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Document No. 12.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1868.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

Terms expire April 5, 1871.

E. W. YOUNG,.....	PRAIRIE DU SAC	*Sauk county.*
J. T. KINGSTON,.....	NECEDAH	*Juneau county.*
EDWARD PIER,.....	FOND DU LAC..	*Fond du Lac county.*
YATES ASHLEY,.....	PARDEEVILLE..	*Columbia county.*
W. R. TAYLOR,.....	COTTAGE GROVE	*Dane county.*

Terms expire April 5, 1870.

DAVID ATWOOD,.....	MADISON	*Dane connty.*
J. C. SHERWOOD,....	DARTFORD.....	*Green Lake county.*
C. D. ROBINSON,.....	GREEN BAY...	*Brown county.*
F. S. LAWRENCE,....	JANESVILLE ...	*Rock county.*
W. D. BACON,.....	WAUKESHA....	*Waukesha county.*

Terms expire April 5, 1869.

A. P. WATERMAN,...	BELOIT.	*Rock county.*
H. H. GILES,.....	STOUGHTON....	*Dane county.*
S. D. HASTINGS,.....	MADISON.....	*Dane county.*
SIMEON MILLS,.	MADISON.....	*Dane county.*
R. Z. MASON, ...	APPLETON	*Outagamie county.*

D 99

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

H. H. GILES..... *President.*
E. W. YOUNG..... *Vice President.*
F. S. LAWRENCE,..... *Secretary.*
SIMEON MILLS..... *Treasurer.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SIMEON MILLS, *Chairman.*

W. R. TAYLOR. E. W. YOUNG

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

DAVID ATWOOD. YATES ASHLEY.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

DR. A. S. McDILL..... *Superintendent.*
DR. JOHN T. WILSON..... *Ass't Physician.*
S. M. HALLIDAY..... *Steward.*
MRS. MARY C. HALDIDAY..... *Matron.*

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

The Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, have the pleasure of laying herewith before you their ninth annual report:

On account of the voluminous amount of matter which will necessarily be appended hereto, we do not think it desirable or very important to write out a very full detailed history of the workings of the institution under our charge for the past year, knowing that in doing so we must, of necessity, traverse over the same grounds and present in a great measure the same matter which is embodied in the reports of our superintendent, treasurer and executive committee. We would, therefore, call your attention to the able report of those officers for a detailed account of our transactions since our last report.

The committee appointed by the board in October last, to make an examination into the affairs of the hospital since its organization, have reported to the board the result of their labors, which are hereto appended. That committee was also instructed to examine the by-laws of the institution, and report such alterations and additions as might in their judgment be needed. They discharged their trust by reporting a new code, the material difference from the old ones being in providing for the appointment of a steward and pointing out his duties—the manner in which the accounts of the hospital should kept—and making the secretary of this board the secretary of the executive committee, and providing that all warrants drawn upon the hospital treasurer shall be signed by him only. These changes

were thought to be necessary, and have since been adopted by the board, and approved by the governor.

In June last, Dr. A. H. Van Norstrand thought it best to sever his connection with the institution, as its chief executive officer, and tendered to the board his resignation, which was accepted. Dr. A. S. McDill, a member of this board, was placed in charge of the hospital as its head, until such time as a suitable person could be found to assume the resonsibility. At the annual meeting of the board, in October, Dr. McDill was elected superintendent and the affairs the hospital placed fully under his charge.

The wants of the institution for the coming year are fully set forth in the superintendent's report, with the exception of one very important item. Economy, if not necessity calls for an appropriation sufficient for the erection of a barn large enough to provide shelter for the stock on the farm, and also cattle purchased for beef for the use of the hospital, which are now, from necessity, left exposed to the inclemency of the season for the want of desirable shelter, the barn now on the premises being too small to furnish the requisite accommodations. The daily necessities of the hospital require a large amount of straw in replenishing the beds of patients, which, of course, should be as dry as possible for use, and some means should be provided for shelter for the same, other than having t stacked out doors, exposed to all the storms of the season.

Estimates for the amount of money that will be required for defraying the various expenses of the institution for the coming year, with a statement of the purposes for which needed, will be found in the report of the superintendent. To meet all these requirements, an appropriation of ninety thousand dollars is necessary, and, in view of the great importance of the matters presented, it is hoped the legislature will cheerfully provide the means for defraying the expenses indicated.

All of which is very respectfully submitted, in behalf of the board.

H. H. GILES, *President.*

F. S. LAWRENCE, *Secretary.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the law governing the hospital for the insane, the ninth annual report is herewith submitted.

The trustees on the fifth day of June last, by resolution, directed that the superintendent's report for the present year should contain certain statistics of the operations and results of the hospital in detail, from the time it was opened for the reception of patients, as well as for the present year. In obedience to that resolution the following tabular statements are herewith presented, with such brief accompanying remarks as may be necessary to explain them.

TABLE No, 1.

Showing the general results during the year:

	Males	Females.	Total
Patients in Hospital at last report	90	90	180
Admitted during the year	95	80	175
Whole number under treatment	185	170	355
Discharged recovered	25	30	55
improved	12	20	32
not improved	7	....	7
Died	7	8	15
Whole number discharged	51	58	109
Remaining September 30, 1868	134	112	246

At the date of the last report there were one hundred and eighty patients in the hospital, since which time one hundred and seventy

five have been admitted, and one hundred and nine have been discharged, leaving two hundred and forty-six under care at the close this year.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year. was three hundred and fifty-five. The highest number at any time was two hundred and forty-eight, and the lowest number was one hundred and seventy-seven. The average number under treatment during the year was two hundred and three. The number of males in the hospital during the year was one hundred and eighty-five, and the number of females was one hundred and seventy. The highest number of males at any one time was one hundred and thirty-six; and the highest number of females was one hundred and thirteen. At the beginning of the year there were in the hospital ninety males and ninety females At the close of the year there is one hundred and thirty four males and one hundred and twelve females. The number of males admitted during the year was ninety-five and the number of females was eighty.

The number of patients discharged during the year was one hundred and nine, of whom fifty-five were restored to the usual health of body and mind, and were discharged as recovered; thirty-two as improved, seven not improved, and fifteen have died.

Of the patients discharged as recovered, sixteen had been under treatment less than three months, nineteen between three and six months, fifteen between six months and one year, and five for more than one year. Of those discharged as improved, eight were under treatment less than three months, four between three and six months, ten between six months and one year, and ten for more than one year. Of those discharged and not improved, one had been in the hospital less than three months, one between three and six months, and five for more than one year.

Seven males and eight females have died during the year. Of these deaths, six resulted from exhaustion from chronic mania, two from senile exhaustion, one from phthisis, one from epilepsy, one from typho mania, one from general paralysis, one from bony turmor of the brain, one from gastritis and one from marasmus. Of those who died, two had been in the hospital less than three months, two between three and six months, two between six months

and one year, and nine who had been inmates of the hospital more than one year.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

The following table embraces every case admitted into the hospital since its opening in July, 1860. They have required much labor and have been carefully prepared from the record of the cases kept by the officers of the hospital. The table relating to the cause of the disease is based mainly on the statements of friends, or the opinion of the physician who made the certificate of insanity on which the patient was admitted. During the first year the hospital was in operation, there was no regular form of application, for the admission of patients, and the information referring to their former history was often imperfect, and in many cases entirely wanting. Hence the reason that the term "unknown," so frequently appears.

TABLE No. 2,

Showing the number of cases admitted from each county, from July 14, 1860, *to September* 30, 1868, *and the number from each county remaining at this date.*

Where from.	Admitt'd	No. remain'g
Adams	4	1
Ashland	..	..
Bayfield	..	..
Brown	12	4
Buffalo	7	1
Burnett	..	..
Calumet	11	3
Chippewa	3	1
Clark	1	..
Columbia	46	6
Crawford	9	2
Dane	87	12
Dallas	..	..
Dodge	44	11
Door	1	1
Douglas	1	1
Dunn	4	1
Eau Claire	5	4
Fond du Lac	47	7
Grant	30	7
Green	24	8

TABLE No. 2—*Number of patients from each county*—concluded.

Where from.	Admitt'd	No. remain'g
Green Lake	13	4
Iowa	23	8
Jackson	4	2
Jefferson	38	11
Juneau	12	1
Kewaunee	1	1
Kenosha	22	6
La Crosse	14	2
La Fayette	20	5
Manitowoc	24	9
Marathon	1	1
Marquette	6	2
Milwaukee	75	14
Monroe	6	2
Oconto	8	2
Outagamie	9	3
Ozaukee	13	4
Pepin	2	1
Pierce	5	1
Polk	1	1
Portage	5	1
Racine	31	7
Richland	5	..
Rock	58	11
St. Croix	7	1
Sauk	19	4
Shawano	2	2
Sheboygan	17	8
Trempealeau	5	2
Vernon	11	5
Walworth	50	10
Washington	23	11
Waukesha	32	11
Waupaca	10	4
Waushara	6	1
Winnebago	23	12
Wood	3	3
State at large	5	3
Minnesota	1	..
Total	946	246

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the nativity of 946 *patients admitted and* 246 *patients remaining in Hospital September* 30, 1868.

FOREIGN BORN.	Admit'd.	Rem.
Natives of Germany	172	61
Ireland	106	24
England	52	14
Norway	51	16
Wales	14	3
Scotland	14	2
Canada	20	5
Nova Scotia	5	
Switzerland	12	7
Denmark	4	
Cuba	1	
Bohemia	8	5
New Brunswick	3	1
France	1	1
Bavaria	3	2
Poland	1	1
Born on the Ocean	2	1
Unknown	75	4
UNITED STATES.		
Natives of New York	179	38
Pennsylvania	28	9
Ohio	27	4
Wisconsin	27	9
Maine	22	9
New Hampshire	22	6
Vermont	29	8
Connecticut	24	2
Massachusetts	17	4
Rhode Island	2	1
New Jersey	5	1
Maryland	2	
Indiana	9	2
Michigan	2	1
Illinois	4	4
North Carolina	1	
South Carolina	1	
Missouri	1	1
	946	246

Of the whole number of cases admitted into the hospital, whose place of birth is given, four hundred and two were born within the United States, and four hundred and sixty-nine were of foreign birth, and the birthplace of seventy-five is not given.

Of the patients now remaining, ninety-nine are natives of the United States, one hundred and forty three are of foreign birth, and four of these remaining, their nativity is unknown.

TABLE No. 4.

Supposed causes of insanity of patients admitted into the hospital from July 14th, 1860, to September 30th, 1868.

Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Intemperance	35	1	36
Religious excitement	27	21	48
Unknown	184	159	343
Masturbation	15	3	18
Domestic troubles	8	22	30
Disappointed affection	22	16	38
Spiritualism	3	8	11
Suppressed menses	....	8	8
Puerperal	....	35	35
Exposure to cold	2	1	3
Over study	20	2	22
Hereditary	17	19	36
Jealousy	1	13	14
Overwork	28	12	40
Loss of property	23	2	25
Ill health	36	60	96
Nostalgia	1	1	2
Mortified pride	....	2	2
Epilepsy	26	4	30
Excessive sexual indulgence	1	....	1
Injury (traumatic)	13	8	21
Ill-treatment	....	4	4
Disappointed ambition	2	2	4
Grief	4	23	27
Spinal disease	....	1	1
Turn of life	....	2	2
Business perplexities	5	....	5
Cerebal conjestion	1	....	1
Apoplexy	1	....	1
Paralysis	1	....	1
Fright	5	10	15
Exposure	8	3	11
Use of "Quack" medicines	....	1	1
Army prison fare	1	....	1
Fear of poverty	1	....	1
Slander	....	2	2
Sunstroke	3	1	4
Prolapsus uteri	....	1	1
Organic disease of brain	....	1	1
Uterine disease	....	2	2
Death of husband	....	1	1
Hysteria	....	1	1
Totals	494	452	946

TABLE No. 5,

Showing the ages at which insanity first appeared in 838 patients.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 10 years	1	.....	1
Between 10 and 15	5	6	11
15 and 20	30	33	63
20 and 25	89	61	150
25 and 30	78	84	162
30 and 40	96	112	208
40 and 50	91	62	153
50 and 60	35	27	62
Over 60 years	15	13	28
	440	398	838

TABLE No. 6,

Showing the ages of patients admitted, discharged recovered, improved, not improved and died during the year.

Age.	Admitted		Disch'd recover'd		Disch'd improved		Disch'd not imp'd		Died.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Less than 15	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Between 15 and 20	3	4	2	5	2	1	....	....	....	....
20 and 30	32	36	10	10	8	7	....	....	1	....
30 and 40	21	21	6	6	1	5	3	....	1	4
40 and 50	23	12	5	8	....	4	3	....	2	....
50 and 60	6	4	....	....	1	2	1	....	1	1
60 and 70	6	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	2
Over 70	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
Total	95	80	25	30	12	20	7	....	7	8

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the ages of patients admitted, discharged recovered, improved, not improved and died, from July 14, 1860, to Sept. 30, 1868:

Ages.	Admitted		Disch'd recover'd		Disch,d improved		Disch'd not imp.		Died.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Less than 15	3	4	2	1	1	....	1	4	....	....
Between 15 and 20	11	21	6	11	3	1	1	1	....	....
20 and 30	161	143	52	50	35	29	10	15	14	8
30 and 40	121	126	41	40	20	21	11	20	16	10
40 and 50	110	81	27	26	10	19	15	10	10	8
50 and 60	41	45	14	12	7	9	4	9	10	5
60 and 70	34	19	17	8	6	3	1	2	8	6
Over 70	9	9	1	4	1	....	1	1	3	3
Unknown	4	4	2	3	....	....	....	....	1	1
Total	494	452	162	155	92	82	44	62	62	41

TABLE No. 8,

Showing the duration of Insanity before admission of patients admitted, discharged recovered, improved, not improved, and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted		Dischg'd recov'd.		Dischg'd imprv'd.		Disch'gd not im'vd		Died.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Less than 3 months	26	20	11	10	2	4	2	....	1	3
Between 3 and 6 months	13	14	5	7	3	2	2	....	1	...
.....6 mos and 1 yr.	7	11	1	4	4	2	1	...	....	2
.....1 and 2 years	6	4	1	3	2	1	....	....	2	....
.....2 and 3 years	....	5	1	2	....	2	1	....	2	....
.....3 and 5 years	8	5	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....
.....5 and 10 years	6	5	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	2
.....10 and 20 years	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....20 and 30 years	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Over 30 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown	25	12	5	4	1	4	1	....	....	1
Total	95	80	25	30	12	20	7	0	7	8

TABLE No. 9,

Showing the duration of insanity before admission of patients—admitted; discharged recovered; improved; not improved and died, from July 14, 1860 *to September* 30, 1868.

Died.	Admit'd.		Disch'd recov'd.		Disch'd improv'd.		Disch'd not imp		Died.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Insane less than 3 mos....	111	104	56	54	10	10	6	6	13	8
bet. 3 and 6 mos..	52	62	25	26	12	8	6	6	10	7
6..do.12..do..	63	65	18	20	16	13	8	9	7	7
1..do..2 years.	43	37	8	11	12	11	5	8	9	3
2..do..3..do..	23	22	5	6	8	6	6	4	4	3
3..do..5..do..	33	31	4	6	8	9	4	7	2	1
5..do.10..do..	25	30	2	2	5	8	....	4	5	5
10..do.20..do..	8	8	1		4	3	2	1	2	1
20..do.30..do..	4	4	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....
over 30 years.....		2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Unknown	132	87	42	29	18	14	6	15	10	6
Total	494	452	162	155	92	82	44	62	62	41

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the civil condition of patients admitted, discharged recovered, not recovered and died during the year.

	Admitted.		Discharged recovered.		Discharged not recovered		Died.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Unmarried.....	54	31	12	8	11	3	2	1
Married.....	39	43	13	20	6	15	5	7
Widowers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Widows.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Unknown.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Total.....	95	80	25	30	19	20	7	8

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the civil condition of patients admitted, discharged recovered, not recovered and died from July 14, 1860, *to Sepber* 30, 1868.

	Admitted.		Discharged recovered.		Discharged not recovered		Died.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Unmarried	230	100	61	28	69	27	21	6
Married	217	306	87	111	51	98	34	33
Widowers	10	.....	4	.....	... ..	.....	2	....
Widows	.....	34	.....	16	.....	8	.....	....
Unknownn	37	12	10	.....	16	11	5	2
Total	494	452	162	155	136	144	62	41

TABLE No, 12.

Diseases which have proved fatal from July 14, 1860, *to September* 30, 1868.

Diseases.	1868.	Previously.	Total.
Phthisis pulmonalis	1	19	20
Exhaustion from chronic mania	6	20	26
Senile exhaustion	2	.....	2
Epilepsy	1	5	6
Typho mania	1	.....	1
Gastritis	1	.....	1
Bony tumour of brain	1	.....	1
General paralysis	1	10	11
Marasmus	1	1	2
Exhaustion from acute mania	.....	10	10
Puerperal Mania	.....	1	1
Dysentery	.....	1	1
Apoplexy	.....	1	1
Suicide	.....	2	2
Willful self violence	.....	1	1
Chlorosis	.....	1	1
Exhaustion	.....	5	5
Cerebro spinal meningitis	.....	1	1
Diabetus insipedus	.....	1	1
Gastro enteric fever	.....	2	2
Valvular disease of the heart	.....	1	1
Organic disease of the brain	.....	6	6
	15	88	103

TABLE No. 13,

Showing the statistics of the Hospital from July 14, 1860, *to Sept.* 30, 1868, (*the hospital year ending Sept.* 30, *for each year.*)

	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1 8 8	Total.
Whole number cases admitted	45	106	89	123	112	87	95	114	175	946
discharged	4	44	61	66	130	80	92	114	109	700
recovered	1	19	25	37	56	33	42	49	55	317
improved	1	8	8	16	21	35	30	33	32	174
not improved	1	7	7	4	36	9	13	22	7	106
died	1	10	21	9	17	13	7	10	15	103
during each year	45	147	192	245	300	257	272	294	355	.....
Number remaining at the end of each year	41	103	131	188	170	177	180	180	246	.....
males admitted	23	50	49	62	59	44	57	55	95	494
females admitted	22	56	40	61	53	43	38	59	80	452
males discharged	.....	23	33	44	64	34	50	61	51	360
females discharged	4	21	28	22	66	46	52	53	58	340
males died	.....	3	15	8	9	7	6	7	7	62
females died	1	7	6	1	8	6	1	3	8	41
males recovered	.....	13	12	24	23	16	19	30	25	162
females recovered	1	6	13	13	33	17	23	19	30	155
Average number each year	.....	90	117	162	187	179	181	185	203	.....

TABLE No. 14.

Tabular View of the condition of patients from the opening of the Hospital to September 30, 1868, *inclusive.*

Date.	No.	Age	Sex.	Civil condi'n	Supposed cause.	Duration before adm'n.		Time spent in hospital.		Discharged or remaining.	In what state.
1860.						Years.	Mos.	Years.	Mos		
July 14	1	23	Male.....	Single	Intemperance.....	1 and	over.	.....	3½	Discharged...	*Improved ....
July 17	2	40	....do....	Married....	Religious excitement....	.....	6	.....	½	....do.....	*.....do.....
July 19	3	40	Female ..	....do.....	Unknown	.....	6	.....	5	....do.....	Unimproved..
July 20	4	20	Male.....	Single	Masturbation.....	1 and	less.	8	2	Remaining ...	....do .....
July 20	5	....	Female ..	Married....	Religious excitement....	1 and	less.	.....	1½	Discharged...	Recovered ...
July 20	6	35	....do....	....do.....	Domestic trouble.....	.....	4	.....	1	....do.....	Improved ....
July 24	7	30	Male.....	Single	Disappointed affection...	2	4	.....	6	....do.....	‡Recovered ...
July 31	8	43	Female ..	Married....	Spritualism.....	.....	4	8	2	Remaining ...	Unimproved...
Aug. 7	9	....	Male.....	....do.....	Unknown	.....	6	2	2	Died.....	.....
Aug. 13	10	21	Female ..	Single	Suppressed menses.. ...	.....	7	2	1	Discharged ...	Unimproved...
Aug. 14	11	30	Male.....	Married....	Unknown	2	.....	8	1½	Remaining ...	....do.....
Aug. 14	12	28	Female ..	....do.....	....do.....	2	.....	1	½	Discharged...	....do.....
Aug. 16	13	20	Male.....	Single	Masturbation	3	.....	6	.....	....do.....	....do.....
Aug. 20	14	25	....do....	....do.....	Disappointed affection...	1 and	over.	2	10	... do.....	Improved ....
Aug. 20	15	13	Female ..	....do.....	Unknown.....	.....	3	.....	1	....do.....	Uni roved..
Aug. 21	16	36	....do....	Married....	Puerperal	.....	3	.....	1–15	Died	.....
Aug. 22	17	38	....do....	....do.....	Exposure to cold.....	.....	9	8	⅓	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Aug. 23	18	21	Male.....	Single	Intense study.....	1	3	.....	3	Died	.....
Aug. 23	19	39	Female ..	Married....	Hereditary	7	.....	7	.....	Discharged...	Unimproved..
Aug. 24	20	....	....do....	....do.....	Jealousy.....	.....	7	.....	10½	....do.....	Recovered ...
Aug. 27	21	35	....do....	Single	Spiritualism.....	10	.....	6	5	....do.....	‡Unimproved..
Aug. 27	22	40	....do....	Married....	Domestic trouble.....	3	.....	5	.....	Died	.....
Aug. 27	23	25	Male.....	Single	Unknown	1	.....	1	6	...do.....	.....
Aug. 28	24	30	....do....	....do.....	....do.....	7	.....	8	1	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Aug. 28	25	51	Female ..	Married....	....do.....	1	.....	3	9	Discharged...	....do .....
Aug. 28	26	27	....do....	Single	Overwork	.....	.....	3	10	... do.....	‡...do.....

Aug.	31	27	25	Male.....	Single	Unknown	2	.....	.....	3	Discharged...	*Unimproved..
Aug.	31	28	46	....do....	Married....	Over-study	1	5	6	8	....do.....	Recovered ...
Sep.	4	29	28	....do....	Single	Hereditary	.....	1½	2	.....	....do.....	.... do.....
Sep.	4	30	46	....do....	....do.....	Unknown	7	.....	7	7	....do.....	‡*Unimproved.
Sep.	7	31	31	....do....	Married....	Loss of property.....	5	.....	3	11	....do.....	....do.....
Sep.	8	32	25	Female ..	Single	Self-abuse.....	1 and	over.	.....	8	Died	.....
Sep.	12	33	26	Male.....	....do.....	Disappointed affection...	4	.....	2	1	Discharged...	Improved ....
Sep.	12	34	56	....do....	Married....	Loss of property.....	1	.....	7	11	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Sep.	15	35	49	....do....	Widower...	Ill-health.....	2	.....	1	2	Died	.....
Sep.	17	36	47	Female ..	Married....	Mortified pride.....	1 and	over.	1	8	Discharged...	Recovered ...
Sep.	18	37	50	....do....	....do.....	Unknown	1 and	over.	.....	10	Died	.....
Sep.	21	38	31	Female ..	....do.....	....do.....	5	.....	7	2	Discharged...	Improved ....
Sep.	22	39	22	Male.....	Single	Epilepsy	.....	5	2	.....	....do.....	*Recovered. ..
Sep.	24	40	21	Female ..	....do.....	Disappointed affection...	.....	3	.....	3	....do.....	....do.....
Sep.	24	41	32	Male.....	Married....	Excessive sexual indulg'nce	1	6	.....	1½	Died	.....
Sep.	25	42	63	Female ..	....do.....	Unknown	12	.....	3	7½	Discharged...	‡Unimproved..
Sep.	26	43	40	Male.....	Single	....do.....	13	.....	4	8	....do.....	‡....do.....
Sep.	26	44	21	Female ..	....do.....	....do.....	4	.....	.....	5½	....do.....	....do.....
Oct.	2	45	34	Male.....	....do.....	....do.....	11	.....	8	5½	‡Remaining ...	....do.....
Oct.	2	46	44	Female ..	Married....	....do.....	.....	.....	3	7	Discharged...	‡Unimproved..
Oct.	2	47	51	....do....	Widow	....do.....	8	.....	3	7½	....do.....	....do.....
Oct.	2	48	43	....do....	....do.....	....do.....	1	.....	5	9	....do.....	....do.....
Oct.	2	49	32	....do....	....do.....	....do.....	5	.....	3	7½	....do.....	....do.....
Oct.	5	50	54	Male.....	Widower....	....do.....	.....	2	.....	9	....do	Recovered....
Oct.	5	51	42	Female ..	Married....	Religious excitement....	10	.....	3	11	....do.....	‡Unimproved..
Oct.	8	52	40	....do....	Widow	Spiritualism	3	.....	.....	1½	....do.....	Recovered ...
Oct.	12	53	32	....do....	Single	.....	9	.....	3	8	....do.....	‡Unimproved..
Oct.	13	54	....	Male.....	....do.....	Unknown	7	.....	3	10	....do.....	....do.....
Oct.	15	55	35	....do....	....do.....	Intemperance	6	.....	7	11½	Remaining ...	....do.....
Oct.	16	56	26	Female ..	Married....	Loss of property.....	2	.....	.....	10	Died	.....
Oct.	17	57	36	....do....	....do.....	Unknown	.....	3	1	1	....do.....	.....
Oct.	19	58	38	Male.....	Single	Religious excitement....	.....	6	.....	4	Discharged...	Recovered. ..

*Eloped. ‡Had been in hospital before. ‡*Had been in hospital before, eloped.

TABLE No. 14—*Of the condition of patients, &c.*—continued.

Date.	No.	Age.	Sex.	Civil condition.	Supposed cause.	Duration before adm'n.		Time spent in hospital,		Discharged or remaining.	In what state.
						Yrs.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.		
1860											
Oct. 23	59	28	Male.....	Single	Religious excitement....	.....	6	.....	9	Discharged..	*Improved....
Oct. 24	60	50	Female ..	Married....	Jealousy	10	.....	4	.....	....do.....	Unimproved .
Oct. 29	61	59	Male	.....do.....	Intemperance	.....	6	.....	4	....do.....	†Recovered...
Nov. 1	62	29	Female...	Single.....	Nervous.	14	.....	.....	7½	....do.....	Unimproved ..
Nov. 1	63	34	....do....	Married....	Puerperal state.....	4	.....	1	7½	....do.....	Improved....
Nov. 14	64	36	....do....	.....do.....	Unhnown	3	.....	3	7	....do.....	Unimproved..
Nov. 14	65	31	Male.....	Single	....do.....	4	.....	7	10½	Remaining	....do.....
Nov, 14	66	25	Female ..	Married....	Hereditary.	6	.....	6	7	Discharged ...	....do.....
Nov. 14	67	30	Male.....	Single	Loss of property.....	.....	3	2	1	Died..	.....
Nov. 15	68	35	....do....	.....do.....	.....	.....	2	.....	10½	Discharged ...	*Unimproved..
Nov. 16	69	34	Female ..	Married....	Unknown	6	.....	4	9	....do.....	....do.....
Nov. 16	70	40	....do....	Widow.....	....do.....	3	.....	5	3½	....do.....	†....do.....
Nov. 17	71	36	....do....	Married....	Ill-treatment	.....	10	4	6	....do.....	....do.....
Nov. 22	72	23	Male.....	Single	Religious excitement....	.....	¼	.....	1	....do.....	Recovered ...
Nov. 28	73	....	Female ..	Married....	Unknown	1	.....	5	1	....do.....	Unimproved..
Nov. 30	74	25	Male.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....do.....	‡Recovered ..
Dec. 1	75	25	....do....	Single, ...	Religious excitemet.....	1	.....	.....	8	Died.....	.....
Dec. 7	76	38	....do....	Widower ..	Unknown	1	.....	7	10	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Dec. 7	77	28	Female ..	Married....	Religious excitement....	.....	9	.....	2	Discharged...	Recovered ...
Dec. 12	78	32	....do....	.....do.....	Jealousy.	1	10	6	7	....do.....	Unimproved..
Dec. 13	79	37	....do	.....do.....	Disappointed ambition..	.....	8	.....	7	....do.....	Recovered ...
Dec. 13	80	58	Male.....	.....do.....	Domestic troubles.....	2	10	3	8	....do.....	Improved.....
Dec. 17	81	34	Female ..	.....do.....	Grief.....	.....	10	3	8½	....do.	Recovered ...
Dec. 17	82	26	Male.....	Single	Masturbation.....	1	.....	2	6	....do.....	*Improved ....
Dec. 17	83	38	....do....	.....	Unknown.....	2	.....	3	6	....do.....	Unimproved..
Dec. 19	84	22	Female ..	Married....	Puerperal...	.....	4	.....	5	Died.....	.....
Dec. 24	85	....	Male.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	Discharged...	§Unimproved..
Dec. 24	86	....	....do....	.....	Epilepsy	.....	.....	3	5	....do.....	§.....

Dec. 24	87	40	Male .	Married....	Unknown	2	.....	1	.....	Died	.....
Dec. 24	88	....	....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	....do.....	.....
Dec. 24	89	36	Female...	Widow	Grief.....	.....	.....	3	6	Discharged...	§Unimproved..
Dec. 24	90	30	....do	.....	Unknown	.....	.....	4	5	....do.....	.....do .....
Dec. 26	91	20	Male.....	.....	Disappointed affection..	2	.....	.....	6	....do.....	*Improved ....
Dec. 27	92	20	Female ..	Single	Unknown	4	.....	.....	6½	....oo.....	.....do.....
Dec. 28	93	47	Male.....	Married....	Intemperance	3	.....	7	9	Remains	Unimproved..
Jan. 2 '61	94	46	....do....	.....do.....	Unknown	4	.....	7	9	....do.....	.....do .....
Jan. 6	95	50	....do....	.....	Exposure	.....	1	.....	3½	Discharged ...	Recovered ...
Jan. 7	96	36	Female ..	Married....	Puerperal	3	.....	.....	5½	....do.....	†Unimproved..
Jan. 8	97	25	....do....	.....do....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	Remaining ...	.....do.....
Jan. 9	98	33	Male.....	.....do.....	Unknown	3	.....	.....	5	Discharged ...	*Improved.....
Jan. 16	99	46	....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	....do.....	*¶Recovered..
Jan. 17	100	40	....do....	.....	Unknown	6	.....	3	8	....do.....	*Improved ....
Jan. 17	101	50	....do....	.....	....do.....	11	.....	6	8	Remains	† Unimproved..
Jan. 23	102	35	Female ..	Widow	Spiritualism.....	3	.....	3	3	Discharged ...	Recovered ...
Jan. 23	103	....	Male.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	....do.....	‡....do.....
Jan. 31	104	28	Female ..	Married....	Spiritualism.....	.....	¼	4	7	....do.....	Unimproved..
Feb. 1	105	50	....do....	.....do.....	Grief.....	.....	6	2	9	....do.....	.....do.....
Feb. 6	106	23	Male.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	9	....do.....	*Improved ...
Feb. 6	107	19	Female ..	Single	Hereditary	.....	3	1	2	....do.....	Recovered ...
Feb. 11	108	21	Male.....	.....do.....	Epilepsy	1	.....	1	8	Died.....	.....
Feb. 12	109	56	....do....	.....	Unknown	.....	3	.....	5-30	Discharged.	Improved.....
Feb. 16	110	50	Female ..	Married.....	Spinal disease.....	.....	6	7	7	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Mch. 4	111	37	....do....	.....do.....	Unknown	.....	3	.....	7½	Discharged ...	Recovered ...
Mch. 4	112	37	....do....	.....do.....	....do.....	7	.....	.....	2½	Died.....	.....
Mch. 6	113	20	....do....	.....do.....	Disappointed affection..	3	.....	7	7	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Mch. 12	114	27	....do....	.....do.....	Puerperal.....	.....	1	.....	7	Discharged...	Recovered ...
Mch. 13	115	58	Male...	.....do.....	Religion	.....	4	.....	9	Died.....	.....
Mch. 13	116	40	....do....	Single	Unknown	5	.....	7	5½	Remaining ...	†Unimproved..
Mch. 13	117	30	....do....	Married....	Epilepsy	4	.....	7	6	Discharged...	*Recovered ...
Mch. 27	118	29	....do....	Single	Disappointment.....	7	.....	7	9	Died.....	.....

*Eloped. †Had been in hospital before. ‡No history of the case. §Receive from poor house, no history. *¶Eloped; no history.

