOOKS, ETC.		
Books in raised letters	1, 112 00	
Books of science, literature, reference	627 56	
Ledger, cash book, records, etc.....	10 00	
Reports and pamphlets	50 00	
Stationery	7 00	
P. O. box and scales	1 00	
	8 00	
Stamped envelopes, stamps and cash in stamp box	32 63	
		1, 840 19
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C.		
1 piano	375 00	
1 piano.....	350 00	
2 pianos at 300 00	600 00	
3 pianos at 100 00	300 00	
		1, 625 00

Personal Property—Question No. 3—continued.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.—continued.		
Pedal Organ.....	\$300 00	.....
Melodeon and Cabinet Organ.....	100 00	.....
		\$400 00
Double Base Viol.....	45 00	.....
Violincello.....	20 00	.....
8 Violins, \$3 00.....	24 00	.....
Viola.....	6 00	.....
Guitar.....	5 00	.....
		99 00
Flute.....	8 00	.....
Cornet.....	30 00	.....
Piccolo.....	4 00	.....
Clarionet.....	15 00	.....
		57 00
Drum.....	15 00	.....
Drumsticks.....	3 00	.....
		18 00
Violin cases.....	9 00	.....
Viola case.....	2 00	.....
Guitar case.....	2 50	.....
Cello case.....	5 00	.....
Cornet case.....	2 00	.....
Clarionet case.....	1 00	.....
		21 50
Double base bows.....	2 00	.....
Cello bows.....	1 25	.....
20 Violin bows.....	12 00	.....
Strings, &c.....	12 00	.....
		27 25
Metronome.....		12 00
Music (bound and sheet).....		140 00
SUNDRIES.		
1 Wood cut of building.....	50 00	.....
1 Architect's drawing and frame.....	100 00	.....
		150 00
Drugs and medicines in case.....		17 00
Cash in Superintendent's hands.....		37 48
Add.....		207 00
		\$20,152 58½

Question No. 4.

FLOUR, FROM BEST SPRING WHEAT.

Oct. 1870	1,300 pounds	..... average	\$2 79	\$36 25
Jan. 1871	200 pounds	Buckwheat	average 2 75	5 50
Feb. 1871	1,200 pounds	..... average	3 00	36 00
Mar. 1871	200 pounds	Buckwheat.....	average 2 32	4 75
	100 pounds	Buckwheat.....	average 2 50	2 50
Apr. 1871	1,200 pounds	..... average	3 25	39 00
July 1871	50 pounds	Graham wheat.....	average 2 76	1 38
	200 pounds	Graham wheat.....	average 3 09	6 00

Average price of flour per hundred, \$2.98.

Question No. 5.

BREAD, ETC.

Bread.....	13,476 pounds	\$384 74
Crackers	450½ pounds	39 90
Meal.....	294 pounds	4 08
Premium wheat.....	1 box, 2 sacks	3 65

The arrangement as to bread is that we buy 100 pounds at retail price of 100 pounds of flour. Last term we had to go for it. At present the arrangement is for them to fetch it.

Question No. 6.

BEEF.

1870				
November ..	931¾ lbs.....	Average 13.2	\$123 24	
	1,691 lbs.....	Average 8.85	149 66	
December ..	1,458 lbs.....	Average 5.24	76 47	
	15½ lbs dried beef.....	Average 18.6	2 79	
1871				
January	1,278 lbs.....	Average 9.46	120 83	
February ...	1,997 lbs.....	Average 6.68	133 47	
March	1,097 lbs.....	Average 8.08	88 67	
April.....	114 lbs.....	Average 10.9	116 51	
	101 lbs smoked beef	Average 19.8	19 27	
May.....	956¼ lbs.....	Average 12½	119 50	
	½ lbs dried beef.....	Average 18.96	10	
June	741¾ lbs.....	Average 12.14	90 14	
July.....	221½ lbs.....	Average 12½	27 63	
August	277¼ lbs.....	Average 12½	34 62	
	3½ lbs dried beef.....	.....	70	
September ..	987 lbs.....	Average 9.76	96 54	

Meat paid for from previous year, \$58.30.

The beef bought of the butcher is chiefly—almost altogether roasts and steaks. The roasts cut from the back of the fore quarter forward till there is sufficient (about thirty pounds), and the steak half loin and half round.

Question No. 7.

FRESH MEAT OF OTHER KINDS.

Month.	MUTTON.			VEAL.		
	Pounds.	Average.	Amount.	Pounds.	Average.	Amount.
1870						
September	112 $\frac{3}{4}$	12.50	\$14 13			
October	182	8.18	14 90	60	7.05	\$4 50
November	425	5.84	24 85			
December	411	5.00	20 55			
1871						
January	240 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.63	13 53			
February						
March	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	5.00	2 34			
April				47	10.64	5 00
May	33	9.00	2 97	335	7.45	24 86
June	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.00	3 03			
July	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.13	8 19	11	10.00	1 10
August	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	12.50	9 66	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	12.50	1 84
September	12	11.50	1 38	31	7.53	2 41

Question No. 7—Fresh Meat, etc.—continued.

Month.	PORK.			SAUSAGE.*		
	Pounds.	Average.	Amount.	Pounds.	Average.	Amount.
1870						
September						
October						
November						
December	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	13.20	\$10 01			
1871						
January	319	11.25	35 98	25	12.50	\$3 13
February				26	12.05	3 25
March	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	18.00	2 02			
April				10	12.05	1.25
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						

* Inserted here for want of a better place.

Question No. 8.

Feb., 1871. 453 pounds of ham, at $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents\$61 15
 Add for curing..... 5 00

\$66 15

No salt pork bought. Salt for ourselves.

Question No. 9.

This question cannot be answered, as a considerable part of the beef used is cut from meat bought by the quarter and salted by ourselves.

Question No. 10.

POULTRY.

How much poultry and cost? 299 1-6 pounds, at 13 cents, \$40.76.

Question No. 11.

BUTTER.

How much butter each month, and average price? 3,485 pounds, average 20 55-100 cents, \$716.37. On bills paid this year appears \$326.25 worth of butter purchased before the year began.

Question No. 12.

EGGS.

Eggs used, 1,114 1-6 dozen, at $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents, \$173.10.

Question No. 13.

FISH—FRESH AND SALT.

1871				
January	143½ lbs.	fish.....	Average 6.00	\$8 60
February ...	300 lbs.	salt	Average 7.22	21 75
April	1 box	herring		50
	25 lbs.	halibut	Average 12.00	4 00
July.....	56 lbs.	salt	Average 10.00	5.60

Question 14.

SUGAR.

1870.			
October.....	273 lbs. A....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	\$37 13
October.....	5 lbs. A....	17c.....	85
December.....	227 lbs. A....	14c.....	31 78
December.....	240 lbs. A....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	32 40
December.....	252 lbs. P.R..	12c.....	30 24
December.....	993 lbs. P.R..	12c.....	119 16
December.....	10 lbs. pow'd	17c.....	1 70
1871.			
February.....	244 lbs. A....	13 $\frac{3}{8}$ c.....	32 63
April.....	243 lbs. A....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	30 37
April.....	5 lbs. A....	16c.....	80
June.....	287 lbs. N. O.	12c.....	34 44
August.....	474 lbs. C....	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	55 70
August.....	20 lbs. pow'd	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	3 25
August.....	264 lbs. H....	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	34 98
August.....	438 lbs. A....	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	55 85
September....	225 lbs. A....	14c.....	31 50

Question 15.

TEA.

Oolong tea, 166 pounds, average 90 cents..... \$149 40

Question 16.

COFFEE.

Ground coffee, best Rio., 605 pounds, average 20 cents..... \$123 50

Question 17.

SYRUP.

Syrup, 180 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, average \$1.00 \$180 20

Question 18.

MILK.

As we keep cows it is unnecessary to buy, except very rarely—paid this year 65 cents.

Question 19.

LIQUORS.

1 pint Port wine	\$0 75
1 pint brandy	1 50
1 pint alcohol	50
1 pint whiskey	50
	<hr/>
	\$3 25
	<hr/> <hr/>

Question No. 20.

TOBACCO.

No tobacco used, unless there may perhaps have been a few ounces used against moths.

Question No. 21.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Drugs\$111 65

Question No. 22.

CANNED AND DRIED FRUIT.

1	Dozen dried cherries, 2 pounds	\$2 40	.....
1	Dozen dried raspberries, 2 pounds.....	2 40	.....
8½	Pounds dried gages	1 83	.....
6½	Pounds peeled apples.....	1 37	.....
2	Dozen peaches, 3 pounds	7 80	.....
			\$15 80
100	Pounds dried prunes, 14 cents.....	\$14 00	.....
124	Pounds dried apples, 8½c.....	10 54	.....
20	Pounds dried raspberries, 35 cents	7 00	.....
115	Pounds dried blackberries, 16 cents.....	18 40	.....
			\$49 94

We canned a quantity for ourselves.

Question No. 23.

GREEN FRUIT.

33	Bushels apples.....	\$26 37
28	Barrels apples.....	91 80
2	Bushels cherries.....	4 70
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bushels cherries.....	4 06
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bushels cranberries.....	1 60
1	Bushel cranberries.....	4 00
2	Bushels gooseberries.....	4 00
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bushels currants.....	3 75
12	Packages peaches.....	12 90
247	quarts peaches.....	27 61
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dozen oranges.....	1 75
.....	Lemons.....	40
.....	Melons.....	16
.....	Fruit not specified.....	70 00

Question No. 24.

FUEL.

We bought at Janesville 175 tons of egg coal, screened and delivered at the house at \$11.00 a ton. By mistake, there was not enough put into laundry bins. Upon discovering this, three tons more were delivered at \$11.00. Subsequently, to carry us through the winter, we bought 18.370 tons, for which we had to pay \$11.75 at the house.

Part of this was paid for last year. The balance, \$671.62, has been paid this year. For this winter we have bought 210 tons at \$10.70, *egg coal*, screened and delivered at the house. Freight is \$2.40 per ton from Buffalo to Janesville. This is all Lackawana coal.

Twenty cords green wood, second growth, black oak and hickory, at \$6.00 at the house, \$120.00.

Fifty cords dry maple delivered at house, \$7.48 a cord, \$374. What is paid for sawing goes into account under head of fuel.

Question No. 25.

LIGHT.

Five barrels kerosene, \$78.41.

Material used, kerosene, except a few candles in cellar, and lantern.

Shall use gasoline and make gas hereafter. It will cost more, but we shall have much more light.

Question No. 26.

SOAP.

4 barrels, soft.....	\$20 00
5 22-30 barrels.....	25 80
1.251 pounds hard, averaging 7.21.....	90 27
Toilet soap.....	2 05

Question No. 27.

CHEESE.

269 lb. \$38 11

Also paid during year for 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, \$18.15; this was an old account of three years. I sold him brooms to more than amount of bill; and he went out of business so that I got a final settlement this year.

Question No. 28.

CLOTHING.

Clothing. \$44 69

Question No. 29.

FURNITURE.

12 single bedsteads, oak.	87 00	.....
Mattresses and repairs	200 48	.....
School furniture, desks, etc.	96 39	.....
Sundries and repairs.	62 65	.....
		<u>\$447 52</u>
HARDWARE.		
Crockery and lamps.	242 38	.....
Hardware, tin, iron, etc.	182 81	.....
Sundries.	28 17	.....
		<u>453 36</u>
DRY GOODS.		
Bedding—factory	109 78	.....
ticking	18 84	.....
spreads.	21 50	.....
print and batts.	68 15	.....
		<u>218 27</u>
Carpets	114 41	.....
Oil cloth	102 96	.....
Matting.	11 28	.....
		<u>223 45</u>
Sundries.		<u>187 46</u>
		<u>\$1,255 06</u>

Question No. 30.

REPAIRS.

Plastering and laying sewer	\$96 00
Painting and glazing.	296 24
Carpenter work.	157 52
Repairing steam works.	275 49
Sundries, in wood, tin, iron, stone, etc	375 50
	<u>\$1,200 75</u>

Question No. 31.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Completing steam works.....	\$2,146 59
Steam pump and connections, and hot water arrangements.....	583 64
On gas works.....	651 66
New building.....	456 83
Work on new cistern, steps, etc.....	178 21
Mason work, mostly in cellar.....	45 00
	\$4,061 93

Question No. 32.

ALL OTHER PURPOSES.

In reply to this question, the following statement from the Superintendent's analysis book is presented as giving a complete summary of expenses, including amount already treated of under preceding questions.

SUBSISTENCE.	
Kitchen groceries including sugar, tea, coffee, spices, salt, vinegar, lard, etc., etc.....	\$1,469 13
Flour, bread, meal, crackers, yeast, etc.....	592 44
Butter and eggs.....	1,221 16
Meat, fish, poultry.....	1,576 54
Vegetables, fruit, etc.....	732 22
	\$5,591 49
Sundries on grocers' bills, including items from gro- cers, not to be eaten.....	\$81 49
part [as jars, baskets, etc.,] returned.....	
Soap, starch, clothes pins, etc. etc.....	226 01
Salaries.....	4,016 50
Wages.....	1,570 10
Fuel and light.....	3,518 68
	\$81 49
HOUSE FURNISHING.	
Dry goods.....	\$624 18
Cabinet makers' bills.....	447 52
Hardware and crockery.....	453 36
	1,525 06
MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.	
Apparatus and raised print.....	\$262 61
Musical department, instruments, tuning and repairs, strings, bows, sheet music and books.....	573 96
Books and stationery.....	83 96
	920 53
Of the above, \$535 00 were from specil appro priation for apparatus, \$375 00 being for a Chickering piano.	

Question No. 32—all other Purposes—continued.

WORK DEPARTMENT.		
Including materials and tools.....	370 15	.....
Horses, carriages, feed, harness, work, etc.....	309 36	.....
Cows, pigs, feed and milk.....	131 35	.....
		810 86
Labor, grounds, fences, pasture, etc.....		403 14
Repairs and improvements, (stated separately under questions No. 31 and 30.....		1,784 39
Printing, postage, traveling expenses, stationery, etc.....		372 77
New building.....		6,228 58
Drugs, and medical services.....		121 78
Water.....		160 70
Miscellaneous.....		957 06
Of this \$350 00 was voted into hands of Superintendent for making cash purchases etc., the amount being re-paid to his fund monthly. It therefore still belongs to the Institution.....		
No other single entry amounts to \$100 00.....		
Insurance.....		640 00
Clothing.....		49 19
Credits.....		56 92
This is for articles returned to grocers, and in one or two instances for brooms sold. Its amount is to be deducted from totals.		

Question No. 33.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

No pains having been taken to keep exact record of the day on which a particular person returned or left, this cannot be stated exactly. I went over record name by name, and obtained the following result:

Average, 51 persons. 68 persons were in attendance in all. The number of weeks of pupils' board, as near as could be figured, was 2,082.

Question No. 34.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Can't tell. Always somebody.

Paid for drugs, etc.....	\$88 03
Paid for liquors.....	3 25
Paid for doctor.....	30 50

\$121 78

Most cases do not require doctor to be sent for.

Question No. 35.

PERSONS BOARDING.

Twenty-four persons board regularly here, including three children. It is impossible to tell what allowance to make for their absence or for board of transient persons.

Question No. 36.

MANUFACTURING.

No correct statement can be made of the pecuniary profit or loss of the girl's labor department, because of an error made by the person who took account of the stock last year. A considerable amount of material had been set aside by this person previously in charge, and was not included in the statement of last year, nor was its value estimated when it was discovered. The receipts from that department during the year have been \$93.90.

The value of manufactured articles on hand in this department, September 1, 1871, was \$10.25. Value of materials on hand at that date was \$124.81.

The amount of the broom shop is as follows:

		SHOP—Dr.			
1870					
Sept. 1	To brooms in hand	69	00		
Sept. 1	To materials in hand	50	66		
1871					
Sept. 1	To tools and materials since Sept. 1, 1870.	290	30		
				418	96
		Cr.			
1871					
Sept. 1	By sales during year.	152	49		
Sept. 1	By brooms used during.	15	00		
Sept. 1	By materials on hand.	146	17		
Sept. 1	By brooms on hand.	354	00		
				667	66
Balance in favor of shop.					\$248 70

THIS INSTITUTION WAS VISITED

By the entire Board on the 6th and 7th of October, 1871.

The grounds, workshops, and different rooms in the main building were carefully examined and things generally found in satisfactory condition. There was, however, somewhat of a lack of neatness in portions of the grounds around the house.

The house in all its parts, from the kitchen to the upper dormitories, appeared neat and clean. The dormitories were all in excellent order. The beds and bedding were comfortable and appropriate. The inmates of the house were all in good health, none being in the hospital, and every thing about the institution seemed to be in a prosperous and satisfactory condition. The classes were not in session while the Board were there, it being late on Friday afternoon and early on Saturday morning, and

hence they had no opportunity to judge of the progress the pupils were making in their studies.

The exercises in vocal and instrumental music to which the Board had an opportunity of listening, were highly satisfactory, showing that great proficiency had been made in these studies.

THE EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR

Have been as follows :

For current expenses	\$21,513 94
For permanent improvements, completion of new building, steam works, gas works, etc.....	7,347 22
	<u>\$28,861 16</u>

They have a balance in the treasury of six thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and 43-100, which will pay current expenses until January 31, 1872.

The trustees ask an

APPROPRIATION OF TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

For the support of the institution from January 31, 1872, to January 31, 1873.

Their estimates are as follows :

For salaries	\$4,300
For wages.....	1,950
For fuel.....	3,000
For light.....	366
For subsistence.....	6,150
For furnishing.....	1,035
For means of instruction	493
For laundry and cleaning	250
For repairs.....	1,000
For insurance	640
For expenses of barn and stable	587
For labor and care of grounds	400
For miscellaneous expenses	829
	<u>\$21,000</u>

Believing the amount asked for to be reasonable we would recommend the appropriation.

2—WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This is the second charitable institution organized by the State. It was opened for the reception of pupils July, 1852.

NAMES OF PRINCIPALS.

I. V. Broadway.....	was Principal in 1852
L. Foote.....	for a short time in 1853
L. N. Jenkins..	from 1853 to 1856
I. S. Officer.....	from 1856 to 1865
N. W. Mulligan.....	from 1865 to 1866
Edward C. Stone.....	from 1866 to 1871
George L. Weed, Jr., is the present Principal.	

THE AMOUNT APPROPRIATED

To this Institution from the State Treasury for the purchase of grounds, erection of buildings, and for current expenses from its organization to the close of the present year, is a trifle over four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000.) The value of the

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,

As estimated by the Principal, (we should judge he had estimated the buildings as considerably below their value, estimating simply for the amount at which they are insured), is one hundred and eleven thousand three hundred and forty dollars and nine cents (\$111,340.09); this amount deducted from the whole amount appropriated will show the cost of the institution to the State, over and above the present value of the property, to have been two hundred and eighty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and ninety-one cents, (\$288,659.91), or an average of about fourteen thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars (\$14,333) per year.

THE NUMBER OF PUPILS

In the Institution each year, has been as follows:

In 1852.....	8	In 1862.....	83
1853.....	14	1863.....	89
1854.....	34	1864.....	80
1855.....	34	1865.....	91
1856.....	49	1866.....	104
1857.....	56	1867.....	108
1858.....	52	1868.....	95
1859.....	79	1869.....	112
1860.....	87	1870.....	144
1861.....	86	1871.....	149

The average number in attendance each year has been considerably less than the number stated above. We find no data by which to get at the average number in attendance.

We find, however, the number in attendance at the the close of each fiscal year, for the past four years, to be as follows:

In 1838.....	85	In 1870.....	122
1869.....	95	1871.....	137

The following is the

REPLY OF THE PRINCIPAL

To the questions propounded to him by this Board:

(For questions see page 15.)

“I herewith send you a statement of matters pertaining to this institute, concerning which you have asked for information. After considerable labor a more satisfactory result has been reached than I feared would be practicable, as our classification of expenses did not correspond with that indicated by your questions, and by the fact that the manner of keeping our accounts has been changed within the year. Having been here only since the last of March, I have not been personally acquainted with all the matters considered, and have relied much on my clerk, who has been here during the whole year. Hoping the result will be satisfactory, and answer the end designed,

“I am, very respectfully yours,

“GEO. I. WEED, JR.,

“Principal.”

Questions Nos. 1 and 2.

LIST OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, ETC.

Name.	Occupation.	Salary.	Resident or non-Resident.
Geo. L. Weed, jr	Principal	\$1,500 00	Resident.
L. Eddy, A. M.	Instructor	1,350 00	Non-resident.
G. F. Schilling, A. M.	do	1,050 00	Non-resident.
C. L. Williams	do	1,050 00	Non-resident.
L. G. McCoy	do	900 00	Non-resident.
H. Phillips	do	900 00	Non-resident.
E. G. Valentine	do	800 00	Resident.
Miss E. Eddy	do	600 00	Resident.
Miss Mary Johnson	do	350 00	Resident.
D. B. Derandorf	Physician	125 00	Non-resident.
A. J. Woodbury	Clerk	500 00	Resident.
Miss A. J. Cornell	Matron	400 00	Resident.
Mrs. L. J. Hill	do	300 00	Resident.
Miss E. E. Boyce	do	250 00	Resident.
Emanuel Young	Master cab. shop.	900 00	Non-resident.
C. H. Rideout	Master shoe shop.	550 00	Non-resident.
D. T. Gifford	Engineer	750 00	Resident.
R. W. Harris	Assistant engineer	20 00	Per month resid't.
Maurice Fleming	Hostler and gard'r	33 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	Per month resid't.
Mrs. A. M. Faulkner	Cook	3 50	Per week resident.
Miss Julia McCarty	do	3 00	Per week resident.
Miss Maggie Hageman	Assistant cook	2 50	Per week resident.
Miss Annie Lee	Baker	3 00	Per week resident.
Miss Maggie Delaney	Dining-room girl	2 50	Per week resident.
Mrs. Kate Cullen	Laundry girl	3 00	Per week resident.
Miss Johanna Sampson	do	2 50	Per week resident.
Miss Carrie Peterson	do	2 50	Per week resident.
Miss Isabel Johnson	do	2 50	Per week resident.
Miss Kate Kline	Cleaning girl	2 50	Per week resident.
Miss Lois Nedry	Sewing girl	1 50	Per week resident.

Question No. 3.

REAL ESTATE.

Thirty acres of land, which might sell for \$50 an acre. The value of the institute building is, according to insurance, \$100,000.

Answers to Questions Propounded—continued.

		PERSONAL PROPERTY.		
3		Boys' dormitories	\$945 00	
		Girls' dormitories.....	650 59	
		Girls' hospital.....	121 43	
		Boys' hospital.....	108 00	
		Private rooms, west wing	318 05	
		Private rooms, east wing.....	395 30	
		Private rooms, main building.....	890 30	
		Class rooms.....	908 20	
		Chapel	299 00	
		Office	147 00	
		Parlor and reception room.....	505 30	
		Halls.....	77 50	
		Dining room	709 39	
		Kitchen and bakery	836 27	
		Study rooms	247 50	
		Laundry	53 00	
		Girls' sewing room.....	140 00	
		Girls' sewing materials on hand.....	169 14	
		Miscellaneous.....	1,181 88	
		Cabinet shop.....	662 72	
		Shoe shop	474 52	
				\$9,840 00
		ARTICLES PURCHASED AND PRICES PAID.		
4	210	barrels of flour during the year, at an average price, \$5.50		\$1,155 00
5		All bread made in the institution.		
	1,000	pounds crackers, at 6c.....	\$60 00	
	2,000	pounds corn meal at, \$1.50 per cwt. ...	30 00	
	12½	cwt. buckwheat flour, at \$2.50.....	31 25	
	20	cwt. graham flour, at \$3.25.....	45 00	
				\$166 25
6	6,000	pounds beef stake, at 10c.....	\$600 00	
	8,064	pounds beef, roast, at 10c.....	806 40	
	3,600	pounds beef, stew, at 7c.....	252 00	
				\$1,658 40
7	1,000	pounds mutton, roast and stake, at 10c.	\$100 00	
	499	pounds veal, roast and stake, at 10c...	49 90	
	500	pounds fresh pork stake, at 10c.....	50 00	
	1,000	pounds sausage, at 12½c.....	125 00	
				\$324 90
8	209	pounds salt pork, at 12½c.....		\$26 12
9	4,500	pounds salt beef, at 7c.	315 00	
	100	pounds salt fish, at 10c.....	10 00	
	25	pounds smoked halibut, at 18c....	4 50	
				\$329 60
10	600	pounds chickens, at 10c.	60 00	
	100	pounds turkey, at 12½c.....	12 50	
	20	pounds goose, at 12½c.....	2 50	
	11	pounds ducks	1 75	
				\$76 75

Answers to Questions Propounded—continued.

11	4,300	pounds butter for the year, at an average price of 22 cents.....		\$946 00
12	1,560	dozen eggs, at 12½ cents		195 00
13	1,200	pounds mostly white fish, at 10 cents		120 00
14	2,000	pounds white granulated sugar at 15 cts..	\$300 00	.....
	2,500	pounds coffee C sugar, at 13 cts.....	325 00	.....
	3,500	pounds Porto Rico brown sugar, at 11 cts	385 00	.....
	65	pounds pulverized sugar, at 16 cts.....	12 00	.....
		sugar sand and frosting sugar.....	5 00	.....
				1,027 00
15	100	pounds tea (an average) at \$1.00.....		100 00
16	600	pounds roasted Rio coffee, at 23 cts.....		138 00
17	200	gals. syrup, N. Y. drips, at 90 cts		198 09
18		Keep cows, but during the winter bought 1,000 qts milk, at 6 cts.....		60 00
20	1	box cigars for legislative committee		7 00
21		Drugs and medicines cost.....		100 00
22	10	doz. cans, qts., canned peaches, at \$2.25.	22 50	.....
	4	doz. cans, qts., canned cherries, at \$3.75.	11 00	.....
	325	doz. pounds dried apples, at 9 cts.....	29 25	.....
	200	pounds half peaches, dried, at 12 cts...	24 00	.....
	150	pounds pared peaches, dried, at 20 cts...	30 00	.....
	100	pounds dried currants, at 13 cts	13 00	.....
	125	pounds dried prunes, at 15 cts.....	18 75	.....
	10	boxes raisins, at \$3.40	34 00	.....
				182 50
23	26	bbls. Michigan apples, winter, at \$3.50..	91 00	.....
	50	bush. Wisconsin apples, at \$1.00	50 00	.....
	25	bush fall apples, at 50 cts	12 50	.....
	450	qts cherries for canning, at 10 cts.....	45 00	.....
	125	qts currants, at 5 cts.....	6 25	.....
	425	qts raspberries, at 10 cts.....	42 50	.....
	275	pounds grapes, at 7 cts	19 25	.....
	2	bushels peas, at \$2.00.....	4 00	.....
	3	bushels plums, at \$2.00.....	6 00	.....
	5	baskets peaches, at 80 cts	4 00	.....
	3	baskets peaches, at \$1.00	3 00	.....
	2	boxes lemons, at \$1.50.....	9 00	.....
	12	bushels tomatoes, at \$1 00	12 00	.....
				304 50
24	250	tons egg coal, purchased in Milwaukee at \$8.25.....	2,062 50	.....
		Freight on same to Delavan.....	500 00	.....
		Drayage and weighing.....	150 00	.....
				2,712 50
	80	cords mixed wood bought at the institute at \$5.00		400 00

Answers to Questions Propounded—continued.

25	.....	Gasoline for manufacturing gas.....	\$262 42	.....
	100	Gallons kerosene, 35 cents	35 00	.....
	.....	Candles	4 00	.....
				\$301 42
26	2,280	Hard soap for laundry, 7 cents.....	\$159 60	.....
	576	Gallons soft soap, 15 cents	86 40	.....
	125	Castile soap, 12½ cents.....	15 62	.....
	.....	Toilet soap for family	5 00	.....
27	300	Pounds cheese, 14 cents		266 62
28	.....	Clothing for indigent.....		42 00
29	.....	Repairs on the building, consisting of raising up and putting columns under cupalo, painting outside wood work of west wing; whitewashing, repairing holes in plastering, laying over areas, etc.....	\$955 32	.....
	.....	Repairs to steam works, such as new pipes for steam, new flues in boilers, and all cleaned and fitted up, patch on boiler, new coils for steam.....	617 54	.....
30	.....	Partitions, making new rooms in the library room	\$300 00	1,572 86
	.....	New steam pump	250 00	.....
	.....	New oven and fixtures.....	118 75	.....
	4	New bath tubs.....	94 50	.....
				763 25
31	29	Panel bedsteads, \$5.50.....	\$159 50	.....
	4	Dozen stools, \$4.75	19 00	.....
	12	Looking-glass plates, 50 cents.....	6 00	.....
	1	Gross gas chimneys	13 00	.....
	4	Dozen wooden chairs, \$6.50	26 00	.....
	.....	Half dozen office chairs, \$15.00	7 50	.....
	2	Mirrors, \$3.75.....	7 50	.....
	15	Looking glass plates, 75 cents.....	12 25	.....
	1	Set cane seat chairs	10 20	.....
	1	Cane back rocker.....	5 00	.....
	1	Lounge.....	19 00	.....
	.....	Making 27 husk mattresses, etc	27 90	.....
	1	Dozen clothes baskets	9 20	.....
	1	Iron bed.....	5 50	.....
	7	Dozen brooms, \$2.50	17 50	.....
	14	Chairs and one tub.....	4 25	.....
	1	Matrass, 1 lounge and chairs	41 00	.....
	5	Clocks	20 30	.....
	4	Bedsteads	29 00	.....
	2	Matrass spring beds	24 00	.....
	.....	Set chairs and lounge	35 63	.....
32	.....	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES NOT MENTIONED IN QUESTIONS.		498 03
	.....	Hardware, kettles, tin ware, refrigerators, repairs to stoves, spades, shovels, hoes, etc.....	\$317 81	.....
	.....	Crockery and cutlery.....	134 98	.....
	350	Bushels potatoes, 94 cents	329 00	.....
	30	Bushels turnips, 50 cents	15 00	.....
				796 70

Answers to Questions Propounded—continued.

		MISCELLANEOUS—continued.		
32	22½	bushels onions, \$1.00.....	\$22 25	.....
	30	bushels beets, 50 cts.....	15 00	.....
	400	heads cabbage, 5 cts.....	20 00	.....
	6,180	squash, ½ cts.....	30 90	.....
	1	load pumpkins for pies.....	3 00	.....
	75	bushels new potatoes, 80 cts.....	60 00	.....
	1,550	pounds of lard, 15 cts.....	232 50	.....
	525	pounds starch, 11 cts.....	57 75	.....
	1,000	pounds rice, 9 cts.....	90 00	.....
	825	pounds hominy, 3 cts.....	24 75	.....
	20	bushels beans, \$1.50.....	30 00	.....
	3	barrels cider, \$5.50.....	16 50	.....
	1	barrel sweet potatoes.....	3 50	.....
				\$583 90
		spices, such as mustard, cinnamon, pepper, etc.....	1 50	.....
		soda, baking powder, cream of tartar, etc.....	35 00	.....
	2	barrels fine salt, \$5.00.....	10 00	.....
	3	barrels coarse salt, \$3.00.....	9 00	.....
	2	gallons liquid bluing, \$1.00.....	2 00	.....
				202 00
		expenses of material for shoe shop.....		843 06
		expenses of material for cabinet shop.....		287 18
		expenses for gas machine.....		400 00
		expenses of farm—oats, hay, ground feed, extra cows, fences, repairs to wagons, etc.....		696 50
		expenses, transportation, etc., indigent pupils.....		263 20
		books, stationery, postage, etc.....		528 60
		insurance and trustees expenses.....		1,925 38
		freight, express and miscellaneous.....		328 96
		dry goods—carpets, sheeting, quilts, etc.....		1,576 83
				\$35,831 83

33. The average number of pupils during the year, has been 125.

34. One or two.

35. The officers and employes boarding in the institute are marked "resident" in the answer to questions Nos. 1 and 2.

*Answers to Questions Propounded—continued.*STATEMENT OF CABINET SHOP,
For the year ending October 1, 1871.

	Dr.	Cr.
36 To stock on hand October 1, 1871.....	\$118 54	.....
To salary of master of shop	900 00	.....
To shop expenses, lumber, etc	287 18	.....
To fuel and lights	30 00	.....
By work done for the Institute.....		\$888 53
By manufactured work on hand.....		91 05
By stock and materials.....		238 17
By cash salary		49 80
By amount charged to individuals.....		11 90
By appropriations.....		350 00
To balance.....	293 73	.....
	\$1,629 45	\$1,629 45

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE SHOP.
For the year ending October 1, 1871.

	Dr.	Cr.
36 To expenses, leather, tools, etc.....	\$874 13	.....
To salary of master.....	400 00	.....
To fuel and lights.....	30 00	.....
To stock on hand October 1, 1871.....	50 00	.....
By cash salary.....		\$208 30
By work done for the Institute		15 47
By amount charged to pupils.....		414 58
By amount charged to individuals.....		119 05
By shoes on hand.....		71 00
By boots on hand.....		142 00
By leather and new tools		185 00
By appropriation.....		200 00
Balance	127 00	.....
	\$1,355 40	\$1,355 40

37. Not much farming is done. A garden is kept up. The expense of farm, barn and stock has been \$696.50.

THE BOARD VISITED THIS INSTITUTION

On the 19th of June, 1871. An examination was made of the grounds, outbuildings and workshops, and of the buildings generally.

The closing exercises of the term preceding the summer vacation took place on the following day.

The exercises were commenced by an excellent and appropriate address to the pupils, in sign language, by Mr. Weed, the Principal. This was followed by an appropriate prayer, also in sign language.

THE FIRST CLASS EXAMINED

Was one taught by Prof. Schilling. This class had been in the institution since last September; and when it is remembered that the children knew literally nothing when they were admitted, that they have been under instruction less than a year, the progress they have made is most remarkable, and in the highest degree gratifying. Some of the members of this class were excellent penmen, and their knowledge of arithmetic and grammar would have been creditable to children who had received years of tuition. The examination of

THE HIGHEST CLASS,

A class that had been in the institution six years, was conducted by their teacher, Mr. Valentine. Their knowledge of history seemed to be extensive and accurate. The penmanship of all was fair, and that of some most excellent. Difficult examples in arithmetic were given to them, and they were performed correctly and with great rapidity. Their knowledge of language was put to a severe and interesting test, with the most satisfactory result.

Mr. Valentine performed a series of acts, such as taking out a screw and putting it in another place; walking to the door, closing it, taking a key from his pocket, locking the door and hanging the key upon the screw he had removed; picking up a book and placing it in another position; taking the door key from its place, going again to the door and unlocking it, dropping the

key, and various other things; and the pupils were requested to write upon blackboards, (each one having a separate board) an account of what he had done. These descriptions were written out with great accuracy. The most minute acts were described in the order in which they occurred, showing a great command of language, and most retentive memories.

The feature in the exercises of the morning that was, after all, the most interesting, was the examination of a

CLASS IN ARTICULATION,

By Miss Eddy. She has a class of nine who have made considerable progress in articulating.

Those who have been regarded as hopelessly dumb have been taught to speak, and, in some instances, to converse with considerable ease and freedom. The discovery of what can be done in this direction is truly most valuable and important.

One of the members of this class, Johnnie Blair, made a short address to the audience, and read a passage of Scripture so that he was fully understood by most of those in the room.

Addresses were made to the pupils by the different members of the Board present and by others. These addresses were interpreted to the children by sign language, by some of the teachers.

The impression made by this visit was very satisfactory. Everything seemed to be in good order. The new Principal, Mr. George L. Weed, Jr., is admirably adapted for the discharge of the duties of the important post he fills, and no reason could be seen for doubting that those he has around him are qualified for the discharge of their respective duties, and that they are faithful in their performance.

The evidence that the institution is doing a great and good work for the unfortunate children and youth there congregated, is most abundant and conclusive.

The amount spent for

CURRENT EXPENSES

During the last fiscal year was \$35,730.77. The average num-

ber of pupils during the year was 127, making the cost per capita \$281.34.

It is estimated that the average number of pupils during the next year will be 150, which, at \$281.34 each, will amount to. . \$42,201 00
 To which add, for current expenses, and balance of special appropriations of last year unexpended..... 9,836 42
\$51,987 42

The treasurer reports a balance in his hands on the first of October, 1871, of \$2,606 42
 There was in the State treasury at that date, to the credit of the institution, balance of appropriation undrawn.....11,432 00
14,038 42
\$37,949 00

This would leave the sum of \$37,949 to be provided for by appropriation from the State treasury.

This is the amount asked for by the trustees, and we would recommend the appropriation accordingly.

The trustees speak of the need of more room and say that they are now maturing plans to be submitted to the legislature, and say that an appropriation should be made of not less than \$20,000 for the purpose of laying the foundation, and of purchasing lumber and other materials. We are not sufficiently advised of the wants and wishes and plans of the trustees to make any recommendation as to the appropriation asked for.

We would call the attention of the legislature to the suggestions of the trustees, and the principal relative to an extension of the school period, and we would recommend such an amendment of the law as shall authorize an extension of time and the organization of a high class corresponding to such classes in some of the institutions for deaf-mutes in other states.

3.—WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This was the third in the order of organization of the public charitable institutions of the state and was opened for the reception of patients in July, 1860.

J. Edwards Lee, M. D., was

THE FIRST SUPERINTENDENT,

And overlooked to a considerable extent the construction and arrangement of that part of the building that was first erected.

John P. Clement, M. D., was appointed superintendent in May, 1860, and served until January 1, 1864.

John W. Sawyer, M. D., assistant physician, acted as superintendent until April 20, 1864, when the vacancy was filled by the election of A. H. Van Norstrand, M. D.

Dr. Van Norstrand resigned June 6, 1868, when he was succeeded by A. S. McDill, M. D., the present superintendent.

THE ENTIRE AMOUNT APPROPRIATED

From the state treasury for this institution, for grounds, buildings, current expenses, etc., is nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand, nine hundred and sixty-two dollars and twenty-six cents, (\$997,962 26-100.) The present

VALUE OF THE HOSPITAL PROPERTY,

As per inventory following, is three hundred and seventy-one thousand, two hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty-three cents, (\$371,218 83-100,) making the cost of the institution to state over and above the value of the property now on hand, six hundred and twenty-six thousand, seven hundred and forty-three dollars and forty-three cents, (\$626,743 43-000,) making the annual cost of the hospital about fifty-two thousand, two hundred and twenty-eight dollars, (\$52,228.)

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF THE HOSPITAL,

From its organization to the end of the last fiscal year, September 30, 1871.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	Total.
Whole number of cases admitted ...	45	106	89	123	112	87	95	114	175	209	168	164	1,487
Whole number discharged.....	4	44	61	66	130	80	92	114	109	81	172	169	1,132
Whole number discharged recovered.	1	19	25	37	56	23	42	49	55	51	53	54	475
Whole number discharged improved.	1	8	8	16	21	35	30	33	32	14	41	52	281
Whole number discharged not imp'd.	1	7	7	4	36	9	13	22	7	13	46	34	199
Whole number died.....	1	10	21	9	17	13	7	10	15	13	32	29	177
Whole number treated.....	45	147	192	245	300	257	272	203	355	455	532	524	.....
Number remaining end of each year.	41	103	131	188	170	177	180	180	246	364	360	355	.....
Number males admitted.....	23	50	49	62	59	44	57	55	95	109	82	81	766
Number females admitted.....	22	56	40	61	53	43	38	59	80	109	86	83	721
Number males discharged.....	.....	23	33	44	64	34	50	61	51	58	92	83	593
Number females discharged.....	4	21	28	22	66	46	52	53	58	33	80	86	539
Number males died.....	.....	3	15	8	9	7	6	7	7	8	18	14	102
Number females died.....	1	7	6	1	8	6	1	3	8	5	14	15	75
Number males recovered.....	.....	13	12	24	23	16	19	30	35	31	31	23	247
Number females recovered.....	1	6	13	13	33	17	23	19	30	20	22	31	228
Average number each year.....	.....	90	117	162	187	179	181	185	203	310	362	359	.....

TABLE OF EXPENDITURES FOR ALL PURPOSES

From the first commencement to build until September 30, 1870.

YEARS.	Expended for land, imp'v'm'ts, build-ings, heating, fur-nishing, and fur-niture before ad-mission of pat'is.	Salaries and wa-ges.	Provisions and household sup-plies.	Fuel and lights.	Bedding, house-hold, kitchen and table fur-niture.	Medicines and medical sup-plies.
1854-6.....	\$27,102 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1257.....	419 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858.....	37,009 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859.....	72,339 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	47,069 03	\$1,750 07	\$650 31	\$255 06	\$668 06	\$143 18
1861.....	19,590 49	8,023 47	5,650 30	3,813 06	2,086 80	225 40
1862.....	27,282 06	8,209 89	5,742 49	3,967 76	2,283 81	256 02
1863.....	6,518 38	89,97 97	10,868 93	4,334 44	2,292 75	387 21
1864.....	2,143 05	10,383 04	11,715 38	4,343 08	1,661 95	421 39
1865.....	3,318 11	12,297 41	12,425 50	12,773 87	2,696 08	370 33
1866.....	967 45	13,335 08	12,732 12	7,137 69	1,117 99	442 21
1867.....	79,095 35	13,041 17	14,006 42	7,741 18	2,151 64	576 37
1868.....	C1,311 05	13,427 34	48,451 42	9,334 91	1,250 73	691 92
1869.....	34,243 68	19,149 54	24,551 06	13,751 13	3,174 81	1,384 03
1870.....	13,910 09	21,058 94	23,284 11	14,898 47	5,699 73	2,250 34
	\$432,310 04	\$130,669 92	\$140,127 87	\$81,169 40	\$25,084 19	\$7,148 41

STATEMENT of expenditures on account of the Wisconsin State Hospital for Insane, &c.—continued.

YEARS.	Clothing for patients.	Farm and barn expenses.	Stationery and postage.	Ordinary repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Trustees', executive and visiting committees' expenses.	Total.
1854-6.							\$27,102 26
1857.....							419 25
1858.....							37,009 37
1859.....							72,339 42
1860...	\$118 00	\$57 83	\$93 32		\$142 06	\$995 00	51,930 92
1861...	498 40	675 30	103 32		526 33	1,133 75	42,326 42
1862...	537 18	754 92	90 22		148 19	1,363 00	50,683 55
1863...	1,227 43	1,049 37	187 48	\$830 20	639 49	556 15	38,590 90
1864...	1,717 96	1,209 74	213 17	2,214 49	1,433 88	1,208 20	38,662 37
1865...	1,567 59	1,802 66	446 48	1,546 48	1,383 38	1,030 15	51,658 04
1866...	870 17	1,870 00	380 63	1,283 73	1,315 98	1,123 75	42,586 80
1867...	898 54	2,022 45	483 30	1,775 88	1,441 15	1,016 65	124,230 87
1868...	909 14	3,103 85	501 52		146 17	*3,951 92	112,079 97
1869...	2,051 76	3,115 03	691 16	2,644 80	1,086 75	1,613 95	107,177 71
1870...	3,809 91	2,918 96	641 39	2,887 28	3,969 24	1,451 43	95,879 89
	\$14,206 08	\$18,480 11	\$3,841 99	\$13,162 86	\$11,332 92	\$15,443 95	\$82,877 74

*Includes expenses of Investigating Committee and Executive Committee, superintending building of wings.

TABLE SHOWING THE WHOLE NUMBER OF PATIENTS EACH YEAR,
The average number, the number at the end of each year, the current expenses for each year, and the annual expense of each patient 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.....	254	162	188	21,716 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
				\$522,015 35		

The following is the

REPLY OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

To the questions propounded by this Board:

"I herewith furnish statement for the use of your Board, as requested in your circular letter of August 17, 1871.

"Your interrogatories are answered *seriatim*; the numbers refer to the numbers of the interrogatories without repeating them.

"The answer to No. 1, does not include persons employed on new barn, nor masons, plasterers, painters, or boiler-makers who have worked on repairs.

"No. 3. Inventory—does not include fixtures and utensils in daily use in the kitchen, bakery, etc.; nor pictures; nor many other articles in daily use, such as, pails, brooms, brushes, chambers, etc., etc.

"Nos. 4—13. The quantity purchased within the year, the amount paid for the several articles enumerated, and the average price of the whole quantity purchased is given, instead of a monthly average as requested.

“Your suggestion in regard to a uniform system of keeping the books in the various state institutions, I think a good one, and as soon as you decide upon a system, please instruct me in regard to it, and I will endeavor to have it complied with in this Hospital.

“Hoping the subjoined statements may prove satisfactory and afford the information desired,

“I remain respectfully and truly yours,

“A. S. McDILL,

“*Superintendent*

Question No. 1.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, THE NATURE OF THEIR DUTIES,
AND RATE OF COMPENSATION.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	RATE PER MONTH.
A. S. McDill	Superintendent.	166 00
E. G. Marshall	First Assistant.	83 33
R. M. Wigginton	Second Assistant.	66 66
Narrie McDill	Clerk.	41 66
M. C. Halliday	Ma.ron.	41 66
Helen McDill	Assistant Matron.	20 00
H. R. Bird	Supervisor.	30 00
M. Norris	Attendant.	22 00
Levi Morey	Attendant.	20 00
Wm. Fletcher	Attendant.	25 00
John McMurrin	Attendant.	25 00
W. C. Phillips	Attendant.	20 00
Morris Hatch	Attendant.	20 00
Frank Wirz	Attendant.	23 00
Thomas Stone	Attendant.	23 00
George Krebs	Attendant.	20 00
James Beeson	Attendant.	20 00
Thomas MaGuire	Attendant.	25 00
Patrick Mooney	Attendant.	20 00
John MaGuire	Attendant.	30 00
J. H. Faucett	Attendant.	25 00
D. Huber	Attendant.	25 00
S. J. Marsh	Night Watch.	25 00
Mrs. S. J. Marsh	Night Watch.	14 00
Anna Sunville	Supervisor.	20 00
Mary Bird	Attendant.	14 00
Frank Bigelow	Attendant.	14 00
Mrs. Pierce	Attendant.	14 00
J. D. Pradt	Chaplain.	.....
Lucy Lester	Attendant.	14 00
Mary Krebs	Attendant.	14 00
Addie Robbins	Attendant.	14 00
Eliza Miller	Attendant.	14 00
Maggie Krebs	Attendant.	14 00
Amelia Wilder	Attendant.	14 00
Kate Kane	Attendant.	14 00
Maud Worthington	Attendant.	14 00
Lizzie Leuty	Attendant.	16 00
Mary Murphy	Attendant.	16 00
Mary McNulty	Attendant.	16 00
Mary Dopp	Attendant.	16 00
Maggie Duval	Attendant.	14 00
Jeanette Clement	Seamstress.	14 00
Lucinda Phillips	Seamstress.	14 00
Mrs. E. Bird	Housemaid.	10 00
Mary Joyce	Housemaid.	10 00
Olive Robbins	Housemaid.	10 00
Kate Flynn	Second Work.	10 00

Question No. 1—Officers and Employes—continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Rate per month.
Ella Keefe	Cook	\$12 00
Maggie Malone . . . . .	.do.	12 00
Breezy Mullarky . . . . .	.do.	10 00
Bridget Kennedy . . . . .	.do.	10 00
Ellen Murphy . . . . .	.do.	10 00
Kate Kennedy . . . . .	.do.	10 00
Carrie Hanson	Wash girl	12 00
Eula Oleson . . . . .	.do.	10 00
Mrs. Burton . . . . .	.do.	12 00
Mrs. Plato	Laundress	12 00
Dennis Burns	Porter	25 00
Mrs. Livingston	Laundress	10 00
Eliza Richards . . . . .	.do.	10 00
Carrie Nelson . . . . .	.do.	10 00
Adam Warren	Farmer	41 66
W. J. Smith, without board	Carpenter	75 00
M. S. Meacham . . . . .	.do.	30 00
Wm. Bird	Laundress	35 00
Jno. Doyle	Engineer	75 00
Mike Doyle	Fireman	50 00
Thos. O'Brian	Teamster	25 00
Frank Foy . . . . .	.do.	25 00
Ed. Sheldon	Carriage driver	25 00
Mark Lyon	Laborer	18 00
Jno. Ward . . . . .	.do.	20 00
E. O. Eng.	Baker	40 00
James Ready	Laborer, per day	1 25

Persons who have been employed during the year, and who are not now in the employ of the Hospital:

Name.	Occupation.
A. W. Green	Attendant.
J. R. Taylor	Attendant.
Miss Barnes	Attendant.
Thos. Broderick	Attendant.
Jno. Burns	Attendant.
Olivia Hays	Seamstress.
S. M. Halliday	Steward.
E. H. Raymond	Attendant.
Mark Ashmore	Attendant.
H. V. Eicks	Supervisor.
Jno. Clemens	Teamster.
Jno. Colman	Watchman.
Mary Hurd	Attendant.
Amanda Lycett	Attendant.
Nellie Dear	Attendant.
Kate Butler	Attendant.

Question No. 1—*Employes, etc.*—continued.

Name.	Occupation.
Eliza Bohn	Attendant.
Maggie Dear	Night Watch.
Tillie Torgerson	Housemaid.
Ellen Murphy	Laundress.
Mary O'Connor	Laundress.
Mary McDonough	Laundress.
Kate Straine	Laundress.
Annie Joyce	Laundress.
Jno. Gillon	Teamster.
Harold Hetting	Watchman.
Mary Whalen	Housemaid.
Mrs. Thurston	Cook.
Amelia Halverson	Cook.
Mrs. Torgerson	Laundress.
Chas. Michell	Porter.
Wm Keiper	Attendant.
M. McAvelie	Attendant.
J. R. Thomas	Attendant.
Dell Harriman	Attendant.
Jane Johnson	Housemaid.
Jno. Mooney	Laborer.
Bell Carter	Housemaid.
Mrs. Kearney	Laundress.
A. J. Michell	Farmer.
Clara Hawcroft	Attendant.
Mrs. Tillow	Attendant.
Jas. D. Robinson	Attendant.

Whole amount paid for salaries and wages during the year, \$21,973.52.

2. All employes board in the Hospital but W. J. Smith, carpenter. No person has any perquisites or income for services here, other than the salary named.

INVENTORY OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

3	394	Acres land, at \$80 per acre	\$31,520 00
		Hospital building, laundry, engine house and heating apparatus	300,000 00
	2	Stone root houses	2,000 00
		Barns and out buildings	8,000 00
	75	Tons hay	750 00
	30	Tons straw	150 00
	269	Bushels wheat	269 00
	3	Pairs working horses	825 00
	1	Pair carriage horses	200 00
	3	Setts heavy harness	4 00
	2	Setts light harness	70 00
	1	Single harness	25 00

Inventory of Real and Personal Property—continued.

3	4	lumber wagons.....	\$200 00
	2	double carriages.....	200 00
	1	single buggy.....	100 00
	3	setts eveners and neck-yokes.....	30 00
	1	double sleigh.....	100 00
	1	single sleigh.....	20 00
	4	sleds.....	160 00
	1	fanning mill.....	20 00
	3	cultivators.....	21 00
	4	drags.....	40 00
	4	plows.....	80 00
	1	broadcast seeder.....	80 00
	1	reaper.....	80 00
	1	straw cutter.....	25 00
	1	corn sheller and plow.....	20 00
	2½	dozen shovels and spades.....	30 00
	1	dozen grub hoes.....	18 00
	1	dozen picks.....	12 00
	1½	dozen hoes.....	13 50
	1	dozen forks.....	12 00
	1	hay fork and rope.....	30 00
	1	hay rake.....	45 00
	24	cows.....	720 00
	21	stock cattle.....	420 00
	50	hogs.....	600 00
	78	pigs.....	312 00
.....		stocks, fixtures, pipe fittings, etc., in engine room, engineer and blacksmiths tools, carpenter tools, stock in carpenter shop, nails, glass, oils, et .. (below.)	
	150	tons coal.....	1,350 00
	50	cords wood.....	200 00
	520	library books.....	1,040 00
	1	barometer.....	15 00
	1,164	yards carpet.....	1,164 00
	200	yards matting.....	150 00
	15	water coolers.....	60 00
	1,450	towels.....	362 50
	145	table cloths.....	435 00
	1,700	sheets.....	850 00
	1,068	pillow cases.....	214 00
	1,217	blankets.....	3,651 00
	604	bed spreads.....	906 00
	195	matrasses.....	3,900 00
	459	straw ticks.....	918 00
	511	pillows.....	1,022 00
	24	cane seat chairs.....	48 00
	24	rocking chairs.....	48 00
	12	sofa chairs.....	60 00
	460	common chairs.....	225 00
	198	arm chairs.....	336 00
	39	dining tables.....	390 00
	2	side tables.....	5 00
	18	center tables.....	90 00
	3	office tables.....	100 00
	18	lounges.....	270 00
	88	wash-stand bureaus.....	440 00

Inventory of Real and Personal Property—continued.

3	2	Large bureaus	\$22 00
	24	Walnut bedsteads	192 00
	218	Cottage bedsteads	472 00
	153	Post bedsteads	153 00
	18	Clocks	54 00
	76	Looking glasses	76 00
	73	Stands	146 00
	11	Wardrobes	220 00
	7	Book cases	140 00
	11	Sofas	220 00
	3	Writing desks	150 00
	3	What nots	15 00
	64	Wash bowls and pitchers	192 00
	44	Doz. common plates	66 00
	38	Doz. soup plates	57 00
	3	Doz. butter plates	3 00
	6	Doz. vegetable dishes	18 00
	4	Doz. meat dishes	12 00
	18	Doz. tumblers	25 00
	4	Doz. salt dishes	6 00
	35	Doz. knives and forks	70 00
	38	Doz. cups and saucers	47 50
	36	Doz. spoons	18 00
	4	Doz. bowls	6 00
	8	Doz. tin cups	8 00
	5	Doz. tin plates	3 75
	30	Castors	90 00
	2	Bed room setts, second floor	280 00
	2	Bed-room setts, second floor	80 00
	2	Bed-room setts, third floor	150 00
	.....	Desk and hat rack	12 00
	.....	Chapel seats	250 00
	.....	Invalid chair	40 00
	.....	Refrigerator	90 00
	.....	Table furniture in farmers' dining room	125 00
	.....	Table furniture in officers' dining room	182 00
	40	Gallons alcohol, \$2.00	80 00
	35	Gallons whisky, \$3.50	122 50
	15	Gallons wine, \$4.00	60 00
	350	Lbs. brown sugar	56 00
	200	Lbs. white sugar	28 00
	40	Gallons vinegar	12 00
	85	Pounds tea	68 00
	100	Pounds coffee	22 00
	.....	Clothing in store room	169 40
	1	Pipe machine	50 00
	2	Screw plates	76 00
	1	Set of dies	26 10
	1	Set of taps	26 65
	1	Set of reimers	24 65
	1	Set of pipe tongs	50 00
	1	Ratchet and drills	40 00
	18	Basin cocks	50 10
	19	Bebb cocks	58 50
	36	Globe valves	90 00
	5	Steam guages	80 00
	.....	Iron pipe	186 80

Inventory of Real and Personal Property—continued.