TABLE No. 14—*Of the condition of patients in hospital, &c.*—continued.

Date.	No.	Age	Sex.	Civil condi'n	Supposed cause.	Duration before adm'n.		Time spent in hospital.		Discharged or remaining.	In what state.
1860.						Y'rs.	Mos.	Y'rs.	Mos.		
Mch. 28	119	20	Male.....	Single.....	Unknown	.....	6	7	7	Discharged...	Recovered ...
Mch. 29	120	35	....do....	.....	....do.....	.....	.....	2	9	....do.....	†Improved ....
Apr. 2	121	26	Female...	Married.....	Grief	.....	9	.....	1½	....do.....	....do.....
Apr. 18	122	52	....do....	....do.....	Unknown	5	.....	.....	5	....do.....	....do.....
Apr. 29	123	32	...do....	....do.....	....do.....	5	.....	5	5	....do.....	....do.....
Apr. 29	124	31	....do....	....do.....	Religion	.....	½	4	4	....do.....	....do.....
May 1	125	65	....do....	....do.....	Unknown	.....	3	4	11	Died	.....
May 3	126	34	....do....	....do.....	Epilepsy	.....	.....	4	3	....do.....	.....
May 13	127	20	....do....	.....	Unknown	.....	.....	3	8	Discharged ..	‡Unimproved ..
May 13	128	40	Male.....	Single.....	Intemperance	.....	.....	3	4	....do.....	*...do.....
June 6	129	27	....do....	....do.....	Over study.....	7	.....	3	8½	Died	.....
June 15	130	....	....do....	Married.....	Exposure and fright.....	.....	6	3	3	Discharged ..	Recovered ...
June 21	131	36	Female...	....do.....	Loss of property.....	.....	.....	3	11	....do.....	Unimproved..
June 26	132	49	....do....	....do.....	Turn of life.....	.....	.....	4	11	....do.....	....do.....
June 28	133	69	Male.....	....do.....	Ill health.....	.....	5	2	11	....do.....	Improved ....
June 28	134	30	....do....	Single	Unknown	.....	.....	2	4	....do.....	*Recovered ...
July 16	135	35	....do...	Married.....	....do.....	.....	5	.....	2½	....do.....	....do.....
July 17	136	50	Female...	Single	....do.....	20	.....	7	2½	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
July 17	137	17	....do....	.. do.....	Ill health.....	2	.....	7	10½	Discharged ..	Recovered....
July 25	138	26	....do....	Married.....	....do.....	.....	.....	5	3	....do.....	Unimproved..
July 25	139	...	....do....	....do.....	Jealousy	1	6	5	8	....do.....	Improved ....
Aug. 4	140	25	Male.....	Single	Overwork	5	.....	5	6	Died	.....
Aug. 9	141	50	Female...	Married.....	Ill health.....	1	.....	5	2	Discharged ..	Recovered ...
Aug. 14	142	20	Male.....	Single	Unknown	.....	2	5	7	....do.....	....do.....
Aug. 20	143	28	....do....	....do.....	Ill health.....	2	.....	5	2¾	....do.....	....do.....
Aug. 21	144	51	Female...	Married.....	....do.....	.....	3	5	3½	....do.....	Unimproved..
Aug. 24	145	60	Male.....	....do.....	Intemperance	1	6	5	1	....do.....	*Recovered ...
Aug. 27	146	38	Female...	....do.....	Puerperal	.....	1	5	10½	....do.....	....do.....

Aug. 29	147	29	Male.....	Single	Loss of property.....	1	2	1	7	Discharged ..	Improved ....
Sept. 25	148	50	Female ..	Widow	Unknown	6	.....	7	5 30	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Sept. 25	149	....	....do....	Married....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1/8	Died	.....
Sept. 26	150	38	Male.....	....do.....	Intemperance	.....	3	1	6 1/8	....do.....	.....
Sept. 30	151	60	....do....	....do.....	....do.....	.....	3	.....	6 3/8	Discharged ..	*Recovered ...
Oct. 2	152	30	....do....	....do.....	Epilepsy	.....	1	1	1/2	....do.....	*Improved ....
Oct. 2	153	51	Female ..	....do.....	Puerperal	3	.....	2	6	....do.....	Recovered ...
Oct. 3	154	42	Male.....	....do.....	Religion	1	3	.....	1	....do.....	*Improved ....
Oct. 4	155	30	Female ..	....do.....	Unknown	.....	2	2	1 1/2	....do.....	Recovered ...
Oct. 9	156	40	Male.....	....do.....	....do.....	.....	1	2	3	....do.....	....do.....
Oct. 10	157	40	....do....	Single	Intemperance	.....	.....	2	7 1/2	....do.....	*Unimproved..
Oct. 15	158	48	Female ..	.....	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	3 1/8	Died	.....
Oct. 17	159	40	Male.....	Married.....	....do.....	.....	6	2	6 1/8	Discharged ..	*Unimproved..
Oct. 23	160	18	Female ..	Single	....do.....	1	.....	5	2	....do.....	....do.....
Oct. 25	161	50	....do....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	6	....do.....	Improved ....
Oct. 28	162	21	Male.....	Single	Epilepsy	1	.....	5	8 1/8	Died	.....
Oct. 29	163	40	....do....	Married....	Religious excitement....	.....	2	6	11	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Nov. 9	164	31	....do....	Single	Loss of property.....	1	.....	6	1 3/8	Discharged ..	*Recovered ...
Nov. 10	165	40	....do....	.....	Unknown	.....	4	6	4-30	Died	.....
Nov. 11	166	37	Female ..	Married....	Puerperal	3	.....	1	10	Discharged ..	Recovered ...
Nov. 15	167	28	Male.....	..do.....	Domestic trouble.....	3	.....	2	4 4-5	....do.....	*Improved ....
Nov. 18	168	18	Female ..	.....	Unknown	1	.....	5	6 3/8	....do.....	Unimproved..
Nov. 22	169	30	....do....	Married....	Suppressed menstruation.	.....	3	5	9 3/8	....do.....	Recovered ...
Nov. 27	170	27	Male.....	Single	Unknown	.....	3	5	10 1/8	....do.....	....do.....
Dec. 3	171	58	....do....	Married....	Loss of property	.....	2	5	1	Died	.....
Dec. 6	172	60	....do....	.....	Business perplexity.....	.....	2	5	4 1/8	....do.....	.....
Dec. 9	173	30	....do....	.....	Unknown	.....	.....	1	11 1/2	....do.....	.....
Dec. 24	174	41	Female ..	Married....	Grief	.....	6	.....	9 6-30	....do.....	§.....
Dec. 26	175	30	Male.....	.....	Intemperance	6	.....	1	3 3/8	Discharged...	*Unimproved..
Dec. 30	176	....	....do....	Married....	Unknown	.....	3	4	3	....do.....	....do.....
Jan. 1 '62	177	27	....do....	.....	Ill health.....	.....	.....	4	6 5-6	....do.....	*Improved ....
Jan. 9	178	26	Female ..	Married....	Ill treatment	.....	5	4	5 1/8	....do.....	Unimproved..

*Eloped. †Has been in hospital before. ‡No history. §Committed suicide.

TABLE No. 14.—*Of the condition of patients, &c.*—continued.

Date.	No.	Age.	Sex.	Civil condit'n	Supposed cause.	Duration before adm'n.		Time spent in hospital.		Discharged or remaining.	In what state.
1862						Years.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.		
Jan. 9	179	40	Female ..	Married....	Puerperal	5	.....	4	6 2–30	Discharged...	Unimproved..
Jan. 28	180	46	...do....	.....do.....	Hereditary	20	.....	4	5½	....do.....	Recovered ...
Feb. 12	181	19	....do....	.....do.....	Puerperal	.....	2	4	6	....do.....	....do.....
Feb. 17	182	28	Male.....	Single	Spiritualism.....	.....	1	4	1⅛	....do.....	Improved ....
Feb. 19	183	30	....do....	Married....	Cerebral congestion.....	2	.....	1	4	....do.....	....do.....
Feb. 24	184	32	....do....	Single	Religious excitement....	.....	1	2	4	Died	.....
Feb. 26	185	29	Female...	Married....	Unknown	.....	5	2	6	....do.....	.....
Feb. 27	186	61	Male.....	Widower...	Apoplexy	.....	6	2	7⅜	....do.....	.....
Feb. 28	187	32	....do ...	Married....	Paralysis.....	1	.....	2	1⅛	....do.....	.....
Mar. 12	188	65	....do....	Single	Over study.....	.....	.....	6	6⅜	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Mar. 19	189	39	....do....	Married....	Epilepsy	.....	3	.....	7	Died.....	.....
Apr. 3	190	46	....do....	....do.....	Domestic trouble.....	2	.....	2	1½	Discharged...	Unimproved..
Apr. 4	191	60	....do....	.....do.....	Religion	.....	.....	1	⅛	Died.....	†.....
Apr. 4	192	69	....do....	.....	Disappointed ambition...	5	.....	1	2½	Discharged...	*.....
Apr. 8	193	65	Female...	Married....	Hereditary	3	.....	1	4½	....do.....	†Recovered ...
Apr. 11	194	19	Male.....	.....	Unknown	1	.....	1	½	....do.....	*.....
Apr. 11	195	27	Female...	Married....	.....	.....	3	1	3 8–30	....do.....	Recovered ...
Apr. 30	196	25	Male.....	.....do.....	Unknown	.....	4	1	7	....do.....	....do.....
May 12	197	30	Female...	Single	....do.....	3	.....	1	3⅜	....do.....	Unimproved..
May 13	198	23	....do....	.....do.....	Ill-health.....	.....	2	1	4½	....do.....	Recovered ...
May 24	199	53	....do....	Married....	Over work.....	2	.....	1	3	....do.....	*Unimproved..
May 27	200	50	....do....	.....do.....	Fright	.....	.....	6	3	Remaining ...	....do.....
May 31	201	60	....do....	.....do.....	Injury	.....	7	1	6½	Died.....	.....
June 9	202	23	....do....	.....do.....	Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	4 1–31	Discharged...	Recovered ...
June 11	203	25	Male.....	Single	Over study.....	.....	6	5	5	....do.....	Unimproved..
June 13	204	32	Female...	Married....	Unknown	.....	3	5	6–30	Died.....	.....
June 16	205	30	....do....	Widow.....	Domestic trouble.....	.....	5	6	1	....do.....	.....
June 19	206	29	Male.....	M d....	Unknown	.....	.....	6	9	Discharged...	Recovered ...

June 19	207	20	Female...	Single	....do.....	1	.....	4	7	....do.....	Improved ....
June 25	208	35	Male.....	.....do.....	Ill health.....	.....	2	3	9½	....do.....	*...do.....
June 30	209	66	....do....	Married....	Unknown	.....	9	3	2	....do.....	†Recovered....
July 3	210	30	Female...	.....do.....	Puerperal	3	.....	3	3⅜	....do.....	....do.....
July 3	211	30	Male.....	.....do.....	Religious excitement....	4	.....	3	3	....do.....	....do.....
July 9	212	26	Female...	.....do.....	Unknown	3	.....	3	1½	....do.....	Improved ....
July 10	213	26	Male.....	.....	....do.....	2	6	4	2½	....do.....	....do.....
July 10	214	62	....do....	Married....	Ill health.....	.....	3	4	¼	....do.....	*...do.....
July 10	215	45	....do....	.....	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	1½	Died.....	‡.....
July 15	216	26	....do....	Single	Disappointed affection...	.....	.....	.....	5	Discharged...	Recovered ...
July 16	217	30	....do....	.....do.....	Intemperance	9	.....	1	2	....do.....	*...do.....
July 16	218	35	....do....	.....do.....	Loss of property.....	.....	.....	6	2½	Remaining...	Unimproved..
July 22	219	44	Female...	Married....	Grief	.....	2	4	3⅛	Discharged...	†Improved ....
July 19	220	49	....do....	.....do.....	Mortified pride.....	.....	6	4	10 6-31	....do.....	Recovered ...
July 28	221	43	....do....	.....do.....	Ill health.....	.....	.....	4	5	....do.....	Improved ....
July 31	222	70	....do....	.....do.....	Unknown	6	.....	2	2	Died	.....
Aug. 4	223	30	Male.....	Single	Ill health.....	.....	½	2	1½	....do.....	.....
Aug. 9	224	31	Female...	Divorced...	Over work.....	.....	½	2	1½	Discharged...	Recovered ...
Aug. 10	225	31	....do....	Single	Disappointed affection...	4	6	2	8	....do.....	Unimproved..
Aug. 12	226	18	Male.....	.....do.....	Masturbation	1	.....	1	11	....do.....	....do.....
Aug. 14	227	77	....do....	Married....	Ill health.....	.....	2	1	1	Died	.....
Aug. 15	228	73	....do....	.....do.....	Loss of property.....	2	.....	3	4¼	Discharged...	Improved ....
Aug. 15	229	34	Female...	.....do.....	Grief	.....	.....	3	½	....do.....	....do.....
Aug. 15	230	46	....do....	.....do.....	Over study.....	18	.....	3	10	....do.....	....do.....
Aug. 15	231	45	....do....	.....do.....	Ill health.....	1	.....	3	6⅓	....do.....	....do.....
Aug. 26	232	26	....do....	.....do.....	Unknown	3	.....	6	5⅝	....do.....	....do.....
Aug. 28	233	57	....do....	Widow.....	Trouble	.....	.....	1	7	....do.....	§Recovered ...
Aug. 30	234	25	....do....	Married....	Unknown	.....	3	.....	11	....do.....	Improved ....
Aug. 25	235	67	Male.....	.....do.....	Hereditary	7	.....	1	7	Died.....	.....
Aug. 29	236	39	....do....	.....do.....	Unknown	.....	3	6	1	Remaining...	Unimproved...
Sep. 9	237	33	....do....	Single	....do	4	.....	6	⅜	....do.....	....do.....
Sep. 16	238	65	Female...	Married....	Hereditary	.....	.....	6	6 1-5	Discharged...	Recovered ...

*Eloped. †Has been in hospital before. ‡No history except that he was a pauper long insane. §Was 16 years in infirmary in Ohio.

TABLE No. 14.—*Of the condition of patients in hospital, &c.*—continued.

Date.	No.	Age	Sex.	Civil condit'n	Supposed cause.	Duration before adm'n.		Time spent in hospital.		Discharged or remaining.	In what state.
1862.						Years.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.		
Sep. 27	239	48	Male.....	Married....	Over study.....	.....	4	6	1	Discharged...	Recovered ...
Sep. 29	240	30	....do....	....do.....	Unknown.....	.....	.....	3	4	....do.....	Unimproved..
Oct. 1	241	29	Female ..	....do.....	Ill health	3	.....	3	2 5/6	....do.....	....do.....
Oct. 7	242	45	Male.....	.....	Unknown	1	.....	3	10	....do.....	*Improved ....
Oct. 9	243	47	....do....	Married....	Spiritualism	.....	6	3	5	....do.....	†Recovered ...
Oct. 9	244	23	....do....	Single	Unknown	2	.....	5	11 3/8	Remaining ...	†Unimproved..
Oct. 9	245	43	....do....	Married....	....do.....	.....	1/2	5	6	Discharged ...	Recovered ..
Oct. 17	246	30	....do....	.....	....do.....	.....	.....	5	7	....do.....	*....do... ....
Oct. 18	247	39	....do....	Single	Disappointed affection ..	3	.....	1	7	....do.....	*Improved ....
Oct. 19	248	25	....do....	....do.....	Unknown	.....	9	4	2	....do.....	Unimproved..
Oct. 22	249	17	....do....	....do.....	Masturbation	.....	.....	5	10 8/30	Remaining ...	....do.....
Oct. 23	250	19	Female ..	....do.....	Religious excitement....	6	.....	5	9	Discharged ...	†Improved ....
Nov. 4	251	35	....do....	.....	Unknown	.....	.....	4	3	....do.....	‡Unimproved ..
Nov. 13	252	23	Male.....	Single	Over study.....	.....	1	5	6	....do.....	....do.....
Nov. 12	253	48	....do....	Married....	....do.....	.....	2	5	6	....do.....	Improved ....
Nov. 18	254	40	Female ..	....do.....	Unknown	5	.....	2	6	....do.....	Recovered ...
Nov. 21	255	50	Male.....	.....	....do.....	.....	.....	3	8	....do.....	§....do.....
Dec. 2	256	28	Female ..	Single	....do.....	3	.....	1	5	....do.....	Unimproved..
Dec. 2	257	21	....do....	Married....	....do.....	.....	.....	1	1 3/8	....do.....	Recovered ...
Dec. 4	258	48	....do....	Single	....do.....	30	.....	1	9 1/3	....do.....	Unimproved..
Dec. 5	259	30	....do....	.....	....do.....	.....	.....	4	2	....do.....	‡....do.....
Dec. 9	260	45	Male.....	Married....	....do.....	5	.....	.....	6 5/6	....do.....	*Improved ....
Dec. 12	261	60	Female ..	Widow	....do.....	.....	1	.....	9	....do.....	Recovered ...
Dec. 17	262	35	....do....	Married....	....do.....	5	.....	4	10 1/3	Died.....	.....
Dec. 18	263	39	....do....	....do.....	Puerperal	7	.....	1	6	Discharged...	Unimproved..
Dec. 23	264	30	....do....	....do.....	Jealousy	4	.....	2	8 1/3	....do.....	Improved ....
Dec. 24	265	24	Male.....	.....	Unknown	.....	6	1	9 1/6	....do.....	Unimproved..
Dec. 26	266	32	....do....	Single	....do.....	.....	6	1	5	....do.....	....do.....

Dec. 30 1863.	267	41	Male		Unknown		8		3 1/6	Discharged	Recovered
Jan. 6	268	40	Female		Spiritualism	1			4 1/5	Discharged	Improved
Jan. 10	269	40	do	Married	Unknown	3		1	6	do	Recovered
Jan. 10	270	35	do	do	Jealousy	1		2	7 1/6	do	Unimproved
Jan. 10	271	35	Male		Loss of property		9	4	3	do	do
Jan. 10	272	30	do		Unknown			4	8	do	‡Improved
Jan. 10	275	45	do		Intemperance			2	4 5/6	do	‡* do
Jan. 10	274	25	do		Unknown			3	3	do	‡Unimproved
Jan. 10	275	42	do	Married	Loss of property		6	1	1/2	do	*Improved
Jan. 20	276	31	do	do	Ill health		4		3	do	Recovered
Jan. 20	277	52	Female	do	Puerperal	20		5	7	Remaining	Unimproved
Jan. 23	278	45	do		Intemperance				8 3/6	Discharged	Recovered
Jan. 27	279	30	do	Married	Puerperal		1		7	do	do
Jan. 27	280	15	do	Single	Unknown			4	5	do	Unimproved
Jan. 30	281	26	Male	do	Hereditary		8	5		Remaining	do
Jan. 30	282	21	do	do	Ill health		6	2	7 5/6	Died	
Feb. 5	283	45	do	Married	Injury in head	1		1	6 2/3	do	
Feb. 11	284	60	Female	do	Unknown			4	4	Discharged	Improved
Feb. 16	285	31	Male	do	Epilepsy		4		4 1/2	do	*Recovered
Feb. 18	286	40	do					1	1	do	*¶Unimproved
Feb. 24	287	45	do	Married	Religious excitement				7	do	
Feb. 24	288	45	do	do	Over work	1		2	5 1/3	Remaining	*Unimproved
Mar. 3	289	37	Female	do	Unknown	1			5	Discharged	Improved
Mar. 4	290	50	Male	do	Overwork		1	2	5 2/3	do	Recovered
Mar. 11	291	22	Female	Single	do		4	1	4	do	do
Mar. 12	292	23	do	do	Disappointed affection	5		1	2 1/3	do	do
Mar. 13	293	30	Male	Married	Intemperance			1	2	do	*Unimproved
Mar. 18	294	26	do	Single	do	3		4	7	do	Improved
Mar. 19	295	40	Female					5	6 1/2	Remaining	¶Unimproved
Mar. 19	296	55	do	Married	Unknown	7		4	7	Discharged	Unimproved
Mar. 19	297	25	do	do	Religious excitement			4	3	do	Recovered

Eloped. †Was in Hospital before. ‡No history—came from Poor House. §No history—came from Jail. ‡ Eloped. No history—from Poor House. *¶ Eloped. No history. ¶ No history.

TABLE No. 14.—*Of the condition of patients in hospital, &c.*—continued.

Date.	No.	Age	Sex.	Civil cond'n.	Supposed cause.	Duration before adm'n.		Time spent in hospital.		discharged or remaining	In what state.
						Years	Mos.	Years.	Mos.		
1863.											
Mch. 23	298	25	Male	Married	Puerperal		2		7	Discharged	Recovered
Mch. 30	299	40	do	do	Grief				4	do	do
Ap'l. 3	300	29	Female	Single	Epilepsy	1	6		4½	do	Improved
Ap'l. 6	301	54	do	Married	Ill health	1		4	3	do	do
Ap'l. 13	302	49	Male		Religious excitement		1		10½	Died	
Ap'l. 19	303	23	Female		Unknown				5	Discharged	Recovered
Ap'l. 20	304	40	do		Spiritualism	1	3	1	1–6	Remaining	Unimproved
Ap'l. 20	305	44	do	Married	Ill-health			1	1–6	Died	
Ap'l. 24	306	66	do	do	Heriditary				5	Discharged	Recovered
May 14	307	21	Male	Single	Unknown				4½	do	do
May 14	308	26	do	Married	do		½			Remaining	Unimproved
May 15	309	40	do		do				7½	Discharged	*Unimproved
May 23	310	60	do	Married	do		2		4	do	Recovered
May 29	311	28	do	Single	Disappointed affection		3		2	do	Improved
June 1	312	27	Male	Married	Unknown			2	1–5	do	Recovered
June 2	313	27	do	Single	do	2		3	2–3	do	do
June 3	314	40	Female	do	do		2	2	10 1-5	do	Unimproved
June 5	315	30	do	Married	Absence of husband		3		7½	do	Recovered
June 7	316	45	do	do	Unknown	2		2		do	Improved
June 12	317	29	do	do	Puerperal				1½	do	†Recovered
June 12	318	30	Male	Single	Unknown	5			¼	Died	
June 15	319	60	Female	Married	Religious excitement		6		2	Discharged	Recovered
June 16	320	27	Male	do	Over study		4	2	4	do	do
June 17	321	22	do	Single	Disappointed affection	4		1	1	do	*Improved
June 18	322	23	do	do	do	2		3	1⅔	do	do
June 16	323	24	Female	do	Over study			3	11	do	Unimproved
June 26	324	25	do	Divorced	Domestic trouble	2		2	4½	Died	
June 30	325	65	do	Married	Unknown				4¾	Discharged	Recovered

Apr. 22	326	45	Female ..	Married....	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	10	Discharged...	Improved ....
July 1	327	22	Male.....	Single	....do.....	.....	2	.....	9	....do.....	Recovered ...
July 3	328	22	....do....	....do.....	Exposure.....	.....	4	1	11	....do.....	Improved ....
July 6	329	32	....do....	....do.....	Unknown	12	.....	.....	.....	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
July 6	330	36	....do....	Married....	....do.....	.....	1	1	1	Discharged...	Recovered ...
July 9	331	35	....do....	.....	....do.....	.....	2	1	1	....do.....	....do.....
July 9	332	33	Female ..	Married....	....do.....	.....	2	.....	7	....do.....	....do.....
July 10	333	23	....do	Widow	Ill-health.....	.....	½	.....	6⅔	....do.....	....do.....
July 10	334	45	....do....	Married....	Domestic trouble.....	.....	.....	.....	10	....do.....	....do.....
July 10	335	25	Male.....	Single	Masturbation	.....	.....	.....	11	....do.....	....do.....
July 10	336	27	Female ..	....do.....	Unknown	.....	1	.....	1½	....do.....	Unimproved..
July 18	337	25	....do....	....do.....	....do.....	.....	.....	2	2½	....do.....	....do.....
July 30	338	34	....do....	Married....	Pregnancy	.....	2	.....	5	....do.....	Recovered ...
July 31	339	35	....do....	....do.....	Unknown	1	.....	5	2	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
July 31	340	63	Male.....	....do.....	Ill-health.....	1	.....	.....	4–5	Discharged...	*Improved ....
Aug. 4	341	15	Female ..	Single	Epilepsy	1	.....	.....	10	...do.....	Unimproved..
Aug. 6	342	21	....do....	Married....	Unknown	.....	4	.....	4	....do.....	Recovered ...
Aug. 9	343	40	Male.....	Single	Epilepsy	1	.....	.....	2½	....do.....	....do.....
Aug. 10	344	67	Female ..	Married....	Unknown	1	.....	1	4	Died.....	.....
Aug. 16	345	20	....do....	Single	....do.....	2	.....	3	1–5	Discharged...	Improved ....
Aug. 17	346	25	....do....	Married....	Ill-health	4	.....	3	9	Died.....	.....
Aug. 19	347	62	Male.....	....do.....	Intemperance.....	.....	2	.....	2½	Discharged...	*Recovered ...
Aug. 20	348	38	....do....	.....	Epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	1⅔	....do.....	†*Improved ...
Aug. 20	349	39	Female ..	Married....	Jealousy	3	.....	.....	3	....do.....	Recovered ...
Aug. 21	350	40	Male.....	Single	Disappointed affection..	1	.....	5	1⅓	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Aug. 20	351	30	....do....	Married....	Unknown	.....	6	.....	5	Died	.....
Aug. 22	352	56	Female ..	....do.....	Religious excitement.....	.....	½	.....	½	Discharged...	Recovered ...
Aug. 22	353	47	....do....	....do.....	Trouble	.....	2	1	3	Discharged...	Improved ....
Sep. 2	354	38	....do....	....do.....	Puerperal	.....	1	.....	1⅓	... do.....	Recovered ...
Sep. 8	355	24	... do....	....do.....	Ill-health	1	.....	.....	2	....do.....	Improved ....
Sep. 12	356	35	Male.....	Single	Unknown	3	.....	4	8⅓	....do.....	....do.....
Sep. 12	357	63	Female ..	Married....	Fright.....	.....	6	.....	1½	....do.....	....do .....

*Eloped. †Was in hospital before. ‡No history.

TABLE No. 14.—*Of the condition of patients in hospital, &c.*—continued.

Date.	No.	Age	Sex.	Civil condit'n	Supposed cause.	Duration before adm'n.		Time spent in hospital.		Discharged or remaining.	In what state.
1863.						Years.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.		
Sep. 14	358	23	Female...	Married....	Ill health.....	.....	6	.....	2	Discharged...	Recovered....
Sep. 14	359	66	....do....	Widow.....	Grief.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....do.....	Unimproved..
Sep. 15	360	32	....do....	Married....	Unknown.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....do.....	Recovered....
Sep. 22	361	23	Male.....	.....do.....	Jealousy	.....	4	.....	9½	.....do.....	.....do.....
Sep. 28	362	28	....do....	Single.....	Ill health.....	.....	8	.....	6	.....do.....	.....do .....
Sep. 30	363	38	....do....	Married....	Unknown	.....	4	.....	3	.....do.....	Improved.....
Oct. 1	364	20	....do....	Single.....	.....do.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....do.....	.....
Oct. 2	365	66	Female...	Married...	Hereditary.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....do.....	Recovered....
Oct. 8	366	19	. do....	Single.....	Unknown	.....	6	.....	5	.....do.....	.....do.....
Oct 14	367	37	Male.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....do.....	*....do.....
Oct. 15	368	46	Female...	Married....	Religious excitement....	.....	6	2	7⅔	.....do.....	Improved.....
Oct. 15	369	22	....do....	.....do.....	Puerperal.....	.....	4	.....	3⅔	.....do.....	Recovered....
Oct. 16	370	32	....do....	.....do....	Use of quack medicine...	.....	3	3	4½	.....do.....	Improved.....
Oct. 22	371	40	Male.....	.....	Unknown	.....	2	4	11½	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Oct. 28	372	32	....do....	Married....	.....do.....	.....	.....	2	6	Died.....	.....
Nov. 6	373	40	Female...	... do.....	.....do.....	.....	4	4	10⅔	Remaining....	Unimproved..
Nov. 8	374	44	....do....	.....do.....	Grief.....	.....	7	.....	1	Died.....	.....
Nov. 12	375	41	....do....	....do.....	Unknown.....	.....	2	.....	6	Discharged ...	Recovered....
Nov. 13	376	54	Male.....	.....do.....	Intemperance.....	.....	.....	1	10¼	.....do.....	* Improved ...
Nov. 14	377	20	....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....do.....	† Recovered...
Nov. 18	378	41	....do....	Married....	Hereditary.....	.....	.....	.....	5⅓	.....do.....	.....do.....
Nov. 19	379	37	....do....	.....do.....	Over work.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Died.....	.....
Nov. 20	380	40	Female...	.....do.....	Ill health.....	1	.....	.....	8	Discharged...	Recovered....
Nov. 26	381	42	Male.....	.....do.....	Over work.....	1	.....	.....	½	Died.....	.....
Nov. 27	382	23	....do....	Single.....	Fear.....	.....	3	.....	4	Discharged...	Recovered....
Dec. 10	383	25	Female...	.....do.....	Ill health.....	6	.....	3	7½	.....do.....	Unimproved..
Dec. 12	384	36	....do....	Married....	Puerperal.....	2	6	.....	3⅓	.....do.....	Improved.....
Dec. 15	385	48	Male.....	Widower...	Loss of property.....	.....	.....	4	9½	Remaining....	Unimproved..

Dec. 16	386	27	Female...	Married....	Desire of wealth.....	.....	2	2	.....	Discharged....	Recovered....
Dec. 16	387	20	....do....	Single.....	Disappointed affection...	1	.....	.....	4	.....do.....	*....do.....
Dec. 21	388	50	Male.....	Married....	Ill health.....	.....	2	1	3	Died.....	.....
Dec. 23	389	36	Female...	.....do.....	Domestic trouble.....	.....	1	1	7	Discharged...	*.....
Dec. 23	390	29	Male.....	Single	Epilepsy.....	2	3	.....	.....	Remaining...	Unimproved..
1864.											
Jan. 3	391	28	....do....	Married....	Intemperance	.....	2	.....	1½	Discharged ...	Recovered....
Jan. 19	392	52	Female...	Single	Ill health.....	.....	2	.....	1½	Died.....	.....
Jan. 19	393	33	....do....	Married....	Fright.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	Remaining....	.....
Jan. 20	394	30	....do....	Single	Unknown	.....	9	3	10.	Discharged....	Improved.....
Jan. 21	395	50	....do....	Married....	Grief.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....do.....	Recovered....
Jan. 28	396	36	....do....	.....do.....	Spiritualism.....	.....	1	.....	3⅜	.....do.....	.....do.....
Feb. 9	397	21	Male.....	Single	Unknown	.....	7	3	10	.....do.....	Unimproved..
Feb. 17	398	42	Female...	Married....	.....do.....	.....	.....	4	7½	Remaining....	.....do.....
Feb. 23	399	26	Male.....	Single	.....do.....	1	... ..	4	7⅛	.....do.....	.....do.....
Feb. 26	400	29	Female...	Married....	.....do.....	.....	1	1	4	Discharged...	Recovered....
Feb. 28	401	35	Male.....	Single	.....do.....	5	.....	4	7	Remaining....	Unimproved..
Mar. 1	402	31	Female...	Married....	Ill health.....	.....	2	.....	3⅛	Discharged....	Recovered....
Mar. 3	403	32	....do....	.....do.....	Puerperal.....	.....	1	4	7	Remaining....	Unimproved..
Mar. 4	404	38	Male.....	Single.....	Unknown..... ..	.....	½	4	7	.....do.....	.....do.....
Mar. 7	405	22	....do....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	1	.....	9⅛	Discharged....	‡ Recovered...
Mar. 8	406	38	Female...	Married....	Ill health.....	.....	.....	.....	6½	.....do.....	Improved.....
Mar. 8	407	23	....do....	Single.....	Domestic trouble.....	2	.....	.....	5⅛	.....do.....	Recovered....
Mar. 9	408	50	Male.....	Married....	Hereditary.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1-7	.....do.....	.....do.....
Mar. 10	409	24	Female...	.....do.....	Ill health.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....do.....	.....do.....
Mar. 11	410	28	....do....	Single	Disappointed affection...	.....	.....	3	7½	.....do.....	Improved.....
Mar. 11	411	48	Male.....	Widower...	Intemperance.....	.....	7	4	6½	Remaining....	Unimproved..
Mar. 11	412	22	....do....	Single	Epilepsy.....	.....	.....	.....	6 1-6	Dicharged....	Improved.....
Mar. 11	413	44	Female...	.....do.....	Over work	.....	2	.....	4	.....do.....	Recovered....
Mar. 16	414	48	Male.....	Married....	.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....do.....	Unimproved..
Mar. 16	415	57	....do....	.....do.....	Unknown	1	6	.....	3½	.....do.....	.....do.....
Mar. 19	416	48	....do....	Single	Religious Excitement....	.....	2	.....	½	.....do.....	Recovered....