3	....	Pipe fittings	\$233 68
	....	Blacksmith Tools	125 00
	....	Iron	25 00
	....	Tinners' Tools.....	20 20
4	....	Jack screws.....	40 09
	....	Stock in carpenter's shop, (framing).....	150 00
	....	Carpenter's tools	50 00
			\$371,218 83

ARTICLES PURCHASED—AMOUNT AND PRICE.

		Articles.	Average Price.	Whole Amount.
4	576	Barrels family flour in bulk.....	\$4 90	\$2,846 55
5	49,417	Pounds meal	2 2-5	1,103 98
	2,957	Pounds crackers	5½	174 38
		No other breadstuffs purchased		
6	162,170	Pounds beef on foot	4 1-5	6,864 66
7		Buy no other fresh meat.....		
8		Buy no salt pork.....		
9		Buy no salt meat of any kind.....		
10	3,245	Pounds poultry.....	9	319 80
11	18,877¼	Pounds butter	17	3,210 47
12	6,898	Dozen eggs.....	11	765 55
13	5,519	Fresh fish	4¾	275 68
	64	Half barrels, white fish	4 80	307 50
	17	Half barrels, mackerel.....	6 17	105 00
	3,534	Pounds cod	5½	194 37
	140	Cans oysters		93 20
		Sardines, boxes, barrels, freight, etc .	66½	56 13
14	13,868	Pounds brown sugar.....	11	1,565 29
	10,803	Pounds white sugar.....	13	1,455 27
15	1,394	Tea, best Japan.....	87	1,395 79
16	4,383	Coffee	19	866 63
17	614	Gallons syrup.....	56	347 97
18	55	Gallons alcohol	2 15	118 70
	129	Gallons Bourbon whiskey.....	3 32	428 50
	21	Gallons Cabinet whiskey.....	6 00	126 00
	91¼	Gallons wine.....	4 42	402 11
		Ale and beer.....		55 00

Articles Purchased and Price—continued.

		Articles.	Average price.	Whole Amount.
19	457½	pounds tobacco	\$0 61	\$283 47
20		drugs and medicines.....		776 17
21	6	dozen cans peaches	3 60	15 60
	2	dozen cans cherries	3 25	6 50
	2	dozen cans strawberries	3 50	7 00
	2	dozen cans plums	3 75	7 50
	12	boxes raisins	3 25	39 10
	156	pounds English currants.....	11	18 05
	2,720	pounds dried apples	9	243 90
	254	pounds dried peaches	13	33 73
	731	pounds prunes.....	12½	91 38
22	330	pounds grapes.....	8	25 74
	5	boxes lemons.....	8 90	44 50
	30	baskets peaches	1 10	33 24
	1½	bushels pears.....	2 50	3 75
	2	bushels currants	4 00	8 00
	4½	bushels strawberries.....	4 80	21 60
	3½	bushels raspberries	4 00	13 00
	6	bushels cranberries	3 50	21 00
	24	quarts cherries.....	12½	3 00
	30	quarts plums	12½	3 60
	123¾	barrels apples	3 37	441 01
		boxes, barrels, fruit, cans and jars		25 82
23	434	tons Briar coal, purchased at Cleveland, and delivered free of charge at rail of vessel in Milwaukee, at.....	5 65	.....
		wheeling on cars.....	17	.....
		railroad freight	2 40	.....
			8 22	3,567 48
		unloading and hauling from Madison.....		387 40
	36	CORDS basswood.....	3 75	135 00
	45½	CORDS mixed wood, delivered.....	4 00	182 00
		railroad freight on 238 cords, purchased 1870	1 25	297 50
		hauling 245 cords.....	75	183 75
		cutting 185½ cords on farm.....		100 00
		This comprises all the fuel <i>paid for</i> dur- ing the year, being <i>less than half</i> the amount used. Received a drawback of 40 cents per ton on railroad freight on coal, which has been credited to the hospital		
24		Materials used, gasoline, kerosene and lard oil.		
	4,848	gallons gasoline, costing, with freight and hauling		1,206 04
	165	gallons kerosene.....		47 41
	47½	gallons lard oil		47 88

Articles Purchased and Price—continued.

25	Soap.....	\$689 41
	Kinds—Castile and Colgate's for toilet, Treukamp's chemical for cleaning. Buy concentrated lye and make soap for laundry.	
26	Clothing.....	3,477 85
27	3,675 pounds cheese, at 13 cents.....	509 60
28	225 yards matting.....	233 70
	173 yards carpet.....	203 10
	1,000 feet white wood lumber.....	35 00
	4,620 feet walnut lumber, and dressing.....	350 46
	237 yards table linen.....	131 10
	Refrigerator.....	90 00
	Pictures, cord and framing materials.....	321 71
	Napkins and towels.....	71 55
	Curtains and fixtures.....	68 82
	15 dozen office chairs.....	291 50
	1 invalid chair.....	40 00
	8 sofas.....	151 00
	5 bureaus.....	57 00
	5 bedsteads.....	34 00
	5 tables.....	38 50
28	1 sewing machine.....	85 50
	1 tea urn.....	30 40
	8 cribs.....	72 00
	Small articles, such as looking-glasses, stands, bird-cages, flower-pots, rugs, mats, etc., screws, butts, hinges, paints, oils, varnish and upholstering.....	198 48
	Masons' and plasterers' labor.....	288 22
	Paints and oils.....	50 08
	Lumber, including fencing, posts, and freight.....	187 26
	Steam pipe and fittings.....	763 57
	Lime.....	54 91
	Doors.....	30 00
	Brick.....	26 45
	Hardware—iron, glass, tin, zinc, nails, etc.....	587 43
	Sash cord.....	25 15
	Sundries.....	81 65
	Painting.....	1,433 94
	Total.....	\$64,642 21

MISCELLANEOUS.

30	New barn	\$5,288 34
	Sewer pipe	1,305 34
	Gas house and tank	320 00
	New heating apparatus at laundry	337 00
	Corridor and window guards	425 00
	Plastering and cementing basement floor	1,083 97
	New cemetery and improvement of grounds	427 08
	Lightning rods	500 00
	Paving around center building; 2, outside entrances and iron stairs	857 00
		<hr/>
	Articles purchased and amount paid	\$10,543 73
		64,642 22
		<hr/>
	Total amount of articles specially called for	\$75,185 94
		<hr/>
31	For statement of farming operations you are respectfully referred to Superintendent's report to trustees for 1870.	
	As a statement of farming operations can only be given by estimate on the 1st of October, it will hereafter be made up to the 31st of December, and will be given in the report of the following year.	
32	Bedding—713 pounds blankets	\$688 05
	25 rubber blankets	35 25
	965 yards ticking	206 36
	764 yards common sheeting	143 79
	436 yards conestoga sheeting	191 08
	50 linen spreads	45 00
	75 white spreads	206 25
	.... mattresses and pillows	213 66
	97 7-10 tons straw	586 66
	Amusements	235 86
	Boiler repairs	356 62
	Brooms and brushes	280 62
	Crockery, cutlery and kitchen furniture	568 10
	Farm and barn expenses, including seeds, tools farming implements and repairs	1,588 38
	Freight and exchange	651 71
	Library books	193 33
	Newspapers, periodicals and stationery	292 26
	1,718 bu oats	846 03
	855 bu potatoes	636 37
	376 4-5 bu corn	147 46
	Postage	189 78
	4,522 pounds rice	421 82
	Spice, salt, vinegar and small groceries	691 45
	Sundries	394 45
	Stock	915 00
	Returning elopers	42 00
	Patients' expenses home	109 35

Miscellaneous—continued.

32	Superintendent's expenses to Toronto.....	\$125 00
	Insurance on boilers.....	112 50
	Trustees' and visiting committees' expenses.....	1,133 15
	Total of No 32.....	\$12,248 40
	Total of articles specially called for.....	75,185 94
	Total expenditures during the year.....	\$87,434 38

33 Daily average number of patients, three hundred and fifty-nine, (359.)

34. Daily average number taking medicine, one hundred and five, (105.)

35. Daily average number boarding in the Hospital, four hundred and forty-two, (442.)

THE BOARD VISITED THIS INSTITUTION

On the twenty-first day of July, 1871. They examined all the wards on both sides of the building, the halls, rooms, bedding, dining rooms, kitchen, etc., and found everything in a most satisfactory condition.

The inmates generally appeared quiet and comfortable, and the impression made upon the minds of all present was that they were well cared for and that the institution was well conducted.

HOSPITAL STATISTICS.

The daily average number of patients under treatment during the past year was three hundred and fifty-nine. The number in the institution on the first day of October, 1870, was three hundred and sixty. The number admitted during the year was one hundred and sixty-four, making the total number under treatment five hundred and twenty-four. Fifty-four were discharged recovered; fifty-two discharged improved, and twenty-four unimproved. Twenty-nine have died, making the whole number died and discharged one hundred and sixty-nine, leaving the number in the hospital on the first day of October, 1871, three hundred and fifty-five.

The current expenses of the hospital for the past year amounted to seventy-six thousand, eight hundred and ninety dollars, and sixty-one cents.

This includes ordinary expenses for salaries, subsistence, fuel, lights, clothing for patients, repairs of building, furniture and

heating apparatus, and to supply the wear and destruction of bedding, furniture, crockery, cutlery, etc.

Ten thousand, five hundred and forty-three dollars and seventy-three cents were spent for new structures and

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.,

As follows:

New barn	\$5,288 74 3
Sewer pipe	1,305 34
Gasoline house and tank	320 00
New heating apparatus for laundry	337 00
Corridor and window guards	425 00
Paving around center building, two new outside entrances with iron stairs	857 00
Plastering and cement floor for basement	1,083 97
New cemetery and improvement of grounds	427 08
Lightning rods on building	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,543 73

ESTIMATES.

The trustees ask for appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1872, (and which is really intended to cover the expenses of the Hospital to the 31st day of December, 1872) as follows, for:

Subsistence	\$24,000 00
Salaries and wages	22,000 00
Fuel, unpaid for 1871	7,000 00
Fuel for 1872	10,000 00
Farm and barn expenses	2,500 00
Drugs and medicines	1,500 00
Lights and oil	1,300 00
Amusements and chapel entertainments	500 00
Papers, periodicals, stationery and postage	500 00
Bedding and furniture	6,000 00
Clothing for patients	4,000 00
Repairs to building and heating apparatus	6,000 00
Library books	500 00
Trustees' and visiting committees' expenses	500 00
Sundries	700 00
	<hr/>
	\$87,000 00
To complete barn and out-building	1,500 00
To build new ice house	1,000 00
To replace old closet and bath room floors in old female wing with marble tiling	600 00
For new main steam pipe	3,000 00
For painting, old wards and center building and chapel	2,000 00
For purchase of live stock	2,000 00
To purchase lands already contracted for	11,000 00
For two new wings to hospital	90,000 00
	<hr/>
	198,100 00

Receipts are anticipated, as follows:

Seven thousand and five hundred dollars have been borrowed from the current fund to pay for land purchased. Should this be returned to the current fund, there will be a balance in the fund January 1st 1872, which can go toward the expenses of the next fiscal year.....	7,500 00
For maintenance of patients during the next fiscal year.....	3,500 00
Amount due from counties for maintenance and clothing of patients.....	13,456 37
Which leaves to be provided for by appropriation.....	173,643 63
	<hr/>
	\$198,100 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

From a careful examination of the condition and wants of the hospital, and a comparison of the amounts expended during the past three years for the different items included in the estimate of expenses for the coming year, we would

RECOMMEND AN APPROPRIATION

Of eighty-four thousand and six hundred dollars for current expenses, for the purchase of land contracted for, the completion of the new barn and outbuildings, for new ice-house, for new main steam pipe, for purchase of live stock, for new floors in closets and bath-rooms in old female wing, for painting old wards and center building and frescoing chapel, and for purchase of live stock, and an additional appropriation of one thousand dollars for a plank walk from the railroad station to the hospital and fencing road to depot, and an appropriation of one thousand dollars for furniture for the center building.

The question as to the propriety of the

ENLARGEMENT OF THIS HOSPITAL,

By the addition of two new wings, has been under discussion for several years.

The superintendent, in his annual report of 1869, after strongly urging the importance of the establishment of a new hospital, in view of the large number of insane persons in the State not properly provided for, adds the following:

“ At the same time, the fact should not be overlooked that accommodations can be provided for one hundred more patients by

additions to the present building, at a less cost to the State than the same can be provided for in any other way, at present; and in making additions to this building, they should be constructed with special reference to the care and management of the more excited and violent cases. The facilities for a better classification thus afforded, by relieving the present wards of the more excited and violent cases, would greatly enhance the usefulness of the hospital."

THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOSPITAL,

In their report to the Governor, in connection with this report of the superintendent, say: "The attention of the Legislature has again and again been called to the need of a second institution for the benefit of the insane, and the action at the last session shows that initiatory steps will soon be taken to supply the pressing need.

"The trustees desire to endorse the views presented by the superintendent, and to add their earnest and emphatic testimony to the importance of the speedy erection of another institution for the insane.

"THE VIEWS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

"As to the further enlargement of the present building we believe to be sound, and although not prepared to ask for an appropriation at present to carry them into effect, we believe they will be ultimately adopted, and the building enlarged accordingly."

The reason why the trustees did not deem it wise to ask for an appropriation for the enlargement of the hospital at this time was that they were then asking for large appropriations for other important improvements.

THE VISITING COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE

For that year, in looking the ground over came to the conclusion that the enlargement of the hospital was a more pressing necessity than the improvements contemplated by the trustees, and made their recommendations accordingly.

This committee in their report to the legislature, in speaking of the hospital, say:

“ We deem this a model institution, and challenge comparison with any in the Union. That this excellent and humane treatment is not extended to all the unfortunate persons in this state who are wasting away their lives in almshouses and jails, is an evidence of neglect and carelessness on the part of the people’s representatives. Conceding that the insane of this state bear the same relation to the population of the state that they do in other states, we have six hundred yet unprovided for, hid away in dark cells and behind the grates of our prisons for felons.

“ Fully impressed with the necessity of further and additional hospital accommodations, we would recommend the immediate construction of the additional wing referred to by the superintendent and endorsed by the board of trustees, which, when completed, will make the present building a complete institution, sufficient in capacity for as many as ought to be assembled under one superintendency.”

The superintendent, in his report for the following year, 1870, urged still more earnestly the views he had presented in his previous report, as to the importance of a speedy enlargement of the hospital.

This year the trustees backed up the recommendation of the superintendent with strong and convincing reasons. In their

REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR,

They say:

“ The necessity for more extended accommodations for the insane, is urgent and imperative. Much has been done in this direction, and yet, strange as it may seem, there are now in the state, outside of the hospital provided for their reception, three or four times as many insane persons as there were at the time the first efficient measures were adopted to make provision for this unfortunate class of persons. Notwithstanding all that has been done, there are nearly as many persons in our state to-day, out of the hospital, as there are in it. There is most pressing necessity that

provision should be made for the accommodation of a portion at least of those now out of the hospital, as speedily as possible. Let it not be thought for a moment that the enlargement of this hospital is asked with any view of postponing the erection of the new hospital. This board have been from the first, most earnest advocates of its erection. Our position has been such that we could see and appreciate its necessity. The present building is full to overflowing, and there are hundreds who cannot be admitted. Must these hundreds wait until the new hospital can be completed? It will take two years at least before it can be opened for the reception of patients, while the enlargement of the present hospital can be completed in a little over one year; and let the additions to the present hospital be as large as they may, on the completion of the new hospital, there will be enough still out, seeking admission, to fill it to its utmost capacity.

“ We would urge the

“ IMPORTANCE OF THIS ENLARGEMENT :

“ *First.* Because accommodations for one hundred patients can be secured in this way in about one-half the time they can be secured in any other. This thing of time is a matter of the utmost importance. The history of the treatment of the insane has developed the fact, that the hope of speedy cure is almost entirely dependant upon their being placed under treatment as soon as possible after the commencement of the attack. The proportion of cures among those who are early placed under treatment is very large, while in those cases where it is left to become chronic, the proportion is very small. Table No. 9, in the report of the superintendent will throw considerable light upon this point. The delay of a single year in providing for the accommodation of one hundred insane persons will without doubt result in the confirmed insanity of scores who otherwise might be speedily cured.

“ *Second.* Because accommodations for one hundred patients can not only be secured much sooner in this way than in any other, but they can be secured at much less expense. There is to be no centre building erected for the accommodation of officers;

there is to be no new system planned and carried out, but simply an attachment made to systems already in existence; no new engines to be purchased; no laundry to be built; no new officers to be employed, but every dollar expended will go directly to provide for the accommodation of more patients; and when these accommodations are provided, the expense of the support of the additional patients will be much less than it would be anywhere else, for several years as least.

“*Third.* We would present some considerations in favor of the enlargement of the present hospital, that are both of a humane and economical character.

“There are hundreds of insane persons in the state that need to be provided for.

“HUMANITY DEMANDS

“That this provision be made as soon as possible. If we can provide for them in one year or eighteen months, what valid excuse have we for putting off this provision two years or two and a half? How many recent cases that might be speedily cured, may by the delay become hoplessly insane? What good excuse can we offer for allowing so many to pass from a state where they can easily be restored to one of incurability? To pursue this course of delay will be the worst possible economy. We would call special attention to that portion of the report of the superintendent where he shows the comparative cost to the state of the chronic cases with those that have left the hospital restored.

“The whole number of patients who have enjoyed the benefits of the hospital is 1,323. The average annual cost of support per patient, on the daily average for the ten years the hospital has been open, has been \$224.42. Since the opening of the hospital 421 have been discharged as recovered. The records of the hospital show that the average time spent in the hospital for each of these cases was seven months. The entire support of these 421 cases cost the state \$55,113.80, and the average cost for each case was \$130.91. Now compare the costs of these 421 cases that left the hospital recovered with that of 106 incurable cases. Nearly

three-eighths of the entire cost of the whole 1,323 cases that have been in the hospital, has been for these 106 incurable cases. The average cost of each one has been \$1,515.48, and the aggregate cost \$100,640.82, or nearly three times the amount spent for the 421 cases recovered.

“Twenty-seven of these cases, 23 of whom are still in the hospital, have cost an aggregate of \$57,012.54, or \$1,898.94 more than the aggregate cost of the 421 cases who have recovered.

“It will be noticed that quite a number of these cases are still in the hospital, and the state may yet be compelled to expend tens of thousands of dollars more in their care and support, rendering the contrast between the cost of the curable and incurable cases still more marked. To add the

“TWO ADDITIONAL WINGS

“Will be but to carry out the original plan of the building and to place it in the power of the superintendent to make a much more perfect classification of the patients.

“For years past, and perhaps we may say almost from the time the hospital was first opened for the reception of patients, there has been on the part of many a strong opposition to the enlargement of the present building owing to the inaccessibility of the location. This objection is now removed by the construction of the Madison and Baraboo railroad and the establishment of a station within about half a mile of the hospital building. Several of the commissioners, who have recently visited various sections of the state, with a view of selecting a site for the new hospital, have frequently made the remark that, all things considered, now that a railroad station has been established so near, they saw no place during their travels that combined so many advantages for a site for hospital for the insane as the one where this hospital is located, and gentlemen who have had the opportunity of visiting many of the hospitals in the different states of the Union have stated that the location of ours will compare favorably with the most eligible in the land.

“This fact with the additional one, that we have a large and productive farm furnish strong reasons why the building should

be enlarged, so as to furnish accommodations for the greatest number that can be advantageously provided for in one establishment.

“There is doubtless a very general feeling throughout the state that exceeding liberal provision has been made for the care of the insane; but is not this an erroneous impression? In the erection of the present hospital the people have acknowledged the obligation to provide for this unfortunate class of our fellow citizens. But what is the limit of this obligation? If there are

“SEVEN HUNDRED INSANE PERSONS

“In the state that cannot be safely and comfortably provided for by their friends, what obligation is there upon the people to make provision for three or four hundred of them that does not equally demand that provision be made for the remaining three or four hundred? Why is it that this matter has been so long overlooked? Why is it that accommodations for the insane have not been increased in proportion to the increase of their numbers.

“There has been no complaint in days past of useless expenditure in this direction.

“THE PRESS,

“Ever watchful of the public interests, has never complained that too much was being done to sustain this our greatest and most important public charity. The people have never complained that they have been called upon to pay too much tax for the support of this unfortunate class, but have always seemed willing, if not anxious, that the most liberal provision should be made for the support, at the public expense, of all who could not be comfortably provided for in some other way.

“We repeat the question: Why is it that this matter has been so long overlooked? Have the representatives of the people in the legislature manifested the interest in this subject that its importance demands? Has the board done its full duty? Has it not failed to present the claims of this unfortunate class more especially under their care, with that urgency and faithfulness the character of these claims require? Can there be a question in the

mind of any one who will look at the matter candidly, as to the propriety and necessity of the immediate enlargement of the hospital as now asked? Shall the

“MILLION OF PEOPLE

“Of our great state, with property assessed at nearly four hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars, themselves in the enjoyment of the inestimable blessing of reason—shall they refuse to provide for the safety and comfort of the few hundreds of unfortunates in their midst? One-fortieth of one per cent. on the assessed value of the property of the state will pay the expense of the enlargement we ask for; and will not the people of the state willingly, gladly contribute this small amount to provide speedy accommodation for one hundred insane now suffering among their friends or in the jails and poor-houses of the state? And, after the wings are completed, one two hundredth part of one per cent. on the assessed value of the state will pay the annual expense of the support of the additional one hundred thus provided for. And will not the people of the state joyfully contribute this insignificant sum for such a praiseworthy object?”

“We leave this matter in the hands of the legislature, with full confidence that they will take that liberal and enlightened action that the nature of the case so strongly demands.”

THE LEGISLATIVE VISITING COMMITTEE OF LAST YEAR,

In their report to the legislature, recommended an appropriation as asked by the trustees for the enlargement of the hospital, but no bill for the purpose was reported.

The superintendent, in his report for the present year, again calls attention to the matter as follows:

“It is the duty of the State to provide for the care of the insane, and this obligation was admitted and assumed when it commenced the erection of the present building. On what principles of justice, it may be asked, does she discriminate and leave a part of her unfortunate children unprotected and unprovided for? That the people are

" ABUNDANTLY ABLE

" And entirely willing, nay, even anxious, to provide hospital accommodations for all the insane in the State, who need such care, is attested by the expression of many intelligent and benevolent citizens. * * I respectfully request you to again urge, as was done in the last report of the trustees, the wants of this class and the necessity of completing this hospital."

The trustees in their report to the governor for the present year, add the following:

" As to the necessity and importance of providing

" GREATER ACCOMMODATIONS

" For the insane of the State by the addition of two wings to the present building, we can add nothing more forcible than what we presented in our report of last year. The reasons then urged for this enlargement are as important and pressing now as they were then. The experience of another year has only confirmed the correctness of the views then presented, and we would respectfully urge upon the legislature their careful consideration, and we trust the liberal and enlightened action which has always controlled the representatives of the people in legislating for the insane will induce the legislation we now ask."

We have given the views of the superintendent and trustees in favor of the enlargement of the State Hospital for the Insane, and simply adding a few statements in relation to the number of insane in the state, we leave the matter to the judgment of the legislature.

We have reports of

TWO HUNDRED INSANE

Who are among their friends, and there are probably many other cases not reported. There are now in the jails and poor-houses two hundred and thirty-one, making outside of the hospital certainly known four hundred and thirty-one. While this Board are satisfied that quite a proportion of those in the poor-

houses are quiet, chronic cases, that are comparatively comfortable where they are, we are equally well satisfied that with the completion of the northern hospital many cases will be left outside of hospital treatment; and should the work on the two wings asked for by the trustees of the state hospital be commenced immediately, the enlarged facilities will all be wanted at an early day.

Accommodations for from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five can be secured by the enlargement of the present hospital, in less time and at less expense than it can be accomplished in any other way, which fact the legislature will allow to have its proper weight in the settlement of the question of the appropriation asked for.

4.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This is the fourth of the public institutions of the state, having been opened but a few weeks after the opening of the Hospital for the Insane.

It was formally opened on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1860.

ITS FIRST SUPERINTENDENT

Was Dr. Moses Barrett, who occupied the position until October, 1865, at which time he resigned, by reason of failing health, and was succeeded by A. D. Hendrickson, the present incumbent.

THE COST TO THE STATE

Of this institution has been three hundred and seventy-seven thousand, six hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents, (\$377,672.50.)

The present value of the property is one hundred and twenty thousand, two hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty-seven cents (\$120,282.57), making the cost of the institution to the state over and above the present value of the property, \$257,389.93, or an average of twenty-one thousand, four hundred and fifty-one dollars and sixty-six cents per year for the twelve years of its existence.

Of the amount paid for the support of this institution, thirty-three thousand, five hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty cents have been collected from the counties, in accordance with the provisions of sections two and three of chapter 345 of the general laws of 1862.

THE ENTIRE NUMBER OF INMATES

In this Institution since it was opened in 1860 is 779. Of this number 73 have been girls and 706 boys.

The number committed during the different years since the institution was opened and the number in the institution at the close of each fiscal year, October 1, is as follows:

Year.	Number committed.	No. at close of year
1860.....	40	40
1861.....	41	40
1862.....	40	55
1863.....	42	72
1864.....	83	137
1865.....	107	155
1866.....	47	134
1867.....	66	155
1868.....	53	163
1869.....	63	176
1870.....	114	206
1871.....	74	239

The following is the

REPLY OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

To the questions propounded by this Board:

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY

Belonging to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.

4	REAL ESTATE, INCLUDING BUILDINGS AND FURNISHINGS.	
	<i>Land.</i>	
	223 acres, estimated to value.....	\$19,000 00
	<i>Buildings.</i>	
	Farm house, barn and sheds.....	1,350 00
	Barn on original state farm.....	1,500 00
	Main building and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.....	65,000 00
	Ashery and ice house.....	550 00
	Two shop buildings, three stories high (38x76 and 38x58).....	22,500 00
	Old broom shop and other out-buildings.....	200 00
	Total land and buildings.....	\$110,100 00
	The estimate of the value of the land does not include the improvements made since its purchase. The estimate of the value of the buildings includes the improvements made when the buildings were erected and since, and also the furnishing of them. See schedule A on next page, etc.	
	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	
	<i>Live Stock.</i>	
	8 horses.....	\$800 00
	13 cows.....	400 00
	4 beeves.....	135 00
	6 2 years old.....	125 00
	8 yearlings.....	100 00
	5 calves.....	35 00
	26 fattening hogs.....	200 00
	10 store hogs.....	40 00
	50 pigs.....	50 00
	1 boar.....	15 00
	Poultry.....	25 00
	Total.....	\$112,025 00

Inventory of Personal Property—continued.

SCHEDULE A.—*List of Furnishings included in the above estimate of Buildings.*

	Names of Articles.	No.
3	Looking glasses	21
	Wash-stands	13
	Tables	58
	Writing desk	1
	Sofas	5
	Tables	58
	Book-cases	4
	Chairs	134
	Stools	255
	Benches	33
	Hat-racks	2
	Lamps	70
	Lanterns	10
	Clocks	9
	Call-bells	5
	Hammocks	25
	Bedsteads	135
	Blankets	324
	Mattresses	10
	Comfortables	215
	Pillows	223
	Spreads	163
	Ticks	222
	Sheets .....	.....
	Pillow-slips	400
	Towels	240
	Window curtains	84
	Wash-bowls and pitchers	13
	Brooms, dust-pans and brushes	49
	Carpets	19
	Mats	9
	Stoves and pipes	46
	Flat-iron heater	1
	Flat-irons	7
	Steam-boiler and pipe	1
	Shovels and pokers	20
	Scrubs and mops	15
	Wash-tubs	9
	Wringer	1
	Washing-machine	1
	Wash-boards	14
	Mangle	1
	Tin-ware	118
	Apple-parers	2
	Pepper mills	2
	Coffee mill	1
	Potato washer	1
	Kettles, boilers, barrels, etc.	46
	Baskets	30
	Pails	46

*Inventory of Personal Property—continued.*SCHEDULE A.—*List of Furnishings—continued.*

		Names of Articles.	No.
3		Knives and forks	52f
		Spoons	262
		Tin Plates	135
		Earthen plates	110
		Tin cups	104
		Earthen cups	127
		Salt cellars	26
		Castors and pepper boxes	15
		Tin ladles and dippers	21
		Gravy tins and pans	33
		Bread tins	81
		Syrup and water cans	12
		Kerosene cans	7
		Shears	5
		Step-ladders	4

IMPLEMENTS.

3	3	lumber wagons	\$160 00
	1	one horse wagon	25 00
	1	buggy wagon	30 00
	1	omnibus	275 00
	2	double sleighs	40 00
	1	cutter	10 00
	1	reaper	100 00
	1	mower	75 00
	1	horse rake	30 00
	1	seeder	45 00
	1	sulky cultivator	20 00
	4	cultivators	20 00
	1	roller	20 00
	4	plows	45 00
	1	breaker	5 00
	1	fanning mill	8 00
	2	straw cutters	20 00
	1	corn sheller	10 00
	1	broom corn scraper	8 00
	1	stone boat	2 00
1	lot of bags	5 00	
2	harrows	15 00	
		lot of house tools for general use	60 00
		Total	\$1,030 00

Inventory of Personal Property—continued.

PRODUCE.		
3	237 bushels of wheat	\$266 63
	843 bushels of oats	252 90
	1000 bushels of corn	500 00
	2 tons broom corn	225 00
	24 bushels beans	36 00
	260 bushels potatoes	156 00
	15 loads pumpkins	20 00
	550 bushels turnips	137 50
	140 bushels carrots	70 00
	230 bushels beets	57 50
	35 tons hay	350 00
	8 bushels of grass seed	10 00
	..... garden vegetables	40 00
	..... nursery stock	125 00
	..... straw	50 00
	..... corn fodder	100 00
		\$2,406 53
TOOLS AND FIXTURES.		
	..... in carpenter shop	\$65 70
	..... in willow shop	50 40
	..... in cane shop	125 50
	..... in broom shop	99 50
	..... in tailor shop	57 40
	..... in shoemakers, shop	103 54
		\$502 04
	..... school books now in use in the school, valued at	\$300 00
	..... maps, globes, etc.	50 00
	..... miscellaneous, books, pamphlets, etc, valued at	250 00
	..... band instruments	150 00
		\$750 00

36. For answer to this I refer to the annual report and add that for the shoe shop the expenditures for the year amount to \$1,036 83
That for the willow shop the expenditures for the year amount to..... 233 48
That for the broomshop the expenditures for the year amount to..... 569 50

That for the tailor's shop the expenditures are included principally under the head of "woolen goods."

The annual report shows that we have received from the proceeds of sales of manufactured articles, \$1,895.65; that we have also due on account and in manufactured articles ready for sale... \$1,500 00

3. In addition to the above we have in materials for use—	
In paint shop, worth.....	51 19
In carpenter's shop, worth.....	105 60
In broom shop, worth.....	362 11
In willow shop, worth.....	199 90
In tailor's shop, worth.....	109 43
Amount of goods in the store.....	1,252 75
Amount of clothing in the store.....	988 55
	Total.....
	\$3,569 52

The above list of materials, with the exception of what is charged to the broom and willow shops, will be consumed in the Institution.

37. For answer to this question, see annual report and Inventory of Produce.
9. None except what is included in other answers.
19. None bought or used.
20. None bought or used.

MISCELLANEOUS.

4	Flour, 2,992 pounds at \$5.34 per barrel.....	\$80 00
5	Wheat } 1,823 bushels at \$1.28½.....	2,342 55
	} Including grinding and delivering.	
	Com.. } 361 bushels at 82 cents.....	297 16
	Breadstuffs, crackers, rice, etc.....	174 60
6	Beef, 7,366 pounds at .091c.....	698 22
7	Fresh meats (other than beef) 1,334 pounds at .96c.....	128 67
8	Salt pork, 1,361 pounds at .096c.....	132 76
10	Poultry, 166 pounds at .123, nearly.....	20 40
11	Butter, 3,183 pounds at .213c (winter's supply on hand)...	678 27
12	Eggs, 1,052 dozen at .126.....	132 04
13	Fish, fresh and salt (sometimes by the pound and in bulk)	125 90
14	Sugar, 3,240 pounds at .131c, one-third Coffee A, two-thirds brown.....	413 83
15	Tea, 167½ pounds at \$1.16, Green and Japan.....	194 93
16	Coffee, 526 pounds at 22c, Rio.....	117 38
17	Syrup, 1,244 gallons, at .642.....	797 93
21	Drugs, medicines and medical services.....	206 21
22	Fruit, canned and dried.....	144 62
23	Fruit, green.....	73 25
24	Fuel. Coal, per ton at Milwaukee, 37 tons at \$8.63.....	319 50
	Wood, 234 cords delivered at \$5.10, nearly.....	1,095 51
	Wood, 144 cords not delivered, at \$3.19.....	456 47
25	Lights. 402½ gallons kerosene at .262.....	105 40
26	Soap, 54 boxes at \$4.96.....	267 88
27	Cheese, 226 pounds at .165.....	36 85
28	Woolen goods, 2,030 yards at .951 (balance of clothing material in dry goods).....	1,932 40
32	Dry goods (embracing a variety "too numerous to mention").....	1,698 00
19	Furniture.....	349 99
30	} Improvements and repairs. (For particulars see re-	
31	} port.).....	2,203 09

Miscellaneous—continued.

22	Miscellaneous articles purchased during the year.....	\$3,053 52
	Yard, 423 pounds at .135, nearly.....	57 00
	Salt, 13 barrels at \$2.59.....	33 70
	Labor.....	1,027 80
	Books and stationery.....	507 15
	Insurance.....	135 00
	Postage, including stamps, envelopes, &c., on hand.....	156 04
	Freight and express.....	216 24
	Oats, 188 bushels at 44c.....	83 00
	Beans, 100 bushels at \$1.23½.....	123 50
	Shoe shop expenditures.....	1,036 82
	Willow shop expenditures.....	233 48
	Salaries.....	9,501 72
	Broom shop expenditures.....	569 68
	Managers.....	428 60
18	Milk.....	1 00
	Total.....	\$32,887 97

LIST OF OFFICERS

And all Persons Employed, the nature of their duties, and their compensation

	Officers, etc.	Per annum.
1	Superintendent.....	\$1,200 00
	Matron.....	400 00
	Clerk and librarian.....	200 00
	Overseer mechanical department.....	850 00
	Overseer out of door department.....	400 00
	Principal teacher and care of No. 1.....	600 00
	Teacher of intermediate department.....	300 00
	Teacher of first primary and care of No. 3.....	360 00
	Teacher of second primary and knitting class.....	240 00
	Overseer of cane shop and care of No. 2.....	480 00
	Shoemaker and care of No. 4.....	500 00
	Gardener and care of No. 5.....	400 00
	Willow worker and overseer.....	540 00
	Yard man, and man of all work.....	360 00
	Teamster and care of stock.....	360 00
	Teamster boy.....	150 00
	Farmer.....	400 00
	Watchman at night.....	280 00
	Tailor.....	400 00
	Baker and cook in boys' kitchen.....	216 00
	Cook in officers' kitchen.....	182 00
	Laundress.....	182 00
	4 housekeepers and seamstresses, \$156.00 each.....	6,240 00
	1 woman in charge of No. 5 and sewing department.....	182 00
	1 woman of general work.....	156 00

- 2 All salaried employes board in the institution as part compensation for services, and have no perquisites.
 38 The average number of children in the school during the year is 220.
 34 The average number is less than one.
 35 The average number during the year is 250, without including visitors, of whom there is a large number.

“ In answering the questions proposed by the State Board of Charities, I have often been at a loss where to place different items. I have spent a great deal of time and labor, with an anxious desire to give full and satisfactory answers. By putting much of the labor under the head of improvements and repairs (which might properly have been done) that head would have appeared larger, while ‘ labor ’ would have appeared correspondingly less. The same might be said of several other heads on the list. In reference to the article of wheat, (which is properly breadstuff) we have usually bought the grain itself, and hired it ground and delivered for cash, in order to save the coarse feed for our stock. This will explain why the gross amount is so large, and will enable the committee to understand about how much is chargeable to the table, and how much to the trough and manger. Explanations might be extended to almost any extent, but the labor already performed is greater than to have copied the bills of the whole year at length, and does not afford information of much greater practical value. The bills themselves are, however, at the service of the committee with such explanations as may be necessary.

“ Respectfully submitted,

“ A. D. HENDRICKSON,

“ *Superintendent.*”

THIS INSTITUTION WAS VISITED

By the Board on the 16th day of May, 1871.

The fore part of the day was spent in visiting the different school rooms, and afterpart in visiting the work rooms, the family buildings, the dormitories, dining-rooms and grounds of the institution. The results of the examination were highly satisfactory. Every thing about the institution seemed to be well cared for and in good order. The appearance of the boys was particu-

larly gratifying. They had a cheerful, contented look. In school they were orderly and attentive, and in some of the exercises showed considerable proficiency, and reflected credit upon their teachers. In the work-rooms they were industrious, and their work was well done.

THE DISCIPLINE OF THE INSTITUTION

Seemed to be excellent. Some two hundred and twenty boys were present, and it is seldom that so large a number of boys are found congregated together with so little noise and disorder. There was no appearance of any attempt to suppress the natural inclination of boys, for fun and frolic, but the inmates appeared to be under good restraint, and while in the school-room and work-shops they were quiet and attentive, on the playground none could be more full of life and spirit. It was gratifying to find, with so large a number of inmates, an entire freedom from sickness. It speaks well for the healthiness of the location and the sanitary regulations of the institution.

THE CURRENT EXPENSES

Of the institution for the last fiscal year amounted to thirty-two thousand, three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and ninety-five cents, (\$32,387.95).

This amount is made up as follows:

Subsistence	\$6,680 07
Fuel	1,871 48
Light	105 40
Dry goods and woolen goods.....	2,630 40
Improvements and repairs.....	2,203 09
Salaries.....	9,501 72
Labor.....	1,027 80
Managers	428 60
Expenses of shops.....	1,839 88
Furniture	319 82
Hardware	693 60
Blacksmithing.....	360 82
Books and stationery.....	494 21
Drugs and medicines.....	256 19
Postage, insurance, freight and expressage	507 28
Live stock.....	340 00
Miscellaneous	2,127 59
	<hr/>
	\$32,387 95
	<hr/>

The treasurer of the institution reports as on hand at the date of his report, Oct. 11, 1871, eight thousand, seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty-five cents, with which to meet the current expenses to the 31st day of December, 1871.

THE MANAGERS ESTIMATE THE WANTS

Of the institution for the year ending December 31, 1872, to be as follows:

For current expenses	\$32,056
For deficiency in land purchase	1,000
For extra improvements	1,000
For purchase of instruments for band	500
For cooking apparatus for kitchen	500
	<hr/>
	\$35,056
They will receive from special tax from counties	6,056
	<hr/>
	\$29,000

Leaving a balance of twenty-nine thousand dollars for which they ask an appropriation from the state treasury.

Believing the amount asked for to be needed for the proper running of the institution, we would recommend that the appropriation be made accordingly; and we would also recommend an annual appropriation of \$150, for the increase of the library.

A consultation with some of the managers and officers of the institution since the publication of their annual report, has satisfied us that the appropriation asked for is not sufficient to meet their real and pressing wants for the coming year, and we would recommend an additional appropriation of four thousand and five hundred dollars for the following purposes:

For housekeeper, and overseer of new family building	\$900 00
For fencing and gates	400 00
For lumber wagon and two sets of harness	200 00
For single carriage and harness	250 00
For one carriage horse	200 00
For bell and hanging	250 00
For book-keeper and steward	800 00
For increase in current expenses from increase in inmates, anticipated	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,500 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

At the last session of the legislature an appropriation of

\$16,000 was made, payable next year, for the erection of another family building.

The managers have gone on, and have the building nearly completed, although none of the money from the state treasury has been available.

They certainly deserve great credit for the energy they have manifested in getting the building so nearly completed in advance of the receipt of the money from the state.

An appropriation of \$4,000 was also made for the purchase of forty acres of land, near the buildings of the institution. On making the survey it was found desirable, on account of the frontage, to have ten additional acres. The ten acres were purchased, and one thousand dollars are included in the estimates for next year, to pay for the extra ten acres.

An examination of the ground has satisfied us of the wisdom of the purchase, and we cordially recommend the appropriation asked for.

We regard this school as one of the most useful of our public institutions, and we are confident it is accomplishing a large amount of good.

No intelligent citizen of the state can visit it without going away with the impression that it has been founded in wisdom, and that thousands upon thousands will have occasion to rejoice that it has been established.

5—STATE PRISON.

The state prison was located in Waupun in 1850, and was opened for the reception of convicts in the spring of 1852. The commissioners appointed to locate the prison were: John Bullen, John Taylor and A. W. Worth. Messrs. Bullen and Taylor, a majority of the Board, fixed the location at Waupun. Mr. Worth was in favor of locating it at Madison, and made a minority report to the legislature, giving his reasons therefor.

COMMISSIONERS.

Henry Brown was the first commissioner, and served during the years 1852 and 1853.

A. W. Starks served as commissioner during the years 1854 and 1855.

Edward McGarry during the years 1856 and 1857.

Edward McGraw during the years 1858 and 1859.

Hans. C. Heg during the years 1860 and 1861.

A. P. Hodges during the years 1862 and 1863.

Henry Cordier from 1864 to 1869, inclusive, and

Geo. F. Wheeler during the years 1870 and 1871, and has just been re-elected for another term of two years.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The amount of money appropriated from the state treasury for the purchase of land, erection of buildings and current expenses for the state prison from 1851, to and including 1871, is eight hundred and fifty-six thousand, six hundred and ninety-one dollars and fifty-four cents (\$856,691.54.)

VALUE OF PROPERTY.

The value of the real and personal property of the state prison on the first day of October last, as estimated by the state

prison commissioner, was six hundred and fifty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-six dollars and thirty-three cents (\$653,286.33) showing that the actual cost to the state of the prison, from its organization to the close of the year, over and above the property now in the possession of the state, has been but two hundred and three thousand four hundred and five dollars and twenty-one cents (\$203,405.20), or but about an average of ten thousand one hundred and seventy dollars (\$10,170) per year.

It should, however, be borne in mind that a large amount of the labor used in the erection of the buildings and walls, and in the manufacture of articles which have been sold for a profit, was furnished by the convicts without expense to the state other than the ordinary expense of supporting the institution.

PRISON STATISTICS.

The whole number of convicts that have been in the prison since it was opened to the close of the last fiscal year, October 1, 1871, is sixteen hundred and twenty-three, (1623.)

Of this number eight hundred and seventy, or 53.63 per cent. were American born, and seven hundred and fifty-three, or 46.39 per cent. foreign born.

Fifteen hundred and seventy were white, forty-five black, four mulatto, and four Indians.

TABLE SHOWING THE CRIMES

For which they were convicted:

Larceny of different grades.....	836
Burglary.....	214
Assault with intent to kill.....	62
Assault with intent to rape.....	30
Assault with intent to steal.....	9
Assault with intent to maim.....	2
Murder, 1st degree.....	61
Murder, 2d degree.....	6
Murder, 3d degree.....	3
Manslaughter, 1st degree.....	15
Manslaughter, 2d degree.....	15
Manslaughter, 3d degree.....	26
Manslaughter, 4th degree.....	10
Arson.....	50
Counterfeiting.....	45
Robbery.....	45

Crimes—continued.

Forgery.....	30
Rape.....	28
Embezzlement.....	20
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	17
Polygamy.....	13
Adultery.....	11
Burglary and larceny.....	11
Incest.....	9
Obtaining money under false pretences.....	9
Perjury.....	6
Prison-breaking.....	5
Receiving stolen goods.....	5
Sodomy.....	4
Burglary with arms.....	4
Placing obstructions on railroad track.....	4
Claiming and opening letters.....	3
Altering and forging United States treasury notes.....	3
Bigamy.....	3
Seduction.....	2
Fraud.....	1
Poisoning well.....	1
Breaking church.....	1
Illegal voting.....	1
Mayhem.....	1
Passing forged order.....	1
Desertion.....	1
Total.....	<u>1,623</u>

PER CENT.

Crimes against person.....	20	46-100
Crimes against property.....	79	54-100
Total.....	<u>100</u>	

TIME FOR WHICH THEY WERE SENTENCED.

During life.....	69
20 years.....	1
15 years.....	2
14 years.....	2
12 years.....	12
10 years and 6 months.....	1
10 years.....	31
9 years and 6 months.....	1
9 years.....	2
8 years.....	10
7 years and 5 days.....	1
7 years.....	24
6 years and 6 months.....	1
6 years.....	9
5 years and 6 months.....	1
5 years.....	59
4 years.....	55

Term of Sentence—continued.

3 years and 6 months	4
3 years and 1 day	1
3 years	136
2 years and 11 months	1
2 years, 6 months and 10 days	1
2 years and 6 months	24
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	359
1 year and 11 months	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	66
1 year and 5 months	2
1 year and 4 months	5
1 year and 3 months	9
1 year and 2 months	1
1 year, 1 month and 7 days	1
1 year and 1 month	3
1 year and 10 days	6
1 year and 2 days	2
1 year and 1 day	8
1 year	545
10 months	3
9 months	13
8 months and 1 day	1
8 months	14
6 months and 3 days	2
6 months and 1 day	2
6 months	108
Total	<u>1,623.</u>

Aggregate amount of sentences, exclusive of life, 3,429 years, 2 months and 15 days.

Average sentence, exclusive of life, 2 years, 1 month and 11 days.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND HOW DISCHARGED.

From January 1, 1855 to October 1, 1871; the Average Number in the Prison and the per cent. of Pardons.

	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	186	1868	1869	1870	1871
																	Oct. 1
Commutation							34	64	48	41	46	53	96	101	79	77	57
Expiration.....	5	22	44	68	83	66	27	1	2	2	1	4	.....	4	4	1	.....
Governor's pardon.....	38	12	8	16	30	26	30	8	20	8	18	8	16	8	11	4	12
President's pardon		1				1	3	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Death	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	1
Order Supreme Court	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	3	1	.....
Writ of habeas corpus.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escaped .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Removed to Insane Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Suicide.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Order Secretary of War.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Removed to State Industrial School .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	45	39	52	86	115	97	96	75	79	55	70	72	114	117	100	83	73
Average No. of population.	72	90	135	181	192	176	154	128	124	123	109	128	194	203	186	198	202
Per cent. of pardons of the average population	52.78	14.44	5.93	8.90	15.62	15.34	21.43	7.03	16.94	6.50	18.35	7.03	8.76	3.94	6.98	2.00	5.94
Per cent. of pardons of the number discharged.....	84.44	33.33	15.39	18.62	26.09	28.12	34.37	12.00	26.58	14.54	28.57	12.50	14.91	6.84	13.00	4.82	16.44

RECAPITULATION.

	Number.	Per cent.
Commutation.....	696	55 88-100
Expiration.....	334	24 41-100
Governor's pardon.....	273	19 96 100
President's pardon.....	12	88-100
Death.....	15	1 10-100
Order Supreme Court.....	12	88-100
Writ of habeas corpus.....	10	73-100
Escaped.....	6	44-100
Removed to Insane Asylum.....	5	36-100
Suicide.....	3	22-100
Order Secretary of War.....	1	7-100
Removed to State Industrial School.....	1	7-100
Total.....	1,368	100

THE AGES OF THE CONVICTS

Were as follows:

Under 12 years.....	3
From 12 to 20.....	325
From 20 to 30.....	707
From 30 to 40.....	348
From 40 to 50.....	146
From 50 to 60.....	71
From 60 to 70.....	18
From 70 to 80.....	5
Total.....	<u>1,623</u>

Fifteen hundred and thirty were males and ninety-three were females.

POPULATION OF PRISON

On the 1st day of October, 1871.

COLOR.

White.....	183
Black.....	3
Mulatto.....	2
Indian.....	3
	<u>191</u>

NATIVITY.

Nativity	119
Foreign	72
	<u>191</u>
	<u><u>191</u></u>

SEX.

Males	189
Females	2
	<u>191</u>
	<u><u>191</u></u>

HABITS.

Moderate	95
Temperate	61
Intemperate	35
	<u>191</u>
	<u><u>191</u></u>

CONJUGAL RELATIONS.

Single	110
Married	62
Widowers	17
Widows	2
	<u>191</u>
	<u><u>191</u></u>
Average population.....	202
	<u><u>202</u></u>

Average term of sentence, exclusive of life members, 4 years and 12 days.

A large amount of labor is performed by the convicts, for which no direct pecuniary return is made to the prison, necessary labor, however, which otherwise would have to be performed by persons hired for the purpose.

TABLE SHOWING THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THIS KIND OF LABOR.

	1870.			1871.									Total.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Assistant clerk in office.....	26	26	27	26	24	27	25	27	26	26	27	26	313
Office boy.....	26	26	27	26	24	27	25	27	26	26	27	26	313
Hospital steward.....	26	26	27	26	24	27	25	27	26	26	27	26	313
Tier-tenders.....	155	156	162	156	141	156	150	163	156	104	108	104	1,710
Barber and cell-room porter.....	26	26	31	30	28	31	29	31	26	26	27	26	337
Clothes menders.....	26	26	27	26	46	50	50	54	52	94	107	104	662
Kitchen.....	156	129	183	183	192	211	200	187	208	208	228	234	2,319
Stable.....	26	26	27	26	24	24	25	57	26	26	27	26	310
Teamsters, and piling lumber.....	69	74	108	140	117	130	149	189	169	182	208	189	1,724
Wash-house.....	78	78	81	104	96	106	75	100	78	78	81	78	1,033
Female prison.....	51	50	51	52	48	50	50	54	61	78	81	78	704
Chore-men.....	130	130	135	104	99	108	100	108	104	130	135	111	1,394
Garden.....	26						24	54	52	52	39	26	273
Farm labor.....	15						15	23	12	20	8	9	112
Filling ice house.....				62									62
Cutting wood.....			197								45		242
Tailor shop.....	138	188½	198	126	72	58	46	54	52	52	58½	52	1,095
Shoe shop.....	96	128	132	85	76	85½	67	66	53	42½	54	45	930
Blacksmith shop.....	123	157	215	207	176	125½	53	54	51	47	57	45½	1,311
Total.....	1,193	1,246½	1,628	1,379	1,187	1,216	1,108	1,244	1,178	1,227½	1,344½	1,205½	.....

Aggregate. 15,157 days.

Per cent. of average population 23.07.

TABLE SHOWING THE TIME LOST
From labor by the convicts from various causes.

	1870.			1871.									Total.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Solitary, as per sentence.....	50	32	69	34	13	55	39	20	40	17½	27½	19	412
Solitary for punishment.....	38	29	2	17	12	12	20	17	.....	16	6½	21½	192
Dark cell for punishment.....	8	28	.....	.....	.....	1	2	16	.....	6	5	.....	66
Sick or disabled.....	305	393	356	281	375	483	259	149	133	125	116	93	3,069
Insane or idiotic.....	232	232	243	234	215	216	199	216	193	182	181	182	2,525
Old age.....	208	234	225	229	216	207	172	189	182	161	162	156	2,341
Totally useless and completely demoralized by former habits.....	173	173	162	182	187	173	138	135	126	64	54	52	1,629
Kept in cells on account of wet weather*	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177
Kept in cells for lack of employment*	.....	.....	595	617	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,417
Total.....	1,192	1,121	1,653	1,594	1,123	1,147	829	742	674	571½	548	523½	.....

Aggregate 11,818 days.

* Previous to completion of shops.

Percentage of average population, 18.69

Ninety-five persons were received into the prison during the year ending October 1, 1871.

The following table will show the

CRIMES

For which they were convicted, the terms of their sentence, their conjugal relations, habits, ages, occupations, educational relations, place of birth, religious instruction, color, nativity and sex:

CRIMES.

Larceny.....	38
Burglary.....	19
Horse-stealing.....	7
Assault with intent to kill.....	5
Murder.....	3
Burglary and larceny.....	3
Forgery.....	3
Arson.....	2
Manslaughter, third degree.....	2
Robbery.....	2
Rape.....	2
Passing counterfeit money.....	2
Obtaining goods under false pretenses.....	2
Polygamy.....	1
Assault with intent to rape.....	1
Grand larceny.....	1
Manslaughter, first degree.....	1
Manslaughter, second degree.....	1
Total.....	<u>95</u>

CONJUGAL RELATION.

Married.....	21
Single.....	70
Widowers.....	3
Widow.....	1
Total.....	<u>95</u>

HABITS.

Temperate.....	34
Moderate.....	34
Intemperate.....	27
Total.....	<u>95</u>
Chew tobacco.....	72
Smoke tobacco.....	57

TERM OF SENTENCE.

During life.....	3
Twelve years.....	1
Ten years and six months.....	1
Seven years and five days.....	1
Seven years.....	2
Six years and six months.....	1
Six years.....	1
Five years.....	6
Three years.....	10
Two years and six months.....	2
Two years and three months.....	2
Two years and one day.....	2
Two years.....	15
One year and eight months.....	1
One year and six months.....	5
One year and four months.....	2
One year and three months.....	1
One year, one month and seven days.....	1
One year and one day.....	3
One year.....	24
Ten months.....	1
Nine months.....	2
Eight months and one day.....	1
Eight months.....	1
Six months.....	6
Total.....	<u>95</u>

AGES.

From 12 to 20.....	26
From 20 to 30.....	37
From 30 to 40.....	18
From 40 to 50.....	11
From 50 to 60.....	3
Total.....	<u>95</u>

EDUCATIONAL RELATIONS.

Read and write—	
English.....	61
German.....	9
Norwegian.....	2
Danish.....	2
English and German.....	2
English, German and French.....	1
German and Norwegian.....	1
English and Norwegian.....	1
Read but not write—	
English.....	9
English and German.....	2
Neither read or write.....	5
Total.....	<u>95</u>

OCCUPATIONS.