*Eloped. †No history. ‡Has been in hospital before.

TABLE No. 14.—*Of the condition of patients in hospital, &c.*—continued.

Date.	No.	Age.	Sex.	Civil condit'n	Supposed cause.	Duration before adm'n.		Time spent in hospital.		Discharged or remaining.	In what state.
1864.						Years.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.		
March 30	417	40	Male.....	Married....	Unknown	.....	3	.....	2⅔	Discharged ...	Recovered ...
March 31	418	24	Female ..	Single	....do.....	.....	.....	4	6	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
April 1	319	18	Male.....	Sngle.....	Injury	1	.....	.....	5⅔	Discharged ...	Recovered....
April 2	420	14	....do....	Single	Hereditary.....	.....	8	.....	3⅔	.....do.....	....do.....
April 6	421	42	Female ..	Widow.....	.....do.....	.....	3	1	4	.....do.....	....do.....
April 9	422	46	....do....	Married....	Unknown	.....	8	1	10½	.....do.....	Improved ....
April 10	423	50	Male.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	½	3	6½	.....do.....	Recovered ...
April 13	424	23	Female ..	Single	Epilepsy	7	.....	4	5	Remaining....	Unimproved..
April 21	425	49	....do....	Married....	Ill health.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	Discharged ...	†Improved ....
April 30	426	34	....do....	....do.....	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	1	Died.....	.....
May 2	427	29	Male.....	Single	Disappointed affection ..	.....	.....	2	7⅔	..do.....	.....
May 2	428	30	....do....	Married....	Domestic trouble.....	.....	.....	.....	3½	Discharged ...	*Improved ...
May 12	429	46	....do....	....do.....	Ill health.....	.....	3	.....	7⅔	.....do.....	....do.....
May 20	430	26	....do...	Single	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....do.....	....do.....
May 25	431	11	....do....	....do.....	Over study.....	.....	½	.....	1⅓	.....do.....	Recovered ...
June 1	432	32	Female ..	Widow . ..	Jealousy	1	.....	4	4	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
June 4	433	59	Male.....	Married....	Herditary	21	.....	.....	1	Discharged ...	Recovered ...
June 4	434	38	Female ..	Married....	Unknown	.....	½	.....	5	....do.....	Recovered....
June 8	435	25	Male.....	....do.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4⅔	....do.....	....do.....
June 11	436	52	....do....	....do.....	Over work.....	11	.....	2	6	....do.....	†....do.....
June 12	437	31	....do....	....do.....	Domestic trouble.....	6	.....	4	3½	Remaining ...	Improved ....
June 14	438	37	Female ..	....do.....	Unknown	1	.....	.....	2	Discharged...	Recovered....
June 16	439	24	....do....	Single	....do.....	.....	.....	2	½	....do.....	Improved ....
June 17	440	22	Male.....	....do.....	....do.....	.....	1	.....	2	Died.....	.....
June 21	441	18	....do....	....do.....	Epilepsy	3	.....	1	5	Discharged...	Unimproved..
June 23	442	30	Female ..	Married....	Unknown	.....	1	3	7½	....do.....	Recovered....
June 25	443	67	....do....	....do.....	Hereditary.....	.....	1	1	2	...do.....	....do.....
June 30	444	28	Male.....	Single	Epilepsy	.....	.....	1	4	....do.....	Improved ....

June 30	445	50	Male	Married....	Unknown	.....	3	.....	2½	Discharged ...	Recovered ...
June 30	446	34	Female ..	....do.....	Ill health.....	5	.....	.....	11½	....do.....	Improved ....
June 30	447	28	....do....	....do.....	Fright	.....	.....	.....	9-10	Died.....	.....
July 8	448	25	Male	Single	Masturbation	1	.....	2	4¼	Discharged ...	‡Improved ....
July 11	449	40	....do....	....do.....	Religious excitement....	.....	.....	.....	7	....do.....	*....do.....
July 14	450	63	Female ..	Married....	Grief	.....	5	.....	5	....do	Recovered.....
July 15	451	37	Male	...do.....	Unknown	6	.....	4	2½	Remaining ..	Unimproved..
July 15	452	41	....do....	....do.....	Ill health.....	.....	5	.....	1½	Discharged ...	*Recovered ...
July 25	453	28	Female ..	....do.....	Over work.....	.....	½	.....	5	....do.....	....do.....
July 28	454	29	....do....	Single	Fright	.....	½	.....	6	Died.....	.....
Aug. 5	455	53	....do....	Married....	Hereditary	.....	½	.....	1½	Discharged ...	Unimproved..
Aug. 8	456	21	Male	Single ....,	Hard study.....	3	.....	.....	8½	Died.....	.....
Aug. 9	457	25	Female ..	...do.....	Nostalgia	.....	6	4	1⅔	Remaining ...	Improved ....
Aug. 9	458	43	Male	....do.....	Fear of Poverty.....	.....	6	4	1⅔	....do.....	....do.....
Aug. 12	459	41	....do....	Married....	Unknown	.....	1	4	1½	....do.....	Unimproved..
Aug. 12	460	25	....do....	Single	....do.....	.....	6	4	1½	....do.....	....do.....
Aug. 17	461	60	....do....	Married....	Over work	.....	3	.....	1⅔	Died.....	.....
Aug. 19	462	22	Female ..	Widow	Grief	.....	3	1	8	Discharged ...	Recovered ...
Aug. 22	463	44	Male	Single	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	9	....do.....	‡Improved ....
Aug. 24	464	32	Female ..	Married....	Ill health.....	2	.....	.....	1½	....do.....	....do.....
Aug. 26	465	22	....do....	Single	Unknown	1	.....	4	1	Remaining ...	Improved ....
Aug. 27	466	35	....do....	Married....	....do.....	.....	9	1	10	Discharged ...	....do.....
Aug. 29	467	44	....do....	....do.....	Slander.....	2	.....	.....	3½	....do.....	Recovered....
Sep. 7	468	57	....do....	Widow	Over work	.....	¼	.....	⅔	....do.....	....do.....
Sep. 7	469	43	Male	Married....	....do.....	.....	¼	.....	1¼	....do.....	*...do.....
Sep. 12	470	45	....do....	....do.....	Ill health.....	1	.....	4	½	Remaining ...	Improved ....
Sep. 13	471	28	....do....	Single	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	8	Discharged ...	Recovered ...
Sep. 14	472	19	....do....	....do.....	....do.....	.....	¼	.....	1½	....do.....	....do.....
Sep. 14	473	46	Male	Married....	Unknown	.....	1	.....	2	Discharged ...	Recovered ....
Sep. 15	474	21	....do....	Single	....do.....	.....	2	.....	3	....do.....	....do.....
Sep. 30	475	42	....do....	....do.....	Disappointed affection...	.....	6	.....	3	....do.....	....do.....

*Eloped. †Has been in hospital before. ‡Eloped ; been in hospital before.

TABLE No. 14—*Of the condition of patients in hospital, &c.*—continued.

Date.	No.	Age	Sex.	Civil cond'tn	Supposed Cause.	Duration before adm'n.		Time spent in hospital.		Discharged or remaining.	In what state.
1864											
Oct. 4	476	43	Male	Married	Over work		7		1⅛	Discharged	Recovered
Oct. 7	477	32	Female	Single	Unknown	2			6	do	do
Oct. 10	478	35	Male		do			3	11⅞	Remaining	†Unimproved.
Oct. 27	479	28	Female	Divorced	Ill treatment	2		3	11	do	Improved
Oct. 31	480	37	Male	Single	Unknown			2	9	Discharged	‡do
Nov. 4	481	71	Female	Widow	Grief				6⅞	do	§Recovered
Nov. 4	482	36	Male	Married	Hereditary		1	3	3	do	*Improved
Nov. 17	483		Female	do	Ill health		1		1⅞	do	Recovered
Nov. 17	484	47	do	do	do		2	1		do	do
Nov. 22	485	60	Male	do	Unknown		½		1⅞	do	§do
Nov. 25	486	52	do	Widower	Over work		½		1	do	do
Nov. 26	487	60	do	Married	Unknown				5⅞	Died	
Dec. 5	488	75	do	do	do		5	1	½	Discharged	Recovered
Dec. 14	489	46	Female	do	Hereditary		2	1	7	do	Unimproved.
Dec. 15	490	34	Male	Single	Unknown		1	1	4	do	Recovered
Dec. 15	491	64	do	Married	Ill health			1	11	do	do
Dec. 21	492	50	Female	do	Unknown				5	do	do
Dec. 21	493	54	do	Widow	do				5	do	do
Dec. 27	494	28	Male	Single	do			1	11	do	Improved
Dec. 29	495	45	do	do	Epilepsy	20		2	5	do	Unimproved.
1865											
Jan. 5	496	32	Male	Married	Over work				8½	Discharged	*Improved
Jan. 12	497	28	do	Single	Unknown		9		1-10th	Died	
Jan. 13	498	45	do	do	Intemperance	4		1	11	Discharged	Improved
Jan. 13	499	30	do	do	Unknown	3		3	8⅜	Remaining	do
Jan. 18	500	23	do	do	do		5	1	4	Died	
Jan. 25	501	31	Female	Married	do		6	3	8	Remaining	Unimproved.
Jan. 25	502	23	do	do	Ill health				5½	Discharged	*

Jan.	25	503	38	Male	Married	Ill health		¼		2-30	Died	
Feb.	14	504	38	....do....	Single	Disappointed affection	10			7	Discharged	*Improved
Feb.	20	505	52	Female	Married	Unknown		4		7	Died	
Feb.	28	506	42	Male	.....do	.....do		½	3	4	Discharged	Unimproved
Mar.	1	507	30	....do....	.....do	Religious excitement		1		4⅛	.....do	*Recovered
Mar.	1	508	34	Female	.....do	Unknown		6		3½	.....do	Improved
Mar.	4	509	30	Male	.....do	.....do	3			7¼	.....do	.....do
Mar.	4	510	37	Female	.....do	.....do		½	1	10	..... do	.....do
Mar.	4	511	62	....do....	Widow	.....do		3	3	6	Remaining	Unimproved
Mar.	6	512	46	....do....	Married	.....do		3	3	6	.....do	Improved
Mar.	8	513	45	....do....	.....do	Over work		3		2	Discharged	.....do
Mar.	13	514	41	....do....	.....do	Unknown		8	3	6½	Remaining	Unimproved
Mar.	22	515	40	Male	Single	.....do				4⅞	Discharged	Recovered
Mar.	30	516	21	....do....	.....do	.....do				6	.....do	.....do
Apr.	4	517	44	Female	Married	Grief		½		6	.....do	.....do
Apr.	8	518	42	Male	.....do	Unknown				6⅛	.....do	.....do
Apr.	25	519	35	Female	.....do	.....do				6	.....do	Improved
May	8	520	60	Male	.....do	Hereditary				1½	.....do	.....do
May	9	521	48	....do....	.....do	Unknown			3	4	Remaining	Unimproved
May	9	522	38	Female	.....do	.....do		½	1	10	Discharged	Recovered
May	16	523	35	....do....	.....do	.....do		1		4⅛	.....do	.....do
May	17	524	29	....do....	.....do	Absence of husband		4		2½	.....do	Improved
May	17	525	39	....do....	.....do	Puerperal		3		4½	Died	
May	17	526	29	Male	.....do	Unknown				5	Discharged	Recovered
May	20	527	24	Female	.....do	Ill health		¼		3	.....do	*.....do
May	25	528	27	Male	Single	Epilepsy	2			⅜	.....do	Improved
May	31	529	45	Female	Married	Unknown		½	1	9	.....do	.....do
June	9	530	22	Male	Single	Over study		2		4⅛	.....do	Recovered
June	10	531	35	Female	Married	Unknown		6		3⅛	.....do	... ..do
June	11	532	36	Male	.....do	.....do		6		5½	.....do	.....do
June	12	533	28	....do....	Single	.....do				3½	.....do	*Improved
June	17	534	46	....do....	Married	Business perplexity				7½	Died	

*Eloped. †No history. ‡Sent to Gov't hospital. §Has been in hospital before.

TABLE No. 14.—*Of the condition of patients in hospital, &c.*—continued.

Date.	No.	Age	Sex.	Civil condit'n	Supposed cause.	Duration before adm'n.		Time spent in hospital.		Discharged or remaining.	In what state.
						Years.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.		
1865.											
June 20	535	26	Female ..	Married....	Unknown	.....	6	.....	11	Discharged...	Recovered ...
June 25	533	12	....do....	Single	Ill health	.....	1	.....	2	....do.....	....do.....
June 28	537	42	Male.....	Married....	Loss of property.....	.....	2	.....	10	....do.....	....do.....
July 3	538	22	....do....	Single	Ill health	.....	.....	.....	4½	....do.....	Improved ....
July 3	539	49	....do....	Married....	Overwork	.....	3	.....	9½	Died.....	.....
July 6	540	30	Female ..	....do.....	Injury.....	.....	.....	.....	3½	Discharged ...	Recovered ...
July 8	541	47	Male.....	....do.....	Intemperance	.....	6	.....	1⅛	....do.....	*Improved ....
July 10	542	23	Female ..	Single	Fright.....	.....	.....	.....	11½	....do.....	Recovered ..
July 14	543	57	Male.....	M rried....	Loss of property.....	.....	3	3	2½	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
July 25	544	42	Female ..	....do.....	Grief.....	.....	.....	3	6	Discharged ...	Improved ....
July 28	545	28	....do....	....do.....	Religious excitement.....	.....	.....	1	5	....do.....	....do.....
July 28	546	32	Male.....	....do.....	Sunstroke.....	.....	2	.....	8	....do.....	Recovered ...
July 29	547	25	Female ..	....do.....	Injury	.....	1	.....	2⅝	....do.....	....do.....
July 31	548	50	....do....	....do.....	Ill health.....	.....	5	1	6	....do.....	....do... ....
Aug. 9	549	57	....do....	....do.....	....do.....	.....	6	.....	4	....do.....	Improved .....
Aug. 14	550	40	Female ..	Married....	Domestic trouble.....	.....	7	.....	1½	....do.....	Recovered ...
Aug. 21	551	18	....do....	Single	Ill health.....	.....	.....	.....	9	....do.....	....do.....
Aug. 22	552	60	....do....	Married....	Trouble.....	.....	3	.....	1	Died.....	.....
Aug. 26	553	19	....do....	Single	Disappointed affection ..	.....	.....	.....	4	Discharged ...	Recovered ...
Aug. 28	554	48	Male.....	.....	Unknown	.....	.....	1	8	....do.....	....do.....
Aug. 28	555	22	Female ..	Single	Grief.....	.....	2	.....	7	....do.....	....do.....
Aug. 29	556	30	Male.....	Married....	Business perplexity.....	.....	2	2	½	Died	.....
Aug. 29	557	42	....do....	....do.....	Unknown	.....	7	.....	2⅛	....do.....	.....
Sep. 10	558	20	....do....	Single	Over work	.....	¼	.....	3	Discharged...	Recovered ...
Sep. 11	559	65	....do....	Widower ..	Masturbation	.....	½	.....	1	....do.....	....do.....
Sep. 13	560	28	Female ..	Married....	Unknown	.....	2	1	4	... do.....	....do.....
Sep. 19	561	58	....do....	....do.....	Ill health.....	.....	2	.....	3½	Died.....	.....
Sep. 26	562	48	....do....	....do.....	....do.....	.....	.....	3	3⅛	Remaining ...	Unimproved..

Oct. 5	563	24	Male.....	Single	Injury	.....	.....	1	9	Discharged ...	†Unimproved..
Oct. 12	564	45	....do....	Married....	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	4	... do.....	‡Recovered ...
Oct. 12	565	36	....do....	....do.....	Religion.....	.....	1	.....	9	....do.....	....do.....
Oct. 13	566	25	....do....	Single	Masturbation	.....	4	.....	2⅜	....do.....	Improved ....
Oct. 19	567		....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11½	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Oct. 27	568	60	....do....	Married....	Hereditary	.....	.....	1	7	Discharged...	Improved ....
Oct. 29	569	38	....do....	....do.....	Unknown	.....	1	....	4	Died.....	.....
Oct. 31	570	44	....do....	Single	....do.....	.....	.....	2	11	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Nov. 3	571	27	Female ..	Married....	Ill health.....	.....	1	2	11	....do.....	....do.....
Nov. 8	572	29	....do....	Single	Disappointed affection ..	1	.....	.....	1⅛	Discharged ...	Improved ....
Nov. 10	573	33	Male.. ..	Married....	Fear.....	.....	.....	.....	9½	....do.....	....do.....
Nov. 16	574	30	Female ..	....do... ..	Hereditary.....	.....	3	.....	8	....do.....	Recovered ...
Nov. 16	575	57	Male.....	....do.....	Unknown	.....	.....	1	8	....do.....	Improved ....
Nov. 16	576	36	....do....	....do.....	....do.....	.....	5	1	7⅞	....do.....	Unimproved..
Nov. 17	577	54	Female ..	Widow . ..	....do.	.....	3	1	4	....do.....	Recovered ...
Nov. 24	578	44	....do....	Married....	.....do.....	1	.....	2	10	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Nov. 27	579	32	Male.....	....do... ..	Religious excitement....	.....	1	.....	1⅛	Discharged ...	Recovered ...
Nov. 27	580	30	....do....	....do.....	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	1 1/10	....do.....	.....do.....
Nov. 27	581	50	....do....	....do.....	....do.....	.....	1	.....	3	....do.....	.....do .....
Dec. 12	582	21	....do....	Single.....	....do.....	.....	8	2	9½	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Dec. 13	583	22	Female ..	Married....	Puerperal	.....	2	.....	10	Discharged...	Recovered ...
Dec. 21	584	36	....do....	....do.....	Grief.....	.....	4	.....	8	....do.....	.....do.....
Dec. 28	585	57	....do....	....do.....	Jealousy	.....	6	.....	8	....do.....	Unimproved..
Dec. 30	586	72	....do....	Widow	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	10	....do.....	Recovered ...
Jan. 2	587	41	Male.....	Single.....	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	4⅜	....do.....	.....do.....
Jan. 9	588	39	....do....	Married....	Nostalgia	.....	.....	.....	10⅜	....do.....	.....do.....
Jan. 20	589	24	....do....	Single.....	Unknown	1	2	.....	6	....do.....	Improved ....
Jan. 29	590	18	Female ..	....do.....	Ill health.....	.....	3	.....	1	....do.....	Recovered....
Jan. 29	591	47	....do....	Married....	Hereditary	.....	3	.....	3⅜	....do.....	*Improved ....
Feb. 6	592	39	....do....	....do.....	Ill-health.....	.....	9	.....	6½	....do.....	.....do.....
Feb. 8	592	28	....do....	....do.....	Hereditary.....	.....	2	.....	4	....do.....	Recovered....

*Eloped. †Removed to government hospital. ‡Had been in hospital before.

TABLE No. 14—*Of the condition of patients, &c.*—continued

Date.	No.	Age.	Sex.	Civil condition.	Supposed cause.	Duration before adm'n.		Time spent in hospital,		Discharged or remaining.	In what state.
1866						Yrs.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.		
Jan. 15	594	43	Male.....	Married....	Hereditary	.....	½	.....	3	Discharged...	Improved ....
Jan. 15	595	37	Female ..	.....do.....	Puerperal	.....	3	.....	3	....do.....	Recovered ...
Jan. 19	596	20	Male	Single	Unknown	.....	¾	.....	4	....do.....	....do.....
Jan. 21	597	21	Female...	Married....	Puerperal...	.....	3	2	7½	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Jan. 27	598	42	....do....	.....do.....	Fright.....	.....	.....	.....	3½	Discharged ...	Recovered ...
Mar. 1	599	23	Male.....	Single	Masturbation.....	1	.....	.....	6⅔	....do.....	....do.....
Mar. 2	600	28	....do....	.....do.....	Epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	4⅔	....do.....	....do.....
Mar. 7	601	28	....do	.....do.....	Unknown	.....	8	2	6	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Mar. 9	602	39	Female ..	Married....	Over work.....	.....	.....	.....	3½	Discharged ...	Recovered ...
Mar. 9	603	20	Male.....	Single.....	Masturbation	.....	.....	.....	1	....do.....	*Improved ...
Mar. 13	604	40	Female ..	Married....	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	2½	....do.....	....do.....
Mar. 15	605	50	....do....	.....do.....	Ill health.....	.....	3	2	6	Died..	.....
Mar. 22	606	23	Male.....	Single	Unknown	1	.....	2	6	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Mar. 24	607	35	Female ..	Widow.....	Domestic troubles.....	1	.....	.....	4	Discharged...	Recovered ...
Mar. 24	608	42	Male.....	Single	Unknown	.....	1	. . ..	5⅓	....do.....	Improved.....
Mar. 27	609	25	....do....	.....do.....	....do.....	.....	¼	.....	3	....do.....	Recovered ...
Mar. 27	610	24	....do....	.....do.....	Disappointed affection...	.....	3	2	6	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Apr. 1	611	33	....do....	Married....	Intemperance	1	.....	2	6	....do.....	....do.....
Apr. 1	612	34	....do....	.....do.....	Unknown	.....	.....	2	6	....do.....	....do.....
Apr. 11	613	41	....do....	.....do.....	....do.....	3	.....	.....	½	Discharged...	....do.....
Apr. 12	614	45	....do....	Single	Over study.....	2	.....	.....	3	....do.....	Improved ....
Apr. 12	615	62	....do....	Married....	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	11	Died.....	.....
Apr. 14	616	48	....do	.....do.....	Ill health.....	.....	3	2	5½	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Apr. 17	617	23	Female ..	Single	....do.....	.....	½	2	5½	....do.....	....do.....
Apr. 22	618	23	....do....	.....do.....	Religious excitement.....	.....	¼	.....	2	Discharged...	Recovered ...
Apr. 23	619	28	....do....	.....do.....	Ill health.....	.. ..	4	2	5	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
May 11	620	17	....do....	.....do.....	Grief	.....	3	.....	2	Discharged...	Recovered ...
May 15	621	34	....do....	Married....	Unknown	.....	9	.....	4	....do.....	....do.....

May 16	622	31	Male.....	Married....	Unknown	3	.....	.....	4	Discharged...	Recovered ..
May 29	623	30	....do....	Single.....	Over work.....	.....	9	.....	1	Died	.....
May 30	624	38	....do....	.....do.....	Unknown.....	.....	1	.....	1 1-10	Discharged...	†Recovered...
June 2	625	51	....do...	Married....	....do.....	.....	6	2	4	Remaining...	Unimproved..
June 2	626	34	....do....	Single, ...	....do.....	.....	.....	2	4	....do.....	....do.....
June 4	627	43	Female ..	.....do.....	Domestic trouble.....	.....	6	2	4	....do.....	....do.....
June 6	628	38	Male.....	Married....	Unknown	.....	½	.....	2¼	Discharged ...	Recovered ...
June 7	629	44	Female ..	.....do.....	Over work.....	.....	4	.....	7 1-6	....do.....	....do.....
June 8	630	34	Male.....	.....do.....	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	2½	....do.....	*.....
June 13	631	26	Female...	.....do.....	Ill health.....	.....	10	.....	3½	....do.....	Recovered ...
June 14	632	76	Male.....	.....do.....	Loss of property.....	.....	.....	2	9	Died.....	.....
June 21	633	65	....do....	.....do.....	Intemperance	.....	.....	.....	3⅓	Discharged ...	Recovered....
June 26	634	63	Female...	Single	Ill health.....	.....	4	2	3½	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
June 28	635	32	Male.....	Married....	Injury	.....	.....	.....	2½	Discharged...	Improved ....
June 30	636	50	....do....	Single	Unknown	.....	3	2	3	Died.....	.....
July 2	637	54	....do....	Married....	Grief	.....	8	.....	3¾	Discharged...	Recovered ...
July 3	638	37	Female...	.....do.....	Unknown	.....	2	.....	10½	....do.....	....do.....
July 7	639	22	....do....	Single	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	10	....do.....	....do.....
July 9	640	28	....do....	.....do.....	Injury	.....	.....	.....	4½	....do.....	Unimproved..
July 11	641	28	....do....	Married....	Grief	3	.....	2	2½	Remaining ...	....do.....
July 12	642	30	Male.....	.....do.....	Trouble	.....	2	2	.....	Discharged...	*..do.....
July 11	643	20	....do....	Single	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	2½	....do.....	†Improved ....
July 18	644	35	Female...	Widow.....	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	4	....do.....	Unimproved..
July 19	645	37	Male.....	Married....	Ill health.....	.....	3	.....	2¼	....do.....	Recovered ...
July 19	646	26	....do....	.....do.....	Over work	.....	3	.....	4¾	....do.....	....do.....
July 30	647	43	....do....	.....do.....	Unknown	.....	.....	2	2	Remaining ...	Improved ....
Aug. 2	648	32	Female...	.....do.....	....do.....	.....	4	1	1⅓	Discharged...	Recovered ...
Aug. 4	649	21	Male.....	Single	....do.....	.....	3	.....	2	....do.....	*...do.....
Aug. 7	650	18	Female...	.....do.....	Ill health.....	.....	2	.....	5	....do.....	....do.....
Aug. 10	651	17	Male.....	.....do.....	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	3½	....do.....	....do.....
Aug. 17	652	59	....do....	Married....	Ill health.....	.....	.....	.....	10	....do.....	Improved ....
Aug. 23	653	15	....do....	Single	....do.....	.....	4	2	1	Remaining . .	Unimproved..

*Eloped. †Has been in hospital before.

TABLE No. 14—*Of the condition of patients in hospital, &c.*—continued.

Date.	No.	Age	Sex.	Civil condi'n	Supposed cause.	Duration before adm'n.		Time spent in hospital.		Discharged or remaining.	In what state.
1866.						Y'rs.	Mos.	Y'rs.	Mos.		
Aug. 28	654	38	Female...	Married.....	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	5	Discharged...	Recovered ...
Sept. 10	655	35	Male.....	....do.....	Disappointed ambition...	.....	1-30	.....	2 1-5	....do.....	....do.....
Sept. 24	656	40	Female...	....do.....	Ill health.....	.....	.....	2	⅔	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Sept. 27	657	32	Male.....	Single	Over study.....	.....	2	.....	3½	Discharged ..	Recovered ...
Oct. 4	658	71	Female...	Widow	Unknown	1	.....	.....	10⅔	....do.....	....do.....
Oct. 9	659	65	Male.....	Married....	Intemperance	.....	.....	.....	4½	....do.....	....do.....
Oct. 10	660	46	....do....	....do.....	Religious excitement....	.....	4	1	2 1-6	Died	.....
Oct. 19	661	49	Male.....	Single.....	Loss of property.....	.....	6	.....	2	....do.....	.....
Oct. 22	662	18	....do....	....do.....	Ill health.....	.....	2	.....	3	Discharged ..	Improved ....
Oct. 29	663	63	Female...	Married....	Puerperal	.....	3	1	11	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Nov. 4	664	41	Male.....	....do.....	Fright	.....	½	.....	11	Discharged ..	*.....
Nov. 6	665	31	Female...	....do.....	Unknown	.....	3	1	.....	....do.....	Recovered....
Nov. 7	666	21	....do....	Single	....do.....	.....	6	.....	6 1-5	....do.....	....do.....
Nov. 8	667	27	....do....	....do.....	Over study	.....	2	.....	10	....do.....	....do.....
Nov. 7	668	75	....do....	Widow	Unknown	.....	.....	1	5	Died	.....
Nov. 14	669	50	....do....	Married....	.. do.....	.....	.....	1	10½	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Nov. 15	670	29	Male.....	....do.....	....do.....	.....	1	1	10½	....do.....	Improved ....
Nov. 15	671	....	Female...	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	Discharged ..	Recovered ...
Nov. 17	672	48	....do....	....do.....	Grief	.....	.....	.....	9	Died	.....
Nov. 21	673	42	Male.....	....do.....	Intemperance	.....	7	.....	1½	Discharged ..	Unimproved..
Nov. 24	674	45	....do....	....do.....	Over study.....	.....	1.	.....	7⅔	....do.....	*.....
Nov. 26	675	56	Female ..	....do.....	Hereditary.....	.....	½	.....	5	....do.....	Recovered ...
Dec. 1	676	70	....do....	....do.....	Ill treatment	30	.....	1	10	Remaining ...	Unimproved.
Dec. 5	677	24	Male.....	Single	Unknown	.....	3	.....	1	Discharged ..	Recovered ...
Dec. 5	678	59	Female ..	Married....	Grief	.....	7	.....	10	....do.....	Improved ...
Dec. 7	679	25	....do....	....do.....	Unknown	1	.....	1	10	Remaining ...	Unimproved ..
Dec. 10	680	29	Male.....	Single	....do.....	.....	.....	1	10	....do.....	....do.....
Dec. 14	681	43	Female ..	Married....	Ill health.....	.....	.....	.....	3½	Discharged ..	Recovered ...

Dec. 15	682	26	Female ..	Married....	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	5 1-6	Discharged ..	Recovered ...
Dec. 15	683	30	Male.....	Single	Religious excitement....	.....	4	.....	5⅛	....do.....	....do.....
Dec. 19	684	25	....do....	Married.....	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	2⅛	....do.....	....do.....
Dec. 20	685	31	Female ..	Single	....do.....	3	.....	1	9⅓	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Dec. 22	686	34	....do....	Married....	Ill health.....	.....	.....	.....	11	Discharged...	Recovered ...
Dec. 29	687	24	Male.....	Single.....	Injury	.....	3	.....	6⅔	....do.....	†Improved ....
Dec. 29	688	29	....do....	....do.....	Epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	3	....do.....	....do.....
1867.											
Jan. 3	689	31	Female ..	Married....	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	4⅛	....do.....	....do.....
Jan. 8	690	25	....do....	Single	....do.....	2	.....	.....	9	Remaining...	Unimproved..
Jan. 10	691	52	....do....	Married....	....do.....	.....	6	.....	3½	Discharged ..	Recovered ...
Jan. 11	692	38	Male.....	....do.....	Loss of property.....	1	.....	.....	2⅕	....do.....	....do.....
Jan. 13	693	21	....do....	Single	Disappointed affection..	.....	6	.....	4	....do.....	Improved ....
Jan. 14	694	66	....do....	Married....	Ill health.....	.....	.....	.....	8½	....do.....	....do.....
Jan. 15	695	31	....do....	Single	Disappointed affection..	.....	8	.....	4	....do.....	Recovered ...
Jan. 17	696	35	....do....	Widower...	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	....do.....	....do.....
Jan. 24	697	54	....do....	Single	....do.....	.....	¾	.....	¾	....do.....	....do.....
Jan. 24	698	35	Female ..	Married....	....do.....	.....	.....	1	8	Remaining...	Improved ....
Jan. 29	699	34	Male.....	....do.....	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	5⅓	Discharged ..	....do.....
Jan. 30	700	37	Female ..	....do.....	....do.....	.....	.....	1	8	Remaining...	Unimproved..
Feb. 1	701	38	....do....	Widow	....do.....	.....	1	.....	4 1-10	Discharged ..	Recovered ...
Feb. 2	702	18	Male.....	Single	....do.....	3	.....	1	8	Remaining...	Unimproved..
Feb. 5	703	50	....do....	.. do.....	....do.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Died	.....
Feb. 6	704	28	Female ..	Married...	....do.....	.....	2	1	7⅔	Remaining...	Unimproved..
Feb. 6	705	45	Male.....	....do.....	Hereditary.....	.....	.....	.....	7⅓	Discharged ..	Improved ....
Feb. 12	706	35	....do....	Single	Unknown	3	.....	.....	.....	Died	.....
Feb. 13	707	55	Female .	Married....	....do.....	.....	.....	1	7⅓	Remaining...	Unimproved..
Feb. 14	708	37	....do...	. ..do.....	Religion	.....	3	1	7½	....do.....	Improved ....
Feb. 15	709	51	Male.....	....do.....	Unknown	.....	9	.....	5⅓	Discharged ..	....do.....
Feb. 19	710	53	Female ..	Wido	Sunstroke	.....	8	1	7	Remaining...	Unimproved..
Feb. 20	711	24	....do....	Married....	Unknown	.....	6	.....	2⅔	Discharged ..	Recovered ...
Mch. 8	712	39	....do....	.....do.....	....do.....	.....	1	.....	1⅓	....do.....	Improved ....