Farmer	28
Laborer	7
Blacksmith	4
Sailor	4
Stone cutter	4
Lumberman	3
Painter	3
Carpenter	2
Machinist	2
Clerk	2
Shoemaker	2
Engineer	2
Mason	2
Boatman	2
Teamster	2
Cooper	2
Baker	2
Raftsmen	2
Harness-maker	1
Watch-maker	1
Clergyman	1
Cabin boy	1
Telegraph operator	1
Chair maker	1
Cabinet maker	1
Book binder	1
Tailor	1
Hotel keeper	1
Slater	1
Stone mason	1
Book keeper	1
Housekeeper	1
Jeweler	1
Cook	1
Newsboy	1
Photographer	1
Wheelwright	1
Livery stable keeper	1
Total	<u>95</u>

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Methodist	29
Catholic	27
Lutheran	12
Presbyterian	8
Baptist	8
Episcopal	6
None	2
Congregational	1
Universalist	1
Swedenborgian	1
Total	<u>95</u>

PLACE OF BIRTH.

New York	28
Wisconsin	9
Germany	9
Canada	9
Pennsylvania	9
Ohio	5
Illinois	4
Norway	4
Massachusetts	3
Ireland	3
England	2
Denmark	2
Vermont	2
Maine	1
Michigan	1
Missouri	1
Virginia	1
New Hampshire	1
Iowa	1
Indiana	1
North Carolina	1
Holland	1
Total	<u>95</u>

COLOR.

White	91
Black	1
Mulatto	2
Indian	1
Total	<u>95</u>

NATIVITY.

Natives	56
Foreign	30
Total	<u>95</u>

SEX.

Males	94
Females	1
Total	<u>95</u>

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The following is the reply of the Commissioner to the questions propounded to him by the Board:

(The questions can be found on page 15.)

INFORMATION concerning the State Prison, furnished to the State Board of Charities and Reforms, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

1 List of officers employed.	Duties and Compensation.	Amount.
C. S. Kelsey.....	Deputy warden, \$3.00 per day.....	\$1,095 00
H. L. Butterfield....	Physician, \$400 per year.....	400 00
Rev. H. Drew.....	Chaplain, per year.....\$400	.....
	Usher, per year..... 450	.....
		950 00
A. R. Hopkins.....	Master mechanic, 3 months at \$100 per month, 8 months at \$5.00 per day..	1,515 00
L. Town.....	Gate keeper, \$2.00 per day.....	726 00
C. Lane.....	Mechanic and keeper cabinet shop, 9 months at \$3.00 per day.....	783 00
H. Heesen.....	Mechanic and keeper cabinet shop, 5 days at \$2.50 per day.....	12 50
S. W. Cross.....	Master mechanic chair shop, 6 months at \$2.50 per day ..\$432 50	.....
	3 months at \$3.00 per day. 276 00	.....
		708 50
G. J. Heideman....	Mechanic and keeper chair shop, \$2.50 per day.....	912 50
J. S. Miller.....	Mechanic and keeper chair shop, \$2.50 per day.....	957 50
W. P. Amadon.....	Keeper chair shop, \$2.00 per day....	728 00
J. W. Hodge.....	Keeper chair shop 9 months, months at \$2.00 per day ..\$538 00	.....
	Keeper in quarry 3 months, at \$2.25 per day..... 204 75	.....
		742 75
C. G. Esslinger.....	Boss painter, \$3.00 per day.....	912 50
W. H. Clay.....	Helper paint shop, 9 months, at \$2.00 per day.....\$522 50	.....
	Helper in quarry, 3 months, at \$2.50 per day..... 211 25	.....
		733 75
S. W. McDonald ...	Mechanic and keeper stone shop, at \$2.50 per day.....	800 00
H. S. Benjamin.....	Keeper shoe and tailor shop, at \$2.00 per day.....	718 00
J. M. Jacks.....	Mechanic and keeper blacksmith shop, \$2.00 per.....	600 00
H. C. Graffam.....	Turnkey, 3 months, per day ..\$2 00	.....
	Turnkey, 3 months, per day .. 2 50	.....
		338 75
C. Christie.....	Turnkey, 6 months, per day ..\$2 50	.....
	Wall guard, 6 months, per day. 2 00	.....
		762 50
W. H. Shipman....	Overseer yard and teams 3 months, at \$2.00 per day..\$184 00	.....
	9 months at \$2.50 per day. 682 50	.....
		866 50

Officers Employed—continued.

1	J. Abercrombie.....	Overseer kitchen, 6 months at \$2.00	\$378 50
	J. P. Gleason.....	Overseer kitchen, 6 months at 2.00	330 00
	Geo. Foster.....	Cell-room guard, 9 months at 2.00	536 00
	Geo. Clark.....	Cell-room guard, 3 months at 2.00	175 00
	P. Oakley.....	Cell-room guard, 6 months at 2.00	206 00
	J. W. Jeffers.....	Cell-room guard, 3 months at 2.00	88 00
	Geo. Connit.....	Office guard, at..... 2.00	718 00
	F. Fletcher.....	Office guard, 6 months at..... 2.00	258 00
	T. L. Berge.....	Office guard, 6 months at..... 2.00	278 00
	O. F. Haxton.....	Wall guard, at..... 2.00	649 00
	J. H. Heath.....	Wall guard, at..... 2.00	722 00
	M. S. Gillett.....	Wall guard, 8 months at..... 2.00	423 00
	Wm. Jarvis.....	Wall guard, 6 months at..... 2.00	404 50
	Miss M. Harrington.	Matron female prison 3 months at \$8.50 per week.....111.64	.....
	Mrs. L. Benjamin...	Matron 9 months at \$8.50 per week.....331.50	.....
			443 14
	D. B. Parkhurst	Clerk, 3 months at \$900 per annum.....225.00	.....
	D. B. Parkhurst	Clerk, 5½ months at \$1,000 per annum.....458.34	.....
			683 34
	L. D. Hinkley.....	Clerk 4 months at..... 100.00	400 00
	B. H. Rettis.....	Deputy Warden, 27 days at... 3.00	51 00
	L. B. Balcom.....	In place of absent guards.....	375 00
	N. J. McRoberts....	In place of absent guards.....	208 00
	C. Helgerson.....	In place of absent guards.....	120 00
	J. Bardwell.....	In place of absent guards.....	299 50
	Wm. C. Bunce.....	In place of absent guards.....	96 00
	Sundry persons....	In place of absent guards.....	55 42
	Commissioner.....	Salary.....	1,200 00
	Total.....		\$24,320 00
	Less chg'd bldg. act.....		600 00
			\$23,720 15

1. The regularly employed officers were:

- One deputy warden.
- One physician.
- One chaplain.
- One clerk.
- One master mechanic.
- One boss painter.
- Six mechanics and keepers of chair and paint shops.
- One keeper of shoe and tailor shop.
- One keeper of blacksmith shop.
- One keeper of stone shop and quarry.
- One overseer of yard and teams.
- One overseer of kitchen.
- One gate keeper.
- One turnkey.
- Two office guards.
- Two cell-room guards.
- Four wall guards.
- One matron.

2. "Who, of the officers board in the prison, is the salary with or without board, and do any officers receive any other compensation from the prison?"

The commissioner boards all officers except the deputy warden, physician, chaplain and clerk. The salary is without board. None of the officers receive any other compensation than the salary named, except the commissioner, who receives for the board of convicts in hospital, \$2.00 per week, and for the services of teams, \$3.00 per day.

Board of convicts in hospital for the year	\$293 97
Services of two and three teams.....	<u>1,998 00</u>

3. "Give list of all property of the state, real and personal?"

Twenty acres of land valued at \$300.00 per acre	\$6,000 00
Main prison building, containing the office, guard room, rooms for the commissioner's family, and for the officers, kitchens, hospital, chapel, etc. is about 85 by 90 feet, three stories high, with basement and attic. Value estimated	150,000 00
South wing, containing cells, 50 by 200 feet: four tiers of cells in height. Cost stated by former commissioners	120,000 00
North wing, built for cell rooms, but not completed, and used for storing chairs. Same size as south wing. Cost stated by Commissioner Cordier	75,000 00
Female prison, 70 by 130 feet with 34 cells. Cost, stated at	75,000 00
Chair and furniture shops, with engine and dry houses attached, 375 by 50 feet. One third of this building not completed. Estimated present value	75,000 00
Blacksmith shop, and barn, each 40 by 80 feet, valued at \$8,000.00 each.....	16,000 00
Soap and wash house. 25 by 40 feet, valued at	4,000 00
Main wall enclosing eight acres, 20 feet high and 4 feet thick. Also, wall around grounds of female prison .	50,000 00
Total value, grounds and buildings	<u>\$571,000 00</u>

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Machinery, tools and fixtures in chair and cabinet shop. . . .	\$33,363 32
.....do.....do..... stone shop	363 55
.....do.....do..... blacksmith shop.....	393 61
.....do.....do..... shoe shop.....	57 12
.....do.....do..... tailor shop	139 90
.....do.....do..... soap and wash house.....	29 25
.....do.....do..... barn and yard	1,071 63
Stock and work on hand in cabinet and chair shop	31,931 11
.....do.....do..... shoe shop.....	696 27
.....do.....do..... tailor shop.....	986 61
.....do.....do..... blacksmith shop	247 80
Stone.....	2,667 40
Wood.....	1,902 00
Miscellaneous merchandise.....	430 21
Provender and forage	316 58
Live stock	1,190 00
Furniture and fixtures in various apartments.....	6,500 00

Total value personal property..... \$82,286 33

Aggregate real and personal property

(For details see inventory attached to report.)

\$653,286 33

4. "How much flour? Quality and price?"
 Flour is furnished on contract, and quality is XX family flour. There was used for the quarter ending December 31, 1870, 190 barrels, at \$4.48 \$851 20
 For three quarters ending September 30, 1871, 409 barrels, at \$4.72..... 1,930 48
\$2,781 68
5. "What other breadstuffs? Quantity and price?"
 Amount of meal, Graham and "shorts" for the year, 11,699 pounds 194 37
 These breadstuffs have been charged to flour account in report, and make the total..... \$2,976 05
6. "What quantity of fresh beef? Price?"
 Beef is furnished on contract. Nearly all beef is fresh, salt beef, when furnished, is at same price.
 For the quarter ending December 31, 1870, there was used 119 161-200 barrels, at \$14.40 \$1,725 19
 For the three quarters ending September 30, 1871, there was used 369 14-200 pounds, at \$15..... 5,536 00
\$7,261 19
7. "What amount of pork? Price?"
 Pork is furnished by contract, salt and fresh at same price. For the quarter ending December 31, 1870, there were used 14 11-200 barrels, at \$26.40..... \$371 45
 For the three quarters ending September 30, 1871, there was used 34 34-200 barrels, at \$18.00..... 615 06
\$986 51
- Have also used 1,916 pounds of pork from our own hogs.
8. "How much salt pork?"
 See 7.
9. "How much salt meat of other kinds?"
 None.
10. "How much poultry?"
 None.
11. "How much butter each month? Price?"

Oct. 1870	680½ pounds	about 23 cents.....	\$156 65
Nov. 1870	438½ pounds	about 24½ cents.....	106 52
Dec. 1870	1,132½ pounds	about 21½ cents.....	246 15
Feb. 1871	250 pounds	about 17 cents.....	42 50
Mar. 1871	432 pounds	about 22 cents.....	94 80
Apr. 1871	317 pounds	about 17 cents.....	53 89
May 1871	173 pounds	about 20 cents.....	34 45
June 1871	452 pounds	about 14½ cents.....	67 19
July 1871	241 pounds	about 13 cents.....	31 91
Aug. 1871	495 pounds	about 15½ cents.....	78 48
Sep. 1871	845½ pounds	about 15 1-5 cents	128 46
Total...	5,457 pounds	Ave...19 cents.....	\$1,041

12. "How many eggs?"
None.
13. "How many fish? Price?"
Salt codfish only is used. Has been used since December, 1870. The amount used for ten months, is 1,849¾ pounds \$177 01

Price in December, 1870, and January, February, March, April, May and June, 1871, ten cents per pound. In July, August and September, 1870, 9 and 8½ cents.

14. "How much sugar?" None.
15. "How much tea?"
Two half chests Japan tea—forty pounds, at \$1.10; \$44;
forty pounds at \$1.12½; \$45 \$89 00

Tea is give only on order of the physicians.

16. "How much coffee?"
None.
16. "How much milk?"
That of one cow.
18. "How much spirituous liquor?"
None.
19. "How much tobacco? Cost?"
Plug tobacco, 925 pounds at 65 cents.601 24
Plug tobacco, 643 pounds at 62½ cents403 02
Snuff 8 88

1,012 14

The ration of tobacco (issued on the order of the physician,) is one plug of 10s. on Sunday, and one-half plug of 6s. cents on Thursday.....

20. "How much for medicines?"
Amount paid for drugs, medicincs and other hospital stores..... 263 67
21. "How much canned and dried fruit?" None.
22. "How much green fruit?"
One and one-half bushels, whortleberries at \$4.00..6 00
One barrel, apples at \$3.75.....3 75

9 75

23. "What fuel is used? Cost?"
Wood only is used for fuel, and is usually purchased, delivered in the prison yard. Amount purchased for year ending September 30, 1871, 3 cords maple @ \$5.00 \$15 00
Eighty-one cords oak, @ \$4.00..... 324 09
718⅓ cords mixed, average \$3.02½..... 2,174 46

\$2,513 46

24. "What is used for lights? Cost?"
Kerosene oil is used. Amount purchased for the year ending September 30, 1871; 20 barrels -959½ gallons, at 25 cts..... \$239 88
There is also charged to account of lights for wicks, chimneys, burners, etc..... 29 64

\$269 52

25. "What soap is used? Amount and cost?
 German erasive soap; 120 pounds at 7½ cents..... \$9 00
 Soft soap is made in the yard and used where possible.
26. "How much paid for clothing?"
 The value of cloth and other material purchased for tailor
 shop is 911 96
 Value of stock for shoe shop 932 18
- From this material and from the stock on hand at the beginning of the year, has been made all the clothing for prison wear and for discharged convicts, and also a small amount of work sold—per report.
27. "How much cheese used?" None.
28. "How much paid for repairs?"
 Payments for material and labor for repairs, which are small in amount, cannot be separated from payments for material for improvements. (See 29.)
29. "What improvements have been made? and at what cost?"
 Have built an extension to the shop last year, 160x54 feet, two stories high. Have put an iron roof on the building put up last year and have finished the interior. Also have put in steam heating apparatus, and have provided the shop with engine, boilers, and machinery for manufacturing chair and cabinet work. The cost of material for building, improvements and sundry repairs, is \$22,022.79. (As per schedule following:)

SCHEDULE OF COST of material for building, including labor other than convict.

	Purchases.	Payments.
Services, superintendent and officers.....	\$1,380 00	\$1,380 00
Labor	314 53	314 52
Lumber	1,588 78	529 01
Brick	486 82	317 95
Sand.....	707 80	173 00
Lime.....	521 15	225 05
Teaming	696 00	696 00
Iron roofing.....	11,527 32	11,527 32
Iron pipes and fittings (steam heating).....	1,957 84	1,957 84
Iron doors.....	853 35	425 00
Iron gutter and cornice	648 70	648 70
Water lime and cement.....	151 70	151 70
Fire brick	84 50	84 50
Work on cistern	30 00	30 00
Paints	148 97	147 62
Nails	230 04	145 68
Glass	88 83	36 24
Tin roofing	251 37	211 37
Cordage, putty, etc.....	28 51	25 14
Powder and fuse.....	63 50	63 50
Matting	120 41	120 41
Wall paper.....	29 01	19 20
Sash.....	4 80	4 80
Locks, hinges, etc.....	86 18	76 88
Sundries	22 69	17 35
Settled from shops and yard		1,162 00
Balance unpaid.....		1,532 01
	<u>\$22,022 79</u>	<u>\$22,022 79</u>

30. "What are the manufactures of the prison?"

The kinds of work done are shoe making, tailoring, blacksmithing, chair and cabinet making and stone-cutting.

The shoe-shop manufactures, with the labor of two men, all the shoes for prison use, and a small amount sold.

The stock purchased for the year is	\$932 18	.....
On hand at beginning of year	675 73	.....
Total		<u>\$1,607 91</u>
There has been sold work to amount of.....	\$586 21	.....
Manufactured for prison.....	1,999 85	.....
Stock on hand.....	696 27	.....
Total		<u>\$5,282 83</u>
Earnings		<u>\$1,674 42</u>

The tailor shop employs three men, and manufactures all the clothing used for prison, the clothing given to discharged convicts, and a small amount sold. Most of the socks and mittens for prison use are made here.

The amount of stock on hand at the beginning of the year was	\$1,342 33	.....
Purchased during the year.....	911 96	.....
		<u>\$2,254 29</u>
Work has been sold to the amount of	196 34	.....
Work has been made for prison to the amount of	3,859 86	.....
Stock and finished work on hand.....	986 61	.....
		<u>5,042 81</u>
Earnings.....		<u>2,788 52</u>

The blacksmith shop employs an average of three men, in making and keeping in repair the tools for stone work and for the shops.

The amount of stock on hand at the beginning of the year was	\$136 16	.....
Purchased during the year.....	1,027 55	.....
		<u>\$1,163 71</u>
Work has been sold to the amount of	\$185 50	.....
Work has been made for prison to the amt. of.	2,729 60	.....
Stock on hand.....	247 80	.....
		<u>3,162 90</u>
Earnings		<u>\$1,999 19</u>

The chair and cabinet shop employs the greater part of the convicts, the work being mostly chairs. Several kinds are made, but the bulk of the work is common wood chairs. The shop has been in operation but about eight months, and the following figures show the business for that time,

Stock and work finished and unfinished on hand at the beginning of the year	\$13,545 99	
Stock purchased during the year.....	24,324 95	
Total		37,870 94
Work has been sold to amount of	25,177 74	
Work has been done for prison	1,176 17	
Stock and work finished and unfinished on hand	31,931 11	
Total		58,285 02
Earnings		<u>20,414 08</u>

The stone work has been done mostly for the new shop building, and is included in the estimates of building.

The stone is taken out of the prison yard, and costs only the labor of quarrying.

The stone work sold during the year amounts to 1,275 26

31. "What amount expended for all other purposes?"

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

Question 31.		Total amount.	Amt. Paid.
See ques. 1	Officers' services.....	\$23,720 10	\$23,720 15
See ques.4-5	Flour, meal, etc.....	2,976 05	2,976 05
See ques. 6	Beef.....	7,261 19	5,428 76
See ques. 7	Pork.....	992 81	818 84
See ques.11	Butter, "groc. & prov. ac."\$1,041 00		
See ques.13	Codfish.....	177 01	
See ques.15	Tea.....	89 15	
See ques.19	Tobacco.....	1,012 14	505 13
See ques.20	Hospital stores.....	263 67	136 78
See ques.22	Green fruit.....	9 75	
	Potatoes, 1,071 bu.22 to 75	672 15	
	Syrup, 22 bbls; 991½ gals.	581 81	
	Beans, 43 bushels.....	41 22	
	Rice, 7 bbls. at 9 to 10c..	171 87	
	Salt, 24 bbls. at \$2.93....	70 50	
	Vinegar, 8 bbls.....	80 24	
	Cabbages, turnips, carrots	76 90	
	Onions, 63 bushels.....	60 50	
	Pepper, yst.cks. cr. tar, etc	67 10	
See ques.25	Soap, 120 lbs, 7½c.....	9 00	
	Board sick cov. (prov.act)	293 97	
	Bill of groc. ent. by error. (charged over to com.)	97 28	
	Sund. art. includ. in groc. bils, pls, brms., brsh., etc	24 28	
		3,563 73	1,988 17
See ques.23	Fuel.....	2,513 46	1,746 12
See ques.24	Lights.....	269 52	257 87
See ques.26	Stock for tailor shop.....	911 96	755 52
	Stock for shoe shop.....	932 18	70 76
	Stock for blacksmith shop.....	1,027 55	482 95
	Lum. for chr. & cab. shop 12,632 18		
	Paints, oils, var. glue, etc.	7,985 43	
	Hardware (nails, etc) ...	1,203 27	
	Mirrors, marbles, etc....	603 16	
	Cane and cane work....	1,658 50	
	Sundries, (wrap.papr,etc)	242 41	
		24,324 95	11,718 01
	Hardware, stoves, etc.....	776 33	492 72
	Newspapers, printing and stationery	392 98	323 85
	Postage.....	250 39	250 39

Statement of expenditures—continued.

Question 31.		Total Amount.	Amount paid.
	Forage—		
	16½ tons hay, \$6....	99 00	.....
	12½ tons hay, \$8....	98 88	.....
	3 loads hay	17 82	.....
	29 loads straw	53 00	.....
	454½ bu corn, av. 49c.	222 76	.....
	592 bu oats, av. 46½c	272 65	.....
	121 bu barley, av. 62½	76 93	.....
	Meal and other feed ..	189 40	.....
	Pasturing one co.w....	9 25	.....
	Pd. for thr. & har. oats	20 00	.....
		1,059 69	874 72
	Teaming.....	\$1,427 21	\$507 29
	Mileage and expenses	382 82	382 82
	Sundries.....	119 18	74 66
See ques. 29.	Building account.....	22,022 79	19,328 78
	Machinery (see inventory).....	18,788 66	15,402 34
	Freight and express charges.....	2,685 26	2,682 26
	Revenue stamps.....	6 00	6 00
	Convicts deposits.....	970 16	970 16
	Discharged convicts.....	445 00	445 00
	Traveling expenses.....	495 73	495 72
	Exchange.....	18 05	18 05
	Indebtedness of 1870.....	49,758 22	49,758 22
	Bills payable.....		1,820 17
	For arresting escaped convicts.....		20 00
	Interest.....		2,055 76
	Merchandize, such as bedding, etc		738 67
	Balance on hand.....		150 90
			\$147,406 60

32. "State average number of convicts"	202
33. "State average number receiving medical treatment" .....	.....
The number of prisoners in hospital has averaged	3

VISIT TO STATE PRISON.

This institution was visited by the Board on the 8th and 9th of August, 1871. The entire Board were present, and made an examination of the grounds, the workshops, the cells, the chapel, the hospital, the kitchen, etc.

The chapel is in a bad condition, the plastering rough, never having been finished, and falling off in some places—unpainted, and generally very unattractive in its appearance.

An appropriation should be made to complete it and put it in good order.

Some of the roofs leak and should be repaired soon. The cells are deficient in ventilation. A plan, we think, could be adopted, that would secure good ventilation without much expense.

The north wing is now unoccupied; the north end of this wing could be fitted up as a permanent place for insane convicts. The need of accommodations for this class of persons is very great, and they can be secured here at comparatively little expense.

The new workshops appear to be well built and well adapted to the purpose for which they have been erected. They contain some most excellent machinery. The manufacture of chairs is carried on quite extensively and with success. The sales are principally made to a firm in Kansas. Some furniture is also manufactured. There is also a shoe shop, a tailor shop and a blacksmith shop.

Religious services are held in the chapel every Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock. The convicts are all in the habit of attending these services. A school is held in the afternoon of Sunday, from 1 to 4 o'clock. About sixty-five attend the school.

Reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic and geography are taught. There are seven teachers, all convicts.

Those who attend are generally much interested, and learn rapidly. A social meeting is held at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, very similar in its features to a Methodist class-meeting. About fifty-five of the convicts are in the habit of attending these meetings, one-half on one Sabbath, and the others on the alternate Sabbath. The chaplain regards about fifty-five of the convicts as christian men; more than this number profess christianity. The chaplain keeps up a correspondence with all who leave the prison claiming to be Christians.

About forty of such have gone out, and he knows but one who has not maintained a consistent christian character. The influence of the religious element in the prison is very powerful for good. These christian men are distributed through among the others, and while this is the case it is impossible for any extensive combination to be formed for evil purposes.

The library needs replenishing. It now amounts to little or nothing. The commissioner, in his inventory of the property of

the prison, puts down the library as "comparatively worthless," and we think he is not far out of the way. An annual appropriation of one hundred dollars should be made for its enlargement.

But three or four persons were in the hospital, and one or two slightly indisposed in their cells. The health of the convicts was generally good.

Everything connected with the management of the prison appeared well, and the impression made by the visit upon the members of the Board, was very favorable.

THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Of the prison for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1871, as shown by the report of the commissioner, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
Balance from account of 1870.....	\$15,454 96	.....
Received from state treasurer on appropriation .	99,989 96	.....
Received from state bank loan	5,000 00	.....
Received from United States for boarding conv.	1,494 25	.....
Received from shops and yards	17,469 84	.....
Visitors fees.....	576 00	.....
Bills payable	4,478 89	.....
Interest	6 00	.....
Convicts on deposit	971 00	.....
Outstanding accounts of 1869.....	337 84	.....
Outstanding accounts of 1870.....	1,613 46	.....
Freight, over charge refunded.....	14 40	.....
Total		<u>\$147,406 60</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Current expenses	\$17,502 84	.....
Officers' labor.....	23 720 15	.....
Stock for shop.....	13,027 24	.....
Building account.....	19,328 78	.....
Machinery	15,402 34	.....
Freight and express.....	2,685 26	.....
U. S. revenue stamps.....	6 00	.....
Convicts on deposit	970 16	.....
Convicts on discharge.....	445 00	.....
Traveling expenses	495 73	.....
Exchange	18 05	.....
Indebtedness of 1870.....	44,758 22	.....
Bank loan.....	5,000 00	.....
Bills payable	1,820 17	.....
Interest.....	2,055 76	.....
For arresting escaped convicts	20 00	.....
Cash on hand.....	150 90	.....
Total		<u>\$147,406 60</u>

THE CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT

Is as follows:

	Purchases.	Payments.
Merchandise, such as bedding, etc.	\$922 69	\$738 67
Flour	2,976 05	2,976 05
Pork	992 81	818 84
Beef	7,261 19	5,428 76
Provisions.....	1,692 82	1,634 55
Groceries.....	1,870 91	353 62
Wood.....	2,513 46	1,746 12
Lights.....	269 52	257 87
Tobacco.....	1,012 14	505 13
Hardware, stoves, etc.....	776 33	492 72
Newspapers, printing and stationery.....	392 98	323 85
Postage.....	250 39	250 39
Forage.....	1,059 69	874 72
Hospital stores	263 67	136 78
Teaming	1,427 21	507 29
Mileage and expenses	382 82	382 82
Sundries	119 18	74 66
Settled from shops and yard.....		1,225 02
Balance unpaid.....		5,456 00
	\$24,183 86	\$24,183 86
To which add amount paid for officers' ser- vices.....		23,720 15
		\$47,904 01

THE RECEIPTS FROM "SHOPS AND YARD,"

And from outstanding accounts of previous years, during the past six years, have been as follows:

Year.	From shops and yards.	From outstanding accounts of previous years.	Total.
1865.....	\$8,532 47	\$147 19	\$8,679 66
1866.....	8,949 94	123 76	9,073 70
1867.....	9,721 71	28 64	9,750 35
1868.....	12,067 04	534 83	12,601 87
1869.....	22,462 74	3,445 55	25,908 29
1870*.....	12,847 94	7,637 10	20,485 04
1871.....	17,469 84	1,951 30	19,421 14

*This, we understand, includes but nine months, from January to October. The receipts for the three months, from October 1, 1869, to January 1, 1870, the last quarter of Commissioner Cordier's term, not included in either his last report or the first report of Commissioner Wheeler, we find in a report of a committee of the legislature, on page 169 of the senate journal for 1870: The amount received from sales was \$7,302.36, and from outstanding accounts, \$2,011.41, making a total of \$9,313.77, or \$29,798.81 for the twelve months ending October 1, 1870.

The following table will show the amount paid for officers' services and for the different items of current expenses for the past six years:

Years.	Flour.	Pork.	Beef.	Provisions.	Groceries.	Wood.
1866....	\$2,392 91	\$978 81	\$2,841 19	\$987 90	\$787 82	\$3,041 54
1867....	4,877 48	1,051 81	4,305 51	1,818 82	1,034 26	2,650 85
1868....	5,652 65	1,202 85	7,428 56	2,337 48	1,083 55	3,218 28
1869....	3,886 85	1,321 95	6,534 70	1,460 86	953 08	3,747 18
1870*....	1,847 03	689 82	4,919 68	1,750 64	1,118 10	4,523 C1
1871....	2,976 05	992 81	7,261 19	1,692 82	1,870 91	2,513 46

Statement of current expenses—continued.

Years.	Light.	Tobacco.	Merch'ndise, such as bed- ding, cloth- ing, etc.	Hardware, stoves, etc.	N'wsp'p's printing, and station- ery.	Postage.
1866.....	\$736 71	\$277 55	\$5,015 51	\$340 90	\$147 07	\$105 23
1867.....	583 35	548 22	4,157 72	415 95	308 70	136 23
1868.....	719 26	536 95	4,116 60	382 09	447 96	143 73
1869.....	725 39	612 25	2,471 56	329 49	613 02	208 84
*1870.....	391 17	801 87	4,173 67	1,431 40	344 01	253 32
1871.....	269 52	1,012 14	922 69	776 33	392 98	250 39

Statement of current expenses—continued.

Years.	Freight and Express.	Forage.	Hospital Stores.	Teaming.	Mileage Expenses.	Convicts ou Discharge
1866.....	745 43	498 54	.....	315 00	.....	292 00
1867.....	846 00	257 95	.....	204 00	.....	387 00
1868.....	1,629 10	382 60	.....	508 40	.....	602 25
1869.....	2,103 18	326 28	.....	1,281 40	.....	439 25
*1870.....	2,019 05	336 98	335 93	601 35	636 31	285 24
1871.....	2,685 26	1,059 69	263 67	1,427 21	382 82	445 00

* These figures are for the nine months from January 1 to October 1, 1870.

Statement of Current Expenses—continued.

Years.	Commissioner's Incidental Credits.	Sundries.	Officers' Services.	Traveling Expenses.	Total.
1866.....	\$961 43	\$902 69	\$15,535 06	.....	\$36,813 29
1867.....	467 39	1,563 61	15,060 91	.....	40,675 76
1868.....	400 17	1,754 53	17,970 84	.....	50,589 45
1869.....	266 00	1,065 71	17,994 18	.....	46,341 26
*1870.....	Clothing.	904 50	13,998 48	593.24	41,954 86
1871.....	1,926 67	163 23	23,720 15	495 73	53,500 72

An examination of the foregoing tables will show, that we have figured the current expenses upon a somewhat different basis from that of the commissioner.

We have included in the current expenses the following items that are not included in the account as made by Commissioner Wheeler, viz: "freight and expenses," amount paid, "convicts on discharge," "traveling expenses," "U. S. revenue stamps," "exchange."

These are expenses that occur regularly every year, and we think belong to the current expense account. All these items were placed in current expense account in the reports of the commissioners previous to 1867, and all but the item of amount paid to "convicts on discharge," were contained in this account until 1869.

CLOTHING.

We have placed in the current expenses for 1871 an item of \$1,926.67. This requires a little explanation.

It will be noticed in the table showing the current expenses for the past six years, that under the head of "merchandise, clothing, etc.," there has been, during the five years previous to 1871, an average expenditure of \$3,987.01, and that last year the amount was but \$922.69. We find in the report of Commissioner Wheeler, for 1871, on page 22, a table showing that clothing had been furnished to convicts during the fiscal year to the value of \$5,786.53, but we can find no such item in the current expense account. The work on this clothing we take for granted, was

* These figures are for the nine months from January 1st to October 1st, 1870.

done in the prison tailor-shop. In the statement showing the business of the tailor shop, we find an item, "work made for prison," \$3,859.86. If we deduct this from the value of the clothing furnished convicts, as stated above, it will leave a balance of \$1,926.67, which, we think, it would be reasonable to presume would be the cost of the clothing to the state.

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 six years:

Year.	Av. Population	Current expenses.	Officers' services.	Subsistence.	Per capita for curr'nt expenses.	Per capita for offic's' services.	Per cap for sub'sistence
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 63	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

THE PRISON HAS BEEN IN DEBT

At the close of each fiscal year for the past five years as follows:

1867	\$11,822 14
1868	6,685 25
1869	8,451 36
1870	73,815 20
1871	24,589 47

The large indebtedness at the close of the year 1870 was in consequence of the rebuilding of the shops destroyed by fire, in advance of the appropriation to cover the same, and the indebtedness of 1871 resulted from the fact, the buildings, tools and machinery cost more than was estimated at the time the appropriation was made, as appears by the commissioner's report.

*These figures are for the nine months from January 1 to October, 1870, but the per capita is figured for the entire year.

ESTIMATES.

The prison is now in possession of a full supply of most excellent machinery and tools.

The machinery, tools and appurtenances in the chair and cabinet shops are valued by the commissioner at.....	\$33,363 32
Tools in stone shop at.....	363 55
Tools in blacksmith shop at.....	393 61
	<hr/>
	\$34,120 48
	<hr/>

There is stock and finished and unfinished work on hand in cabinet and chair shop, valued at.....	\$31,931 11
Outstanding accounts of 1869-70.....	2,301 77
Outstanding accounts of 1871.....	7,765 13
	<hr/>
	\$41,998 01
	<hr/>

The wants of the prison for the next year will be:

To pay indebtedness.....	\$24,589 47
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For current expenses we estimate as follows:

For subsistence.....	\$15,125 00
Salaries.....	18,570 00
Wood.....	3,594 00	.....
Lights.....	462 00	.....
Tobacco.....	500 00	.....
Merchandize, such as bedding, clothing, etc.....	3,022 00	.....
Newspapers, printing, stationery.....	368 00	.....
Postage.....	250 00	.....
Freight and expressage.....	2,060 00	.....
Forage.....	530 00	.....
Hospital stores.....	284 00	.....
Mileage expenses.....	380 00	.....
Teaming.....	800 00	.....
Sundries.....	1,500 00	.....
	<hr/>	
	\$47,385 00	
	<hr/>	

It will require to complete building extension, including iron roof.....	10,000 00
To complete the hospital and convert the north part of the north wing of the prison into a suitable place for insane convicts, and toward the completion of north wing.....	\$10,000 00
To finish and paint chapel.....	1,000 00
To make additions to prison library.....	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$93,174 47
For current expenses from October 1, 1871, to January 1, 1872.....	10,000 00

\$103,174 47

The receipts from sales from shops and yard, and from outstanding accounts, during the past three years, have averaged.....\$25,042 74

During this period, the shops have been burned down and rebuilt, and the machinery in the cabinet and chair shop run but four months in 1870, and eight months in 1871.

With upwards of \$30,000 worth of the best quality of machinery and tools in the chair and cabinet shop; with outstanding accounts of 1869, 1870 and 1871, amounting to.....\$10,066 90
 And with stock and finished and unfinished work now on hand, amounting to..... 31,931 11

\$41,997 01

If with all the disadvantages that were labored under during the past three years, in consequence of the destruction of the shops, and the fact that machinery was running but two years out of the three, the average receipts were over \$25,000, we think it will not be unreasonable to calculate upon the receipt of from \$50,000 to \$60,000 from October 1, 1871, to January 1, 1872, fifteen months; suppose we call it.

*\$47,174 47

\$56,000 00

This will leave a balance of fifty-six thousand dollars to be provided for by an appropriation from the state treasury to meet the wants of the prison until January 1, 1873, and we would recommend an appropriation of this amount for the purposes above set forth.

We would also recommend that an annual appropriation of one hundred dollars be made to the prison library.

*That this estimate of receipts is not too high we would quote the following from Commissioner Wheeler's report of 1870: "I feel warranted in saying that had the fire not occurred, the sales up to this date would have been at the rate of fully fifty thousand dollars per annum." The Legislative Visiting Committee, in their report to the legislature of 1871, in speaking of Commissioner Wheeler's report, say: "That officer estimates that his sales would have reached fifty thousand dollars the past year had it not been for the destruction of the shops, and your committee are of the opinion that this is not an exaggerated estimate."

6.—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

This institution was opened for the reception of children, January 1, 1866, although it did not become a state institution until March 31, of that year.

THE FIRST SUPERINTENDENT

Was Mrs. C. A. P. Harvey, the widow of the lamented Governor Harvey, who occupied the position until May, 1867, when she resigned and was succeeded by Mr. F. B. Brewer, who held the place until January, 1868, when he resigned, and Rev. I. N. Cundall was elected to succeed him.

Mr. Cundall held the office about a year, when, upon his resigning, Mr. W. P. Towas, the present superintendent, was elected.

This institution has cost the state, since its organization, two hundred and seventy-four thousand, seven hundred and seven dollars and thirteen cents, (\$274,707.13.)

The value of the

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Of the institution, as estimated by the superintendent, is forty three thousand, three hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-eight cents, (\$43,390.28,) making the actual cost to the state, over and above the present value of the property, two hundred and thirty-one thousand, three hundred and sixteen dollars and eighty-five cents, (\$231,316.85) or an average of about thirty-eight thousand, five hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars per year.

The following is the

REPLY OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,

To the questions propounded by the board:

“ *To the Honorable, the State Board of Charities and Reform:*

“ I respectfully submit the following in reply to certain questions contained in a circular received from the Hon. S. D. Hastings, Secretary of the Board.

“ In order to account for delay in furnishing the desired information it may be proper to say that I have had a man employed about for about five weeks in addition to all the working hours I could give to it apart from my daily duties, in keeping the financial accounts of the Home. I average the expenses under eleven different heads, your circular calling for twenty-nine subdivisions it necessitated the examination of the 499 vouchers of the fiscal year. Some of them five or six times. I have endeavored to give a correct statement of the yearly expenses. Question 32 requires that the footings should correspond with the total expenditures as shown in report to the Governor; this the following report will not do, although it could easily have been done by taking the vouchers for the year and subdividing them; of course the footings would then correspond exactly, but understanding (or misunderstanding) it to be the object of the circular to ascertain the amount of current expenses of the institution for the year, I went to work with that end in view, and overlooked the requirement until I had the work nearly done, and rather than go over the whole ground again, I have concluded to submit this report to you with the above explanation, which I trust will be satisfactory. I may add that the discrepancy is not large, and may be accounted for by taking into consideration the difference between the amount of stock on hand this year and last.

“ In the hope that the following report will meet with your approval, I have the honor to remain,

“ Yours respectfully,

“ W. P. TOWERS,

“ *Superintendent, Soldiers' Orphans' Home.*”

Questions Nos. 1 and 2.

LIST OF EMPLOYES AND COMPENSATION PER MONTH.

NAME.	Occupation.	Amount per month.
W. P. Towers	Superintendent.....	\$100 90
Mary Towers	Matron	33 33
Mrs. Green.....	Housekeeper.....	22 00
M. A. Cardelle.....	Teacher.....	30 00
L. E. Harnden.....	do.....	30 00
M. E. McIntyre.....	do.....	30 00
R. F. Huntington	do.....	30 00
Jean L. Terry.....	do.....	30 00
Fannie E. Morgan	Tailoress	16 00
Mary Martin.....	do.....	16 00
Anna Wilson.....	Seamstress	16 00
Mrs. Null	Dressmaker.....	16 00
Miss Crain.....	do.....	16 00
Hannah Doyle.....	Seamstress	16 00
Ann Patterson.....	Nurse.....	16 00
Mary Ward	Dormitory	12 00
Mar Buckley	do.....	12 00
Maggie Hogan	Kitchen	12 00
Mary Milliken	do.....	12 00
Maggie Curtin.....	do.....	12 00
Mary Oleson.....	Washer.....	12 00
Lena Oleson.....	do.....	12 00
Mary Hogan.....	do.....	12 00
Mrs. Dolant	Ironer	12 00
Mary Riley	Cleaner.....	12 00
Carrie Hansen.....	do.....	12 00
John Walters.....	Engineer	40 00
Aug. Lerupp	Watch.....	30 00
Peter Anderson.....	Carpenter.....	35 00
Thos. Sweenson	Fireman	30 00

All of the above named persons board in the Home, and the compensation is with board; none of them have any perquisite or other income than the sum set opposite their names.

A. J. Ward, physician, \$400 00 per annum.

Jacob Eeser, shoemaker, \$2 50 per day.

Neither of the above board in the Home, or have any compensation other than the sum named.

NOTE.—The five teachers are employed and paid but for ten months in the year.

INVENTORY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND REAL ESTATE.

3. DRY GOODS.			
219 ²	yards cadet cassimere	\$1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$246 94
141 ¹	yards check scarlet flannel	55	62 83
150 ²	yards 6-4, B & W, check flannel	1 05	158 03
23 ²	yards heavy twilled flannel	55	12 92
28 ³	yards B & W check flannel	52	15 09
89 ²	yards rep ellant	1 00	89 75
3 ¹	yards rep green	1 25	4 06
28	yards rep orange	1 25	35 00
26 ¹	yards brown diagonal cassimere	1 25	32 81
15	yards overcoating	1 30	19 50
1	pair blankets, 9 lbs	1 25	11 25
2	pounds white yarn	1 15	2 30
2	pounds blue yarn	1 10	2 20
302 ²	yards cadet cassimere	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	340 38
168	yards scarlet check flannel	55	92 40
37 ¹	yards cheriotte cassimere	1 15	42 84
425	yards plaid	27	116 87
107 ²	yards French plaid	55	59 13
171	yards skirting	45	76 95
167	yards Park mills	25	41 75
57	yards plaid flannel	25	14 25
97	yards apron check	22	21 34
339	yards calico	11	37 29
500	yards sheeting	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 50
15	yards crash	15	2 25
118	yards tweed	65	76 70
30	yards flannel	60	18 00
30	boxes girls' collars	15	4 50
34	boxes boys' collars	10	3 40
4	dozen scarfs	2 75	11 00
4	dozen misses hose	2 00	8 00
4	dozen misses hose	1 75	7 00
2	dozen boys' scarfs	3 00	6 00
2	dozen gloves	2 60	5 20
4	dozen girls' scarfs	3 00	12 00
11	dozen women's hose	1 75	19 25
10	dozen dressing combs	80	8 00
30	yards webbing	8	2 40
2	dozen circle combs, \$3.65 1 doz	3 70	11 05
3 $\frac{1}{4}$	gross alapaca braid	2 75	2 07
4	gr. gross brace buttons	1 50	6 00
25	gross horn buttons	12	3 00
6	dozen pocket combs	65	3 90
4	packages pins	50	2 00
10	gross agate buttons	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 75
35	gross porcelain buttons	20	7 00
1	gr. gross porcelain buttons . . . . .	..	2 87
9	gross coat buttons	50	4 50
2	dozen misses bal. hose	1 50	3 00
1	great gross porcelain buttons . . . . .	..	2 25
8	boxes linen thread	1 40	11 20
60	dozen cotton thread	80	48 00
30	yards webbing	8	2 40

Inventory—continued.

		3—DRY GOODS—continued.		
5	30	boxes boys collars	10	\$3 00
	11	dozen boys caps	5 75	63 25
	$\frac{1}{2}$	dozen boys caps	6 50	3 25
	$\frac{1}{2}$	dozen boys caps	8 50	4 25
	22	dozen boys stockings	2 00	44 00
	2	dozen boys stockings	1 50	9 00
	60	yards crash	14	8 40
	30	yards crash	18	5 40
	2	dozen hose	1 50	3 00
	8	dozen hose	2 00	16 00
	3	pieces ribbon	1 55	4 65
	1	box artificial flowers .....	.....	2 00
	200	yards bleached shirting	15	30 00
	30	yards water proof	1 00	30 00
	297	yards dress goods	27	80 19
	3	dozen neck ties	1 00	3 00
	$1\frac{1}{8}$	dozen girls hats	6 00	8 00
	30	yards brown dress goods	27	8 10
	100	yards apron check	22	22 00
	30	yards dress goods	27	8 10
	120	yards calico	11	13 20
	15	pairs 126 pound blankets	1 00	126 00
	55	pairs 413 pound blankets	90	371 70
.....		boys clothing in use .....	.....	732 00
.....		girls clothing in use .....	.....	648 50
				<u>\$4, 125 06</u>
.....		shoes and stock .....	.....	\$275 00
		GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.		
	200	pounds starch	\$7 50	15 00
	40	pound starch	11	4 50
	8	packages cocoa	42	3 78
	$1\frac{1}{2}$	dozen boxes baking powders	5 60	8 40
	2	boxes raisins	2 85	5 70
	8	dozen matches	30	1 40
	2	matts cassia, 9 pound	65	5 85
	15	pounds castile soap	25	3 75
	1	box prepared wheat .....	.....	3 00
	5	pounds indigo	1 35	6 70
	4	pounds cloves	50	2 00
	20	pounds mustard	50	6 00
	2	dozen boxes blueing	50	1 00
	1	pound nutmegs .....	.....	1 05
	2	dozen cocoa	42	10 08
	1	chest tea, 46 pound	85	39 10
	273	pounds sugar	11	30 03
	504	pounds sugar	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 22
	1	barrel hominy .....	.....	7 50
	25	pounds pepper	10	2 50
	750	pounds brown sugar	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 75

Inventory—continued.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—continued.				
3	240	pounds white sugar.....	14	33 60
	166	pounds Rio coffee.....	17	28 22
	238	pounds rice.....	10	23 80
	258	pounds sugar.....	10 ²	27 09
	2	pints extracts, \$3.50, 6 pints.....	9 00	12 50
	500	Flour.....		15 00
	44	gallons silver drips.....	87	28 28
	280	gallons sugar syrup.....	58	162 40
	80	gallons vinegar.....	22	17 60
	100	bushels potatoes.....	50	50 00
	2	half barrels mackerel.....	7 00	14 00
	130	pounds butter.....	16	20 80
	50	dozen eggs.....	10	5 00
	16	dozen brooms.....	2 50	40 00
	30	pounds Java coffee.....	32	9 60
	47	pounds tea.....	1 05	49 35
	13	pounds tea.....	1 15	15 33
	1,224	pounds soap.....	7	85 68
	112	pounds soda.....	7	8 68
	1,896	pounds butter.....	15	284 40
				<u>1,237 64</u>
FUEL.				
	225	cords wood.....	5 15	1,158 75
	46+	tons coal.....	11 00	510 73
				<u>1,669 48</u>
MISCELLANEOUS.				
	1	Piano.....		350 00
	1	Piano.....		100 00
	1	Organ.....		75 00
	1	Organ.....		150 00
	1	Carriage.....		275 00
	1	Buggy.....		125 00
	1	Horse.....		125 00
	2	Setts harness.....		50 00
	1	Cutter.....		25 00
	1	Wagon.....		15 00
	4	Furnaces.....		700 00
	7	Coal stoves and pipe.....	50 00	350 00
	9	Wood stoves and pipe.....	15 00	135 00
	2	Cook stoves and pipe.....		200 00
	3	Lead lined water tanks and pipes.....		500 00
	3	Cisterns.....		600 00
	114	Bedsteads and furniture.....	9 00	1,026 00
	7	Bedsteads and furniture.....	25 00	175 00
	15	Bedsteads and furniture.....	12 00	180 00
	8	Bureaus.....	10 00	80 00
	15	Bureaus.....	3 00	45 00
	16	Chairs.....	2 00	32 00

Inventory—continued.

3		MISCELLANEOUS—continued.		
	27	chairs	\$1 50	\$40 50
	48	chairs	50	24 00
	96	stools.....per doz..	5 00	40 00
	156	yards carpet	2 00	312 00
	58	yards carpet	1 50	87 00
	237	yards carpet	75	177 75
	.....	Parlor furniture and pictures.....		102 00
	3	chairs		6 00
	15	tables	2 00	30 00
	1	dining room table		10 00
	9	dining room tables	3 00	27 00
	.....	Kitchen and dining room furniture.....		225 00
	.....	Table linen		40 00
	1	sewing machine (Singer's).....		65 00
	2	sewing machines (Singer's)		65 00
	2	fire annihilators.....		85 00
	.....	School books		300 00
	.....	Library books.....		250 00
	1	office desk.....		6 00
	1	office desk.....		5 00
	1	office table.....		10 00
	.....	Office furniture.....		4 85
	.....	Paper, envelopes and stamps.....		13 50
	.....	Hardware.....		60 00
	.....	Lumber		20 00
	.....	Steam boiler.....		450 00
	.....	Steam pump.....		400 00
	.....	Steam and water pipes		700 00
	.....	Steam dry room		250 00
	.....	Wash house fixtures		200 00
	.....	Lightning rod.....		225 00
	.....	Fencing and walks.....		450 00
	.....	Sundries		500 00
				\$10,508 10
REAL ESTATE.				
Central octagonal stone building, sixty feet in diameter, two stories and basement above ground, with southwest two-story wooden wing, 150 × 27 feet, southeast two-story wooden wing, 75 × 27 feet, and northeast one-story wooden wing, 63 × 27 feet, with L attached, 36 × 27 feet				\$11,000 00
Octagonal stone barn, 40 feet diameter.....				1,500 00
Frame wood-shed, 36 × 20 feet.....				300 00
Ash horse, brick and stone, 8 × 8.....				75 00
School house, with furniture, 58 × 60.....				12,000 00
Boiler house, 23 × 20, with well.....				700 00
Total				\$25,575 00

Inventory—continued.

3—RECAPITULATION.

Real estate.....	\$25,575 00
Groceries and provisions	1,237 64
Fuel.....	1,669 48
Dry goods and clothing.....	4,125 06
Shoes and stock	275 00
Miscellaneous	10,508 10
Total	<u>\$43,320 28</u>

4.—“ FLOUR.”

Total, 10,100 lbs.....	<u>\$304 50</u>
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Averaging a very small fraction over 3 cts. per lb.

The flour was in nearly all cases made from the best spring wheat, a small amount was winter wheat flour.

5.—“ BREAD.”

Total, 89,627 lbs. at $3\frac{1}{8}$	<u>\$2,800 82</u>
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5—“ CRACKERS.”

609 lbs. at 8 × per lb.,	<u>\$50 45</u>
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5—OTHER “ BREADSTUFFS.”

1,600 lbs. bolted corn meal, at \$1.90 per cwt.	\$30 50
100 lbs. Graham flour... at 3.25...do.....	3 25
Cake.....	514 15
Total	<u>\$547 90</u>

The bread has been almost invariably very good ; it is made from the best spring wheat flour, from the Waterloo mills.

6—“ BEEF.”

17,101.4 pounds..... at 10 cents per pound.....	<u>\$1,710 14</u>
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7—" FRESH MEAT OF OTHER KINDS."

A small amount of mutton, veal, etc., which is included with the beef, and some fresh pork, viz;

Oct. 1870	44½ pounds sausage at 18 cts.....	\$7 96
Nov. 1870	24½ pounds sausage at 18 cts.....	4 41
Dec. 1870	669 pounds pork at 7.+ cts.....	46 97
Jan. 1871	583 pounds pork at 6½ cts.....	37 89
Apr. 1871	489 pounds pork at 6½ cts.....	31 78
Aug. 1871	58 pounds pork at 12½ cts.....	7 25
Total.	1,867½ pounds,.... average price 7.+	\$136 26

Nearly all of the pork was tried down into lard.

8—" SALT PORK."

Total.... 2,255½ pounds average price, 15.+ \$343 24

9—" SALT MEAT OF OTHER KINDS."

Total 173¼ pounds.....at 13.+ \$23 95

10—" POULTRY."

583½ pounds.....at 10.+ \$62 72

11—" BUTTER."

Total 3,962¾ pounds.....at 17.+ \$708 11

12—" EGGS."

Total 1,147 pounds.....at 12.+ \$141 70

13.—“FISH, FRESH AND SALT.”

Oct. 1870	1	half barrel mackerel.....	\$7 00
Oct. 1870	1	box codfish, 100 pounds, at 8c.....	8 38
Oct. 1870		fresh fish, 120 pounds, at 5c.....	6 00
Nov. 1870		fresh fish, 6½c.....	72
Nov. 1870	9	cans oysters, at 75 5-9c.....	6 85
Dec. 1870	50	cans oysters at 51 2-5c.....	25 70
Jan. 1871	½	barrel mackerel.....	10 00
Jan. 1871		codfish, 100 pounds at 8c.....	8 00
Jan. 1871		codfish, at 7½c.....	91
Jan. 1871	8	cans oysters, at 57½c.....	4 60
Feb. 1871	1	keg oysters.....	1 60
Feb. 1871	9	cans oysters, at 56 1-9c.....	5 15
Feb. 1871	1	box codfish, 100 pounds, at 7¾c.....	8 15
Feb. 1871	½	barrel white fish.....	7 50
Apr. 1871	1	box Geo. cod, 200 pounds, at 7c.....	14 40
Aug. 1871	1	box Geo. cod, 200 pounds, at 6½c.....	13 50
Aug. 1871	½	barrel mackerel.....	10 00
Sep. 1871		codfish, 103 pounds, at 8c.....	3 16
Total cost.....			\$142 02

14—“SUGAR.”

5,703 pounds.....Average price, 12.+ per pound..... \$707 05

15—“TEA.”

293½ pounds Japan and Oolong.....Average price, \$1.01.+..... \$298 44

16—“COFFEE.”

800 pounds.....Average price, 21.+..... \$169 21

17—“SYRUP.”

533½ gallons.....Average price, 63.+..... \$370 88

18—“MILK.”

40,862 quarts.....Averaging about 5½ cents..... \$2,287 22

19—“SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR.”

None.

20—"TOBACCO."

None.

21—"DRUGS AND MEDICINES."

Amount \$130 72

22—"CANNED AND DRIED FRUIT."

	KIND.	Price.	Amount.
1	box layer rasins		\$4 25
267	pounds prunes	15	40 35
2	dozen, 3 pound kensetts peaches.....	3 75	7 50
160	pounds prunes.....	12	19 45
10	pounds currants.....	16	1 60
185	pound prunes.....	14	26 20
188	pounds dried apples.....	9	17 86
1	box raisins		3 62
183	pounds prunes.....	13½	25 10
2	dozen 3 pound can peaches.....	3 45	6 90
342	pounds N. Y. dried apples.....	8½	29 07
187	pounds prunes	12	22 67
1	box layer raisins.....		3 10
1	mat seedless raisins.....		7 25
2	boxes layer raisins.....	2 35	5 70
181	pounds prunes	11	20 31
			\$240 95

23—"GREEN FRUIT."

63	barrels apples, at	\$3 64 1-21	\$229 35
104	bushels apples, at	58 29-52	60 90
7	bushels peaches, at.....	1 30	9 10
	Berries, melons, etc.....		34 83
	Total.....		\$334 18

24—"WOOD."

378 ¾ cords, average price \$4.38. ÷ per cord..... \$1,771 75

24—"COAL AND COKE."