*Eloped. †Removed to Government Hospital.

TABLE No. 14.—*Of the condition of patients, &c.*—continued.

Date	No.	Age	Sex.	Civil condit'n	Supposed cause.	Duration before adm'n.		Time spent in hospital.		Discharged or remaining.	In what state.
1867						Years.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.		
Mch. 12	713	30	Male.....	Married....	Unknown	.....	½	.....	3½	Discharged...	Recovered ...
Mch. 13	714	43	....do....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	5	.....	9	Died	.....
Mch. 14	715	51	....do....	.....do.....	Religious excitement....	.....	2	1	.....	....do.....	.....
Mch. 15	716	67	....do....	....do.....	.....do.....	.....	3	.....	5½	Discharged...	Recovered ...
Mch. 24	717	70	....do....	.....do.....	Ill-health.....	.....	.....	1	6½	Remaining...	Unimproved..
Mch. 26	718	25	....do....	.....do.....	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	1½	Discharged...	Recovered ...
Mch. 26	719	26	Female ..	Single	.....do.....	.....	.....	1	6	Remaining ...	Improved ....
Mch. 27	720	28	....do....	.....do.....	Ill health.....	2	.....	1	6	....do.....	....do.....
Mch. 28	721	58	....do....	Married....	Unknown	.....	8	.....	6	Discharged...	....do.....
Mch. 30	722	23	Male.....	Single	Injury	.....	4	.....	5	....do.....	Recovered ...
Apr. 4	723	79	Female...	Widow	Unknown	.....	2	1	⅔	....do.....	....do.....
Apr. 4	724	66	Male.....	Married....	Intemperance	.....	.....	.....	5½	....do.....	....do.....
Apr. 5	725	35	Female...	.....do.....	Grief	.....	6	.....	⅔	....do.....	Unimproved..
Apr. 9	726	25	....do....	.....do.....	Unknown	.....	3	.....	9⅓	....do.....	Improved.....
Apr. 16	727	20	Male.....	Single	Over-work.....	.....	9	.....	2	....do.....	Recovered ...
Apr. 17	728	40	Female...	Married....	Ill-health	2	.....	.....	1	Died.....	.....
Apr. 26	729	38	....do....	.....do.....	....do.....	.....	½	.....	⅔	....do.....	.....
Apr. 30	730	22	....do....	.....do.....	Puerperal	.....	1	.....	⅓	Discharged...	Improved ....
May 1	731	24	Male.....	Single	Loss of property.....	.....	.....	.....	⅓	....do.....	Recovered ...
May 4	732	55	....do....	Married....	Hereditary	.....	.....	.....	4⅓	Died.....	.....
May 9	733	41	Female...	.....do.....	Religious excitement....	.....	5	.....	9⅓	Discharged...	Recovered ...
May 9	734	21	Male .	Single	Unknown	.....	5	.....	9⅓	....do.....	*Improved ...
May 17	735	29	....do....	.....do.....	Epilepsy	.....	.....	1	4⅓	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
May 18	736	38	Female...	Married....	Grief	.....	6	1	4⅓	....do.....	....do.....
May 20	737	40	....do....	.....do.....	Domestic trouble.....	.....	2	1	4⅓	....do.....	....do.....
May 29	738	43	Male.....	Single	Unknown	3	.....	1	4	....do.....	Improved.....
May 30	739	42	....do....	.....do.....	Exposure	.....	.....	1	4	....do.....	Unimproved..
June 3	740	48	....do....	Married....	Intemperance	.....	5	.....	⅔	Discharged...	*Improved ....

June 5	741	38	Male.....	Single	Over study.....	.....	9	1	4	Remaining...	Unimproved..
June 5	742	57	....do....	Married....	Intemperance	.....	1	1	4	....do.....	Improved.....
June 5	743	22	....do....	Single	Disappointed affection...	.....	3	.....	2	Discharged.	Recovered....
June 7	744	34	....do....	.....do.....	Loss of property.....	.....	1	.....	4 1/3	....do.....	....do.....
June 11	745	37	....do....	.....	Ill-health	.....	.....	1	3 1/2	Remaining...	Improved.....
June 13	746	40	Female...	Married....	Hereditary	.....	3	.....	5 1/2	Discharged...	Recovered....
June 14	747	26	....do ...	Single	Ill-health.....	.....	9	1	3 1/2	Remaining...	Improved.....
June 14	748	29	Male.....	.....do.....	Unknown	1	.....	.....	4 1/2	Died.....	.....
June 19	749	24	Female ..	Married.....	Puerperal	.....	3	.....	5	Discharged...	Recovered....
June 22	750	26	Male.....	.....do.....	Unknown	.....	.....	1	3 1/3	....do.....	....do.....
June 25	751	38	Female ..	.....do....	Injury.	.....	3	1	3	Remaining...	Improved ....
June 27	752	41	....do....	.....do.....	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	....do.....	Unimproved..
July 4	753	27	....do....	.....do.....	Ill-health.....	.....	3	1	.....	Discharged...	Improved ....
July 7	754	51	Male...	.....do.....	Overwork.....	.....	1/2	.....	1 2/3	....do.....	Recovered....
July 10	755	30	Female ..	Single	Disappointed affection..	.....	8	1	2 2/3	Remaining....	Unimproved..
July 16	756	40	....do....	Married....	Jealousy	1	.....	.....	9	Discharged...	Recovered ...
July 17	757	31	....do....	.....do.....	Slander.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
July 20	758	41	....do....	.....do.....	Herditary	3	.....	.....	3	Discharged...	Improved ....
July 20	759	24	Male.....	Single	Loss of property.....	1	.....	.....	1 1/3	....do.....	....do.....
July 20	760	38	Female ..	Married....	Unknown	.....	6	.....	10	....do.....	Unimproved..
July 26	761	43	....do....	.....do.....	Ill health.....	.....	4	.....	9 2/3	....do.....	Recovered ...
July 29	762	19	Male.....	Single	Over study.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....do.....	....do.....
July 31	763	23	Female ..	Married....	Unknown	.....	2/4	.....	6	....do.....	....do.....
Aug. 2	764	19	Male.....	Single	....do.....	.....	.....	..	5 3/3	....do.....	....do.....
Aug. 13	765	24	Female ..	Married....	Disappointed affection..	.....	9	.....	3	....do.....	....do.....
Aug. 18	766	44	....do....	.....do.....	Over work.....	.....	5	.....	6	....do.....	....do.....
Aug. 23	767	38	Male.....	.....do.....	Loss of property	.....	... ..	.....	7	....do.....	Improved ....
Aug. 23	768	23	....do....	Single	.....	.....	1/4	1	1	Remaining...	Unimproved..
Aug. 27	769	20	Female...	Married....	Unknown	.....	9	.....	8	Discharged...	Recovered....
Aug. 28	770	32	Male.....	... .do.....	Business perplexity.....	2	.....	.....	2/3	....do	....do.....
Aug. 30	771	21	....do....	Single	Grief.....	.....	7	1	1	Remaining...	Improved ....
Sep. 13	772	22	Female...	.....do.....	Unknown	.....	5	1	1/2	....do.....	Unimproved..

* Eloped.

TABLE No. 14.—*Of the condition of patients in hospital, &c.*—continued.

Date.	No.	Age	Sex.	Civil cond'n.	Supposed cause.	Duration before adm'n.		Time spent in hospital.		discharged or remaining	In what state.
						Years.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.		
1867.											
Sep. 17	773	36	Female ..	Married....	Unknown	22	.....	.....	11	Discharged...	Improved ....
Sep. 23	774	25	....do ...	Single	....do.....	.....	5	.....	7	....do.....	Recovered ...
Sep. 25	775	41	Male.....	Married....	Disappointed affection...	.....	6	.....	7	... do.....	....do.....
Sep. 24	776	32	...do....	Single ... :	Sickness	.....	.....	1	7	....do.....	....do.....
Oct. 1	777	26	Female ..	Married....	....do	.....	.....	.....	8 1–10	....do...	Improved ...
Oct. 2	778	68	Male.....	....do.....	....do.....	.....	.....	1	8 1–10	Remaining ...	....do.....
Oct. 8	779	39	....do....	Single	Over work.....	.....	3	.....	2⅜	Discharged...	Recovered ...
Oct. 15	780	52	....do....	Married....	....do.....	1	1½	.....	3	Died.....	.....
Oct. ...	781	31	Female ..	Single	Disappointment.....	10	.....	.....	11½	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Oct. 16	782	34	....do....	....do.....	....do.....	.....	1	.....	5	Discharged...	Recovered ...
Oct. 18	783	38	Male.....	Married....	Unknown	1	.....	.....	11½	Remaining...	Unimproved..
Oct. 25	784	47	Female ..	Widow	Hereditary.....	7	.....	.....	3½	Discharged...	Improved ....
Oct. 30	785	22	....do....	Married....	Unknown	.....	¼	.....	11	Remaining...	....do.....
Nov. 12	786	23	Male.....	Single	Jnjury.....	.....	¾	1	5	Discharged...	Recovered....
Nov. 13	787	41	....do....	Married....	Hereditary.....	.....	1	1	10½	Remaining...	Improved ....
Nov. 19	788	32	Female ..	....do.....	Religious excitement....	3	.....	.....	1⅜	Discharged...	....do.....
Nov. 20	789	43	Male	....do.....	Unknown	.....	5	.....	7	....do.....	....do.....
Nov. ..	790	19	Female ..	Single	Disappointment	.....	3	.....	6⅛	....do.....	Recovered ...
Nov. 24	791	46	Male.....	Married....	Hereditary.....	.....	1	.....	8	....do	....do.....
Dec. 4	792	24	....do....	Single	Injury.....	.....	2	.....	4 1–5	....do.....	....do.....
Dec. 7	793	16	Female ..	....do.....	Irregu ar menstruation..	.....	4	.....	5	....do.....	...do.....
Dec 10	794	26	Male	...do.....	Masturbation.....	.....	3	.....	5	....do.....	....do.....
Dec. 10	795	60	Female ..	Widow	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	9½	Remaining...	Unimproved..
Dec. 13	796	29	Male	Single	Sun stroke	.....	5	.....	9½	....do.....	....do.....
Dec. 17	797	27	Female ..	Married....	Prolapses uterus.....	.....	2	.....	9½	....do.....	Improved ....
Dec. 26	798	24	....do....	Single	Suppressed menstruation.	.....	8	.....	9	....do.....	....do.....
1868.											
Jan. 2	799	36	....do....	Married....	Over work.....	.....	¼	1	⅛	Died.....	....do.....

Jan. 18	800	35	Male	Single	Loss of property.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Remaining ...	Improved ....
Jan. 13	801	45	...do....	Married....	Ill health.....	.....	4	.....	6	Discharged ...	Unimproved..
Jan. 14	802	20	Female ..	....do.....	Unknown	.....	5	.....	8½	Remaining ..	Improved ....
Jan. 15	803	29	Male	Single	Disappointment.....	.....	.....	.....	8½	....do.....	Unimproved..
Jan. 17	804	46	....do....	Married....	Religious excitement....	.....	4	.....	2½	Discharged ...	Recovered ...
Jan. 17	805	67	Female ..	....do.....	Intemperance.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....do.....	....do.....
Jan. 17	806	46	Male	....do.....	Exposure.....	.....	½	.....	⅜	....do	....do.....
Jan. 20	807	32	Female ..	...do.....	Epilepsy	.....	1	.....	8	....do.....	Improved ....
Jan. 20	808	20	....do....	Single	Religious excitement....	.....	1	.....	2	....do.....	Recovered ...
Jan. 20	809	45	Male	Married....	Domestic trouble.....	.....	2	.....	2	....do.....	....do.....
Jan. 20	810	46	....do....	....do.....	Hereditary	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Jan. 21	811	30	Female ..	Single	Intemperance	.....	.....	.....	8	Remaining ...	Improved ....
Jan. 22	812	39	Male	Married....	Sickness	.....	.....	.....	8	....do.....	....do.....
Jan. 24	813	38	....do....	Single	Unknown	5	.....	.....	8	....do.....	Unimproved..
Jan. 24	814	35	....do....	Married....	....do.....	.....	2	.....	2½	Discharged ...	*Recovered.....
Jan. 27	815	33	Female ..	....do.....	Religious excitement....	.....	¼	.....	1	....do.....	....do.....
Jan. 27	816	22	Male	Single	Masturbation	.....	1	.....	6	....do.....	....do.....
Jan. 31	817	19	Female ..	...do.....	Unknown	3	.....	.....	8	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Feb. 1	818	22	....do....	....do.....	Suppressed menstruation.	.....	.....	.....	8	....do.....	Improved ....
Feb. 1	819	40	....do....	Married....	Grief and exposure.....	.....	4	.....	8	....do.....	....do.....
Feb. 7	20	55	Male	....do.....	Masturbation	.....	9	.....	8	....do.....	....do.....
Feb. 11	21	22	....do....	Single	Unknown	.....	2	.....	7½	Discharged ...	Recovered ...
Feb. 13	22	45	....do....	Married....	Ill health.....	.....	6	.....	7½	Remaining ...	Improved ....
Feb. 13	23	22	Female ..	....do.....	Physical prostration	.....	7	.....	1½	Discharged ...	Recovered....
Feb. 18	24	32	....do....	....do.....	Organic disease of brain.	.....	2	.....	7½	Remaining ...	Improved ....
Feb. 26	25	31	Male	Single	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	7	.....do.....	....do.....
Feb. 26	826	44	Female ..	Widow	Disease of the uterus	.....	2	.....	2	Discharged ...	Recovered ...
Feb. 28	827	75	....do....	....do.....	Loss of husband.....	6	.....	.....	7	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Mar. 4	828	56	....do....	Married....	Over work and trouble..	1	6	.....	7	....do.....	....do.....
Mar. 5	829	20	....do....	Single	Puerperal.....	.....	2	.....	4½	Discharged ...	Recovered ...
Mar. 6	830	32	Male.....	Married....	Religious excitement....	.....	½	.....	7	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
Mar. 12	831	42	Female ..	....do.....	Hysteria	.....	1	.....	6½	....do.....	Improved ...

*Eloped.

TABLE No. 14.—*Of the condition of patients in hospital, &c.*—continued.

Date.	No.	Age.	Sex.	Civil condit'n	Supposed cause.	Duration before adm'n.		Time spent in hospital.		Discharged or remaining.	In what state.
1868.						Years.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.		
March 12	832	16	Male.....	Single	Unknown	.....	3	.....	6½	Remaining ...	Improved ....
March 12	833	24	....do....	....do.....	Exposure	.....	3	.....	6½	.....do.....	....do.....
Mar. 16	834	28	....do....	....do.....	Domestic trouble	.....	1	.....	6½	.....do.....	Unimproved..
Mar. 28	835	30	....do...	Married.....	.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....do.....	....do.....
April 1	836	25	....do....	Single	Religious excitement....	.....	1	.....	4½	Discharged ...	Recovered ....
April 2	837	27	Female ..	....do.....	Disappointment	.....	3	.....	6	Remaining ...	Unrecovered .
April 7	838	43	....do....	Married....	Arrest of menstruation..	2	.....	.....	1	Discharged...	Improved ....
April 8	839	25	....do....	Single	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	5⅓	....do.....	Recovered ...
April 9	840	27	....do....	....do.....	.....do.....	.....	5	.....	3	....do.....	....do .....
April 10	841	48	....do....	Married....	Masturbation	.....	1	.....	1½	....do.....	Improved ....
April 16	842	28	Male.....	.....	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	5½	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
April 20	843	24	....do....	Single	Exposure	.....	.....	.....	5⅓	Discharged...	Recovered ...
April 21	844	22	....do....	Married.....	....do.....	.....	1½	.....	5½	Remaining ...	Improved ....
April 21	845	22	Female ..	Single	Fear.....	.....	2	.....	5⅓	....do.....	Unimproved..
April 22	846	67	Male.....	Married....	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	5¼	....do.....	Improved ....
April 28	847	70	....do....	Sngle.....	Epilepsy	.....	8	.....	5	....do.....	....do.....
April 28	848	47	....do....	Married....	Over work.....	4	.....	.....	5	....do.....	....do.....
April 29	849	22	Female ..	Single	Self-abuse.....	1	.....	.....	5	....do.....	Unimproved..
April 30	850	36	....do....	Married....	Fright.....	.....	8	.....	3	Discharged ...	Improved ....
April 30	851	49	Male.....	....do.....	Intemperance.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Remaining....	....do.....
May 1	852	45	....do....	....do.....	Religious excitement....	.....	4	.....	5	....do.....	....do.....
May 4	853	42	....do....	....do.....	....do.....	.....	5	.....	2½	Discharged...	....do.....
May 6	854	27	... do....	Single	Epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	2⅓	....do.....	....do.....
May 7	855	51	Female ..	Married....	Cessation of menstruation	6	.....	.....	4⅔	Remaining ...	Unimproved..
May 8	856	28	....do....	....do.....	Debility	.....	9	.....	4½	... do.....	Improved ....
May 11	857	..	Male.....	....do.....	Intemperance.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Discharged...	Recovered ...
May 11	858	22	Female ..	....do.....	Over-ex'n after child birth	.....	¼	.....	3⅔	....do.....	....do.....
May 12	859	34	....do....	....do.....	Religious excitement....	.....	1	. . ..	2	.....do.....	....do.....

May 19	860	77	Male	Married	Sunstroke			½		4½	Remaining	Improved
May 22	861	26	do	Single	Unknown			6		4½	do	Unimproved
May 22	862	26	Female	do	do			3		4½	do	do
May 23	863	17	Male	do	Menstruation			3		4½	do	do
May 26	864	33	do	do	Fright		22			4½	do	do
May 27	865	46	do	do	Unknown		5			4	do	Improved
June 1	866	57	do	Married						4	do	do
June 1	867	21	do	Single	Disappointed affection			9		4	Discharged	do
June 3	868	35	Female	Married	Religious excitement		3			2 1-10	Remaining	do
June 6	869	30	do	Divorced	Epilepsy		2			4	do	Unimproved
June 8	870	32	Male	Single	Loss of property		4			4	do	Improved
June 8	871	33	Female	do	Disappointed affection			6		3¾	do	do
June 9	872	24	Male	do	Fright			8		3¾	do	do
June 10	873	31	Female	Married	Absence of husb. in army		1	1		3⅜	do	do
June 11	874	27	do	Single	Suppressed menstruation		5			3⅜	do	Unimproved
June 11	875	44	Male	Married			3			3⅜	do	do
June 17	876	35	do	Single	Unknown					3⅜	do	Improved
June 17	877	16	do	do	Over work			½		3½	do	Unimproved
June 18	878	40	Female	Married	Religious excitement			¼		3	Discharged	Recovered
June 22	879	57	do	Widow	Injury in head			2		1	Died	
June 24	880	40	Male	Single	Over work					3¼	Remaining	Unimproved
June 25	881	66	do	Married	Intemperance					3¼	do	Improved
June 29	882	52	Female	do	Over work			3		3	do	Unimproved
July 1	883	51	Male	do	do			½		3	do	Improved
July 2	884	45	Female	do	Unknown					3	do	do
July 3	885	22	Male	Single	Exposure			½		3	do	do
July 6	886	53	do	Married	Business perplexities			1		2¾	do	do
July 7	887	35	do	Single	Grief			2		2⅜	do	do
July 7	888	26	Female	Widow	Marrying ag'st pa'rts wish		6			2⅜	do	do
July 8	889		do	Married	Unknown					2⅜	do	Unimproved
July 8	890	47	Male	Single	Ill health			2		2⅜	do	Improved
July 9	891	28	do	Married	do			3		2⅜	do	do
July 9	892	29	do	Single	Unknown			5		2⅜	do	do
July 14	893	38	Female	do	do			9		2¼	do	Unimproved

TABLE No. 14—*Of the condition of patients in hospital, &c.*—continued.

Date.	No.	Age	Sex.	Civil cond'tn	Supposed Cause.	Duration before adm'n.		Time spent in hospital.		Discharged or remaining.	In what state.
						Years.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.		
1868											
July 14	894	40	Female...	Married...	Physical prostration	.....	6	.....	2½	Remaining ...	Improved ....
July 15	895	25	Male.....	Single	Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	2½	.....do.....	.....do.....
July 17	896	40	....do....	Married....	Hereditary	....	....	.....	2½	.....do.....	Unimproved..
July 18	897	27	....do....	Single	Epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	1½	.....do.....	Improved.....
July 18	898	33	Female...	Married....	Religious excitement....	.....	5	.....	2½	.....do.....	Unimproved..
July 19	899	21	....do....	.....do.....	Pregnancy.....	.....	8	.....	2½	.....do.....	.....do.....
July 20	900	26	....do....	Single	Unknown.....	.....	....	.....	2½	.....do.....	.....do.....
July 21	901	36	Male.....	Married....	.....do.....	....	2	.....	2¼	.....do.....	.....do.....
July 22	902	29	....do....	Single	Intemperance.....	1	.....	.....	2¼	.....do.....	Improved.....
July 22	903	29	Female...	.....do.....	Fright.....	3	9	.....	2¼	.....do.....	Unimproved..
July 22	904	30	Male.....	.....do.....	Exposure.....	3	.....	.....	2¼	.....do.....	.....do.....
July 23	905	27	....do....	Married....	Sickness	5	.....	.....	2	.....do.....	.....do.....
July 25	906	38	....do....	.....do.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	Discharged...	Recovered....
July 27	907	60	....do....	.....do.....	Loss of property.....	.....	2	.....	2	Remaining ...	Improved.....
July 28	908	30	Male.....	Single	Unknown	.....	9	.....	2	.....do.....	Unimproved..
July 28	909	24	....do....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1	3	.....	2	.....do.....	.....do.....
July 29	910	30	Female ..	.....do.....	Epilepsy	4	.....	.....	2	.....do.....	.....do.....
July 29	911	37	....do....	Married....	Religious excitement....	2	.....	.....	2	.....do.....	.....do.....
July 30	912	39	Male.....	Single	Intemperance	5	.....	.....	2	.....do.....	.....do.....
July 30	913	25	....do....	.....do.....	Over work	.....	1½	.....	2	.....do.....	.....do.....
July 31	914	45	....do....	Married....	Ill health.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....do.....	Improved.....
Aug. 3	915	25	Female...	Single.....	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	2	.....do.....	Unimproved..
Aug. 3	916	14	Male.....	.....do.....	Ill health.....	10	.....	.....	2	.....do.....	.....do.....
Aug. 3	917	33	....do....	Married....	Over study	.....	1¼	.....	2	.....do.....	Improved ....
Aug. 3	918	46	Female ..	.....do.....	Change of life.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....do.....	.....do.....
Aug. 3	919	34	....do....	Single	Disappointment in love..	2	.....	.....	2	.....do.....	Unimproved..
Aug. 5	920	32	Male.....	.....do.....	Exposure to hot sun.....	12	.....	.....	2	.....do.....	.....do.....
Aug. 6	921	25	....do....	.....do.....	Unknown	.....	1½	.....	2	.....do.....	.....do.....

Aug. 7	922	33	Female...	Married....	Child birth.....	.....	½	.....	1¼	... .do.....	.....do.....
Aug. 8	923	73	Male.....	.....do.....	Over exertion	20	.....	.....	1⅜	.....do.....	.....do.....
Aug. 12	924	43	Female...	Single	Unknown	18	.....	.....	1½	.....do.....	.....do.....
Aug. 17	925	22	Male.....	.....do.....	Epilepsy	8	.....	.....	1⅓	.....do.....	.....do.....
Aug. 18	926	41	....do....	.....do.....	Unknown	.....	1½	.....	1½	.....do.....	.....do.....
Aug. 19	927	52	Female...	Married....	.....do.....	23	.....	.....	1⅓	.....do.....	Improved ....
Aug. 20	928	26	Male.....	Single	Ill health	.....	5	.....	1	Discharged...	Recovered....
Aug. 31	929	50	....do....	Married....	.....do.....	.....	3	.....	1	Remaining....	Improved ....
Sep. 2	930	35	....do....	.....do.....	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	1	.....do.....	.....do.....
Sep. 2	931	43	Female...	Single	.....do	17	.....	.....	1	.....do.....	.....do.....
Sep. 3	932	48	Male.....	.....do.....	.....do	.....	2	.....	1	.....do.....	.....do.....
Sep. 5	933	24	Female ..	.....do.....	.....do	.....	3	.....	5-6th	.....do.....	.....do.....
Sep. 5	934	29	Male.....	.....do.....	.....do	.....	½	.....	5-6th	.....do.....	.....do.....
Sep. 7	935	....	....do....	.....do.....	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged...	.....do.....*
Sep. 8	936	24	Female ..	Married....	Puerperal.....	.....	2	.....	⅜	Remaining....	.....do.....
Sep. 8	937	45	Male.....	.....do.....	Domestic trouble.....	4	2	.....	⅜	.....do.....	Unimproved..
Sep. 8	938	42	Female ..	.....do.....	.....do.....	4	2	.....	⅜	.....do.....	.....do.....
Sep. 11	939	20	....do....	.....do.....	.....do	1	6	.....	⅜	.....do.....	Improved ....
Sep. 15	940	19	....do....	Single	Ill health.....	2	6	.....	½	.....do.....	.....do.....
Sep. 18	941	22	Female ..	.....do.....	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	Remaining....	.....do.....
Sep. 21	942	27	....do....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
Sep. 23	943	14	....do....	Married....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	Unimproved..
Sep. 28	944	45	Male.....	Single	Disappointed affection...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
Sep. 29	945	27	Female ..	Married....	Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	Improved ....
Sep. 29	946	23	Male.....	Single	Disappointed affection...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	Unimproved..

*Eloped.

There has been no prevailing sickness in our household during the year just past. The general health of the patients has been good. Our pleasant, healthful location, perfect ventilation, furnishing at all times an abundant supply of pure air, strict attention to the personal habits of the patients, in regard to cleanliness, exercise and regular hours for rest and repose, combined with our full, generous and nutritious diet, has largely contributed to this most desirable result.

While extended remarks on the hospital treatment of insanity might be deemed out of place in this report, still I think it entirely proper for me to say that the treatment now in practice here is in accordance with the enlightened progress of the times. The treatment of the insane is usually considered under two general heads —the medical and the moral. The medical treatment consists in the use of remedies in such manner as will correct functional derangement and relieve physical suffering. To fulfil these indications all known remedies are faithfully prescribed, consistent with the pathological condition of the patient. Closely allied to this is the hygienic and dietetic treatment of patients and not an unimportant part of the treatment in every well conducted hospital for the insane. Constitutional vigor is usually much impaired among the insane, by previous disease and nervous excitability, and patients are generally brought to the hospital with their vital energies wasted by viscious indulgences.

To reinvigorate their debilitated systems, and restore their wasted energies, the most important remdial agent is the sustaining influence of generous and nutritious food; for this purpose not only is a liberal supply of animal food required, but stimulating beverages should often form a part of their ordinary diet.

In the moral treatment of the insane, all efforts will be unavailing unless assisted and aided by kind, faithful and intelligent attendants. No others can carry out your plans; no others are willing to devote themselves entirely to the work of amelioratıng the condition of the unfortunate inmates of a hospital for the insane. In the discharge of their duty, patience, gentleness, tenderness, and the soothing influence of never failing kindness, are assiduously inculcated in all those having the immediate care of patients.

The primary object in erecting this building, was the formation of an institution for the curative treatment of insanity. All other considerations in its management should be secondary to that great aim, and that the highest maximum of results be accomplished in the treatment of those committed to its care, additional help is required in the medical and business departments of the hospital. To secure the best results, the superintending physician must personally study the different cases and make himself familiar with them. To do this in our enlaaged household, and maintain the proper discipline of the establishment, and faithfully discharge all the duties pertaining to that position, will fully tax the energies and resources of the best man, no matter how great his ability; and overy additional item of business, not legitimately pertaining to his position, only detracts so much from his ability to rightly discharge those duties which, in justice to himself and those entrusted to his care, cannot be delegated to others. He should be personally cognizant of everything occurring within the institution, and see with his own eyes, and hear with his own ears, that he may be enabled to take advantage of everything which may most tend to benefit those entrusted to his care.

I recommend that provision be made for the appointment of a second assistant physician, and a steward, who, in addition to his duies as general purveyor, shall act as clerk—thereby relieving the superintendent of a large amount of labor he has heretofore been required to perform.

The products of the farm have been equal to our expectations. We have threshed 764 bushels of wheat, and have twenty acres of corn, and 20 acres of potatoes of fair average yield, now being harvested, in addition to what has been consumed during the season. Our garden has supplied our whole household with all the vegetables of the season in luxurious abundance, richly repaying us for our labor, as well as affording an amount of healthful and profitable employment for a large class of patients, which would not have been afforded in any other way.

The repairs and improvements recommended by the board have been steadily carried forward with the means under our control. A railway track 400 feet long has been laid down in the basement to con-

vey the prepared food from the kitchen to the dining rooms for the new wings.

Seven thousand square feet of cement floor has been put down in the cellar, and the materials procured to put down eight thousand square feet more. A brick oven has been built in the basement capable of baking at one time one and one-half barrels of flour, thereby enabling us to dispense with the sheet iron oven in the kitchen, which, besides the room it occupied, during the warm weather of summer, rendered the temperature of the kitchen almost unendurable, making it exceedingly difficult for us to keep help in that department. Two new cisterns have been constructed of an aggregate capacity of seventeen hundred barrels, but were not completed in time to include their bills in this year's account. This now makes an aggregate cistern capacity for soft water of four thousand barrels. The materials have been procured, and most of the work done, for constructing a bowling alley in one of the corridors in the basement, and for an airing court on the north and west side of the female wing, both of which improvements will be completed in a few days. The sewer for drainage from the west wing is being extended, and by the time the ground freezes, thirteen hundred feet of additional sewerage will be completed. The ultimate termination of the sewers for the drainage of both wings is respectfully submitted to be determined by the board. Marble tiling has been procured to replace the wooden floors in the water closets, and bath rooms in two of the old male wards, and the work of putting them down will soon be completed. Furniture and bedding for the new wings has been procured as far as needed, a part of which had to be made to order and has not yet been received, among which are settees for the use of the ward, being made at the state prison, and two hundred blankets being manufactured by F. Briggs & Co., similar to those procured last year for the use of the hospital.

A stereoscopticon and views, as directed by the board at their meeting in June last, has been obtained, affording us the means of largely adding to the entertainment of the patients.

The repairs for the year have been more extensive than for any previous year, and a considerable outlay will be required for that purpose during the coming year, all of which are necessary for the

preservation of the buildings and furniture, and to carry on the ordinary business of the hospital.

Early in July, I commenced having the plastering repaired, the ceilings whitened, and the wood work repainted in all the old wards —a work that was much needed, and, at the same time, in accordance with the expressed views of the trustees. I had a recess made in the south side of all the old wards, admitting more light to the halls and adding much to their cheerfulness. The repairing and painting has been completed in the female wards, and nearly completed in the male wards, after which the workmen will commence repairing and repainting the centre building, unless you shall, at at this meeting, otherwise determine-

On the 19th day September last, a most distressing casualty occurred by the explosion of the new boiler, causing the death of three men : James J. Doyle, the engineer; Frank Carlenson, fireman ; and ——— Young, of Green Bay, a workman from the shop where the boiler was manufactured. By this most unfortunate accident three men lost their lives, one of whom, James J. Doyle, had been in the employ of the hospital from the construction of the building to the time of his death. He was an intelligent and industrious mechanic, faithful and efficient in discharge of the responsible duties of engineer ; his long service and intimate knowledge with all matters pertaining to his department, renders it exceedingly difficult to supply his place.

The causes for this unfortunate accident will never be definitely ascertained, for all who are capable of giving any intelligent account of the explosion have lost their lives. I will, however, remark in this connection, that it was the second time fire had been put under the boiler; the first time was on the 7th of September, when a defect was discovered, when I directed the engineer to attempt no further use of the boiler until the manufacturer should come and put it in complete condition. For this purpose, Mr. Young, who lost his life by the explosion, was sent from the shop where the boiler was manufactured, to put it in good condition. On the morning of the day on which the explosion occurred, Mr. Doyle informed me he would again, that day, put steam on the new boiler. Mr. Young assenting to it and saying the boiler was now all right. I

did not again see either of the men alive; the explosion occurring about twelve o'clock. It is to be sincerely hoped a similar catastrphy will never be again witnessed during the existence of this institution.