Tons	Kind.	Quality.	Purchased.	Price.	Amount.
	53 bushels coke.....	best...	Madison...	\$ 15	\$7 95
	85 bushels coke.....	best	do.....	15	12 75
	25 bushels coke.....	best	do.....	15	3 75
3	Lackawana stove coal.....	best	do.....	12 50	37 50
1	Brier Hill coal.....	best	do.....		11 00
	30 bushels coke.....	best	do.....	15	4 50
2	.....	best	do.....	12 50	25 00
	10 bushels coke.....	best	do.....	15	1 50
35	Lackawana stove coal.....	best	do.....	10 44	365 40
30.-	Lackawanna egg coal.....	best	do.....	10 21	304 50
71.-	Total				\$773 85

Average price of coal, \$10.49.÷

25—"LIGHT."

Material used? Gas. Amount paid \$785 95

26—"SOAP."

4,320 pounds, at 7 cents \$302 40
 Toilet 11 50
 Total \$313 90

27—"CHEESE."

94 pounds, at 17+ cents \$16 36

28—"CLOTHING."

Amount paid..... \$5,323 32

In the clothing is included the bedding, such as sheets, blankets, etc., purchased within the year.

29—"FURNITURE."

1	bureau and glass	\$32 00
1	walnut bedstead	25 00
1	rep lounge	23 00
15	maple bedsteads, at \$4.10	61 50
1	cane seat rocking chair	6 00
2	setts casters	90
4	dozen oak grained stools	22 00
4	splint Sunday-school chairs	8 00
1	office chair	2 50
2	looking glasses	3 00
1	spring bed	12 00
6	wooden dining chairs	7 00
1	kitchen table	3 75
5	sewing chairs	8 00
1	pound white curled hair	70
	Total	<u>\$215 35</u>

30—"REPAIRS."

Amount paid, \$1,377 56

31—"IMPROVEMENTS."

A small amount, included in the above.

32—"MISCELLANEOUS."

Rice and hominy	\$174 96
Vegetables	722 52
Shoe making and stock of shoes	1,649 99
Sewing	419 12
Stationery and school books	834 32
Insurance	337 50
Dentistry	124 50
Carriage	292 00
Carpets, etc	498 70
Stoves and pipe, tin ware, hardware and table furniture	363 19
Freight and express	121 71
Salaries and labor, (pay roll)	8,063 21
Expenses of boy sent to naval school	250 00
Incidentals	655 35

33 and 35.—Average number of persons boarding in the Home;

Officers and employes	28 5-12
Children	238 7-12
Total	<u>267</u>

The above are in the Home during all of the year, with the exception that about 100 of the children are absent in the months of July and August, and occasionally, several of the employes for a short time.

34.—This question is rather difficult to answer. We employ a nurse whose sole duty it is to attend to the children when they need her care; if a child is ailing it either goes or is sent to the "sick room" and she administers some simple remedy which, in a majority of cases is sufficient to remove the cause of ailment; the physician acts upon the principle that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," and his aim is to accomplish the former. While our sanitary regulations are as near perfect as, in our judgment they can be, the result of all this is that but five children are really under medical treatment.

Last summer the mumps went through the institution, about 130 children having them, but the season being favorable, with care, they all recovered easily.

SUMMARY.

4	Flour	\$304 50
5	Bread	2,800 82
	Crackers	50 45
	Other breadstuffs	547 90
6	Beef	1,710 14
7	Fresh meat of other kinds	136 26
8	Salt pork	343 24
9	Salt meat of other kinds	23 95
10	Poultry	62 72
11	Butter	708 11
12	Eggs	141 71
13	Fish, fresh and salt	142 02
14	Sugar	707 05
15	Tea	298 44
16	Coffee	169 21
17	Syrup	370 88
18	Milk	2,287 22
21	Drugs and medicines	130 72
22	Canned and dried fruits	240 95
23	Green fruit	334 18
24	Wood	1,771 75
	Coal and coke	773 85
25	Light	785 95
26	Soap	313 90
27	Cheese	16 36
28	Clothing	5,323 32
29	Furniture	215 35
30	Repairs	1,377 56
32	Miscellaneous	6,493 85
1-2	Salaries and labor, "pay roll"	8,063 21
	Total	\$36,645 57

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home became a state institution March 1, 1866.

THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN

In the Home at different periods has been as follows:

March...1866.....	84
October...1866.....	207
October...1867.....	275
December.1867.....	286
October...1868.....	283
• March...1869.....	254
October...1869.....	266
October...1870.....	252
October...1871.....	214

THE HOME WAS VISITED

by the board July 21, 1871. Many of the children were absent, it being their regular summer vacation, and the time was being improved for painting, and a general cleaning up.

The occasion was an unfavorable one for making a careful examination of the institution, and forming an opinion as to its management and usefulness.

About one hundred children were still remaining in the Home. As their school was closed, they had little or nothing to occupy their time. The impression made by their appearance, as they were playing or laying around the very limited grounds of the institution, was anything but a pleasant one. The grounds are altogether too limited and unattractive to supply the wants of so large a number of children, when they have all the time from sunrise to sunset to occupy in play or recreation.

If this institution was to be a permanent one, the state should lose no time in providing more ample grounds, and some means for the profitable employment of the older boys.

The superintendent and his wife seem to be deeply interested in their work, and they are evidently discharging their duties faithfully, and are doing all in their power for the welfare of the children under their charge.

EXPENDITURES FOR 1871.

The expenditures for the last fiscal year have been as follows:

For subsistence—			
flour and bread stuffs	\$2,792	29	.....
meat	2,214	26	.....
milk	2,251	14	.....
groceries and provisions	5,080	42	.....
			<u>\$13,338 11</u>
For salaries and labor	8,384	54	
clothing and dry goods	7,392	43	
lights and fuel	2,830	00	
repairs and hardware	2,417	35	
insurance and medical service	868	23	
stationery and school books	884	32	
incidental	2,081	71	
			<u>\$38,196 68</u>

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The trustees ask for an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for the current expenses of the next year.

From a careful examination of the facts in the case, we are of the opinion that a less amount will fully meet all the wants of of the institution.

The number of children in the "Home" at the commencement of the fiscal year was two hundred and fifty-two; at the close of the year it was but two hundred and fourteen, and the average number during the year was two hundred and thirty-eight.

Taking into account the amount of supplies on hand at the commencement and at the close of the year, the current expenses for the past year have been \$137.30 per child, on an average of 238.

Presuming that there will be an average number in attendance, as large as the number at the commencement of the year, 214— which we think is a large estimate as the number has been gradually diminishing since October, 1868—

The amount needed for current expenses for this number, 214, at		
\$137.30 per capita, would be	\$29,382	20
Add for current expenses from October, 1871, to January 1st,		
1872, say	7,500	00
		<u>\$36,882 20</u>
For bills unpaid, October 1, 1871	2,600	00
		<u>\$39,482 20</u>

It will make \$39,482.20, to be provided for current expenses to January 1, 1873.

There was on hand, October 1, 1871:

Groceries, provisions, dry goods, etc., amounting to.....	\$5,548 31
Cash in the hands of the Superintendent.....	1,841 90
Cash in the hands of the State Treasurer, belonging to the institution	16,668 05
	<u>\$24,058 26</u>

This amount deducted from the amount needed, \$39,482.20, will leave a balance of \$15,423.94 to be provided for.

We would recommend an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars, believing this amount will be amply sufficient to meet all the current expenses of the institution and leave a balance of from four to six thousand dollars to be invested in supplies for the succeeding year.

We would also recommend an appropriation of two thousand dollars for the purpose of organizing some system of industrial occupation for the older children of the Home, for reasons set forth in another part of this report under the head, "Soldiers' Orphans."

7.—NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

“An act to provide for an additional institution for the insane,” was approved March 10, 1870. This act provided that the governor should “appoint six persons, one from each congressional district, together with the medical superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, to constitute a board of commissioners” to examine, select, and possess for the state a tract of land suitable and desirable for the location of “an additional hospital for the insane;” said location to contain not less than one hundred and sixty acres of land, for a farm and site upon which the institution shall be built.”

On the 11th of March, 1876, Governor Fairchild appointed the following named individuals as

LOCATING COMMISSIONERS:

Hon. Wyman Spooner,
 Hon. Hiram H. Giles,
 Hon. H. N. Smith,
 Hon. J. T. Kingston,
 Hon. E. W. Young,
 Hon. P. Semple.

Accompanied by Dr A. S. McDill, medical superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, the commissioners, after an examination of various sites in different parts of the state, on the 2d of September, 1870, made choice of the location offered by the city of Cshkosh, consisting of three hundred and thirty-seven $\frac{66}{100}$ ($337\frac{66}{100}$) acres of land, situated about four miles north of the city, on the west shore of lake Winnebago, and within a few rods of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway on the west, where a station of the road is located.

The act referred to, provided that after the location had been secured, the governor should "appoint three commissioners, to be known as building commissioners, for the additional institution for the insane, whose term of office should be for three years, if the building be not sooner completed, or the legislature otherwise determine."

On the 16th of September, 1870, Governor Fairchild appointed the following named gentlemen as

BUILDING COMMISSIONERS:

Hon. E. M. Danforth,

Hon. D. W. Maxon,

Hon. A. M. Skeels.

The commissioners entered upon the discharge of their duties on the 7th of October, and on the 25th of November, 1870, decided upon the present location of the building, and set the stakes accordingly.

The commissioners adopted plans submitted to them by Col. S. V. Shipman, and employed him as architect and superintendent. The plans adopted, were approved by the Governor, November 6, 1870. The commissioners

ADVERTISED FOR PROPOSALS

For the erection of the building as provided by law, and on the first of February met for the purpose of opening and considering the bids which had been received.

"THE BID OF MESSRS. REYNOLDS & FELLEENZ"

\$80,672.00 for wings, A. B. C. and D., and \$146,581.80 for the whole six wings was found to be the lowest; the contract was awarded to them positively for the construction of wings, A. B. C. and D., and conditionally as to wings, E. and F., subject to the action of the Legislature in appropriating the additional amount necessary for their completion.

"The additional appropriation necessary to complete the six wings was promptly granted by the Legislature upon request of the commissioners, as also appropriations for the erection of rear

buildings to contain kitchen, laundry, boiler and engine rooms, store rooms, and dormitories for domestics, etc., and for construction of the sewers, air ducts and water reservoirs, also to provide suitable heating apparatus for the whole institution."

On advertising for proposals for the construction of the rear-buildings, sewers and air-ducts, Messrs. Reynolds & Fellenz were again found to be the lowest bidders, and the contract for the rear-building was let to them for \$47,565, and the contract for sewers, cisterns and air-ducts for \$6,993.

The work on the wings was promptly commenced, and has been carried on with vigor ever since, and the contract requires that they should be enclosed by the first of December, 1871.

APPROPRIATIONS

Have been made as follows:

March 10, 1870, the sum of.....	\$125,000 00
March 2, 1871, For the construction of the remaining north wings.....	44,000 00
For the kitchens, laundry, boiler and engine building.....	48,500 00
For the sewerage, air-ducts and water supply.....	8,000 00
For the heating, laundry and cooking apparatus.....	25,500 00
Total.....	<u>\$251 000 00</u>

THE CONTRACTS

which have been let are as follows:

To Reynolds and Fellenz, for the six wings.....	\$146,581 80
For rear building.....	47,565 00
For sewers, air-ducts and cisterns.....	6,993 00
	<u>\$201,139 80</u>

The appropriations for the work covered by these contracts are as follows:

March 16, 1870.....	\$125,000 00
March 2, 1871, for the construction of remaining north wings.....	44,000 00
For kitchen, laundry, boiler and engine building.....	48,500 00
For sewerage, air-ducts and water supply.....	8,000 00
	<u>\$225,500 00</u>
The work is contracted to be done for.....	201,139 80
	<u>\$24,360 20</u>

Leaving a balance of twenty-four thousand three hundred and sixty dollars and twenty cents of the appropriation unused for these purposes, but it has been more than exhausted in the payment for land, commississioners' expenses, printing, labor and architect's services.

The appropriation of \$25,500 for the heating, laundry and cooking apparatus, still remains intact.

THE PAYMENTS

From the appropriations made for this hospital, to December 10, 1871, are as follows:

TO LOCATING COMMISSIONERS—		
W. Spooner.....	\$471 75	.....
H. H. Giles.....	349 50	.....
H. N. Smith.....	457 10	.....
J. T. Kingston.....	425 25	.....
E. W. Young.....	513 66	.....
P. Semple.....	472 90	.....
A. S. McDill.....	286 80	.....
	<hr/>	\$2,976 96
FOR LAND.....		10,000 00
Surveying.....		84 50
Printing.....		386 25
Rent of office.....		25 00
Labor (J. F. Smith).....		158 69
Grass seed (E. M. Danforth).....		31 25
Fencing and road-way (E. M. Danforth).....		281 46
Constructing road.....		100 00
S. V. Shipman, architect.....		6,518 89
FOR BUILDING COMMISSIONERS—		
E. M. Danforth.....	\$1,517 39	.....
D. W. Maxon.....	659 12	.....
A. M. Skeels.....	662 70	.....
	<hr/>	2,839 21
TO CONTRACTORS—		
On main building.....	\$87,816 06	.....
On kitchen, etc.....	7,852 38	.....
On sewerage, etc.....	4,709 34	.....
	<hr/>	100,377 78
Total.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$123,779 99

The items of expenditure we give are taken from the books of the Secretary of State, and cover a longer period than that covered by the report of the building commississioners.

This leaves of the

ORIGINAL APPROPRIATIONS

In the treasury undrawn on the 10th day of December, 1871, the sum of \$127,220.01.

When the contracts are completed there will be due the contractors as follows:

On main building.....	\$58,765 74	.....
On rear building.....	39,712 62	.....
On sewerage, air-ducts, etc	2,283 66	.....
		\$98,762 02
The appropriation for heating, laundry and cooking apparatus is still untouched.....		25,500 00
		<u>\$124,262 02</u>

This deducted from the balance in the state treasury on the 10th day of December, 1871, will leave a balance of \$2,957.99, to meet any balance which may be due the architect, and to pay the expenses of the building commissioners.

Should the contract for the heating, laundry and cooking apparatus be let for a sum less than \$25,500, the amount saved can be added to this balance of \$2,957.99.

The building commissioners ask for

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

As follows:

To complete the center building	\$91,800 00
To purchase twenty acres of land to increase the distance between the building and the northern boundary of the land, and to secure an important belt of timber.....	2,000 00
To purchase fixtures and furniture	9,500 00
To erect barn and outbuildings, make fencing, roads and to clear up land.....	10,000 00
	<u>\$113,300 00</u>

There is a strong desire on the part of those particularly interested in the erection of this hospital as well as on the part of the people of the state generally that the

HOSPITAL MAY BE COMPLETED

For occupancy at the earliest day possible, and that when occupied it may be complete in all its parts, and sharing in this feeling, we would recommend the appropriation asked for to complete the center building.

The purchase of the twenty acres of land referred to, we regard as a matter of considerable importance to the state and recommend the appropriation named. The fixing up and furnishing of the building is necessary before it can be occupied, and believing the amount asked for to be reasonable, we would recommend the appropriation accordingly.

The amount asked for barn, out-buildings, fencing, roads and clearing the grounds, we think is more than is needed at the present time. When the Hospital comes to be occupied, a large amount of labor in clearing the grounds, making roads and fences, can be had from the inmates without additional cost to the state, and we think it will be the part of wisdom to leave the most of this work for the present.

We think an appropriation of six thousand and seven hundred dollars, will be ample for the erection of a barn and other necessary out buildings and for doing all that it is absolutely needed now in the way of road and fence making.

TO RECAPITULATE

We would recommend an appropriation of one hundred and ten thousand dollars, to be used as follows:

For erection of center building	\$91,800 00
For purchase of 20 acres of land	2,000 00
For fixtures and furniture	9,500 00
For barn and outbuilding, and for necessary fence and road-making	6,700 00
Total	<u>\$110,000 00</u>

THE BOARD VISITED THE SITE

For this hospital on the 8th day of August, 1871. The members were unanimous in their expressions of approval of the location. Although on some accounts it would have been better to have had the building on higher ground, they are satisfied the site is high enough above the lake to afford good drainage, and that there are other advantages in the location more than sufficient to counterbalance any disadvantages that will result from the fact that it is not a few feet more elevated.

VI.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

The legislature, at its last session, enacted a law of which the following is a copy:

CHAPTER 147, GENERAL LAWS OF 1871.

“AN ACT to secure a proper guardianship for children in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and for other purposes.

“SECTION 1. All children remaining in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home after the first day of September, of this year, shall become the wards of the state.

“SECTION 2. The State Board of Charities and Reform shall, by virtue of their office as a State Board, be the legal guardians of all children who may be inmates of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home after the first day of September of this year, with authority to bind out any of such children for such time and purpose as they shall deem proper, and for the best interests of the child.

“SECTION 3. The secretary of the said board is hereby constituted a state agent, to act under the authority of said Board, and it shall be his duty to ascertain the condition and circumstances of all the children who may, on the first day of September, be an inmate of the Home, with a view, if deemed for the best interest of such children, of providing them with suitable places, where they may be taught some trade or occupation, the better to fit them for the duties of life.

“SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the state agent to exercise a close supervision over the interest of any and every child during their minority, who may by virtue of this act, be bound

out, to the end that the terms of the compact made be faithfully carried out, and the interest of the child properly cared for; and he is hereby authorized to institute inquiries, visit the child, or in any he may deem proper, ascertain that this is done.

“SECTION 5. If it shall be found that any child bound out, by virtue of this act, is being neglected or is unjustly treated, the state agent shall, by authority of the Board, remove such child, and institute or cause to be instituted, a suit for damages for any ill-treatment it may have received at the hands of the person or persons in whose charge it has been.

“SECTION 6. The superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home shall, before the first day of May of this year, notify the parents and guardians of the children who may be inmates of the Home on that day, of the provisions of this act, if the residence of the parents and guardians is known to him, and if such residence be not known to him, then he shall cause this act to be published in the *Madison State Journal*, once a week for four consecutive weeks.

“SECTION 7. The salary of the state agent under the provisions of this act shall be determined by the state board of charities and reform, but in no case shall it exceed the sum of three hundred dollars, but his necessary traveling expenses shall be paid out of the state treasury.

“SECTION 8. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury, in the general fund, not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this act.

“SECTION 9. All acts or parts of acts interfering or conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

“SECTION 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.”

The superintendent of the home attended to the duties devolving upon him under the provisions of section 6, of the foregoing act, and the secretary of this Board has done what he could to ascertain the condition and circumstances of the children who were inmates of the home on the first day of September last.

A MEETING OF THIS BOARD

Was held on the thirty-first day of August last, to consider what action should be taken by the Board under the provisions of the foregoing act. The resident trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and the superintendent, were invited to be present, and Gen. Harnden, the president, and Dr. Ward, a member of the board of trustees and Mr. Towers, the superintendent, responded to the invitation. After a free consultation the president and secretary of this board were appointed a committee to consider what action should be taken under the law in question, to report at a subsequent meeting.

The committee made a partial report at a meeting of the Board held on the sixth of October, and a final report at the meeting held on the eleventh of December.

The reports were approved by the Board, and were substantially as follows:

The whole number of children in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home on the first day of October, 1871, was 214. Of this number, 116 were boys, and 98 were girls.

THE AGES OF THE BOYS

Are as follows:

Between the ages of 3 and 4.....	1
Between the ages of 7 and 8.....	1
Between the ages of 8 and 9.....	6
Between the ages of 9 and 10.....	18
Between the ages of 10 and 11.....	16
Between the ages of 11 and 12.....	24
Between the ages of 12 and 13.....	21
Between the ages of 13 and 14.....	14
Between the ages of 14 and 15.....	13
Between the ages of 15 and 16.....	2

116

THE AGES OF THE GIRLS

Are as follows:

Between the ages of 5 and 6.....	1
Between the ages of 6 and 7.....	2
Between the ages of 7 and 8.....	4
Between the ages of 8 and 9.....	8
Between the ages of 9 and 10.....	8
Between the ages of 10 and 11.....	10
Between the ages of 11 and 12.....	14
Between the ages of 12 and 13.....	22
Between the ages of 13 and 14.....	19
Between the ages of 14 and 15.....	10

98

The secretary of this Board has prepared a list of the present inmates of the "Home," containing all the information in relation to them that could be procured from the records kept at the institution.

This record embraces the name, age, and residence of the child at the time of its admission to the Home; the date of admission, the name and residence of the parents, the regiment to which the father belonged, the place where he died, and the name of the person by whom the child was entered. In some instances some portions of this record are incomplete. In some cases, the age of the child when admitted, or the date of admission, or the name of the parents, or the regiment to which the father belonged, or the place where he died, are omitted.

A QUESTION HAS ARISEN

As to whether the law under consideration can be made operative in its present shape. This law takes no cognizance of the fact that many, if not all of these children, now have guardians legally appointed by the proper courts, who are, doubtless, in most cases, if not in all, discharging the duties devolving upon them as such guardians. The committee have yet to find a lawyer who is prepared to express a decided opinion to the effect that guardians thus legally appointed, and who are faithfully discharging the duties of their appointment, can be removed in this summary manner by an act of the legislature.

It appears that in the year 1867, an act was passed

CHAPTER 168, GENERAL LAWS OF 1867.

Making the trustees of the "Home" the guardians of the children.

Section 2, of this act is in the following words:

"The board of trustees of the Home shall, by virtue of their office as trustees, be the legal guardians of all the children who are now or may hereafter become inmates of the Home, and shall be authorized to receive all pensions, back pay and bounty due or to become due to any child that is now or shall 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 the money belongs; and such trustees shall also have the power from time to time, with the assent of the governor, to bind any child that is an inmate of the Home for such term and for such purpose as such trustees shall deem proper and for the interest of each child respectfully: *provided* that in case such child shall have a parent living, the consent of such parent shall first be obtained."

The following year, 1868, an act was passed,

CHAPTER 24, GENERAL LAWS OF 1868.

Amending the law of 1867.

This act of 1868, is in the following words:

"SECTION 1. Section 2 of chapter 168, of the general laws of 1867, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 2. The board of trustees of the home shall, by virtue of their office as trustees, be the legal guardians of every child who is now or may hereafter be an inmate of the home, and has no parent living within the state, nor any guardian duly appointed prior to the time such child was received into said home; and they shall be authorized to receive all pensions, back pay and bounty due or to become due to any child, and shall invest the same upon good security and hold it in trust for such child; and they shall also have power, with the assent of the governor, to bind such child for such term and to such useful trade or employment as they shall deem for the best interest of such child.

“SECTION 2. That in every case where the said trustees have received or taken and now hold in trust any money or securities belonging to any child who has been or is now an inmate of the said Home and has a guardian duly appointed as aforesaid, or have bound any such child for any purpose, and for a term not yet expired, they shall on demand pay over and deliver to the guardian of such child all the money and securities so held by them belonging to such child; and every agreement by said trustees binding such child to service or employment is hereby annulled, and such child is hereby declared to be released and discharged from such service or employment unless such guardian shall, in writing, assent to and ratify such agreement.”

In the absence of any positive knowledge on the subject, the natural inference to be drawn from the passage of the law of 1868, would be that the law of 1867 had been found to be inoperative.

The law of 1868 recognizes the

THE AUTHORITY OF ALL GUARDIANS

Legally appointed prior to the admission of the children into the Home, and virtually annuls all that had been done by the trustees of the Home that in any way interfered with what had been done by such guardians.

The act of last winter, now under consideration, entirely ignores the fact of the existence of any such guardians, nor does it recognize the claim which the mothers of the children may have to their control.

In view of the facts above stated, the committee recommended that the Board ask the Legislature, at its coming session,

TO REPEAL THE LAW REFERRED TO,

Believing that it is not framed so as to accomplish the ends desired by the friends of the soldiers' orphans.

The views of the committee were endorsed by the Board, and the repeal of the law referred to is recommended.

We are, however, of the opinion that those who framed and

secured the passage of the law of last winter, which we have been discussing, were not at fault in supposing that there was occasion for the State to look after the

INTERESTS OF THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS,

In the direction indicated by that law, and with the hope of of securing something that will thoroughly protect these interests, we would recommend the enactment of a law which shall contain substantially the following provisions, viz.:

STATE AGENT TO COMMUNICATE WITH GUARDIANS.

First. The appointment of some one, as an agent of the state, whose duty it shall be to communicate with all persons who are now, or who have been acting as guardians of the children now in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, or who may have been inmates thereof, with authority to inquire into the manner in which they have been or are now discharging the duties of such guardianship.

GUARDIANS TO REPORT TO STATE AGENT.

Second. That it shall be the duty of such guardians to make full and definite reports to the state agent as to the amount of money and other property they have received from pension agents, and from all other sources, for the benefit of the children under their guardianship, and as to the disposition they have made of such funds and property.

Third. That whenever the state agent shall have reason to believe that full and accurate reports are not made to him by any such guardian or guardians, he shall be authorized to adopt such measures as he shall think best, to ascertain the real facts in the case.

APPLICATION TO VACATE GUARDIANSHIP.

Fourth. That whenever he shall become satisfied that any such guardian is not doing his full duty to his ward or wards, he shall make application to the probate judge of the proper county for the vacation of his guardianship.

JUDGE TO VACATE GUARDIANSHIP IN CERTAIN CASES.

Fifth. Upon such application being made to such probate judge, it shall be his duty to summons such guardian to appear before him on a day to be named, to show cause why his guardianship should not be vacated; and if such guardian shall, after having been duly notified, fail to appear, or if on examination he shall fail to satisfy the judge that he is faithfully discharging his duties as such guardian, and that the money and property which has come into his hands belonging to his ward or wards, has been properly used, or is safely invested, then, in either case, it shall be the duty of such judge to make an order declaring such guardianship vacated.

ORPHANS TO BECOME WARDS OF THE STATE.

Sixth. In all cases where the guardianship of any such orphan is thus declared vacated, such orphan shall immediately become the ward of the state, and the state agent shall be its legal guardian, and shall have the same powers, and discharge the same duties as though he had been appointed by the probate court.

STATE AGENT TO SECURE PROPERTY BELONGING TO ORPHANS.

Seventh. If, in the case of any guardianship thus vacated, the guardian shall have in his possession any money or other property belonging to his former ward or wards, it shall be his duty to pay it over at once to the state agent,, and in the event he refuses or neglects to do so, the state agent shall take immediate steps to recover such money or property.

STATE AGENT TO KEEP RECORDS AND REQUIRE REPORTS.

Eighth. The state agent shall keep a record of the names and residences of all guardians of soldiers' orphans, with the names and ages of their wards, with such other facts as he shall deem necessary, and he shall require reports from such guardians at least as often as once in each year, of such facts as he shall call for, and it shall be the duty of the guardians to furnish such in-

formation, and at such times, as shall be called for by the state agent.

STATE AGENT TO BIND OUT ORPHANS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Ninth. It shall be the duty of the state agent to bind out any of the soldiers' orphans who have become the wards of the state under the provisions of this act, to learn some suitable trade or occupation, where he shall deem it for the best interest of the child to do so; and in the event the child has a mother living, he shall communicate with such mother, and in case she is a person of good habits and reputation, he shall consult her wishes before binding out the child, and if satisfied that the welfare of the child will be promoted by complying with her wishes, he shall do so, but if the mother is not a person of good habits or reputable character, he shall bind out the child according to his own judgment, without reference to the wishes of the mother.