A new boiler has been ordered to supply the place of the one exploded, which is to be completed by the 25th October. From a careful examination of the condition of the boilers now in use, the conclusion was reached that it would be unsafe to attempt to run them through the winter, without being extensively repaired, which is now being done. Two new pumps have been purchased and are now in use at the engine house; the old ones have been sent to the shop for repair, which, when completed will be kept for a reserve, in case of accident to those in use.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1868, orders have been drawn by the superintendent for the sum of $61,609.12.

The following list contains the principal articles for which expenditures have been made:

Salaries and wages	$13,427 34
Fuel	7,868 92
Flour and meal	3,400 54
Meat	3,879 13
Fish	474 47
Butter	4,082 58
Cheese	138 24
Sugar and syrup	2,364 99
Eggs	762 05
Drugs, medicines and liquors	691 92
Tobacco	112 03
Tea	863 94
Coffee	349 53
Rice and crackers	300 04
Fruits	303 04
Soap	576 24
Salt, spices and small groceries	956 64
Farm expenses	1,468 53
Barn supplies	1,640 32
Light	465 99
Books and stationery	427 93
Clothing	909 14
Amusements	718 50
Revenue and postage	58 59
Sundries, freight, express charges, &c	287 36
Live stock	295 00
Steam fitting, heating, &c	985 60
Crockery and table ware for new wings	574 32
Furniture and bedding for new wings	4,407 87
Repairs	6,524 48
Improvements and lumber	2,298 85
	$61,609 12

A detailed statement of the items for which each order is drawn, is annexed to this report.

Deducting from the above amount the sums expended for steam fitting and heating, furniture, bedding and crockery for the new wings, and for repairs and improvements, it leaves the sum of $46,817, for current expenses, proper, or an expenditure of $230.62 or each patient, of the average number in the hospital for the past year.

The expenditure for repairs is larger than the amount expended for that purpose in any previous year, but it includes the items of $1,194, paid for two new pumps, also the tiling for the water closets and bath rooms in the old male wards.

The annual expenditure for repairs in a hospital for the insane will always be large if the building and furniture is kept in good condition; this results from the destructive habits of its inmates.

The current expenses for the year are within the average of the past four years on the average number in the hospital, as will be seen from the following tabular statement:

TABLE No. 15,

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, the annual expense for each patient and the expense of each patient per week for each year the hospital has been in operation.

Years.	Whole No.	Avr'ge No.	No. at end of year.	Current exp. of each year.	Anunal exp's per patient.	Expenses per week per patient
1860.....	45	.....	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	31,716 36	195 75	3 75
1864.....	300	187	170	35,311 12	188 83	3 63
1865.....	257	179	177	47,309 78	264 30	5 08
1866.....	272	181	180	40,495 60	223 73	4 30
1867.....	294	185	180	44,118 87	236 28	4 50
1868.....	355	203	246	46,817 00	230 62	4 43

The expenditure per patient, on the average number of patients for each year, will often be varied without an absolute increase or decrease of the current expenses for the year, by the amount of supplies carried over from one year to another.

In addition to the ordinary current expenses for the ensuing year, means will be required to enlarge the laundry, as at present the room is not sufficient to do the work in for the increased number of patients. An ice house should be built, and the packing of ice for the use of the hospital in the basement of the building abnadoned. A house for poultry, and additional buildings for keeping wagons, agricultural implements, &c., under cover are also much needed. Although the cisterns are nearly completed, and the brick on the ground for building thirteen hundred feet of sewerage, no part of either has been paid for. A pavement should be put down around the building on which the garbage thrown out of windows by the patients could be collected and removed, as it is impossible to completely remove it from the grass on which it now falls. Hose shonld be procured, and placed in different parts of the building to be used in case of fire; places for its attachment were made when the water pipes were put up, but no hose were ever procured.

The expenses for clothing for patients is getting to be a matter of considerable magnitude; for the past year it was over nine hundred dollars and still a large number of patients are insufficiently clad; and unless the friends of patients respond more promptly to the requests made for additional clothing than they have done heretofore, a large expenditure for clothing will be required, to make the patients comfortable during the winter.

Patients are often brought to the hospital with no other clothing than that which they are wearing, not even a second shirt.

In view of this condition and the reluctance with which friends furnish patients with clothing after they are once admitted, I recommend that a specific amount of clothing should be required to be brought with each patient, or its equivalent in money, deposited with the steward to procure it with. Appropriations will be needed during the ensuing year for the following amounts:

Current expenses, proper to maintain 325 patients	$75,000
Repairing three old boilers, and for enlarged smoke pipe	1,200
1,300 feet sewerage	1,000
Two cisterns and connecting pipes	800
Enlarging laundry	3,500
Ice houses	500
Cementing cellar and air passages	1,000
Paving around the building	1,500
Additional furniture and bedding for new wings	4,000
Painting and repairing center building	1,000
Incidental repairs	500
	$90,000

Dnring the brief period I have been in charge of the hospital, in my efforts to discharge this important and responsible trust, I have been efficiently and cheerfully aided by the officers, attendants and employees. Without their cordial co-operation, the well-directed efforts of the most efficient Superintendent would be fruitless.

Dr. John T. Wilson continues acceptably and efficiently to discharge the duties of assistant physician.

The institution is fortunate in having the continued services of Mrs. Mary C. Haliday, as matron, the dutics of which she has so acceptably and efficiently discharged from the opening of the hospital. Her zeal and industry in her department, and close fidelity to duty make her a most invaluable officer.

I deem it proper to express my commendation of the valuable services of the attendants and employees. They have generally performed all their duties in a highly satisfactory manner. Their duties are not only laborious, but often peculiarly trying. They have to bear with the irritability, the profane, obscene and abusive language of patients, whose delusions often lead them to misconstrue the acts and words of those around them. Those employed in the immediate care of the insane, who properly appreciate the duties and responsibilities under which they rest, to the patients and to the public, and who faithfully endeavor to discharge their duties, are deserving of far more praise than they generally receive from the public, the friends of the patients, or the patients themselves.

To you, gentlemen, and each of you, I desire to express my grateful sense of obligation for the uniform kindness and courtesy

extended to me, and for your ready counsel and assistance afforded in conducting the affairs of this Institution, and promoting the comfort and welfare of its inmates during the brief period I have been in charge.

With an unfaltering trust in God, who overrules all things for good, we commit this great Institution, with all its interests, reverently asking His guidance in the future.

A. S. McDILL.

September 30, 1868.

STATEMENT

Of the Current Expense Account of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, from October 1st, 1867, to September 30th, 1868.

Date.	No. of order.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1867			
Oct. 1	3784	Jones & Summer, hardware	$22 65
Oct. 1	3785	Alex. Findlay, drugs	190 23
Oct. 1	3786	J. W. Summer & Co., drugs and groceries	248 60
Oct. 3	3787	Wm. O'Keif, cattle	60 00
Oct. 3	3788	Wm. O'Keif, cattle	55 00
Oct. 3	3789	A. N. Corse, tobacco and apples	51 85
Oct. 4	3790	Samuel Klauber, groceries	42 29
Oct. 4	3791	M. Friend, clothing	5 00
Oct. 4	3792	S. S. Sandon, butter and eggs	11 98
Oct. 5	3793	Elias Van Nostrand	56 00
Oct. 5	3794	John Regan, blacksmithing	31 25
Oct. 7	3795	Martin Walsh, live stock	102 00
Oct. 8	3796	Mrs. O'Brien, butter	3 30
Oct. 8	3797	Mrs. Freeny, butter and feathers	9 62
Oct. 9	3798	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries, &c	49 08
Oct. 10	3799	P. H. Spencer, fruits and groceries	27 37
Oct. 10	3800	Thomas Lindsey, butter	12 00
Oct. 11	3801	Kate Keefe, cook	6 13
Oct. 12	3802	E. W. Keyes, stamped envelopes	69 60
Oct. 14	3803	Martin Lyon, cow	27 50
Oct. 15	3804	Pat Hogan, butter and eggs	43 45
Oct. 16	3805	Pat Roach, butter	11 38
Oct. 16	3806	James Woodard, apples	34 50
Oct. 17	3807	Pat Kelley, labor	32 13
Oct. 17	3808	D. Gilbert, butter and cheese	16 45
Oct. 19	3809	Wm. Dutson, butter	11 87
Oct. 21	3810	J. W. Summer & Co., whiskey	138 85
Oct. 22	3811	H. Steensland, glassware	11 60
Oct. 23	3812	Wm. Packam, grinding wheat	11 34
Oct. 24	3813	Thomas H. Little, brooms	10 50
Oct. 24	3814	H. Klents, oats	18 20
Oct. 24	3815	Frank & Hopkins, lumber and shingles	61 31
Oct. 26	3816	Leo M. Stratton, butter	20 75
Oct. 29	3817	Silas Dolson, carriage driving	20 00
Oct. 29	3818	Catharine Dolson, laundress	17 66
Oct. 29	3819	John C. Johnson, cattle	562 75
Oct. 30	3820	Elias Van Nostrand, fat cattle	159 75
Oct. 31	3821	Jas. J. Doyle, engineer	50 00
Oct. 31	3822	Frank Duffey, ass't engineer	30 00
Oct. 31	3823	F. Redford, supervisor	30 00

Current expense account, &c.—continued.

Date.	No. of order.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1867			
Oct. 31	3824	James Mooney, attendant	25 00
Oct. 31	3825	Charles Wilson, attendant	25 00
Oct. 31	3826	Richard Palmer, attendant	25 00
Oct. 31	3827	H. Bird, attendant	25 00
Oct. 31	3828	M. Sumaiks, attendant	25 00
Oct. 31	3829	W. N. Smith, attendant	20 00
Oct. 31	3830	William Bird, launderer	25 00
Oct. 31	3831	John Ames, porter	25 00
Oct. 31	3832	Peter Nelson, watchman	20 00
Oct. 31	3833	Augusta Hebard, supervisor	18 00
Oct. 31	3834	Mary Bird, seamstress	14 00
Oct. 31	3835	Marietta Richards, attendant	14 00
Oct. 31	3836	E. Geisken, attendant	14 00
Oct. 31	3837	Anna Sunville, attendant	14 00
Oct. 31	3838	Anna Wilson, attendant	14 00
Oct. 31	3839	E. Richards, attendant	14 00
Oct. 31	3840	Kate Staley, attendant	15 38
Oct. 31	3841	Dora Geisken, attendant	14 00
Oct. 31	3842	M. Mullarky, cook	10 00
Oct. 31	3843	Katie Mullady, cook	10 00
Oct. 31	3844	Kate O'Connor, laundress	10 00
Oct. 31	3845	Mary O'Connor, laundress	12 00
Oct. 31	3846	M. McDonnough, laundress	10 00
Oct. 31	3847	Aug. McDonnough, laundress	12 00
Oct. 31	3848	O. Downing, laundress	10 00
Oct. 31	3849	E. Bird, housemaid	10 00
Oct. 31	3850	Jane Johnson, housemaid	10 00
Oct. 31	3851	Rebecca Griner, housemaid	10 00
Oct. 31	3852	Mary Devon, cook	2 90
Oct. 31	3853	Johanna Daley, cook	2 90
Oct. 31	3854	Ellen Keefe, cook	11 66
Oct. 31	3855	John T. Wilson, ass't physician	100 00
Nov. 2	3856	J. W. Summer & Co., groceries, &c	525 09
Nov. 2	3857	Edmund Quinn, cow	29 00
Nov. 2	3858	A. H. Van Norstrand, incidental expenses	100 00
Nov. 5	3859	Dunning & Sumner, drugs, &c	111 52
Nov. 5	3860	Wm. J. Park, books and stationery	28 00
Nov. 5	3861	George F. Taylor, boots and shoes	39 20
Nov. 6	3862	Thomas Linsey, butter	17 00
Nov. 7	3863	J. Hoffman, cow	27 00
Nov. 12	3864	Andrew Andres, butter and Eggs	14 06
Nov. 12	3865	Elias Van Norstrand, oats and butter	52 68
Nov. 13	3866	Forest City Varnish Co., gasaline	112 63
Nov. 13	3867	John Finney, butter and eggs	49 15
Nov. 13	3868	Wm. Bird, chaplain	60 00
Nov. 14	3869	P. O'Malley, chickens	11 75
Nov. 18	3870	Thos. O'Malley, sheep	34 40
Nov. 19	3871	W. Blanchard, beef	494 95
Nov. 19	3872	C. & N. W. R. R., freight on gasaline	33 00
Nov. 20	3873	James Pane, butter	10 40
Nov. 22	3874	George Hebard, service	50 00
Nov. 23	3875	Willard	27 00
Nov. 26	3876	S. Klauber & Co., carpet	174 40

Current expense account, &c.—continued.

Date.	No. of order.	To whom aud for what paid.	Amount.
1867.			
Nov, 26	3877	Thos. Moran, service.	$50 00
Nov. 30	3878	J W Sumner & Co , drugs and paint.....	310 47
Nov. 30	3879	J. W. Sumner & Co , drugs, &c.....	353 00
Nov. 30	3879½	Jas J. Doyle, engineer.....	50 00
Nov. 30	3880	Frank Duffey, assistant engineer.....	30 00
Nov. 30	3881	F. Redford, supervisor.....	30 00
Nov. 30	3882	Jas Mooney, attendant.....	25 00
Nov. 30	3883	Chas Wilson.....do.....	25 00
Nov. 30	3884	Richard Palmer.. do.....	25 00
Nov. 30	3885	Herbert Bird.....do.....	25 00
Nov. 30	3886	Melvin Sunnucks..do.....	25 00
Nov. 30	3887	W W Smith.....do.....	20 00
NOv. 30	3888	Wm Bird launderer.....	25 00
Nov. 30	3889	Thos. Moran, driver.....	27 42
Nov. 30	3890	Peter Wilson, watchman.....	20 00
Nov. 30	3891	Augusta Hebard, service	18 00
Nov. 30	3892	Mary Bird, seamstress.....	14 00
Nov. 30	3893	M. Richards, attendant.....	14 00
Nov. 30	3894	E Geisken.... .do.....	14 00
Nov. 30	3895	Anna Sunville....do.....	14 00
Nov. 30	3856	Anna Wilson.....do.....	14 00
Nov. 30	3897	E. Richards .....do.....	14 00
Nov. 30	3898	Kate Staley.....do....	14 00
Nov. 30	3899	R Griner.....do.....	14 00
Nov. 30	3900	Mary Mullarky, cook.....	10 00
Nov. 30	3901	Kate Mullada....do.....	10 00
Nov. 30	3902	Kate O'Conner, laundress.....	10 00
Nov. 30	3903	Mary O'Conner...do.....	12 00
Nov. 30	3904	Aug. McDonnough.do.....	12 00
Nov. 30	3905	M McDonnough..do.....	10 00
Nov. 30	3906	Olive Denning....do.....	10 00
Nov. 30	3907	Mary Devon, Cook.....	10 00
Nov. 30	3908	Johanna Dailey...do.....	10 00
Nov. 30	3909	Ellen Keefe.....do.....	10 00
Nov. 30	3910	Maggie Malone, housemaid.....	9 67
Nov. 30	3911	Elizabeth Bird...do.....	10 00
Nov. 30	3912	Jane Johnson....do.....	10 00
Nov. 30	3913	Findlay & Co , drugs and groceries....?.....	101 11
Dec. 2	3914	D J Scamyion, butter.....	13 20
Dec. 3	3915	C. & N. W. R R Co , freight on gasaline.....	30 10
Dec. 3	3916	A H Van Norstrand, incidental expense acct.	100 00
Dec. 3	3917	S Klauber & Co , groceries.....	105 56
Dec. 4	3918	Pat O'Maley, wood	90 00
Dec. 5	3919	Thos. Lindsey, butter.....	19 41
Dec. 6	3920	Martin O'Maley, hay	40 10
Dec. 10	3921	Griggs & Co , books and stationery	13 50
Dec. 11	3922	Geo Hebard, service.....	25 00
Dec. 14	3923	Pat. Kelly, hauling coal.....	41 50
Dec. 14	3824	E. Lyons, hauling coal.....	48 00
Dec. 14	3925	J Regan, hauling coal	30 00
Dec. 14	3926	H. Sherman, service	10 40
Dec. 16	3927	Ransdale & Barrenger, blacksmithing.....	12 50
Dec. 16	2928	A. H. Van Norstrand, incidental expense acct..	100 00

Current expense account, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of order.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1867			
Dec. 17	3929	J. N. Jones, hardware	64 53
Dec. 17	3930	P. H. Powers, butter and turkeys	19 42
Dec. 17	3931	W. W. Smith, attendant	15 60
Dec. 18	3932	Jno. Mooney.....do	13 60
Dec. 19	3933	Forest City Varnish Co, gasaline	109 65
Dec. 19	3934	Bridget Walsh, butter and chickens	20 40
Dec. 20	3935	Patrick Doyle, hauling coal	15 00
Dec. 20	3936	Z A Rogers, chickens and corn	10 70
Dec. 23	3937	Pat. Kilian, hauling coal	13 13
Dec. 23	3938	J Pane, butter	12 30
Dec. 23	3939	Wm Keefe, butter	30 08
Dec. 24	3940	Thos Lindsey butter	32 00
Dec. 27	3941	J W. Sumner & Co., groceries, &c	203 51
Dec. 30	2942	....do.....do.....do	555 29
Dec. 30	3943		325 81
Dec. 31	3944	A H. Van Norstrand, superintendent	500 00
Dec. 31	3945	John T Wilson, assistant physician	100 00
Dec. 31	3946	J J. Doyle, engineer	50 00
Dec, 31	3947	F. Duffey, assistant engineer	30 00
Dec. 31	3948	F. Redford, Supervisor	30 00
Dec. 31	3949	Chas. Wilson, attendant	25 00
Dec. 31	3950	R. Palmer.....do	25 00
Dec. 31	3951	Herbert Bird.....do	25 00
Dec. 31	3952	M. Sunnurks .....do	25 00
Dec. 31	3953	Wm Bird, launderer	25 00
Dec. 31	3054	Frank Carleson, fireman	25 00
Dec. 31	3955	Thos Moran, driver	30 00
Dec. 31	3956	J. Carvill, porter	25 00
Dec. 31	3957	Peter Nelson, Watchman	20 00
Dec. 31	3958	Geo. Hebard, service	25 00
Dec. 31	3959	Aug. Heberd.....do	18 00
Dec. 31	3961	Mary Bird.....do	14 00
Dec. 31	3962	M. Richards, attendant	14 00
Dec. 31	3963	E. Geisken .....do	14 00
Dec. 31	3964	A. Sunville .....do	14 00
Dec. 31	4965	A. Wilson.....do	14 00
Dec. 31	3966	E. Richards.....do	14 00
Dec. 31	3967	K. Staley.....do	14 00
Dec. 31	3968	Ruth McCall, seamstress	11 66
Dec. 31	3969	R. Griner, attendant	14 00
Dec. 31	3970	Mary Mullarky, cook	10 00
Dec. 31	3871	Kate Mullady.....do	10 00
Dec. 31	3972	Kate O'Connor, laundress	10 00
Dec. 31	3973	Mary O'Connor...do	12 00
Dec. 31	3974	M. McDonnough..do	10 00
Dec. 31	3975	Olive Downing....do	10 00
Dec. 31	3976	Mary Dever, cook	10 00
Dec. 31	3977	.....cook	10 00
Dec. 31	3978	Ellen Keefe, cook	10 00
Dec. 31	3979	M. Malone, housemaid	12 00
Dec. 31	3980	Eliz. Bird.....do	10 00
Dec. 31	3981	Jane Johnson.....do	10 00

Current expense account, &c.—continued.

Date.	No. of order.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1868.			
Jan. 1	3982	Pat. Roach, wood	$42 00
Jan. 1	3983	J. H. Little, brooms	25 00
Jan. 3	3983	Mosley & Bros, books and stationery	19 08
Jan. 3	3984	Gray & Co, oats and salt	136 60
Jan. 3	3985	Jno. Gruber, harness making	36 00
Jan. 6	3986	Alex. Findlay	21 50
Jan. 6	3987	John Regan, blacksmithing	45 75
Jan. 6	3988	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries	63 75
Jan. 7	3989	A. H. Van Norstrand, incidental exp. acct	100 00
Jan. 8	3990	D. Clark, upholstering	46 62
Jan. 9	3991	W. J. Sullivan, dry goods	31 26
Jan. 11	3992	J. N. Jones, hardware	56 73
Jan. 11	3993	Hudson & Curtis	94 00
Jan. 11	3994	Chas. Wilson, attendant	12 50
Dc.31, 67	3995	M. C. Halliday, matron	125 00
Jn.18, 68	3996	P. O'Maley, beef	17 40
Jan. 20	3997	And. J. Mitchell, butter	25 80
Jan. 21	3998	Thos Lindsay, lard and butter	42 43
Jan. 21	3999	L. Rees, beef	39 37
Jan. 23	4000	W. Ramsay & Co, hardware	184 02
Jan. 23	4001	James Hogan, hay	58 24
Jan. 25	4002	Olive Downing, laundress	8 33
Jan. 25	4003	A. H. Van Norstrand, incidental exp acct	100 00
Jan. 25	4004	H. Cramer, butter	24 45
Jan. 25	4005	A R Kingsley, corn	73 82
Jan. 27	4006	Wm. Jones, labor	21 00
Jan. 27	4007	Jo. ....do	19 60
Jan. 27	4008	Jas North, corn	24 40
Jan. 29	4009	W. J. Sullivan, dry goods	13 86
Jan. 31	4010	Ruth McCall, service	14 00
Jan. 31	4011	W. J. Smith, carpenter	65 00
Jan. 31	4012	J J. Doyle, engineer	55 00
Jan. 31	4013	F. Dufey, assit..do	30 00
Jan. 31	4014	Frank Carleson, freman	25 00
Jan. 31	4015	F. Bedford, supervisor	30 00
Jan. 31	4016	R. Palmer, attendant	25 00
Jan. 31	4017	F. Clifford, ...do	17 75
Jan. 31	4018	H Bird, ...do	25 00
Jan. 31	4019	H. C. Norton...do	25 16
Jan. 31	4020	H. Sunnucks, ...do	25 00
Jan. 31	4021	Chas. Clifford, ..do	29 10
Jan. 31	3022	Wm. Bird, launderer	25 00
Jan 31	4023	J Murphy, teamster	25 00
Jan. 31	4024	Frank Fay, ...do	25 00
Jan. 31	4025	Thos. Moren....do	30 00
Jan. 31	4026	Jas Ready, laborer	36 25
Jan. 31	4027	Mich Walsh....do	25 00
Jan. 31	4028	J. Carville, porter	25 00
Jan. 31	4029	P. Nelson, watchman	20 00
Jan. 31	4030	A E. Hebard, supervisor	18 00
Jan. 31	4031	M. Bird. seamstress	14 00
Jan. 31	4032	M. Richards, attendant	14 00
Jan. 31	4033	E. Geisken, ...do	14 00

Current expense account, &c.—continued.

Date.	No. of order.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1868.			
Jan. 31	4034	A. Sunville, attendant	$14 00
Jan. 31	4035	A Wilson,.....do	14 00
Jan. 31	4036	E. Richards,.....do	14 00
Jan. 31	4037	R. Griner,.....do	14 00
Jan. 31	4038	M. Mullarky, cook	10 00
Jan. 31	4039	Kate Mullady, cook	10 00
Jan. 31	4040	Mary O'Conor, laundress	12 00
Jan. 31	4041	Kate O'Connor,..do	10 00
Jan. 31	4042	M McDonnough. do	10 00
Jan. 31	4043	Ellen Keefe, cook	10 00
Jan. 31	4044	M. Malone, cook	10 00
Jan. 31	4045	E Bird, housemaid	10 00
Jan. 31	4046	J Johnson, housemaid	10 00
Jan. 31	4047	M McNulty, Laundress	12 56
Feb. 1	4048	Pat Roche, wood	60 00
Feb. 3	4049	W Graves, butter and eggs	76 52
Feb. 4	4050	J. Ryan, blacksmithing	18 00
Feb. 5	4051	Atwood & Rublee, papers and printing	59 25
Feb. 7	4052	H Steensland, groceries	219 90
Feb. 7	4053	W. Woodard, wood	78 00
Feb. 13	4054	Jas Ready, laborer	36 25
Feb. 14	4055	W. J Sullivan, dry goods	45 88
Feb. 15	4056	Andrew Anderson, butter	15 75
Feb. 24	4057	Bunker & Vroman, lumber	37 18
Feb. 25	4058	Geo Johnson, beef	40 95
Feb. 27	4059	Chas Clifford, attendant	17 94
Feb. 27	4060	Dudly & Baker, yarn	13 06
Feb. 27	4061	Ann Wilson, butter	13 05
Feb. 27	4062	John Stupfer, wood	84 00
Feb. 27	4063	A H Van Norstrand, incidental exp acct	100 00
Feb. 28	4064	Alex Findlay, groceries	223 18
Feb. 29	4065	Andrew J Michell, farmer	43 75
Feb. 29	4066	W. J. Smith, carpenter	65 00
Feb. 29	4067	J. J. Doyle, engineer	55 00
Feb. 29	4068	F. Duffey, assistant engineer	35 00
Feb. 29	4069	F. Carleson, fireman	25 00
Feb. 29	4070	R Palmer, attendant	25 00
Feb. 29	4071	F. Redford, supervisor	30 00
Feb. 29	4072	F. Clifford, attendant	25 00
Feb. 29	4073	H. Bird, ...do	25 00
Feb. 29	4074	H C. Norton....do	20 00
Feb. 29	4075	Wm. Bird, launderer	25 00
Feb. 29	4076	Jno. Murphy, teamster	25 00
Feb. 29	4077	Tho. Moran,.....do	30 00
Feb. 39	4078	F. Fay,.....do	25 00
Feb. 29	4079	J. Ready, laborer	30 63
Feb. 29	4080	M. Walsh, laborer	25 00
Feb. 29	4081	Jas Carville, porter	25 00
Feb. 29	4082	P. Nelson, Watchman	20 00
Feb. 28	4083	M Sunnucks, attendant	25 00
Feb. 29	4084	Aug Hebard, supervisoress	18 00
Feb. 29	4085	Mary Bird, seamstress	14 00
Feb. 29	4086	Anna, Sunville, attendant	14 00

Current expense account, &c.—continued.

Date.	No of order.	To whom and for what paid	Amount.
1868.			
Feb. 29	4087	M. Richards, attendant	$14 00
Feb. 29	4088	A. Wilson.....do	14 00
Feb. 29	4089	E. Geisken.....do	14 00
Feb. 29	4090	Em. Richards....do	14 00
Feb. 29	4091	Rebecca Griner..do	14 00
Feb. 29	4092	Lizzie Luty.....do	21 00
Feb. 29	4093	Jennie Havercroft, cook	15 00
Feb. 29	4094	Mary Mullarky.....do	10 00
Feb. 29	4095	K. Mullady.....do	10 00
Feb. 29	4096	Rosa Brown.....do	15 42
Feb. 29	4097	Mary O'Conner, laundress	12 00
Feb. 29	4098	Kate O'Conner .....do	10 00
Feb. 29	4099	Anna Havercroft ...do	15 00
Feb. 29	4100	Mary McNulty .....do	10 00
Feb. 29	4101	Mary McDonough...do	10 00
Feb. 29	4102	Ellen Keefe, housemaid	10 00
Feb. 29	4103	Jane Johnson .....do	10 00
Feb. 29	4104	E. Bird.....do	10 00
Feb. 29	4105	John T. Wilson, assistant physician	100 00
Feb. 29	4106	John Fabey, hay	16 80
Mar. 3	4107	Wm. Packard, grinding wheat and flour	631 16
Mar. 3	4108	Pollard & Nelson, repairing	66 00
Mar. 3	4109	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries	86 15
Mar. 4	4110	P. H. Spencer, groceries, &c	10 64
Mar. 5	4111	J. W. Sumner & Co., drugs and groceries	251 25
Mar. 5	4112	J. W. Sumner & Co....do.....do	366 98
Mar. 5	4113	J. W. Sumner & Co....do.....do	331 11
Mar. 6	4114	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods	388 86
Mar. 9	4115	H. Cordier, shoes	72 50
Mar. 9	4116	J. McBride, apples and butter	33 00
Mar. 10	4117	H. Peterson, butter	11 52
Mar. 12	4118	Hudson & Curtice, feed and meal	51 45
Mar. 14	4119	Davis, Standish & Co., bathing tub	40 27
Mar. 16	4120	C. C. Udel, hay	74 98
Mar. 16	4121	A. H. Van Norstrand, incidental expenses	100 00
Mar. 16	4122	J. Corcoran, wood	67 50
Mar. 19	4123	Pat. Roach, wood	27 00
Mar. 21	4124	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries	77 30
Mar. 21	4125	J. W. Sumner & Co., groceries	37 18
Mar. 23	4126	F. Van Norstrand, attendant	11 66
Mar. 24	4127	C. A. Belden, clock and barometer	31 50
Mar. 24	4128	W. Aiken & Sons, window guards, &c	32 25
Mar. 24	4129	A. H. Van Norstrand, incidental expense acc't	100 00
Mar. 25	4130	F. Briggs & Co., flour and feed	258 64
Mar. 26	4131	J. Hogan, hay	37 49
Mar. 27	2132	J. N. Jones, hardware	43 21
Mar. 28	4133	F. Briggs & Co., meal	40 00
Mar. 28	4134	J. Riley, eggs and butter	17 02
Mar. 31	4135	L. P. Goodchap, eggs and butter	14 20
Mar. 31	4136	R. Anderson .....do	12 93
Mar. 31	4137	A. J. Mitchell, farmer	43 75
Mar. 31	4138	W. J. Smith	65 00
Mar. 31	4139	J. J. Doyle, engineer	55 00

Current expense account, &c.—continued

Date.	No. of order.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1868.			
Mar. 31	4140	F. Duffy, assistant engineer	$35 00
Mar. 31	4141	F. Coleson, fireman	25 00
Mar. 31	4142	F. Redford, supervisor	30 00
Mar. 31	4143	R. Palmer, attendant	25 00
Mar. 31	4144	F. Clifford ....do	25 00
Mar. 31	4145	H. Bird.....do	25 00
Mar. 31	4146	H. C. Norton..do	20 00
Mar. 31	4147	F. Sargeant...do	20 00
Mar. 31	4148	J. Mooney ....do	25 00
Mar. 31	4149	W. Bird, launderer	25 00
Mar. 31	4150	J. Murphy, teamster	24 20
Mar. 31	4151	T. Moran .....do	30 00
Mar. 31	4152	Frank Foy....do	25 00
Mar. 31	4153	J. Ready, laborer	31 25
Mar. 31	4154	M. Walsh .....do	24 25
Mar. 31	4155	J. Carville, porter	25 00
Mar. 31	4156	P. Nelson, watchman	20 00
Mar. 31	4157	George Hebard, service	25 00
Mar. 31	4158	A. E. Hebard, supervisoress	18 00
Mar. 31	4159	Mary Bird, seamstress	14 00
Mar. 31	4160	Anna Sunville, attendant	14 00
Mar. 31	4161	Anna Wilson.....do	14 00
Mar. 31	4162	Eliza Geisken....do	14 00
Mar. 31	4163	Em. Richards ....do	14 00
Mar. 31	4164	R. Griner.....do	14 00
Mar. 31	4165	L. Luty.....do	14 00
Mar. 31	4166	J. Havercroft, cook	10 00
Mar. 31	4167	M. Mullarky .....do	10 00
Mar. 31	4168	Kate Mullady.....do	10 00
Mar. 31	4169	Rosa Brown.....do	12 00
Mar. 31	4170	M. O'Conner, laundress	12 00
Mar. 31	4171	K. O'Conner.....do	10 00
Mar. 31	4272	A. Havercroft....do	10 00
Mar. 31	4173	M. McNulty .....do	10 00
Mar. 31	4174	M. McDonough ...do	10 00
Mar. 31	4175	Ellen Keefe, housemaid	10 00
Mar. 31	4176	Jane Johnson ....do	10 00
Mar. 31	4177	E. Bird.....do	10 00
Mar. 31	4178	Mrs. Young, cook	11 75
Mar. 31	4179	A. H. Van Norstrand, superintendent	500 00
Mar. 31	4180	Mrs. M. C. Halliday, matron	125 00
Apr. 1	4181	E. B. Crawford, clothing	58 50
Apr. 1	4182	Alexander Findlay, groceries	402 90
Apr. 1	4183	John Gerber, harness work	20 40
Apr. 2	4184	Frank & Hopkins, lumber	526 79
Apr. 2	4185	A. Proudfit, brick, lime, stone, &c	494 83
Apr. 2	4186	Thomas Moran, sundries	10 85
Apr. 2	4187	A. Coolidge, hay	28 21
Apr. 4	4188	J. E. Mosely, periodicals	14 10
Apr. 4	4189	Ramsdale & Barringer, blacksmithing	15 85
Apr. 4	4190	L. Keefe, hay	22 22
Apr. 4	4191	C. and N. W. R. R. Co., freight	12 45
Apr. 4	4192	Sherman & Co., marble and slate	111 96

Current expense account, &c.—continued.

Date.	No. of order.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount
1868.			
Apr. 6	4193	Davis, Standish & Co, fittings, &c	$176 11
Apr. 6	4194	Ole Johnson, butter	9 97
Apr. 8	4195	A. Coolridge, straw mattings	10 00
Apr. 8	4196	Davis, Standish & Co., felt, &c	111 33
Apr. 8	4197	C. Ellis, eggs	12 62
Apr. 10	4198	A. H. Van Norstrand, minor incidental exp. act.	100 00
Apr. 11	4199	Wm. Parkham, flour and grain	237 21
Apr. 11	4200	Hovey & Nichols, garden seeds	35 22
Apr. 11	4201	J. Mooney, service	10 32
Apr. 11	4202	Charles Perry, ham and shoulders	84 84
Apr. 13	4203	Pat Lyons, hauling coal	10 50
Apr. 13	4204	J. Regan, blacksmithing	43 40
Apr. 13	4205	J. Riley, butter and eggs	10 42
Apr. 15	4206	E. L Noyes, poultry	12 08
Apr. 15	4207	H Peterson, butter and eggs	10 39
Apr. 16	4208	Neely Gray & Co, oats, salt and corn	247 00
Apr. 17	4209	S. Klauber,	12 46
Apr. 18	4210	Pat. Doyle, hauling coal	15 00
Apr. 20	4211	A. H. Van Norstrand, minor incidental exp. act.	100 00
Apr. 22	4212	F. Redford, supervisor	20 00
Apr. 22	4213	Morris, Tasker & Co., two copper boilers	275 00
Apr. 22	4214	Manufacturing Co., boiler thimbles	7 35
Apr. 23	4215	M. Johnson, butter and eggs	12 12
Apr. 25	4216	Jones & Sumner, hardware	20 43
Apr. 27	4217	Asa Burgess, doors	44 00
Apr. 27	4218	J. N. Jones, locks and keys	127 55
Apr. 27	4219	H. Cordier, maple table legs	12 60
Apr. 30	4220	John Fabey, hay	10 75
Apr. 30	4221	K. Mullady cook	10 00
Apr. 30	4222	E. Keefe.....service	10 00
Apr. 30	4223	A. Mitchell.....do	43 75
Apr. 30	4224	W. J. Smith.....do	65 00
Apr. 60	4225	J. J. Doyle.....do	55 00
Apr. 30	4226	F. Duffey.....do	25 00
Apr. 30	4227	F. Carleson.....do	30 00
Apr. 30	4228	R. Palmer.....do	25 00
Apr. 30	4229	F. Clifford.....do	25 00
Apr. 30	4230	H. Bird.....do	25 00
Apr. 30	4231	H. C. Norton.....do	25 00
Apr. 30	4232	J. Mooney.....do	25 00
Apr. 30	4233	H. Bird.....do	25 00
Apr. 30	4234	J. Murphy.....do	25 00
Apr. 30	4235	Thomas Moran.....do	30 00
Apr. 30	4236	F. Foy.....do	25 00
Apr. 30	4237	J. Ready.....do	31 25
Apr. 30	4238	M. Walsh.....do	24 59
Apr. 30	4239	J. Carville.....do	25 00
Apr. 30	4240	P. Nelson.....do	20 00
Apr. 30	4241	Geo. Hebard.....do	25 00
Apr. 30	4242	A. E. Hebard.....do	18 00
Apr. 30	4243	M. Bird.....do	14 00
Apr. 30	4244	A. Sunville.....do	14 00
Apr. 30	4245	Anna Wilson.....do	14 00

Current expense account, &c.—continued.

Date.	No. of order.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1868.			
Apr. 30	4246	Eliza Geiskin.....service.....	$14 00
Apr. 30	4247	E Richards.....do.....	14 00
Apr. 30	4248	R. Griner.....do.....	14 00
Apr. 30	4249	Lizzie Luty.....do.....	14 00
Apr. 30	4250	J. Havercroft.....do.....	10 00
Apr. 30	4251	M. Mullady.....do.....	10 00
Apr. 30	4252	R. Brown.....do.....	12 00
Apr. 30	4253	M. O'Conner.....do.....	12 70
Apr. 30	4254	K. O'Conner.....do.....	10 00
Apr. 30	4255	A. Havercroft.....do.....	10 00
Apr. 30	4256	M. McNulty.....do.....	10 00
Apr. 30	4257	M. McDonnough.....do.....	10 00
Apr. 30	4258	Jane Johnson.....do.....	10 00
Apr. 30	4259	Elizabeth Bird.....do.....	10 00
Apr. 30	4260	Mrs. Young.....do.....	12 00
Apr. 30	4261	Edwin Eaton.....do.....	20 00
Apr. 30	4262	Thomas O'Brien.....do.....	29 05
Apr. 30	4263	W. J. Henry.....do.....	10 00
Apr. 30	4264	Nellie Rees.....do.....	4 64
Apr. 30	4265	Maggie Brown.....do.....	4 66
Apr. 30	4266	Wm. Murphy.....do.....	6 67
Apr. 30	4267	Henry Clark.....do.....	5 94
Apr. 30	4268	Jno. T. Wilson, assistant physician.....	100 00
May 1	4269	A. H. Van Norstrand, minor incidental account.	100 00
May 2	4270	J. E. Smith, crackers.....	22 90
May 2	4271	Mrs. Pat. Downey, lard, butter and eggs.....	10 74
May 2	4272	Geo. Hebard, service.....	50 00
May 2	4273	W. Jones, mason work.....	21 12
May 5	4274	Alex. Findlay, drugs.....	156 00
May 5	4275	J. Stupfel, beef.....	60 00
May 5	4276	A. H. Van Norstrand, minor incidental account.	100 00
May 6	4277	Wm. Packham, flour and bran.....	333 79
May 8	4278	Hudson & Taylor, Butter, eggs and oats.....	61 46
May 8	4279	J. Havercroft, butter, eggs and lard.....	10 32
May 8	4280	J. Riley, butter and eggs.....	17 06
May 9	4281	F. Briggs & Co., meal.....	106 14
M6y 9	4282	T. H. Little, brooms.....	48 75
May 11	4283	J. Kuffer, oats.....	15 75
May 13	4284	A. H. Van Norstrand, superintendent.....	100 00
May 14	4285	L. Keefe, hay.....	11 74
May 15	4286	E. Eaton, service.....	13 20
May 15	4287	Merrill & Co., boots and shoes.....	24 65
May 18	4288	Dutcher, Ball & Goodrich, groceries.....	561 52
May 19	4289	C. H. Arnold, beef.....	118 20
May 19	4290	Milwaukee & Prairie du C. R. R. Co., freight..	13 06
May 20	4291	A. H. Van Norstrand, minor incidental account.	100 00
May 20	4292	W. J. & F. Elsworth, groceries.....	116 37
May 22	4293	J. H. Tierney, eggs.....	16 43
May 23	4294	J. Doyle, hauling coal.....	16 50
May 23	4295	Mil. & Miss. R. R Co., freight.....	100 00
May 23	4296	Thomas Allen, repairs.....	61 06
May 23	4297	Thomas Allen, slate.....	145 75

Current expense account, &c.—continued.

Date.	No. of order.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1868.			
May 23	4298	H. Clark, attendant	15 18
May 25	4299	J. R. Bershelot, coal	375 00
May 25	4300	A. H. Van Norstrand, minor expense account	100 00
May 26	4301	O. Anderson, Butter and eggs	18 00
May 26	4302	J. Cerceran, wood	49 60
May 27	4303	C. C. Udell, hay	16 80
May 28	4304	D. J. Scampton	10 75
May 28	4305	A. D. Woodman, sheep	36 90
May 29	4306	J. Knutson, butter	13 50
May 30	4307	Peter Nelson, watchman	18 71
May 30	4308	E. L. Noyes, chickens	11 67
May 30	4309	J. Riley, butter and eggs	19 97
May 30	4310	J. Stupfel, steer	25 00
May 30	4311	A. J. Mitchel, service	43 75
May 30	4312	W. J. Smith, do	65 00
May 30	4313	J. J. Doyle, do	55 00
May 31	4314	F. Duffey, do	25 00
May 31	4315	F. Carleson, do	30 00
May 31	4316	R. Palmer, do	35 00
May 31	4317	F. Clifford, do	25 00
May 31	4318	H. Bird, do	25 00
May 31	4319	H. C. Norton, do	25 00
May 31	4320	J. Mooney, do	25 00
May 21	4321	Wm. Bird, do	40 00
May 31	4322	Jno. Murphy, do	25 00
May 31	4323	Thos. Moran, do	30 00
May 31	4324	Frank Foy, do	25 00
May 31	4325	Jas. Ready, do	30 00
May 31	4326	M. Walsh, do	25 00
May 31	4327	J. Carville, do	25 00
May 31	4328	Geo. Hebard, do	25 00
May 31	4329	August Hebard, do	18 00
May 31	4330	Mary Bird, do	14 00
May 31	4331	Anna Sunville, do	14 00
May 31	4332	Anna Wilson, do	14 00
May 31	4333	Eliza Giesken, do	14 00
May 31	4334	Em. Richards, do	14 00
May 31	4335	R. Griner, do	14 00
May 31	4336	Lizzie Luty, do	14 00
May 31	4337	J. Havercroft, do	10 00
May 31	4338	M. Malladay, do	10 00
May 31	4339	Rosa Brown, do	12 00
May 31	4340	M. O'Conner, do	12 00
May 31	4341	K. O'Conner, do	10 00
May 31	4342	A. Havercroft, do	10 00
May 31	4343	M. McNulty, do	10 00
May 31	4344	M. McDonnough, do	12 00
May 31	4345	J. Johnson, do	10 00
May 31	4346	E. Bird, do	10 00
May 31	4347	E. Young, do	12 00
May 31	4848	Thos. O'Brien, do	25 00
May 31	3349	J. Judkins, do	13 04
May 31	4350	N. J. Henry, do	20 00

Current expense account, &c.—continued.

Date.	No. of order.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1868.			
May 31	4351	Nellie Rees .....service.....	14 00
May 31	4352	Maggie Brown.....do.	14 00
May 31	4353	Wm. Murphy.....do.....	20 00
May 31	4354	Frank Spencer.....do.....	13 33
May 31	4355	J. T. Wilson, assistant physician	50 00
June 2	4356	J, N. Jones, hardware.....	44 58
June 4	4357	Am. Express Co., food car	261 07
June 4	4358	A. D. Woodman, beef.....	56 88
June 5	4359	A. H. Van Norstrand, minor incid. exp. account	100 00
June 6	4360	S. Klauber, dry goods	111 54
June 6	4361	Alex. Findlay, drugs and groceries.....	127 30
June 6	4362	S. Klauber, groceries.....	282 22
June 6	4363	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries.....	66 33
June 6	4364	Jno. Regan, blacksmithing.....	41 00
June 6	4365	H. Steensland, groceries..	73 37
June 6	4366	Stevens & Somers, vegetable and flower seeds..	17 15
June 6	4367	F. Briggs & Co., meal.....	73 84
June 7	4368	A. H. Van Norstrand, service superintendent..	366 66
June 9	4369	L. P. Goodchap, butter and eggs.....	22 30
June 10	4370	M. Johnson, butter...	11 30
June 10	4371	Wm. Packham, flour	265 00
June 11	4372	W. J. Sullivan, quilts.....	169 00
June 11	4373	John Black, "old rye" whiskey.....	146 00
June 12	4374	A. S. McDill, minor incidental expense account	100 00
June 15	4375	A. McGovern, locks, &c.....	15 25
June 15	4376	M. Doyle, hauling coal.....	25 00
June 15	4377	C. H. Arnold, veal and beef.....	75 36
June 17	4378	W. Mooney, mutton.....	22 54
June 18	4380	Jas. Riley, eggs and butter.....	18 35
June 16	4381	T. Knudson, butter and lard.....	22 89
June 18	4382	Wm. Packham, flour.....	131 25
June 19	4383	Wm. Murphy, attendant.....	12 00
June 19	4384	A. S. McDill, incidental expense account	100 00
June 20	4385	R. Butler, butter.....	10 75
June 20	4386	Thos. O'Maley, mutton.....	22 06
June 22	4387	C. H. Arnold, beef.....	54 00
June 22	4388	Frank Duffey, labor.....	18 92
June 22	4389	Pat. Doyle, beef.....	62 40
June 23	4390	W. J. Sullivan, dry goods.....	52 36
June 23	4391	G. F. Taylor, boots and shoes.....	12 56
June 23	4392	Wayne Ramsey & Co., hardware.....	145 85
June 23	4393	McKey Bro. & Folds, dry goods.....	16 62
June 23	4394	Moseley & Bro., stationery, &c	32 15
June 23	4395	A. Coolidge, mutton.....	11 14
June 23	4396	H. Peterson, butter.....	10 25
June 24	4397	Pat. Duffey.....	11 54
June 24	3398	Geo. Hebard, service.....	18 33
June 26	4399	A. S. McDill, minor incidental expense account	100 00
June 26	4400	George Payne, groceries.....	13 50
June 26	4401	Bird & Ledwith, repairs.....	62 13
June 26	4402	Thos. Regan, hardware.....	27 07
May 30	4403	Wm. Bird, service as chaplain.....	35 00
June 27	4404	S. V. Shipman, marble.....	245 46

Current expense account, &c.—continued.

Date.	No. of order.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1868			
June 27	4405	E. Thomson, beef and mutton	145 78
June 29	4406	Neely Gray & Co., oats, lime, &c	179 55
June 29	4407	Frank & Hopkins, lumber	112 40
June 29	4408	Hill & Vaughan, lime, &c	24 05
June 29	4409	A. Findlay, groceries and drugs	108 42
June 29	4410	Copp Bros, hardware	23 80
June 29	4411	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries, etc	136 07
June 29	4412	Wayne Ramsay & Co., hardware	9 75
June 29	4413	W. J. Sullivan, dry goods	52 00
June 29	4414	Bunker & Vroman, lumber	46 77
June 29	4415	S. Klauber, dry goods	15 21
June 29	4416	J. N. Jones, hardware	61 75
June 29	4417	J. M. Haight, furniture and repairs	9 75
June 29	4418	Dunning & Sumner, drugs, &c	122 17
June 29	4419	F. Briggs & Co., meal and bran	37 50
June 30	4420	Pat. Doyle, hauling coal	25 00
June 30	4421	F. Kinney, oats	38 95
June 30	4422	A. Hebard, supervisoress	18 00
June 30	4423	Moseley & Bros., croquet set	11 00
June 30	4424	Thos. Moran, express, meals, &c	8 10
June 30	4425	A. S. McDill, minor inc. exp. acct	100 00
June 30	4426	Mrs. M. C. Halliday, matron	125 00
June 30	4427	S. M. Halliday, clerk	26 66
June 30	4428	Jno. T. Wilson, assistant physician	50 00
June 30	4429	Mary Bird, seamstress	14 00
June 30	4430	Anna Sunville, attendant	14 00
June 30	4431	Anna Wilson.....do	14 00
June 30	4432	Eliza Geiskin.....do	14 00
June 30	4433	Emeline Richards..do	14 00
June 30	4434	Rebeca Griner.....do	14 00
June 30	4435	Lizzie Luty.....do	14 00
June 30	4436	Nellie Reese.....do	14 00
June 30	4437	Maggie Brown.....do	14 00
June 30	4438	Jennie Havercroft, cook	10 00
June 30	4439	Hannah Buckley, attendant	7 00
June 30	4440	Rosa Brown, cook	12 00
June 30	4441	M. Mullarky ...do	10 00
June 30	4442	Eliza Young ...do	13 00
June 30	4443	Jane Johnson, housemaid	10 00
June 30	4444	E. Bird.....do	10 00
June 30	4445	Anna Havercroft .do	10 00
June 30	4446	Mary McDonough, laundress	12 00
June 30	4447	Mary O'Connor.....do	12 00
June 30	4448	Kate O'Connor.....do	10 00
June 30	4449	Mary McNulty.....do	10 00
June 30	4450	Emily Hughs, cook	14 00
June 30	4451	A. J. Mitchell, farmer,	43 75
June 30	4452	W. J. Smith, carpenter	65 00
June 30	4453	J. J. Doyle, engineer	55 00
June 30	4454	F. Coleson, fireman	30 00
June 30	4455	Wm. Bird, launderer	40 00
June 30	4456	F. Clifford, watchman	25 00
June 30	4457	R. Palmer, painter	35 00

Current expense account, &c.—continued.

Date.	No. of order.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1868			
June 30	4458	Herbert Bird, supervisor	30 00
June 30	4459	Thos. Moran, teamster	30 00
June 30	4460	Jas. Murphy, teamster	25 00
June 30	4461	Frank Foy, teamster	25 00
June 30	4462	Jas. Ready, laborer	32 50
June 30	4463	Pat. Walsh....do	25 00
June 30	4464	Thos. O'Brien..do	25 00
June 30	4465	Jas. Carville, porter	25 00
June 30	4466	H. C. Norton, attendant	25 00
June 30	4467	Harold Hetting...do	20 00
June 30	4468	Miles Meacham...do	8 88
June 30	4469	Frank Spencer....do	25 00
June 30	4470	Wm. J. Henry....do	20 00
June 30	4471	Jerry Buckley....do	15 00
June 30	4472	R. Morris.....do	8 00
June 30	4473	S. Binks, laborer	27 50
June 30	4474	Jas. Moony, laborer	25 00
June 30	4475	J. Butler, oats	6 05
June 30	4476	W. J. Smith, use of tools for one year	40 00
June 30	4477	John Gerber, repairs, &c	25 10
July 3	4478	J. Van Etta, billiard balls and cues	27 00
June 30	4479	J. Regan, blacksmithing	36 00
June 30	4480	A. S, McDill, superintendent	127 78
June 30	4481	J. Havercroft, butter and eggs	9 65
July 11	4482	J. Lyons, mason	30 75
July 6	4483	M. Ryan, beef	28 00
July 6	4484	S. F. Sandon, butter	20 30
July 6	4485	Bridget Welsh, feathers	20 00
July 6	4486	Wm. Mooney, veal	12 75
June 30	4487	Jones & Sumner, hardware	7 15
July 8	4488	Wm. Packham, flour	100 00
July 9	4489	F. Knutson butter	13 10
July 11	4490	A. Anderson, butter and eggs	21 11
July 11	4491	M. King, beef	39 20
July 11	4492	C. Holburn, mason	120 00
July 11	4493	C. Holburn, jr.do	9 00
July 11	4494	A. S. McDill, minor in. exp. acct	100 00
July 11	4495	Frank Foy, teamster	8 75
July 13	4496	Wm. J. Henry, attendant	8 67
June 30	4497	Julia Judkins....do	14 00
June 30	4498	Anna Clark.....do	19 13
July 13	4499	A. J. Mitchell, corn, butter and eggs	47 10
July 14	4500	Wm. Wilson, sheep	17 45
July 13	4501	Maggie Brown attendant	6 07
July 15	4502	A. McGovern, keys	6 00
July 22	4503	Anna Wilson, attendant	10 50
July 17	4504	E. Falkerts, veal	5 20
July 18	4504	Mil. & St. Paul R. R., transportion	11 44
July 20	4506	J. Gammon, straw	5 00
July 20	4507	Wm. Moony, mutton	17 50
July 20	4508	P. O'Mally, straw	8 00
July 20	4509	A. J. Mitchell, veal and eggs	6 03
July 22	4510	Wm. Mooney, sheep	17 50

Current expense account, &c.—continued.

Date.	No. of order.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1868.			
July 25	4511	D. J. Scampton, butter	$6 71
July 24	4512	Davis, Standish & Co., heating	572 18
July 25	4513	Anna Clark, attendant	11 67
July 27	4514	Thos. Chynoweth, harness	55 00
July 27	4515	A. S. McDill, minor in. ex. acc't	100 00
July 27	4516	Insurance on boilers	75 00
July 27	4517	C. & N. W. R. R. Co., freight	28 35
July 31	4518	Pat. Roach, butter	12 90
July 31	4519	Jas. Mooney, laborer	25 00
July 31	4520	K. Mullady, laundress	8 75
July 31	4521	S. M. Halliday, clerk	40 00
July 31	4522	Wayne Ramsay & Co., hardware	68 69
July 31	4523	Thos. Wand, cattle	183 74
July 31	4524	S. Binks, laborer	25 00
Aug. 4	4525	John Home, butter	11 10
Aug. 4	4526	Henry Crook, butter	12 67
July 31	4527	Halle Steensland, groceries	67 08
July 31	4528	Alex. Findlay, drugs and groceries	590 29
July 31	4529	J. M. Haight, looking glasses	7 80
July 31	4530	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries, &c	196 81
July 31	4531	R. L. Garlick, crockery	62 60
July 31	4532	J. W. Sumner & Co., drugs, &c	17 90
July 31	4533	J. N. Jones, hardware	174 68
July 31	4534	Jacob Lenz & Co., clothing	30 00
July 31	4535	E. B. Crawford, clothing	11 52
July 31	4536	G. Paine, brushes	8 26
July 31	4537	W. J. Sullivan, dry goods	45 56
July 31	4538	A. J. Michell, farmer	43 75
July 31	4539	W. J. Smith, carpenter	65 00
July 31	4540	J. J. Doyle, engineer	55 00
July 31	4541	F. Carleson, fireman	30 00
July 31	4542	Wm. Bird, launderer	40 00
July 31	4543	F. Clifford, watchman	25 00
July 31	4544	R. Palmer, painter	21 00
July 31	4545	Herbert Bird, supervisor	30 00
July 31	4546	Thos. Moran, teamster	30 00
July 31	4547	Jas. Murphy, teamster	25 00
July 31	4548	Jas. Ready, laborer	32 50
July 31	4549	Pat. Walsh, porter	30 00
July 31	4550	Thos. O'Brien, laborer	25 00
July 31	4551	Jas. Carville, laborer	25 00
July 31	4552	H. C. Norton, attendant	25 00
July 31	4553	Harold Hetting...do	20 00
July 31	4554	Mi es Meacham ...do	20 00
July 31	4555	Frank Spencer....do	25 00
July 31	4556	Jerry Buckly.....do	30 00
July 31	4557	Rich. Morris .....do	30 00
July 31	4558	Jas. Coleman.....do	16 66
July 31	4559	John McGuire ....do	20 00
July 31	4560	Victor Hanson....do	11 33
July 31	4661	John Coleman....do	8 33
July 31	4562	A. E. Hebard, supervisoress	18 00
July 31	4563	Mary Bird, seamstress	14 0

Current expense account, &c.—continued.

Date.	No. of order.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1868.			
July 31	4564	Anna Sunville, attendant	14 00
July 31	4565	E. Geisken.....do	14 00
July 31	4566	E. Richards.....do	14 00
July 31	4567	R. Griner.....do	14 00
July 31	4568	L. Luty.....do	14 00
July 31	4569	Nellie Rees .....do	14 00
July 31	4570	Julia Judkins.....do	14 00
July 31	4571	Hannah Buckley..do	14 00
July 31	4572	Jennie Havercroft, cook	10 00
July 31	4573	M. Mullarky.....do	12 00
July 31	4574	Eliza Young.....do	12 00
July 31	4575	Mary Hughs.....do	10 00
July 31	4576	Jane Johnson, housemaid	10 00
July 31	4577	E. Bird.....do	10 00
July 31	4578	A. Havercroft....do	10 00
July 31	4579	Mary McDonnough, laundress	12 00
July 31	4580	Mary O'Conner...do	12 00
July 31	4581	K. O'Conner .....do	10 00
July 31	4582	Mary McNulty....do	10 00
Aug. 4	4583	Wm. O'Keefe, butter and eggs	24 57
Aug. 5	4584	F. Briggs & Co., flour and meal	337 31
Aug. 5	4585	Neely Gray & Co., lime, salt and coal	329 30
Aug. 5	4586	S. Klauber, dry goods	267 87
Aug. 5	4587	E. W. Keyes, postage stamps	12 00
Aug. 6	4588	Dunning & Sumner, groceries and drugs	146 91
Aug. 6	4889	Wm. Farrel, repairs	6 75
Aug. 7	4590	Frank & Burgess, lumber	26 18
Aug. 7	4591	Thos. McGuire, butter	14 40
Aug. 7	4592	E. Rush, butter	12 90
Aug. 8	4593	M. Willgrubs, butter	12 15
Aug. 8	4594	C. Holborn, service	132 00
Aug. 8	4595	E. Holborn, mason	24 00
Aug. 8	4596	J. Lyons, mason	33 75
Aug. 8	4597	Jas. Hogan, butter	12 90
Aug. 10	4598	M. Powley, wood	24 00
Aug. 10	4599	Thos. Fahey, butter	8 70
Aug. 10	4600	Wm. Mooney, beef	66 00
Aug. 10	4601	M. Ryan, beef	45 00
Aug. 11	5602	Wm. Jones, beef	31 05
Aug. 11	4603	Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Co., freight	44 44
Aug. 14	4604	S. C. Griggs & Co., singing books	13 50
Aug. 15	4605	M. Ready, beef	38 00
Aug. 15	4606	Neely Gray & Co., sundry bills	29 90
Aug. 15	4607	Moseley & Bro., stationery, &c	25 20
Aug. 18	4608	A. S. McDill, minor in. ex. acc't	100 00
Aug. 18	4609	Thos. O'Brien, laborer	15 00
Aug. 18	4610	D. Gilbert, eggs and butter	10 32
Aug. 19	4611	A. Coolidge, sheep	8 00
Aug. 20	4612	C. & N. W. R. R. Co , freight	11 34
Aug. 21	4613	Wm. Wilson, beef	150 24
Aug. 21	4614	S. M. Halliday, clerk	43 75
Aug. 22	4615	I. Knutzen, butter	18 25
Aug. 22	4616	H. Cordier, furniture	415 80

Current expense account, &c—continued.

Date.	No of order	To whom and for what paid	Amount.
1868.			
Aug 22	4617	Hans Nelson, beef	$110 03
Aug. 22	4618	H. Nelson, butter	21 37
Aug. 22	4619	J. Judkins, attendent	10 00
Aug. 22	4620	J. D. Fuller, one horse	225 00
Aug. 22	4621	Davis, Standish & Co, one Washington pump.	844 75
Aug. 22	4622	Thos. Lindsay, butter	12 35
Aug. 24	4623	C. W. Foster, laborer	35 00
Aug. 24	4624	K. Mullady, Laundress	8 00
Aug. 25	4625	T. Devany, hay	26 70
Aug. 25	4626	H Irkson, beef	81 60
Aug 26	4627	H. C. Martin, attendent	22 50
Aug. 27	4628	J C. Smith, crackers	15 10
Aug. 27	4629	J. Stupfel, Oats	46 20
Aug. 27	4630	J Regan, blacksmithing	37 50
Aug. 29	4631	Pollard, Nelson & Co., painting	534 68
Aug. 29	4632	R Palmer, painting	35 00
Aug. 31	4633	Dora Geisken, attendant	15 40
Aug. 31	4634	N. O'Keefe, Butter and eggs	15 12
Aug. 31	4635	A. Findlay, groceries	1,831 51
Aug. 31	4636	Jones & Sumner, Hardware	75 67
Aug. 31	4637	A. Findlay, paints, oil and Drugs	483 78
Aug. 31	4638	S. Klauber, Carpet	297 87
Aug. 31	4639	Wayne Ramsay & Co, Hardware	50 07
Aug. 31	4640	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries	74 60
Aug. 31	4641	A. Corse, chickens and wood	17 75
Aug. 31	4642	A. J. Michell, farmer	43 75
Aug. 31	4643	W. J. Smith, carpenter	65 00
Aug. 31	4644	J. J. Doyle, Engineer	55 00
Aug. 31	4645	F. Carleson, fireman	30 00
Aug. 31	4646	Wm. Bird, launderer	40 00
Aug. 31	4647	F. Clifford, watchman	25 00
Aug. 31	4648	H. Bird, supervisor	30 00
Aug. 31	4649	Thos. Moran, teamster	30 00
Aug. 31	4650	J Murphy.....do	25 00
Aug. 31	4651	J. Ready, laborer	28 75
Aug. 31	4652	Pat Walsh, porter	30 00
Aug. 31	4653	J. Carville, laborer	25 00
Aug. 31	4654	J. Mooney....do	12 50
Aug. 31	4655	Harold Hetting, attendant	20 00
Aug. 31	4656	Miles Meacham.....do	20 00
Aug. 31	4657	Frank Spencer.....do	25 00
Aug. 31	4658	Jerry Buckley.....do	30 00
Aug. 31	4659	R. Morris.....do	30 00
Aug. 31	4660	James Coleman.....do	25 00
Aug. 31	4661	Jno. McGuire.....do	25 00
Aug. 31	4662	Victor Hanson.....do	20 00
Aug. 31	4663	Andrew Parker.....do	13 34
Aug. 31	4664	William Fletcher....do	15 00
Aug. 31	4665	Chas Mitchell, teamster	12 50
Aug. 31	4666	Jno. Colemen, attendant	25 00
Aug. 31	4667	Aug. Hebard, supervisoress	18 00
Aug. 31	4668	Mary Bird, seamstress	14 00
Aug. 31	4669	Anna Sunville, attendant	14 00

Current expense account, &c—continued.

Date.	No. of order.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1868.			
Aug. 31	4670	Eliza Geisken, attendant	$14 00
Aug. 31	4671	E. Richards.....do	14 00
Aug. 31	4672	R Griner.....do	18 00
Aug 31	4673	Lizzie Luty.....do	14 00
Aug. 31	4674	Nellie Reese.....do	14 00
Aug 31	4675	Hannah Buckley..do	14 00
Aug. 31	4676	Jennie Heavercroft, cook	12 00
Aug 31	4677	M. E. Hughs.....do	10 00
Aug. 31	4678	Jane Johnson, housemaid	10 00
Aug. 31	4679	E. Bird.....do	10 00
Aug. 31	4680	Anna Havercroft, housemaid	10 00
Aug 31	4681	M. McDonnough, laundress	12 00
Aug. 31	4682	M. O'Conner.....do	12 00
Aug 31	4683	K. O'Conner.....do	10 00
Aug 31	4684	M. McNutly.....do	10 00
Aug. 31	4685	Mary Cleary, attendant	22 50
Aug. 31	4686	Mrs. M. McGuire, laundress	8 40
Aug 31	4687	J. Bartles, drygoods	14 61
Aug 31	4688	Moseley & Bro., books and stationary	15 05
Aug. 31	4689	Bunker & Vroman, lumber	103 12
Sep. 3	4690	Patrick Roach, butter	11 55
Sep. 3	4691	R. L. Garlick, crockery	6 25
Sep. 4	4692	A. S McDill, miner In. Ex. account	100 00
Sep 4	4693	J. Lyons, threshing	38 20
Sep. 5	4694	C. Holborn, ...repairs	132 00
Sep. 5	4695	C. Holborn, jr.,.....do	96 00
Sep. 5	4696	John Lyon,.....do	30 95
Sep 5	4697	J. Frening, butter	11 40
Sep 5	4698	W. J. Sullivan, dry goods	259 21
Sep. 5	4699	F. Briggs & Co., flour and meal	288 38
Sep. 5	4700	Pat Doyle, team work	11 00
Sep. 9	4701	Fleischer & Son., window shades	12 00
Sep. 11	4702	A. E. Gorden, printing	7 50
Sep. 12	4703	John Gerber, harness repairs	19 20
Sep. 14	4704	Thos. Lindsay,.....butter and eggs	16 05
Sep 16	4705	Mrs. Walsh.....do	8 70
Sep. 17	4706	Thos. Devany, Oats	53 75
Sep. 17	4707	American Ex. Co	11 00
Sep. 17	4708	E. W. Kinross	15 00
Sep. 21	4709	A. J. Mitchell, one ox	70 00
Sep. 22	4710	Dennis Cummings	9 45
Sep 23	4711	J. C. Johnson, beef cattle	202 72
Sep 23	4712	Milwaukee & P. du Chien R. R. Co., freght	68 62
Sep. 24	4713	B. Verhusen, sand	25 00
Sep. 24	4714	H. White, wood	27 60
Sep. 25	4715	M. Rosh, wood and straw	189 50
Sep. 26	4716	A. S. McDlll, M. In. Ex. account	100 00
Ssp. 26	4717	C. Studley, for returning patient	15 00
Sep. 26	4718	J. W. Queen & Co., sterescopticon & pictures.	510 37
Sep. 30	4719	Pollard & Nelson, painting	518 81
Sep 30	4720	S. Shenesen, beef cattle	76 80
Sep. 30	4721	Nettie Mourran, cook	15 00
Sep. 30	4719½	C. & N. W. R. R. Co., freght	9 63

Current expense account, &c.—continued.