STATE AGENT TO BE GUARDIAN.

Tenth. All children now inmates of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, or who shall hereafter become such, who have no legally appointed guardians, shall at once become the wards of the state, and the state agent shall act as their guardian.

STATE AGENT TO LOOK AFTER INTERESTS OF ORPHANS.

Eleventh. If in the course of his investigations the state agent shall discover that any persons who have been acting as guardians of any soldiers' orphan or orphans, whose guardianship has expired or in any way been vacated, who has failed to account for all the money or other property that came into his hands as such guardian, the state agent shall make demand for such money or property, and if such guardian shall refuse or neglect to hand over such money or property, the state agent shall take legal measures for the recovery of the same, and when so recovered it shall be disposed of for the benefit of the person or persons to whom it belongs.

STATE AGENT TO LOOK AFTER THOSE BOUND OUT.

Twelfth. It shall be the duty of the state agent to exercise a close supervision over the interests of any and every child during their minority who may, by virtue of this act be bound out, to the end that the terms of the compact made, be faithfully carried out, and the interests of the child properly cared for, and he is hereby authorized to institute inquiries, visit the child, or in any way he may deem proper, ascertain that that this is done.

STATE AGENT TO PROTECT THOSE IMPROPERLY USED.

Thirteenth. If it shall be found that any child bound out by virtue of this act is being neglected or is unjustly treated, the state agent shall be authorized to remove such child, and institute or cause to be instituted a suit for damages for any ill treatment it may have received at the hands of the person or persons in whose charge it has been.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS TO ACT FOR ORPHANS.

Fourteenth. It shall be the duty of the district attorneys of the different counties, when so requested by the state agent, to advise with him in relation to any matters which may require his attention, under the provisions of this act, in their respective counties, and when called upon by said agent to do so they shall appear before the probate court, or before any other court in their respective counties, to act in behalf of any soldier's orphan whose interests may be at stake.

We believe that a law embodying essentially the provisions set forth above, will be of great value to the soldiers' orphans.

It will afford them

AID AND PROTECTION

In those directions where they are especially exposed; it will be doing for them just what the state ought to do for the children of those who have given their lives to save the life of the nation.

The law of last winter made this Board the guardians of the soldiers' orphans. While they will cheerfully discharge to the utmost of their ability, all the duties the Legislature shall see proper to place upon them, they would respectfully suggest whether it would not be better, in the event a law such we have suggested should be passed, to place the responsibility of its execution in the hands of the trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, rather than with this Board. There is

NO INSTITUTION IN THE STATE

In which the people generally feel a deeper interest, than they do in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

The welfare of the children who have been and who are now there, lies near to the hearts of the people. While there has always been an honest difference of opinion as to the wisdom of the establishment of the Home, the people have been a unit in their willingness and desire to do their whole duty to the soldiers' orphans.

There have always been those who have felt that it would have been better had the state taken the money annually used for the support of the Home and divided it among the families of the soldiers, thus keeping them together as families, and allowing the children to grow up under the influence of family associations, and thus becoming accustomed to those influences and associations by which the most of them are to be surrounded during their future lives.

The other view prevailed, the children have been congregated in the Home; all have acquiesced in the arrangement, and now the great desire is that this institution may be so conducted as to promote the highest good of the children.

We are satisfied there has been for some time past a growing feeling that the Home was not doing all that ought to be done for the real good of its inmates.

We find expression given to this feeling in the report of the

LEGISLATIVE VISITING COMMITTEE OF 1871.

This committee say :

“ Your committee were strongly impressed with the view that something more should be done for these children, by providing for their welfare after the time arrives when they must leave the Home and go forth into the world—fatherless we know, and perhaps homeless—to struggle for existence in the great battle of life. As the institution is now situated, these boys have no employment, and are very poorly prepared for the practical duties of life, when, under the law, they are left, at the age of fifteen years, without knowledge or experience in any of the industrial arts, unprotected and unguarded; and this too at a time of life when they most need the careful eye of a guardian and protector to direct their ways by wise counsel and good advice. If they are thus left they may soon be lost, and what has been done for them by the state prove a curse instead of a blessing.”

THE GREAT TROUBLE

Seems to be that the children are “growing up without proper employment, without the formation of habits of industry, without any real preparation for the great life-struggle that is before them; but instead of these necessary things, the circumstances by which they are surrounded and the habits they are forming, tend directly to disqualify them for the discharge of the duties that will devolve upon them when they go out from the Home to make their own way through the world.

THE INMATES OF THE HOME

Are not those who have been favored with an abundance of this world’s goods, and who, consequently, can secure the physical comforts of life without the labor of their own hands, but in every instance, they are those who, in the language of the law, “have no means of support.”

It has never been the design of the people, in establishing and sustaining the Home, to take the entire charge of the children and sustain them in idleness during their minority.

To do this would be the height of folly and a cruel wrong to the children.

When these children leave the Home, as a general thing, they they have got to fight their own way through the world; they have got to earn their own living by the sweat of their brows, and by the labor of their own hands and heads, and

THE BEST, THE KINDEST THING

The state can do for them is to give them that training and those habits that will best prepare them for the battle of life.

At the close of the last fiscal year, October 1, 1871, there were in the Home fifty boys over twelve, twenty-nine over thirteen, fifteen over fourteen, and two over fifteen years of age.

There were at the same time, fifty girls over twelve, twenty-nine over thirteen and ten over fourteen years of age, making one hundred children over twelve, fifty-eight over thirteen, twenty-five over fourteen, and two over fifteen years of age.

In looking over the 22d annual report of the

“MILWAUKEE ORPHAN ASSOCIATION,”

We find some suggestions touching this matter of the employment of the inmates of such institutions, and they seem to contain so much truth and good sense that we think we cannot do better than to quote them in this connection. The matron, in her report, says:

“It is true, children need recreation, and all who have seen ours, will not think they are overworked. There is truth in the adage, ‘an idle brain is the devil’s work-shop,’ and ‘certainly Satan finds mischief for idle hands.’

“For children to remain several years in a charitable institution, notwithstanding they may receive instruction in the school, moral and religious culture, without acquiring any fixed industrial habits or taste for labor, is not preparing them for victors in life’s battle, but simply for a transfer to a penal institution, and the former becomes a nursery of the latter.

“We believe it to be doing the Master’s will to ‘work with

both hands earnestly,' 'to be diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.'

We are almost startled by the position taken in this report, that where children remain several years, in a charitable institution, without acquiring any fixed industrial habits or taste for labor, that they are simply preparing themselves for a transfer to a penal institution! but the more we reflect upon the statement the more are we impressed with its truth.

THE SECRETARY OF THIS INSTITUTION

In her report, in speaking of the efforts of the managers to provide additional opportunities and occupations for the inmates, and of their success in this direction, says:

"We consider this a most important part of the education of all children, especially of such as these, whose lives must be those of workers for their own support, and we hope for the world's good. It seems to be a well established fact, that children who do nothing but study during school hours, and only play out of school, accomplish less, actually acquire less of book knowledge and manifest less general intelligence than those whose time is filled with properly regulated study, work and play."

We regard this matter of

TRAINING THE CHILDREN OF THE HOME

In habits of industry, as one of the utmost importance, and we trust it will receive that attention on the part of the legislature that the exigencies of the case demand.

That the trustees of the Home may have at their command the means of organizing some system of industry, we would recommend an appropriation of two thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a suitable building, and providing the necessary tools and stock for a commencement in this direction.

VII.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

In entering upon the discharge of their duties, one of the first and strongest impressions made upon the minds of the members of the Board, was, that while so much had been done to make proper provisions for so many of the dependent and criminal classes, there was one for which nothing had been done, to-wit: young girls who, in all our cities and large villages, are forming habits that will surely lead them to ruin.

This matter was a subject of more or less discussion at all the meetings of the Board, until at the meeting held on the 26th of July, 1871, the following minute was placed upon their records:

“Mrs. Lynde, having given considerable thought to the pressing need of the establishment of an

“INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

“Was requested to prepare a paper on the subject, to be embodied in the annual report.”

At a meeting held on the 11th of December, Mrs. Lynde laid before the Board, the following report:

“*To the State Board of Charities and Reform:*

“GENTLEMEN:—Your resolution would have forced me to give ‘considerable attention to the subject of Industrial Schools for Girls,’ if I had not already been strongly impressed with the importance and necessity of an early attention to the subject by the people of our state.

"A visit to the Industrial School for boys in Waukesha, makes manifest the good such an institution has done and is doing for boys, and suggests very powerfully what ought to be done for girls of a similar class.

"My own observation, confirmed by reports from nearly every one of our Board, shows conclusively that in nearly every small village there are one or more, and in our larger cities I fear they might be counted by fifties, of YOUNG GIRLS, whose steps have already entered upon the path 'whose end is destruction,' that might be saved to society and purity if some refuge could be afforded to shield them from temptation and remove them from the evil influences by which they are surrounded. They are to be found in nearly all the county poor houses, growing up under the degrading influence of indolent and ignorant pauperism; in too many of our jails, houses of correction and police stations,

" UNFORTUNATE VICTIMS

"Of that blind justice that is swift to punish, but powerless to prevent to prevent crime or misdemeanor.

"A magistrate has now no alternative in the case of a young girl convicted of a petty crime, but to sentence her to some penal institution, (except in the rare case of some friend to feminine helplessness interposing to pay her fine;) from whence she emerges at the expiration of "her term," in all probability wiser in the knowledge of evil, and craftier in devices to conceal crime, for in none of our penal institutions have we as yet made provision for the separation of the more vicious from the younger and less hardened.

"In case of a young boy convicted of petty crime, the state has provided the excellent, we might say,

" MODEL INSTITUTION,

"At Waukesha, where, if deemed best for him, he is retained until he is twenty-one years old, in a cleanly, healthful, well-ordered and comfortable home. The schools furnish him the advantages of a good rudimental business education, and a trade is taught

him by which he may gain an honest and reputable living, and the discipline of the institution has forced upon him in place of indolent, disorderly or vicious habits, those of regular, systematic, well directed and intelligent industry.

“In a large majority of instances the boy whose life had begun toward evil, and whose end would have been an utter wreck is restored to himself and society when he leaves the boys’ Industrial School, and is most likely to prove a useful citizen. The state does her duty faithfully, nobly to these her

“ MALE CHILDREN OF MISFORTUNE

“And so far seems to have performed her utmost toward elevating the general tone of masculine morality and independence.

“A young, misguided or unprotected girl who is convicted of a similar petty offence against law or society, under the existing condition, is sent to a police station, jail or prison from which she comes out with a stain upon her womanly reputation; and society has never yet forgiven a shade of soil upon a female name albeit she absolves inky blackness in masculine reputation. It seems

“ A STRANGE PERVERSION OF JUSTICE

“In our own Wisconsin to furnish young female unfortunates with no guards against corrupting influences, no aids toward reformation such as she gives to her boys, and when they do commit a crime consign them to severer punishment.

“Is the influence of a bad girl less potent for evil than that of a bad boy? Is it less important that the future women of Wisconsin should be reared in purity, amid healthful, elevating influences, taught useful and domestic arts, and habits of regular industry formed that will enable them to become self-supporting if they need, or render them efficient helpmates if they will, than the future men? Is it a wise public economy to endeavor to cleanse the channel and leave the secret fountain foul? In other States

" SEPARATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

"Have been established for girls, and in some, as was originally intended in this, there are both sexes in the same institution; but the trustees decided to receive only boys, fully expecting that one for girls would be immediately established; but as yet no provision has been made for the reformation of female juvenile delinquents, and they roam our streets, infect the social and moral atmosphere of our towns and cities, poison the purer air of healthful circles, and go swiftly to sure and certain destruction.

"Reports and statistics from such institutions in the states where they have been established, tend to prove that they are equally efficient in the work of reform; that girls are as hopeful subjects, and show as large a proportion of reformed ones under judicious and kindly influences, and are as much in need of, and entitled to the protection of the commonwealth, as boys.

"We would urge the legislature to authorize the establishment of a State Industrial School for girls similar in purpose to to the one for boys in Waukesha."

The report of Mrs. Lynde met with the hearty approval of the Board, and we commend the matter to the attention of the Legislature, with the earnest hope that the initiatory steps for the organization of such an institution, will be taken at the approaching session, and that it will be completed for occupancy at the earliest day possible.

VIII.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

In concluding their first annual report, the Board desire to state that in their intercourse with overseers of poor-houses, superintendents of the poor, county officers, sheriffs and jailors, commissioner of the state prison, superintendents, trustees and managers of our state institutions, and in fact all in any way connected with our charitable and correctional institutions, they have been treated with the utmost kindness and courtesy.

These men have not looked upon the Board as trenching upon their prerogatives, or as in any way interfering with matters that belonged especially to them, but they have recognized us as

FELLOW LABORERS

Striving with them to promote the welfare and secure the best interests of the dependent and criminal classes of the state, and they have cheerfully rendered us all the aid in their power in the performance of our new, untried and in many cases delicate duties. It was the intention of the Board to have visited a second time before making up their report, the poor-houses and jails they found occasion to criticise on their first visit, to see if the suggestions made had been acted upon; but the limited time at their command prevented their doing so.

We have the evidence however, that in many cases our suggestions have been followed, and that a second visit will show the condition of a large number of our poor-houses and jails very much improved.

Our present report contains a large amount of

FIGURES AND STATISTICS

In relation to our state institutions that we have thought it important to lay before the legislature at this time, as they contain much information that has never before been published.

A statement showing the entire amount spent for our public institutions from their organization to the present time, the present value of the property belonging to the state, an inventory of this property somewhat in detail, and the amount and average cost of the different articles yearly used and consumed in these institutions cannot but be matters of interest to the people of the state generally.

We are of the opinion that very many figures and statistics of this kind can be omitted in future reports.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Board, the secretary attended the annual meeting of the

“ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE,”

Held at Toronto, on the seventh of June, 1871. This association comprises among its members some of the ablest and most experienced superintendents of hospitals for the insane in the world. The discussions were interesting and important and manifested great ability and research.

There was one matter that was discussed at this meeting, that is attracting more or less attention at almost every session of every state legislature in the United States, and that is, as to what provision shall be made for the care of the chronic insane. Shall they be kept in hospitals with recent cases, or in institutions built expressly for them? Or shall they be left, where many of them now are, in the county poor-houses and jails?

These questions, and others directly connected with them, were thoroughly discussed at a meeting of the association held some years since, and at the meeting in Toronto the conclusions reached at the previous discussion were re-affirmed, by the unanimous adoption of the

FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS:

"*Resolved*, That this association re-affirms, in the most emphatic manner, its former declarations in regard to the construction and organization of hospitals for the insane; and it would take the present occasion to add that, at no time since these declarations were originally made, has anything been said or done to change, in any respect, its frequently expressed and unequivocal conviction on the following points, derived, as they have been, from the patient, varied and long-continued observations of most of its members:

"FIRST. That a very large majority of those suffering from mental disease, can no where else be as well or as successfully cared for, for the cure of their maladies, or be made as comfortable, if not curable, with equal protection to the patient and the community, as in well arranged hospitals, specially provided for the treatment of the insane.

"SECOND. That neither, humanity, economy or expediency can make it desirable that the care of the recent and chronic insane should be in separate institutions.

"THIRD, That those institutions, especially if provided at the public cost, should always be of a plain but substantial character; and, while characterized by good taste, and furnished with everything essential to the health, comfort and successful treatment of patients, all extravagant embellishment and every unnecessary expenditure should be carefully avoided.

"FOURTH, That no expense that is required to provide just as many of these hospitals as may be necessary to give the most enlightened care to all their insane can properly be regarded as either unwise, inexpedient or beyond the means of any one of the United States or British Provinces."

Dr. C. M. Nichols, the able and experienced superintendent of the

"GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE"

"At Washington, in his last report, presents facts and suggestions that will be interesting to any one who is seeking light upon the

question we are considering. It appears that an extension has recently been made to this hospital, for the especial accommodation of chronic cases. Dr. Nichols, in speaking of this extension, says: "It may be fairly assumed, then, that the cost of the extension, including furnishing and fitting-up complete, embrace all the material provisions that are required, except land and officers' quarters, for the care of 129 patients of the quiet chronic class, at a cost of \$59,482, (the amount of the appropriation for the building, and the entire cost of it ready for occupation,) or of \$461.10 per patient. We earnestly

" INVITE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES,

" Whose duty it is to provide new or extend existing provisions for the care of the chronic insane of the dependent classes, to visit the extension just completed here for that purpose, and closely inspect its construction, furniture, and fitting-up, including lighting and heating, and see for themselves what they really are. We confidently claim that they are superior, architecturally and mechanically, and in all special arrangements for the safety, health and comfort of the class of patients they provide for, and that they present an effectual answer to the plea that the enlargement of existing regularly organized hospitals cannot be afforded, and there is no alternative but to consign the chronic insane, as they are discharged from the State institutions to make room for recent cases, to those dens of brutality and suffering that most of the alms-house receptacles are, as shown by abundant official testimony more interested in concealing their defects than in exaggerating them. We have felt deeply interested in ascertaining for ourselves, and in showing to others, what

" HOSPITAL EXTENSIONS FOR CHRONIC CASES

" Must necessarily cost, and have certainly made every exertion in our power to erect this building and fit it up at the lowest cost. It is the general impression that labor and building materials are as high in the District as in any part of the country. This may not be strictly true. There may be situations, speci-

ally in some of the new states, remote from great markets and without, means of cheap transportation, where building, and especially the fitting up of buildings, is more costly than it is here. Making all due allowances for difference in prices of materials and labor, in different states, we think it may be safely asserted that \$600 per patient is all that hospital extensions for the chronic insane, embracing every requirement of science and christian philanthropy, ought anywhere to cost; and at that rate of cost, every state is certainly able to make ample provision for the most afflicted and most dependent of all its children, and is without adequate excuse if it continues to neglect its duty. If one or more

“ ADDITIONAL INSTITUTIONS

“ For the insane are required in a large state, to afford districts remote from existing institutions available accommodations for their recent cases, that is a question quite independent of the cost of special provisions for chronic cases, which will be the same whether made in connection with new or old establishments.

“ In concluding this important subject, now so urgently pressed upon the attention of philanthropic men and women, and upon the

“ PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

of the whole country, we may remark that it is manifest to us that the current expenses of the proper care and treatment of the chronic poor insane must be less under the charge of a regularly organized institution for both new and old cases, than it can possibly be in separate institutions, with a competent organization maintained for the latter alone.”

For a further discussion of this important question, we would refer to the report for the year 1871 of the Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.

Somewhat of

A DISSENT FROM THESE VIEWS

Will be found in the report of the legislative visiting committee of last year, quoted in the report of the visiting committee of the present year.

We would ask attention to the different views here presented, as the time will soon come when the legislature will be called upon to make further provision for a large number of chronic insane, now unprovided for.

ONE OF THE DUTIES ASSIGNED

To this Board by the law under which they act is to present to the legislature in their annual report "their opinion of the appropriations proper to be made for each" of the charitable and correctional institutions of the state "for the following year."

We have given special attention to this matter and have presented our views as to the appropriation proper to be made to each of these institutions, in a former part of this report where we have spoken of the condition of the different institutions. Since that portion of our report was in the hands of the printer we have seen the report of the legislative visiting committee, a committee charged with a similar duty and we find that while in most instances the amount of the appropriation recommended by them is very near the amount recommended by this Board in one instance at least there is quite a variation.

A CAREFUL REVIEW

Of the different recommendations has led to the discovery of the fact that the appropriations to the different institutions do not cover the same period of time. This we regard as unwise. The fiscal year of the state institutions closes on the last day of September. The legislature convenes on the second Wednesday of January, and it is not until sometime in the latter part of February (with the exception of last year) that the appropriations become available; hence the appropriations made at the present session of the legislature must supply the wants of the institutions until about the first of March, 1873.

THE APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED

Have, in most instances, been made to cover the expenses of the year from January to January. As the legislative visiting

committee have deemed it wise in the case of some of the institutions to recommend the appropriation of an amount sufficient to cover the expenses until the first of March, 1873, we would take the liberty of revising our figures, and recommending appropriations to all the institutions to cover their expenses for the same period. We think all will agree in the proposition that the appropriations for the current expenses of the different state institutions should be for the same period of time.

The appropriation recommended for current expenses for the

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

To January 31, 1873, is \$21,000; to extend the period to the 1st of March, would require an addition of one-twelfth of the amount, \$1,750, making \$22,750; and we would recommend an appropriation accordingly.

The appropriation recommended for the

INSTITUTION FOR THE THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,

was intended to cover the period to March 1, 1873, and hence we make no change and repeat the recommendation of an appropriation of \$37,949.00 for this institution.

The appropriation recommended for the

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

Was \$86,600. This is intended to cover the expenses of the institution until January 1, 1873. About \$80,000 of the amount is for current expenses. Add for the two months from January to the 1st of March, 1873, one-sixth less amount which will probably be received from maintenance of patients, during that time, say \$12,500. This would make \$99,100, which amount we recommend be appropriated.

The appropriation recommended to the

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Is \$33,500, and this is simply to cover expenses to January 1, 1873. \$33,500 is the amount asked for current expenses. For

expenses from January 1 to March 1, 1873, add one-sixth, which is \$5,583, making \$39,083, which amount we recommend be appropriated to this institution.

The appropriation recommended to the

STATE PRISON,

Is \$56,000, and this is to cover expenses to January 1, 1873. \$47,385 is the amount estimated for current expenses; add for the two months from January 1 to March 1, one-sixth, \$7,897, will make \$63,897, which amount we recommend be appropriated.

The amount recommended for the

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME,

Is \$20,000, to cover expenses to January 1, 1873. To meet the additional expense to March 1, 1873, we would recommend an additional appropriation of one-sixth the amount asked for current expenses, (\$30,000), five thousand dollars, making the appropriation \$25,000.

TO RECAPITULATE.

We would recommend appropriations to cover current expenses of the state institutions to March 1, 1873, and for other purposes, as set forth in the appropriate place in this report, as follows:

To the Institution for the Education of the Blind.....	\$22,750 00
To the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb..	37,949 00
To the Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane.....	99,100 00
To the Industrial School for Boys	39,083 00
And an annual appropriation for the increase of the library of \$150.00.	
To the State Prison.....	63,897 00
And an annual appropriation for an increase of the library of \$100 00.	
To the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	25,000 00
And a special appropriation of \$2,000 for the purpose of the erection of a building, providing tools, and organizing some system of industrial occupation for the inmates of the Home	2,000 00
To the Northern Hospital for the Insane, for completion of centre building, for furnishing, for purchase of land, erecting barn and out-buildings, building fences and clearing grounds...	110,000 00
	<u>\$397,779 00</u>

Among the

RECOMMENDATIONS

Embodied in this report, to which we could call the attention of the legislature, are the following:

1. The adoption of a

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF KEEPING THE BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS

Of the different state institutions. We have recommended to the principals of these institutions, the adoption of a measure of this kind, and it has been favorably received by all. We notice that the legislative visiting committee in their report urge the importance of this measure. This Board authorized their secretary to prepare a system to be submitted to the different institutions, but upon further reflection it was deemed to be a matter of so much importance as to render it advisable to delay action until the matter could be considered by the legislature.

(See page 12.)

STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM, ETC.

2. The passage of a law that shall provide for the keeping of records that will show the extent and cost of pauperism, etc., in the state.

(See page 31.)

3. The establishment at as early a day as possible of an

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

Similar to the institution for boys, at Waukesha.

(See page 305.)

In improving the condition of the various

CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Of the state and of the dependant and criminal classes, the first thing to be done is to ascertain just what this condition is.

It is the tending of abuses to creep into all human institutions, and they often increase and fasten themselves firmly while

those persons particularly interested are unconscious of their existence. Evils of this kind seldom if ever correct themselves. The first thing to be done is to discover the facts, bring them out so that the people can look at them, think them over until they fully comprehend their nature and extent, and then they will be prepared to suggest and adopt appropriate remedies.

We have full confidence that when the attention of those specially interested is called to the existence of abuses, that in most, if not in all cases, where it is in their power to do so, they will be cheerfully, promptly and voluntarily corrected.

In relation to abuses of a different character, where there may be differences of opinion as to what the proper remedy is, and where there may be great difficulties in the way of its application when discovered, we have made but few recommendations in our present report.

The work committed to us is important, and if wisely performed will be far reaching in its results. The field of labor in which we have entered is comparatively new, and yet it is not entirely uncultivated. In organizing this State Board of Charities, Wisconsin is but following in the footsteps of some of the older states. Massachusetts was the first State in the Union to organize a board of State charities, and to the discharge of its important duties she has summoned some of her wisest and best citizens, prominent among whom may be mentioned Dr. Samuel G. Howe, a man of world-wide reputation, who has filled the place of chairman of the Board for the past five or six years. This Board has been in existence nearly, if not quite eight years, and has already given to the public seven annual reports, filled with matters of great interest and importance.

The great state of New York has also organized a similar board with Hon. John V. L. Pruyn at its head associated with Theodore W. Dwight, Nathan Bishop, Harvey G. Eastman, and others of a like character.

A similar board has been organized in Ohio embracing in its number such men as John W. Andrews, Robert W. Steele, Dr. John Davis and others of her most esteemed citizens.

Our neighboring state of Illinois, has not been backward in

following the example of her older sisters and on her board of state charities are found the honored names of Wm. Thomas, Elmer Baldwin, Dr. J. N. McCord, Rev. Fred. H. Wines and other equally worthy of the confidence of their fellow citizens.

The state of Pennsylvania has also organized a similar board comprising among its members such men as Geo. L. Harrison, Heiste Clymer, Wilmer Worthington and others of like character. North Carolina, Rhode Island and Michigan have also organized boards of public charities, and have called to the work some of their ablest men.

The labors and investigations of these various boards, cannot fail to bring out facts and suggestions that will be of the utmost importance to all who may come after them.

The work in all the states is essentially the same. The abuses and imperfections that we have found in the poor-houses and jails of our state are similar to those found in the states that preceded us in these investigations, and the remedies that will be needed there will be substantially the remedies that we shall need.

They have commenced the work before us, and while we do not propose blindly to follow their lead, we regard it as the part of wisdom to carefully consider the facts and suggestions that they present, and to watch critically but candidly the results of the measures they shall recommend.

While we would express the hope that the labors of the Board, during the few months of its existence, have not been entirely in vain, we trust that in the future we shall be able to accomplish results that will fully demonstrate the wisdom of the legislature in the passage of the act providing for the organization of this department of the public service.



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ERRATA.

Page 20, fifth line from top, omit the word "the" before A. E. Elmore.

Page 24, fourth line from top, for "It" read "In."

Page 60, second line from top, for "blind" read "hired."

Page 66, seventeenth line from bottom, for "\$10" read "\$2."

Page 182, twenty-second line from top, for "18,370 tons" read "18 tons and 370 pounds."

Page 159, thirteenth line from top, for "proceeded" read "preceded."

Page 160, top line, for "perperquestes" read "prerequisites."

Page 170, bottom line, for "charged" read "changed."

Page 189, bottom line, for "\$14,333" read "\$14,433."

Page 268, eleventh line from top, for "W. P. Towas" read "W. P. Towers."

Page 269, eighth line from top, omit the first "about."

Page 317, second line from bottom, for "tending" read "tendency."

Page 319, seventh line from top, for "Heiste" read "Heister."