Date.	No. of order.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1868.			
Sep. 30	4720½	Mil & P du C. R. R. Co, freight	26 00
Sep. 30	4721½	J. C Smith, crackers	66 05
Sep. 30	4722	Wm Butler, cement	119 25
Sep. 30	4723	Wayne, Ramsay & Co., bell and hardware	260 07
Sep. 30	4724	Davis, Standish & Co, flues pipes, &c	420 70
Sep. 30	4725	Nellie Rees, attendant	14 00
Sep. 30	4726	Alex Findlay, paints, oils, &c	273 59
Sep. 30	4727	A. J. Mitchell, farmer	43 75
Sep. 30	4728	W. J. Smith, carpenter	65 00
Sep. 30	4729	J. J. Doyle, engineer	55 00
Sep. 30	4730	F. Carleson, fireman	20 00
Sep. 30	4731	Nettie Mourran, service	15 00
Sep 30	4732	Thos. Mourran....do	30 00
Sep. 30	4733	Frank Clifford....do	25 00
Sep. 30	4734	Herbert Bird.....do	30 00
Sep. 30	4735	Wm Bird.....do	40 00
Sep. 30	4736	Jno Murphy .....do	30 00
Sep. 30	4737	Jas Carville .....do	25 00
Sep 30	4738	Pat. Walsh .....do	30 00
Sep. 30	4739	Harold Hetting...do	25 00
Sep. 30	4740	Frank Spencer ...do	25 00
Sep. 30	4741	Rich. Morris.....do	30 00
Sep. 30	4742	Jerry Buckley....do	30 00
Sep 30	4743	Jas. Coleman ....do	25 00
Sep 30	4744	M. Meacham .....do	25 00
Sep. 30	4745	Jas. Ready.....do	30 00
Sep. 30	4746	Jno. Coleman ....do	25 00
Sep. 30	4747	John Maguire ....do	25 00
Sep 30	4748	Victor Hanson....do	20 00
Sep. 30	4749	John Teller .....do	25 00
Sep. 30	4750	Wm. Fletcher....do	25 00
Sep. 30	4751	Jno. Mooney .....do	25 00
Sep 30	4752	C Mitchell.....do	25 00
Sep. 30	4753	Aug. Hebard.....do	18 00
Sep. 30	4754	Mary Bird.....do	14 00
Sep. 30	4755	Em. Richards.....do	14 00
Sep. 30	4756	Anna Sunville....do	14 00
Sep. 30	4757	Eliza Geisken ....do	14 00
Sep. 30	4758	Rebecca Griner...do	18 00
Sep 30	4759	Lizzie Lutz .....do	14 00
Sep. 30	4760	Hannah Buckley..do	14 00
Sep. 30	4761	Jane Johnson ....do	10 00
Sep 30	4762	Mary Hughes ....do	10 00
Sep. 30	4763	Jennie Havercroft.do	12 00
Sep 30	4764	Kate O'Connor ...do	10 00
Sep. 30	4765	Mary O'Conner...do	12 00
Sep 30	4766	M. McDonnough..do	12 00
Sep. 30	4767	E. Bird.....do	10 00
Sep. 30	4768	Anna Havercroft .do	10 00
Sep. 30	4769	Mary McNulty....do	10 00
Sep 30	4770	Mary C Cary.... do	18 00
Sep. 30	4771	Mary McGuire....do	12 00
Sep. 30	4772	Mrs. Pier ce.....do	15 40

Current expense account, &c.—continued.

Date.	No. of order.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1868.			
Sep. 30	4773	Mrs. Evarts, service	$16 33
Sep. 30	4774	Mohr & Stein, lumber	182 88
Sep. 30	4775	E. Holborn, mason	84 00
Sep. 30	4776	C. Holborn, Jr., mason	31 50
Sep 30	4777	E. Holborn, mason	84 00
Sep. 30	4778	John Lyon, mason	31 50
Sep. 30	4779	Neely Gray & Co., coal, cement, &c	512 29
Sep. 30	4780	Neely Gray & Co., coal	5,932 50
Sep. 30	4781	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries	124 49
Sep. 30	4782	H. Hawkman, beef cattle	97 05
Sep. 30	4783	D. Clark, repairs	16 00
Sep. 30	4784	A. McGovern, keys	18 00
Sep. 30	4785	Dunning & Sumner, drugs, &c	129 22
Sep. 30	4786	B. M. Minch, oats	29 57
Sep. 30	4787	American Ex. Co., transportation	18 00
Sep. 30	4788	Geo. F. Taylor, boots and shoes	204 10
Sep. 30	4789	H. Cordier, furniture	173 28
Sep. 30	4790	Jones & Sumner, hardware	11 80
Sep. 30	4791	W. J. Sullivan, quilts and ticking	278 43
Sep. 30	4792	John N. Jones, hardware	24 00
Sep. 30	4793	S. Klauber, dry goods	379 64
Sep. 30	4794	Briggs & Co., flour and meal	477 70
Sep. 30	4795	Wm. Farrell & Co., repairs	33 95
Sep. 30	4796	Hill & Vaughan, plaster	15 00
Sep. 30	4797	Moseley & Bro., books and stationery	54 82
Sep. 30	4798	R. L. Garlick, lamps, &c	15 50
Sep. 30	4799	John T. Wilson, assistant physician	150 00
Sep 30	4800	M. C. Halliday, matron	125 00
Sep. 30	4801	A. S. McDill, superintendent	500 00
		Total	$61,609 12

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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

The undersigned treasurer submits this his annual report:

At the commencement of the present fiscal year there was in my hands a balance belonging the building fund of	$7,259 85
Since that time I have drawn from the state treasurer the remainder of the appropriation for building purposes, amounting to	18,500 00
Total	$25,759 85
I have paid drafts properly chargable to that fund amounting to	30,277 55
Making that fund over paid	$4,517 70

Which has been balanced by a transfer of that amount to the current expense account and paid out of the appropriation for current expenses, and to pay the indebtedness of the hospital.

I have also received from the state treasurer an appropriation for heating, plumbing, furnishing, sewerage &c., amounting to.	$25,000 00
I have disbursed in payment of drafts properly chargeable to this fund	27,033 35
Over paid	$2,033 35

Which has been balanced in like manner as the amount above stated.

The resources of the hospital for current expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, for the year just closed, consist of, an appropriation made at the last session of the legislature, of eighty thousand dollars to defray current expenses, and to pay the indebtedness of the institution, and from minor sums received through the superintendent for the sale of damaged or useless articles and surplus products of the farm.

Of the appropriation I have drawn from the state treasury the sum of		$60,000 00
Received from Dr. Van Norstrand		500 22
J. W. Sumner & Co		35 25
Dr. McDill		204 00
Balance in treasury at last report		194 39
Making a total of		$60,933 86
I have paid out upon warrants properly drawn upon this fund	$54,595 70	
Paid balance against building fund	4,517 70	
furnishing fund	2,038 35	
Paid error in last report	173 37	
		$61,320 12
Balance over paid		$386 26

Hereto annexed is a detailed statement of the disbursments as above stated.

All of which is respectfully submited.

SIMEON MILLS.
Treasurer.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1867.		
Decem. 17	T. H. Little	$10 50
....do....	R. P. Elmore	32 15
....do....	J. C. Johnson	562 75
....do....	P. H. Spencer	27 37
....do....	A. H. Van Norstrand	100 00
....do....	Elias Van Norstrand	159 75
....do....	.....do	56 00
....do....	J. W. Sumner & Co	525 09
....do....	.....do	248 60
....do....	.....do	138 85
....do....	.....do	310 47
....do....	.....do	353 00
....do....	Thos. Morrison	12 00
....do....	D. I. Scrampton	13 20
....do....	A. H. Van Norstrand	100 00
....do....	Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Co	30 10
....do....	D. Gilbert	16 45
....do....	P. O'Malley	90 00
....do....	Thos. Lindsay	19 41
....do....	Pat Roche	11 38
....do....	Mrs. O'Brien	3 30
....do....	W. Blancher	27 00
....do....	Sam'l Klauber	42 29
....do....	.....do	105 56
....do....	.....do	174 40
....do....	Thos. O'Malley	34 40
....do....	S. T. Sanden	11 98
....do....	John Lyon	12 00
....do....	Wm. O'Keefe	60 00
....do....	Pat Kelly	32 13
....do....	A. N. Corse	51 85
....do....	Geo. M. Stratton	20 75
....do....	James Paul	10 40
....do....	W. Blanchard	494 95
....do....	Wm. Datsen	11 87
....do....	Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co	33 00
....do....	H. Kleuter	18 20
....do....	P. O'Malley	11 75
....do....	Forest city varnish Co	112 63
....do....	Martin Lyon	27 50
....do....	J. H. Tierney	49 15
....do....	Wm. Bird	60 00
....do....	Elias Van Norstrand	52 68
....do....	A. Anderson	14 06
....do....	John Gerber	11 10
....do....	Wm. Packham	13 34

Detailed statement of disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1867.		
Decem. 17	J. Hoffman	$27 00
....do....	H. Steensland	11 60
....do....	Thos. Lindsay	12 00
....do....	.....do	17 00
....do....	Jones and Sumner	22 65
....do....	Park & Co	28 00
....do....	Geo. F. Taylor	39 20
....do....	Dunning & Sumner	111 52
....do....	Martin Welch	102 00
....do....	Edward Quinn	29 00
....do....	Martin O'Malley	40 10
Decem. 23	Augusta Hebard	18 00
....do....	.....do	18 00
....do....	M. E. Halliday	125 00
....do....	Silas Dalsen	20 00
....do....	.....do	20 00
....do....	Catherine Dalsen	17 66
....do....	Mary Bird	14 00
....do....	.....do	14 00
....do....	.....do	14 00
....do....	.....do	14 00
....do....	.....do	14 00
....do....	S. J. Barrows	7 50
....do....	M. M. Dorn & Co	43 00
....do....	Edward Pier	26 20
....do....	Yates Ashley	36 50
....do....	J. C. Sherwood	47 00
....do....	R. Z. Mason	30 00
....do....	F. Lawrence	8 00
....do....	.....do	25 00
....do....	.....do	8 00
....do....	A. S. McDill	28 50
....do....	E. W. Young	13 00
....do....	John Ames	25 00
....do....	John T. Wilson	100 00
....do	John Ames	25 00
....do....	Dora Giesken	14 00
....do....	John Ames	25 00
....do....	Dora Giesken	14 00
....do....	John Ames	25 00
....do....	Richard Palmer	25 00
....do....	.....do	25 00
....do....	.... do	25 00
....do....	.....do	25 00
....do....	Augusta Hebard	18 00
....do....	Eliza Gieskein	14 00
....do.	.....do	14 00
....do....	Rebecca Griner	10 00
....do....	.....do	10 00
....do....	Kate O'Conner	10 00
... do....	.....do	10 00
....do....	Mary O'Conner	12 00
....do....	.....do	12 00

Detail statement of disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1867		
Dec. 23	Aug. McDonough	$12 00
....do....	.....do	10 00
....do....	.....do	10 00
....do....	Mary McDonough	10 00
....do....	.....do	10 00
....do....	.....do	10 00
....do....	Herbert Bird	25 00
....do....	.....do	25 00
....do....	John Mooney	25 00
....do....	.....do	25 00
....do....	W. W. Smith	20 00
....do....	.....do	20 00
....do....	Anna Wilson	14 00
....do....	.....do	14 00
....do....	Melvini Sunricks	25 00
....do....	.....do	25 00
....do....	Charles Wilson	25 00
....do....	.....do	25 00
....do....	Frank Duffy	30 00
....do....	.....do	30 00
....do....	.....do	30 00
....do....	Marietta Richards	14 00
....do....	.....do	14 00
....do....	A. J. Mitchell	43 75
....do....	George Hibbard	50 00
....do....	Elizabeth Bird	10 00
....do....	.....do	10 00
....do....	Peter Nelson	20 00
....do....	Ellen Keefe	11 66
....do....	James J. Doyle	50 00
....do....	.....do	50 00
....do....	.....do	50 00
....do....	Kate Mullady	10 00
....do....	Maggie Malone	19 20
....do....	.....do	10 00
....do....	Ellen Murphy	10 00
....do....	.....do	9 33
....do....	John Johnson	10 00
....do....	Olive Downing	10 00
....do....	James Cerville	25 00
1868		
Jan'ary 29	A. H. Nan Nostrand	100 00
....do....	.....do	100 00
....do....	J. W. Sumner & Co	203 51
....do....	.....do	555 29
....do....	Alex. Findlay & Co	190 23
....do....	W. J. Sullivan	31 26
February 8	T. H. Little	25 00
....do....	Anna Sunville	14 00
....do....	Ruth McCall	11 66
....do....	W. Ramsay & Co	184 02
....do....	John Ryon	45 75
....do....	Frank Carlsen	25 00

Detailed statement of disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1868		
February 8	Frank Duffy	$30 00
... do....	Mosely & Bro	19 08
....do....	Daniel Clark	46 62
....do....	Richard Palmer	25 00
....do....	....do	25 00
....do....	C. D Robinson	27 50
....do....	F. Redford	30 00
....do....	Rebecca Griner	14 00
....do....	Peter Nelson	20 00
....do....	William O'Kiefe	55 00
....do....	Olive Downing	10 00
....do....	Emeline Richards	14 00
....do....	Manetta Richards	14 00
....do....	Herbert Bird	25 00
....do....	....do	25 00
....do....	J. Woodward	34 50
....do....	Mary Devon	2 90
....do....	....do	10 00
....do....	....do	10 00
....do....	Kate Mullady	10 00
....do....	Mary Mullarky	10 00
....do....	Ellen Keefe	10 00
....do....	....do	10 00
... do....	Hannah Sunville	14 00
....do....	....do	14 00
....do....	Anna Sunville	14 00
...do....	W. J. & F. Ellsworth	63 75
....do....	....do	49 08
....do....	Eliza Giesken	14 00
....do....	Anna Wilson	14 00
....do....	Mary McDonough	10 00
....do....	Thomas Morrison	30 00
....do....	Augusta Hibbard	18 00
....do....	J. J Doyle	50 00
....do....	J. N. Jones	56 73
....do....	M. C. Halliday	125 00
....do....	Hudson & Curtiss	94 00
....do....	Charles Wilson	25 00
....do....	Melvin Sunnricks	25 00
....do....	J. Daly	2 90
....do....	Kate O'Connor	10 00
....do....	J. L. Barrows	10 00
....do....	Bridget Walsh	20 40
....do....	Frank & Hopkins	61 31
....do....	J. Daley	10 00
....do....	Forest City Varnish Company	109 65
....do....	John Johnson	10 00
....do....	John Mooney	13 60
....do....	Wm. Bird	25 00
....do....	....do	25 00
....do....	....do	25 00
....do....	Maggie Malone	9 67
....do....	Elizabeth Bird	10 00

Detailed statement of Disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1868		
Feb.... 8.	Elizabeth Bird	$10 00
....do....	.....do	10 00
....do....	L. Rodgers	10 70
....do....	Ramsdall & Barnyer	12 50
....do....	W. W, Smith	15 60
....do....	John N. Jones	64 53
....do....	P. J. Powers	19 42
....do....	James Regan	30 00
....do....	Frank Duffy	30 00
....do....	Chas. Wilson	25 00
....do....	Mary Bird	14 00
....do....	....do	14 00
....do....	Anna Sunville	28 00
....do....	Elizabeth Lyon	48 00
....do....	Pat Kelly	41 50
....do....	U S. Sudeman	10 40
....do....	Peter Nelson	20 00
....do....	Mary O'Connor	12 00
....do....	M. C Sunricks	25 00
....do....	August Hibbard	18 00
....do....	S. C. Griggs & Co	13 50
....do....	Geo. Hibbard	25 00
....do....	John Mooney	25 00
....do....	W. W Smith	20 00
....do....	Olive Downing	10 00
....do....	Rebecca Griner	14 00
....do....	F. Redford	30 00
....do....	....do	30 00
....do....	....do	30 00
....do....	Thos. Morrison	27 42
....do....	Emiline Richards	14 00
....do....	....do	14 00
....do....	Marietta Richrrds	14 00
....do....	Neely Gray & Co	136 60
....do....	F. S Lawrence	25 00
....do....	M. Friend	5 00
....do....	Alex. Findlay	21 50
....do....	Kate Staley	14 00
....do....	....do	15 38
....do....	Patrick Roach	42 00
....do....	Bay State Iron Manufacturing Co	325 81
....do....	A. H. Van Norstrand	500 00
....do....	J. T. Wilson	100 00
....do....	George Hibbard	25 00
....do....	William Keefe	30 08
....do....	Augusta McDonough	12 00
....do....	....do	12 00
....do....	Findlay & Mohr	101 11
....do....	John Ryan	31 25
....do....	Anna Wilson	14 00
....do....	Thos Lindsay	32 00
....do....	Mary Mullarkey	10 00
....do....	Pat. Killan	13 13

Detailed statement of disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1868,		
Feby....8	James Paul	$12 80
....do....	Pat Doyle	15 00
March ..20	Emeline Richards	14 00
....do....	.....do	14 00
....do....	Anna Wilson	14 00
....do....	M. Richards	14 00
....do....	.....do	14 00
....do....	L. J. Barrows	10 00
....do....	Mary McNulty	12 56
....do....	Kate O'Connor	10 00
... do....	....do	10 00
....do....	Mary O'Conner	12 00
....do....	....do	12 00
....do....	Mary McDonnough	10 00
....do....	....do	10 00
....do....	A J Mitchell,	43 75
....do....	Chas Wilson	12 50
....do....	Eliza Geisken	14 00
....do	Wm Jones	21 00
....do....	Peter Nelson	20 00
....do....	M. Sunnucks	25 00
....do....	J. Delaney	19 60
....do....	F. Carleson	25 00
....do....	Johanna Daley	10 00
....do....	Ruth McCall	14 00
....do....	L. J. Barrows	10 00
....do....	J. J. Doyle	55 00
....do....	Kate Keefe	6 13
....do....	F. Redford	30 00
....do....	....do	30 00
....do....	Kate Staley	14 00
....do....	A. E. Hibbard	18 00
....do....	Chas Clifford	29 10
....do....	....do	17 94
....do....	Thos Morrison	30 00
....do....	Thomas Roche	60 00
....do....	Olive Downing	8 33
....do....	....do	10 00
....do....	H. C. Martin	12 16
....do....	Peter Nelson	20 00
....do....	Kate Mullady	10 00
....do....	....do	10 00
....do....	Mary Mullarky	10 00
March..23	Andrew J. Mitchell	25 80
....do....	Henry Cordier	72 50
....do....	Mrs Freney	9 62
....do....	Andrew Duffy	23 50
....do....	S. Klauber & Co	388 86
....do....	Dudley & Baker	13 06
....do....	John Gruber	36 00
....do....	Frank Clifford	17 75
....do....	J. W, Sumner & Co	366 98
....do....	....do	251 25

Detailed statement of disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1868		
March..23	J. W. Sumner & Co	331 11
....do....	W. J Sullivan	45 88
....do....	Pollard & Nelson	66 00
....do....	W. J. Sullivan	13 86
....do....	John Steffel	84 00
....do....	P. M. Spencer	10 64
....do....	John Ryan	18 00
....do....	Anna Wilson	13 05
....do....	H. Steensland	219 90
....do....	W. J & F. Ellsworth	86 15
....do....	A. Anderson	15 75
....do....	Geo. Johnson	40 95
....do....	Alex. Findlay & Co	223 13
....do....	John Tahey	16 80
....do....	Thomas Lindsay	42 43
....do....	Wm. Woodward	78 00
....do....	A. H. Van Norstrand	100 00
....do....	R. Z. Mason	30 00
....do....	J. C. Sherwood	24 00
....do....	Edward Pier	5 40
....do....	A. S. McDill	30 00
....do....	A. H. Van Norstrand	100 00
April 1	R. Andsen	12 93
....do....	A H. Van Norstrand	100 00
....do....	Hiram Cramer	45
....do....	S. P. Goodchap	14 20
....do....	Bunker & Vroman	37 18
....do....	Mary O'Connor	12 00
....do....	Mary Mullarkey	10 00
....do....	....do	10 00
....do....	.....do	10 00
....do....	Kate O'Connor	10 00
....do....	Mary McNulty	10 00
....do....	Ellen Keefe	10 00
....do....	.....do	10 00
....do....	Richard Palmer	25 00
....do....	.....do	25 00
....do....	A. C. Belden	31 50
....do....	F. Briggs & Co	258 63
....do....	J. W. Sumner & Co	37 18
....do....	J. W. & F. Ellsworth	77 30
....do....	James North	24 40
....do....	Wm. Askew & Sons	32 25
....do....	Davis, Standish & Co	40 27
....do....	Lizzie Leuty	21 00
....do....	Mary Bird	14 00
....do....	.....do	14 00
....do....	John Corcoran	67 50
....do....	C. C. Udell	74 98
....do....	A. H. Van Norstrand	100 00
....do....	F. A. Cerban	25 00
....do....	M. D. Summucks	25 00

Detailed statements of disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1868.		
April....1	Pat Roach	$27 00
....do....	A. P. Kingsley	73 82
....do....	Wm. Grover	75 52
....do....	Thos. Morrison	30 00
....do....	Peter Nelson	20 00
....do....	Maggie Malone	12 00
....do	James Ready	36 25
....do....	.....do	36 25
....do....	James McBride	33 00
....do....	Hans Peterson	11 25
....do....	Frank Clifford	25 00
....do....	Wm Packham	631 16
....do....	Atwood & Rublee	59 25
....do....	John Murphy	25 00
....do....	.....do	25 00
....do....	James Serville	25 00
....do....	.....do	25 00
....do....	.....do	25 00
....do....	Herbert Bird	25 00
....do....	Mich Walsh	25 00
....do....	.....do	25 00
....do....	Herbert Bird	25 00
....do....	Frank Foy	25 00
....do....	Wm. Smith	65 00
....do....	.....do	65 00
....do....	Hudson & Curtiss	51 45
....do....	L. Reese	39 37
....do....	John Johnson	10 00
....do....	Frank Foy	25 00
....do....	Mary Bird	14 00
....do....	Anna Sunville	14 00
....do....	.....do	14 00
....do....	J. J. Doyle	55 00
....do....	F. J. Lawrence	25 00
....do....	H. C. Norton	20 00
....do....	James Hogan	58 24
....do....	Anna Havercroft	15 00
April...29	A. H. Van Norstrand	100 00
....do....	Mary McNulty	10 00
....do....	Mary Mularky	10 00
....do....	Maggie Malone	10 00
....do....	Mary McDonough	10 00
....do....	Frank Clifford	25 00
....do....	Mary O'Connor	12 00
....do....	Alex. Findlay & Co	402 90
....do....	C. & N. W. R. R. Co	12 45
....do....	Sherman & Co	111 96
....do....	Davis, Standish & Co	176 11
....do....	Kate C'Connor	10 00
....do....	Anna Havercroft	10 00
....do....	N. Gray & Co	247 00
....do....	S. Klauber & Co	12 46
....do....	H. C. Norton	20 00

Detailed statement of disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1868.		
April. ...29	Frank Carlson	$25 00
....do....	John Regan	43 40
....do....	E. S. Noyes	12 08
....do....	James Riley	10 42
....do....	Jonn Mooney	10 32
....do....	A. H. Van Norstrand	500 00
....do....	James Riley	17 02
....do....	John Gerber	20 40
....do....	F. Briggs & Co	40 00
....do....	Frank Sargent	20 00
....do....	Ramsdall & Banger	15 85
....do....	S. O'Keefe	22 22
....do....	J. E. Moseley	14 10
....do....	Pat O'Malley	17 40
....do....	Ole Johnson	9 97
....do....	E. R. Young	11 75
....do....	A. E. Hibbard	18 00
do....	Hovey & Nichols	35 22
....do....	A. H. Van Nostrand	100 00
....do....	Davis, Standish & Co	111 33
....do....	C. Ellis	12 62
....do....	Elizabeth Bird	10 00
....do....	John T. Wilson	100 00
....do....	Frank Foy	25 00
....do....	John Mooney	25 00
....do....	A. Coolridge	10 00
....do....	.....do	28 21
....do....	P. Walsh	24 20
....do....	A. J. Mitchet	43 75
....do....	Emeline Richards	14 00
....do....	Rebecca Griner	14 00
....do....	.....do	14 00
....do....	Anna Wilson	14 00
....do....	.....do	14 00
....do....	James Ready	30 63
....do....	Thomas Morrison	30 00
....do....	A J. Mitchel	43 75
....do....	Andrew Proudfit	494 83
....do....	Wm. Packham	287 21
....do....	Asa Burgess	44 00
....do....	Jones & Sumner	20 43
....do....	James Hogan	37 49
....do....	J. J. Doyle	15 00
....do....	Chas. Perry	84 84
....do....	Kate Mulaldy	10 00
....do....	Bay State Iron Works	7 35
....do....	M. Johnson	12 12
....do....	Rosa Brown	15 42
....do....	J. J. Doyle	55 00
....do....	Rosa Brown	12 00
....do....	Mary McDonough	10 00
....do....	Hans Peterson	10 39

Detciled statement of disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1868.		
April....29	Anna Sunville	$14 00
....do....	F. Redford	20 00
....do....	.....do	30 00
....do....	John N. Jones	127 55
....do....	Frank & Hopkins	526 79
....do....	E. B. Crawford	58 50
....do....	John N. Jones	43 21
....do....	Herbert Bird	25 00
....do....	Emeline Richards	14 00
....do....	Morris, Tasker & Co	275 00
....do....	Thomas Morrison	10 85
....do....	John Fabey	10 75
....do....	Henry Cordier	12 60
....do....	Mary E. Halliday	125 00
July....24	Mich Johnson	11 30
....do....	Thos. Allen	145 75
....do....	.....do	61 06
....do....	Henry Clark	5 94
....do....	A. H. Van Nostrand	100 00
....do....	Henry Clark	15 18
..do....	J. R. Berthelet & Son	375 00
....do....	James Doyle	16 50
....do....	Oliver Anderson	18 00
....do....	John Corcoran	49 50
....do....	Thos. Moran	30 00
....do....	Milwaukee & Prairie du C. R. R. Co	100 00
....do....	J. J. Doyle	55 00
....do....	A. D. Woodman	36 90
....do....	Merrill & Co	24 65
....do....	C. C. Udell	16 80
....do....	John Knutson	13 50
....do....	J. Stupfel	25 00
....do....	E. L. Noyes	11 67
....do....	Peter Nelson	20 00
....do	Wm. Bird	25 00
....do....	James Riley	19 97
....do....	James Ready	31 25
....do....	Peter Nelson	20 00
....do....	.....do	18 71
....do....	D. J Scampton	10 75
....do....	A. D. Woodman	56 88
....do....	American Express Co	261 07
....do....	M. M. Dorn & Co	144 00
....do....	C. D. Robinson	38 08
....do....	L. J. Barrows	10 00
....do.	.....do	10 00
....do....	F. S. Lawrence	25 40
....do....	John N. Jones	44 58
....do....	John Regan	41 00
... do....	Richard Palmer	25 00
....do....	W. J. & F. Ellsworth	66 33
....do....	E. W. Young	16 00
....do....	R. Z. Mason	38 00

Detailed statement of disbursements –continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1868.		
July ...24	H. H. Giles	$10 45
....do....	A. P. Waterman	14 55
....do....	F. Briggs & Co	73 84
....do....	Alex. Findlay & Co	127 30
....do....	S. Klauber & Co	282 32
...do....	....do	111 54
....do....	A. S. McDill	36 00
....do....	Nelly Reese	4 62
....do....	Halle Steensland	73 37
....do....	Stevens & Sommers	17 15
....do....	Rosa Brown	12 00
....do....	Louis P. Goodchap	22 30
....do....	Wm. Bird	25 00
....do....	Wm. Brown	4 66
....do....	J. C Sherwood	90 45
....do....	F. S. Lawrence	79 40
....do....	W. R. Taylor	18 00
....do....	Simeon Mills	19 50
....do....	A. H. Van Norstrand	100 00
....do ...	S. D. Hastings	421 70
....do....	J. C. Sherwood	570 85
....do....	F. S. Lawrence	402 95
....do....	C. D. Robinson	213 20
....do....	W. R. Taylor	198 00
....do....	A. H. Van Norstrand	100 00
....do....	W. J. & F. Ellsworth	116 37
....do....	John H. Tierney	16 43
....do. .	Pat Hogan	43 45
....do....	Emeline Richards	14 00
....do....	Anna Wilson	14 00
....do....	Eliza Gieskin	14 00
....do....	Mil. & P. du C. R. R. Co	13 06
....do....	C. H. Arnold	118 20
....do....	Ellen O'Keefe	10 00
....do....	J. J. Kniffin	15 75
....do....	Frank Carlson	30 00
....do....	James Riley	17 06
....do....	Dutcher, Ball & Goodrich	561 52
....do....	Lawrence O'Keefe	11 74
....do....	Edwin Eaton	13 20
....do....	James Johnson	10 00
....do....	John Murphy	24 20
....do....	....do	25 00
....do....	Mary Mularchy	10 00
....do. ..	Frank Duffy	25 00
....do....	A. H. Van Norstrand	100 00
....do....	Frank Clifford	25 00
....do....	Thos. O'Brien	29 57
....do...	Edwin Eaton	20 00
....do....	Henry C. Norton	25 00
....do....	Herbert Bird	25 00
....do....	Mich. Walsh	24 59
....do....	John Mooney	25 00

Detailed statement of disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1868.		
July ...24	Frank Foy	$25 00
....do....	E. P. Waterman	11 55
....do....	H. H. Giles	31 66
....do....	Thomas H. Little	48 75
....do....	Wm. Bird	25 00
....do....	F. Briggs & Co.	106 14
....do....	Richard Palmer	25 00
....do....	Yates Ashley	20 25
....do....	F. S. Lawrence	15 20
....do....	R. Z. Mason	35 00
....do....	L. J. Barrows	10 00
....do....	A. S. McDill	32 00
....do....	E. W. Young	13 75
....do....	Hudson & Taylor	61 46
....do....	John Havercroft	10 32
....do....	Kate Mulady	10 00
....do....	....do	10 00
....do....	....do	10 00
....do....	W. D. Bacon	94 50
....do....	Wm. Packham	333 79
....do....	John T. Wilson	100 00
....do....	Alex. Findlay & Co	156 00
....do....	A. H. Van Norstrand	100 00
....do....	George Hibbard	25 00
....do....	John Stuffel	60 00
....do....	Eliza Giesken	14 00
....do....	Pat Lyons	10 50
....do....	Wm. Jones	21 12
....do....	George Hibbard	25 00
....do....	....do	50 00
....do....	Pat Downey	10 74
....do....	John C. Smith	22 90
....do....	Ellen Keefe	10 00
....do....	A. H. Van Norstrand	100 00
July ...27	Anna Wilson	14 00
....do....	Mary Bird	14 00
....do....	....do	14 00
....do....	Anna Sunville	14 00
....do....	....do	14 00
....do....	Mary McNulty	10 00
....do....	Kate O'Connor	10 00
....do....	....do	10 00
....do....	Mary McNulty	10 00
....do....	Mary McDonough	10 00
....do....	....do	12 00
....do....	Frank Clifford	25 00
....do....	W. J. Henry	10 00
....do....	....do	20 00
....do....	Herbert Bird	25 00
....do....	Mike Doyle	25 00
....do....	John Mooney	25 00
....do....	A. H. McGovern	15 25
....do....	Sam. Klauber & Co	15 21

Detailed statement of disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1868		
July....27	Bunker & Vroman	$46 77
....do....	Nellie Reese	14 00
....do....	William Packham	131 25
....do....	Emeline Richards	14 00
....do....	T Knudson	22 89
... do....	C. H. Arnold	75 36
....do....	Anna Havercroft	10 00
....do....	A. S. McDill	100 00
....do....	William Murphy	20 00
....do....	William Murphy	6 67
....do....	William Mooney	22 54
....do....	James Riley	18 35
....do....	Frank Duffy	30 00
....do....	William Murphy	12 00
....do....	Elizabeth Young	12 00
....do....	Elizabeth Young	12 00
....do....	Eliza Giesken	14 00
....do....	C. H. Arnold	54 00
....do....	Thomas Morrison	30 00
....do....	Richard Butler	10 75
....do....	Eliza Giesken	14 00
....do....	W. J. Sullivan	52 36
....do....	W. Ramsay & Co	145 85
....do....	George F. Taylor	12 50
....do....	Frank Duffy	18 92
....do	Pat Duffy	11 54
....do....	George Paine	13 50
....do....	A. Findlay & Co	108 42
....do....	Dunning & Sumner	122 17
....do....	J. M. Haight	9 75
....do....	John N. Jones	61 75
....do	N. Gray & Co	179 55
....do....	Errick Munson	145 78
....do....	Hill & Vaughn	24 05
....do....	Copp Bros	23 80
... do....	Ellsworth Bros	136 07
....do....	W. J. Sullivan	52 00
....do....	Bird & Ledwith	62 13
....do....	Pat Doyle	25 00
....do....	F. Briggs & Co	37 50
....do....	T. Kinney	88 95
....do....	S. V. Shipman	245 48
....do....	W. Ramsay & Co	9 75
....do....	Mary E. Halliday	125 00
....do....	Thomas O. Malloy	22 06
....do....	William Bird	40 00
....do....	....do	35 00
....do....	A. S. McDill	100 00
....do....	William Bird	25 00
....do....	....do	25 00
....do....	Elizabeth Bird	10 00
....do....	....do	10 00
....do....	....do	10 00

Detailed statement of disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1868		
July....27	Elizabeth Bird	$10 00
....do....	George Hebard	18 33
....do....	A. S. McDill	100 00
....do....	Elizabeth Bird	10 00
....do....	A. S McDill	100 00
....do....	A. Coolidge	11 14
....do....	Moseley Bros	32 15
....do....	McKey Bros. & G. H. Folds	16 62
....do....	Maggie Brown	14 00
....do....	Anne Havercroft	10 00
....do....	Lizzie Luty	14 00
....do....	James Carville	25 00
....do....	....do	25 00
....do....	....do	25 00
....do....	W. J. Smith	65 00
....do....	....do	65 00
....do....	....do	65 00
....do....	George Hebard	25 00
....do....	Julia Judkins	13 04
....do....	John Black	146 00
....do....	John Murphy	25 00
....do....	W. J. Sullivan	169 00
....do....	Frank Foy	25 00
....do....	Frank Duffy	25 00
....do....	Mat Walsh	25 00
....do....	H. C. Norton	25 00
....do....	William Packham	265 00
....do....	Lizzie Luty	14 00
....do....	Anna Clark	19 13
....do....	Julia Judkins	14 00
....do....	Anna Wilson	14 00
....do....	Mike King	39 20
....do....	A. McGovern	6 00
....do....	Emily Hughs	14 00
....do....	Herbert Bird	30 00
....do....	Bridget Walsh	20 00
....do....	James Carville	25 00
....do....	Thomas Moran	30 00
....do....	Richard Palmer	35 00
....do....	Eliza Young	12 00
....do....	William Wilson	17 45
....do....	Richard Palmer	35 00
....do....	F. S. Lawrence	25 00
....do....	A. J. Mitchell	43 75
....do....	William Henry	8 67
....do....	John T. Wilson	50 00
....do....	H. Heltig	20 00
....do....	John Lyons	30 75
....do....	A. S. McDill	100 00
....do....	Frank & Hopkins	112 40
....do....	William Packham	100 00
....do....	Nellie Reese	14 00
....do....	Anna Havercroft	10 00

Detailed statement of disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1868.		
July....27	T. Knutson	$13 00
....do....	Fred. Van Norstrand	11 66
....do....	Augusta Hebard	18 00
....do....	.....do	18 00
....do....	.....do	18 00
....do....	John Havercroft	9 65
....do....	A. S. McDill	127 78
....do....	Jones & Sumner	7 15
....do....	Thos. O'Brien	25 00
....do....	Jennie Havercroft	10 00
....do....	.....do	10 00
....do....	.....do	10 00
....do....	.....do	10 00
....do....	Miles Macon	8 00
....do....	Jerry Buckley	15 00
....do....	W. J. Henry	20 00
....do....	Richard Morris	8 00
....do....	Pat. Walsh	25 00
....do....	Frank Spencer	13 33
....do....	H. C. Norton	25 00
....do....	Frank Spencer	25 00
....do....	Frank Clifford	25 00
....do....	Emeline Richards	14 00
....do....	John Murphy	25 00
....do....	A. Anderson	21 11
....do....	S. M. Halliday	26 66
....do....	Frank Foy	8 75
....do....	E. Bird	10 00
....do....	John Butler	6 05
....do....	Moseley & Bro	11 00
....do....	John Gerber	25 10
....do....	Thos. Regan	27 07
....do....	Jane Johnson	10 00
....do....	Rosa Brown	12 00
....do....	.....do	12 00
....do....	J. T. Wilson	50 00
....do....	Jacob Van Etta	27 00
....do....	Thos. Moran	8 10
....do....	Pat. Doyle	62 40
....do....	Mary Malarkey	10 00
....do....	.....do	10 00
....do....	Mike Regan	28 00
....do....	S. T. Sandon	20 30
....do....	Augusta Hebard	18 00
....do....	John Regan	36 00
....do....	Frank Foy	25 00
....do....	Augusta Hibbard	18 00
....do....	W. J. & F. Ellsworth	74 60
....do....	F. Briggs & Co	288 38
....do....	W. J. Sullivan	259 21
....do....	M. McDonough	12 00
....do....	Mary E. Hughs	10 00
....do....	Eliza Geskin	14 00

Detailed statement of disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1868.		
July 27	John Murphy	$25 00
....do....	Emeline Richards	14 00
....do....	Eliza Holburn	96 00
....do....	Augusta Hebard	18 00
....do....	S. Klauber & Co	297 87
....do....	Wayne, Ramsey & Co	55 07
....do....	Bunker & Vroman	103 12
....do....	John Lyon	30 75
....do....	John Freney	11 40
....do....	Moseley & Bro	15 05
....do....	Patrick Roche	11 55
....do....	Frank Spencer	25 00
....do....	J. L. Bartels	14 61
....do....	John Stuffer	46 20
....do....	Thos. Dwany	26 70
....do....	R. Z. Mason	30 00
....do....	L. J. Barrows	10 00
....do....	F. Clifford	25 00
....do....	Pollard & Nelson	534 68
....do....	Wm. C. Keefe	24 00
....do....	Dora Giesken	15 40
....do....	Wm. C. Keefe	15 12
....do....	R. Palmer	35 00
....do....	John Regan	37 50
....do....	R. Palmer	21 00
....do....	A. J. Michell	47 10
....do....	H. C. Norton	22 50
....do....	Alex. Findlay	1,831 51
....do....	.....do	483 78
....do....	R. Z. Mason	30 50
....do....	A. J. Michell	43 75
....do....	.....do	43 75
....do....	John Lyon	38 20
....do....	E. Rush	12 90
....do....	Michael Ready	38 00
....do....	S. C. Griggs & Co	13 58
....do....	Frank & Burgess	26 18
....do....	Jas. Cerville	25 00
....do....	Moseley & Bro	25 20
....do....	N. Gray & Co	29 90
....do....	Victor Hansen	11 33
....do....	Thos. O'Brien	15 00
....do....	H. Hitting	20 00
....do....	D. Gilbert	10 38
....do....	A. Colridge	8 00
....do....	C. & N. W. R. R	11 38
....do....	Wm. Wilson	150 24
....do....	Sands, Brink & Co	25 00
....do....	H. Nelson	21 37
....do....	.....do	110 03
....do....	F. Knudson	18 25
....do....	S. M. Halliday	43 75
....do....	Julia Judkins	10 00

Detailed statement of disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1868.		
July...27	Julia Judkins	$14 00
....do....	Thos. Lindsay	12 52
....do....	H. C. Norton	25 00
....do....	C. W. Foster	35 00
....de....	H. Jackson	81 60
....do....	K. Mullady	8 00
....do....	E. Young	12 00
....do....	A. N. Corse	17 75
....do....	J. C. Smith	15 10
....do....	Jones & Sumner	75 67
....do....	M. Cleary	22 50
....do....	R. Griner	18 00
....do....	T. Morrison	30 00
....do....	R. S. Garlick	6 25
....do....	A. S. McDill	100 00
....do....	.....do	100 00
....do....	Davis, Standish & Co	844 75
....do....	F. D. Fuller	225 00
....do....	Hartford Steam Inspection Co	75 00
....da....	A. H. Van Norstrand	366 66
....do....	Anna Clark	11 67
....do....	H. Bird	30 00
....do....	M. Meacham	20 00
....do....	F. Spiner	25 00
....do....	Jas. Coleman	8 33
....do....	W. Mooney	66 00
....do....	Thos. Moran	30 00
....do....	John McGuire	20 00
....do....	M. Regan	45 00
....do....	Wm. Jones	31 05
....do....	James Murphy	25 00
....do....	T. O'Brien	25 00
....do....	R. Griner	14 00
....do....	Jas. Hagan	12 90
....do....	M. Powley	24 00
....do....	John Lyon	33 75
....do....	Thos. Fahney	8 70
....do....	Geo. Paine	8 26
....do....	H. Peterson	10 25
....do....	E. W. Keyes	12 00
....do....	Jacob Lentz & Co	30 00
....do....	M. Willgrubs	12 15
....do....	R. L. Garlick	62 60
....do....	Anna Sunville	14 00
....do....	E. B. Crawford	11 52
....do....	J. M. Haight	7 80
....do....	John Mooney	25 00
....do....	Emeline Richards	14 00
....do....	Wayne, Ramsey & Co	68 69
....do....	Dunning & Sumner	146 91
....do....	J. W. Sumner & Co	17 90
....do....	Thos. McGuire	14 40
....do....	Thos. Ward	183 74
....do....	Wm. Bird	40 00

Detailed statement of disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1868.		
July...27	Kate Mulady	$8 75
....do....	Wm. Ferrell	6 75
....do....	Wm. Mooney	17 50
....do....	W. J. Sullivan	44 56
....do....	F. Briggs & Co	387 31
....do....	J. Gormon	5 00
....do....	D. J. Scampton	6 71
....do....	Mary McNulty	10 00
....do....	John Mooney	25 00
....do....	F. Carlsen	30 00
....do....	A. S. McDill	100 00
....do....	Neely, Gray & Co	329 30
....do....	S. Klauber	267 80
....do....	A. J. Mitchell	6 03
... do....	John N. Jones	174 68
....do....	Henry Crook	12 67
....do ...	John Howie	11 10
....do....	Mary Bird	14 00
....do....	....do	14 00
....do....	S. M. Halliday	40 00
....do....	H. Steensland	67 08
....do....	Patrick O'Maley	8 00
....do....	Lizzy Luty	14 00
....do....	....do	14 00
....do....	Mil. & St. Paul R. R.	11 44
....do....	Wm. Mooney	17 50
....do....	.....do	12 75
....do....	M. Brown	14 00
....do....	R. Griner	14 00
....do....	.....do	14 00
....do....	Maggie Brown	6 07
....do....	Rebeca Griner	14 00
....do....	.....da	14 00
....do....	Kate O'Conor	10 00
....do....	R. Morrison	30 00
....do....	Nellie Rose	14 00
....do ...	Mil. & St. Paul R. R.	44 44
....do....	Ellsworth	196 81
....do....	Alx. Findlay	590 29
....do....	C. Holbern	120 00
....do....	.....do	9 00
....do....	W. J. Smith	40 00
....do....	.....do	65 00
....do....	Pat. Roche	12 90
....do....	Anna Wilson	10 50
....do....	Sam'l Binks	27 50
....do....	H. Buckley	7 00
....do....	Jas. Ready	32 50
....do....	C. & N. W. R. R.	28 35
....do....	Thos. Chynoweth	55 00
....do....	J. Havercroft	15 00
....do....	Eliza Giesken	14 00
....do....	E. Falkerts	5 20
....do....	F. Carlson	30 00

Detailed statement of disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1868.		
July....27	Patrick Walch	$30 00
....do....	.....do	30 00
....do....	Fliesher & Son	12 00
....do....	A. E. Gorden	7 50
....do....	Jerry Buckley	30 00
....do....	.....do	30 00
....do....	R. E. Morrison	30 00
....do....	John Girber	19 70
....do....	Thos. Lindsay	16 05
....do....	John Mooney	12 50
....do....	James Cerville	25 00
....do....	Mary O'Conner	12 00
....do	Nellie Reese	14 00
....do....	John Coleman	25 00
....do....	Victor Hansen	20 00
....do....	H. Hellings	20 00
....do....	A. Parker	13 34
....do....	Jennie Havercroft	12 00
....do....	.....do	10 00
....do....	Lizzie Luty	14 00
....do....	Anna Havercroft	12 00
....do....	American Express company	11 00
....do....	Bridget Walsh	8 70
....do....	James Ready	32 50
....do....	M. Meachm	20 00
....do....	Wm. Bird	40 00
....do....	....do	40 00
....do...	Eliza Bird	10 00
....do....	.....do	10 00
....do....	Kate O'Conner	10 00
....do....	Jane Johnson	10 00
....do....	Mary McNulty	10 00
....do....	A. J. Mitchell	43 75
....do....	.....do	43 75
....do....	.....do	70 00
....do....	D. Cummings	9 45
....do....	F. Carlsen	30 00
....do....	.....do	30 00
....do....	James J Doyle	55 00
....do....	.....do	55 00
....do....	.....do	55 00
....do	.....do	55 00
....do....	J. C. Johnson	202 72
....do....	B. Verheusen	25 00
....do....	E. Kenross	15 00
....do....	Milwaukee & P. du Chien R. R	68 62
....do....	James Coleman	25 00
....do....	Herbert Bird	30 00
....do....	Anna Sunville	14 00
....do....	Thos. Devany	53 75
....do....	H. White	27 60
....do	A. S. McDill	100 00
....do....	P. Doyle	11 00

Detailed statement of disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1868.		
July....17	J. W. Queen & Co	$510 37
....do....	James Ready	28 75
....do....	Mohr & Stien	182 88
....do....	D. Clark	16 00
....do....	E. Holborn	84 00
....do....	John N. Jones	24 00
....do....	Ellsworths	124 49
....do....	Wm. Farrell & Co	33 95
....do....	Geo. F. Taylor	204 10
....do....	A. McGovern	18 00
....do....	John Lyon	31 50
....do....	E. Richards	14 00
....do....	F. Briggs & Co	477 70
....do....	Jones & Sumner	11 80
....do....	Hill & Vaughan	15 00
....do....	Dunning & Sumner	129 22
....do....	Mary E. Hughs	10 00
....do....	W. J. Sullivan	278 43
....do....	W. Ramsey & Co	260 07
....do....	Alex. Findley	273 59
....do....	C. Holborn	132 00
....do....	.....do	132 00
....do....	M. Roth	189 50
....do....	Eliza Gieskin	14 00
....do....	American Express	18 00
....do....	S. Shenson	76 80
....do....	C. Studley	15 00
....do....	Frank Clifford	25 00
....do....	W. J. Smith	65 00
....do....	.....do	65 00
....do....	E. Holbourn	24 00
....do....	Nettie Reese	14 00
....do....	Mary McGuire	12 00
....do....	John McGuire	25 00
....do....	Wm. Butler	119 25
....do....	Nettie Moran	15 00
....do....	.....do	15 00
....do....	Thomas Moran	30 00
....do....	Milwaukee & P. du Chien R. R.	26 00
....do....	Mary McNulty	10 00
....do....	John C. Smith	66 05
....do....	Chicago & N. W. R. R.	9 33
....do....	F. S. Lawrence	25 00
....do....	L. J. Barrows	10 00
....do....	.....do	10 00
....do....	Mary Cleary	18 00
....do....	Rebecca Griner	18 00
....do....	Balance from building fund	4,517 70
....do....	Balance from furnishing fund	2,033 35
....do....	Error in last report	173 37
	Total disbursements	$61,320 12

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

The Executive Committee respectfully report that since the last meeting of the board, your committee have audited and paid the accounts of the contractors for the enlargement of the hospital, including the pay of the architect, amounting to the sum of $103,017 70. The contractor for the mason work has presented us with an additional account for extra compensation, for rock excavation in the basement of the west wing, amounting to $498 08. The contract requires him to do all mason work for the sum of $64,500, and it is specially conditioned that the mason work shall include "all stone work, all brick work, all excavations, all iron work," &c., &c, The contractor claims, however, that a fair construction of the contract would require him to do nothing more than common earth-work excavation, at the contract price, while a large portion of the excavation for the west wing was sand rock, which could only be removed with a greatly increased expense. The architect, however claims that the contract was intended to cover the work of excavation, without regard to the nature of the material to be removed, as the fact was patent that a portion of it would be in the sand rock.

The contractors that put in the heating apparatus, have also presented a bill amounting to $150, for extra work in "raising the main flow pipes in the main building," which work they claim to have performed under a special agreement with the superintendent, for which they were to have received that amount, but that subsequently the superintendent was informed by the architect that the alteration so made was included in their contract, and refused payment. The contractors are required by the terms of their agreement, to change the return pipes from the coils in the old part, and

reverse the main returns. The architect claims that the work was spoken of as an actual necessity, and included in the agreement at the time of signing the contract. From these decisions, the contractors have appealed to the board, and we herewith submit said accounts and the contracts for your action thereon.

We have also audited the account for per diem and expenses of the investigating committee, amounting to the sum of sixteen hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixty-five cents, and also the per diem and expenses of the executive committee, for the year ending October 1st, 1867, amounting to the sum of eight hundred and two dollars and fifteen cents.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the board, we have settled with Dr. Van Norstrand, late superintendent, and charged him with deductions for damaged goods and errors in the accounts of J. W. Sumner & Co., not heretofore corrected, for taxes paid and moneys received, the sum of one hundred and thirty -five dollars and forty seven cents, which amount he has paid to the treasurer of the hospital.

Upon a careful inspection of the premises, your committee were unanimously of opinion that considerations of economy, as well as proper regard for the convenience, comfort and health of the inmates, required a thorough renovation and repairing of the old wings of the hospital, and believing that we were fully carrying out the wishes of the trustees in this respect, authorized and directed the superintendent to construct corridors in the old wards similar to those in the new; to lay marble floors in the bath rooms and water closets; to repair and whiten the plastering; to repaint the wood work, and to make such other minor repairs and improvements as should appear necessary or desirable to render the old wards cheerful and attractive For a better understanding of the amount and character of the work accomplished in this direction, we refer you to the report of the superintendent, and to a careful and thorough inspection of the work itself as it shall come under your observation.

With the advice and consent of the executive committee, the superintendent has constructed two new cisterns, laid an additional line of new sewerage, built an oven under the old kitchen and made a cement floor in that portion of the basement most in use This last work is an improvement so desirable that it should not be

abandoned until all, or nearly all the cellar bottom is permanently covered with cement.

During the past month our institution has been the scene of one of those fatal disasters so frequent in the use of steam, and which no precaution or foresight has ever been able wholly to prevent. At almost the first heating up of our new boiler, an explosion took place, killing three men, being all that were around or near it at the time. We are therefore deprived of any correct knowledge as to the amount of steam the engineer was attempting to raise at the time, or any correct information tending to enlighten us as to the immediate cause of the sad calamity. Whether the engineer was deceived by the imperfect working of the steam guage, whether the safety valve upon which he relied for security, failed to yield to the pressure intended, or whether there was an unfortunate defect in the iron or workmanship at the point of rupture, are questions upon which we have not now, and probably never shall have any satisfactory information.

The only reliable information we have upon the subject, shows that but a few minutes before the explosion took place, the steam guage indicated forty pounds pressure. The boiler was entirely new, of an improved pattern, and was purchased with reference to the superior capacity for generating steam, which it was believed to possess. Its unusual or peculiar features, however, do not appear to have proved its weakness, for the rupture took place in the fire box, which did not differ from many locomotive or portable boilers in common use.

An insurance had been effected in the "Steam boiler, inspection and insurance company of Hartford Connecticut," for ten thousand dollars, divided as follows, two thousand dollars each, on four boilers, one thousand dollars on the building and one thousand dollars on machinery. For this insurance we paid the sum of seventy-five dollars for one year. The boilers were thoroughly inspected and tested by the company's inspector, sent here for that purpose, at the time of effecting the insurance, and this boiler which had not been used at the time, he regarded as well and substantially made. The great benefits to be derived from the insurance, we anticipated more from a thorough examination and testing of our boilers by an experienced inspector, once in three months, than from the pay-

ment of losses by such an explosion as has occurred. We have ordered a new boiler from Chicago to take its place, which we hope to receive within the next twenty days. We have also found it necessary to make important repairs on two of our old boilers that have been in use for several years.

Of the persons killed by this painful calamity, James Doyle had been in the employment of the hospital for over eight years, and was regarded as a careful and experienced engineer. Frank Carlenson, the fireman, a faithful and industrious man, had been more recently employed, while Mr. Young, the other victim of this frightful disaster, was sent here by the maker of the boiler, to put it in working order. We sympathize with the friends and relatives of the deceased in their great affliction.

The resolution adopted at the last meeting of the board, directing the superintendent to convey patients from the city of Madison to the hospital, free of charge, was found in its operation, not only impracticable, but attended with much expense and inconvenience to the institution. In view of these facts, and inasmuch as it seemed to be in direct conflict with the law under which we are organized, we directed the superintendent to suspend operations under said resolution, until the further action of the board could be had in relation thereto.

We believe the hospital may now be regarded as finished, as it is hardly probable that it will ever be farther enlarged, although it will doubtless prove insufficient to meet the wants of the state for many years to come.

In conclusion, we take pleasure in saying that the improvements made as well as the general direction and management of the affairs of the hospital by the officer in temporary charge, we believe to have been such as to merit and receive your unqualified commendation and approval.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SIMEON MILLS,
W. R. TAYLOR.

October 1, 1868.

I have examined the accounts of the treasurer and believe them to be correct.

W. R. TAYLOR.

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE.

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

GENTLEMEN:—Since our last report to your board the hospital has been visited, by one or more of our number, each month, with great regularity. We have carefully watched the working of the institution during the official change in its management, which has recently taken place, and have faithfully recorded, from time to time, such suggestions as we deemed for the welfare of the patients. We are happy to report a continued improvement in the general condition of the institution and patients, and particularly call your attention to the very favorable change a little alteration and renovation has made in the appearance and sanitary condition of the old wards. We think the benefit of this improvement will be enhanced by a liberal supply of pictures and prints hung plentifully upon the bare walls, giving a home-like appearance and producing a beneficial effect upon the patients—anything that will cause the rooms to remind the patients of the comforts of home, should be introduced as fast as circumstances will permit

During one of our visits our attention was called to the fact, that the heavy boots and shoes worn by the male patients about their work and in the wards, was furnishing them with a very formidable weapon for attack or defense, and we suggested the immediate purchase of a supply of light shoes, or slippers, and that the patients wear them while in the building; this has been done.

In connection with a much needed improvement now going on in the basement, viz: cementing the floors, and preparing a bowling alley, we recommend the thorough cleansing of the coils and chambers from the accumulated refuse and dirt, now filling them, and

that effective measures be taken to keep them and the air passages clean and sweet in future. We are also of the opinion that the grounds and buildings would be preserved in a more healthful condition if the sewers could be discharged into the lake, rather than into a cess-pool on the premises—the emenations from which, with the wind in a proper direction exposes to malarious influences all the inmates of the hospital.

The introduction of a new oven for general baking purposes seems to be a valuable improvement.

The enlargement of the hospital and increased number of patients, may demand that the kitchen shall be placed outside of the general building, at as early a period as practicable.

We again urge upon your attention the necessity of some enclosures outside of and adjoining the building, where the patients from the lower wards can receive the full benefit of sunlight and air, and the wards in the meantime be thoroughly ventilated. The experience of older institutions on this point is strongly in favor of such an arrangement.

Your attention will undoubtedly be called to the limited capacity of the heating apparatus in its present condition. At this writing, but one boiler can be used, and that only with the greatest care. Prompt action will be required to make the whole building comfortably warm during the approaching winter.

In conclusion, we congratulate your board on the good progress made during the past six months, in completing the new wing and perfecting the utility of the old apartments. We feel that the Institution, in all its provisions for ameliorating the condition of its inmates, is advancing in a very satisfactory manner.

Respectfully submitted,

LYMAN J. BARROWS, *Chairman.*

October 10, 1868.

APPENDIX

TO

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

REPORT

OF THE

MAJORITY OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXAMINATION INTO THE AFFAIRS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

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

GENTLEMEN:—At your annual session, held in the month of October last, the following resolutions were adopted and the undersigned were appointed the committee therein provided for:

"*Resolved*, That in response to the wise and judicious recommendation of the executive committee, a special committee of three be appointed whose duty it shall be to make a critical and searching examination into the affairs of the hospital since its organization, giving special attention to its internal economy, its expenditures, its general habits, and the doings of its officers and managing committees, to report at the next meeting of the Board. The members of the committee shall be allowed three dollars per day for each day actually employed in the discharge of the duties of their appointment and their necessary expenses.

"*Resolved*, That the committeee charged with the investigation of the affairs of the hospital be instructed to examine the by-laws of the institution, and report such alterations and additions as experience in its management, of kindred institutions, or otherwise, show to be needed."

To the same committee was also referred that part of the report of the superintendent relating to the subject of selling liquors near the hospital grounds, with instructions to report such action as they may think best to accomplish the object desired.

After consulting with the District Attorney of Dane county, we were satisfied that no further legislation in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors near the Hospital grounds, is needed for the present, for although an appeal has been taken from the judgment

obtained before the Police Magistrate of the city of Madison against the violator of the law of 1867, the District Attorney assures us that he has full confidence that the judgment will be sustained by the higher courts, and that the law as it now exists will be made effectual in abating the nuisance complained of.

The matter of by-laws will be made the subject of another report in which an entire new code will be presented for the consideration of the board.

EXPENDITURES.

The first direct legislation with a view to providing for the wants of the insane in our State was made in the year 1854, by the passage of an act entitled, "An act to provide for a State Lunatic Asylum." This act provided for the purchase of a site to contain not less than one hundred acres, "to be located at or near the village of Madison, in Dane county," and not to cost over fifteen hundred dollars. Under the provisions of this act a Superintendent and three Commissioners were appointed, who were authorized to take measures for the erection of buildings to "be constructed in accordance with the plan of the Worcester Hospital for the Insane as recommended by the committee of the Senate," with power to make such alterations as they may deem necessary without materially changing the plan or increasing the expense. An appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars was made for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred under the provisions of the act.

From the books of the Secretary of State it appears that this appropriation was all expended and one hundred and eighty five dollars and sixteen cents in addition, as follows:

Paid to Geo. R. McLane, Superintendent	$1,620 00
Sam G. Bugh, Commissioner	1,155 00
D. S. Virtum, ...do	1,032 50
A. S. Sanborn, ...do	777 25
L. J. Farwell, for 104,80–100 acres of land	1,500 00
Andrew Proudfit, on his contract	8,030 20
M. Martin, for clearing grounds	400 00
for expenses of office for superintendent and commissioners, drawing plans, livery &c	671 21
	$15,185 16

In the year 1865, the law of 1854, was repealed, and all work under the contract entered into between the commissioners and Andrew Proudfit was suspended. In the year 1856, a law was passed providing for a settlement of the claim of Andrew Proudfit growing out of the repeal of the law of 1854, under which he had contracted to build an asylum building. T. O. Howe, F. S. Lovell and Wm. P. Lynde were appointed commissioners to examine, hear

and determine Mr. Proudfit's claim and award to him what they deemed just and equitable.

These commissioners received for their services which amount was paid to them in 1856.	$2,000 00
They awarded to Mr. Proudfit which was paid to him in 1857.	7,482 00
There was also paid as expenses in connection with this examination, for Attorney and witness fees &c.	2,435 10
	$11,917 10

Making the total expense to the state of the first attempt to build an asylum for the Insane, twenty-seven thousand one hundred and two dollars and twenty-six cents ($27,102.26).

The next movement to provide for the Insane and the one which resulted in the erection of the present buildings was made in the year 1857 by the passage of an act entitled "an act to provide a state hospital for the insane." This act provided for a board of three commissioners who were to superintend the erection of the building. The commissioners appointed under this act were L. J. Farwell, Levi Sterling and J. P. McGregor.

An appropriation of thirty-five thousand dollars was made in 1857 for the commencement of the work, and an appropriation of eighteen thousand dollars in 1858 for its continuation, and an appropriation of thirty-one thousand and seven hundred dollars in 1859 for its completion. In 1859 additional appropriations were made as follows: Twenty-three thousand and five hundred dollars for engine house and laundry, and eight thousand dollars for fencing and improvement of grounds and for furniture. In 1860 an appropriation of forty-five thousand dollars was made to pay off indebtedness that had accrued up to that time. In 1859 an act was passed entitled "an act to provide for the government of the Wisconsin state hospital for the insane." In 1860 this act was repealed and the present organic act of the hospital, under which this board is acting, adopted. The appropriations made previous to the passage of the present organic act amounting to eighty-four thousand, seven hundred and ten dollars, and the appropriation of forty-five thousand dollars for paying indebtedness, were disbursed, without passing through the hands of the treasurer of the trustees.

The Treasurer of the Hospital has received at different times from the State Treasurer, the sum of		$440,145 00
He has also received from other sources as follows:		
From Dr. Favill, while Assistant Physician, for service performed outside the Hospital	$4 75	
From Dr. Clement, for board of non-resident patients	136 57	
refunded by friends of patient on account of expenses of removbody	24 18	
From sale of old boiler	500 00	
I. Parkins, unfinished grading	50 00	
Dr. Van Norstrand—(no acct. given)	340 00	
for board of patients	1,000 00	
for board of patients	1,000 00	
for proceeds of sales of hides, tallow, &c	400 00	
for board of patients	284 11	
From Dr. Lee, balance in his hands	$1,316 68	
		$5,096 29
		$445,241 29

The entire amount appropriated in connection with providing for insane is as follows:

In 1854 and 1855	$15,185 16
In 1855, '56 and '57, previous to the movement for the erection of the present building	11,917 10
Payments in connection with the present building previous to the moneys passing through the hands of the Treasurer of the Hospital	162,431 00
Amount disbursed by the Treasurer of the Hospital	445,241 29
	$634,774 55

Of the above mentioned amount, six hundred and seven thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and nine cents has been paid in connection with the present building, as follows:

For the grounds, (over 200 acres,) and the improvement of the same, for the erection and furnishing of buildings and incidental expenses connected therewith, say	$350,000 00
Leaving for current expenses from the opening of the Hospital to the present time	257,672 09
	$607,672 09

From a careful examination of the appropriations made by the Legislature, and of the sums paid to the treasurer of the Hospital from the State Treasury we find that he has acknowledged the receipt of all the money placed in his hands and that he has shown proper vouchers for the entire amount disbursed. A few errors were found in the books of the Treasurer amounting in the aggregate to one hundred and seventy-three dollars and thirty-seven cents, ($173.37) against himself and in favor of the Hospital, making the balance *reported* in his hands belonging to the Hospital

that much larger than it really was. These errors, although small in themselves, and the balance largely in favor of the Hospital furnish evidence that the Executive Committee in their examination of the books and accounts of the Treasurer are not quite so careful and minute as they might be. A few trifling errors were also found in the bills that had passed through the hands of the different superintendents. A mere careful scrutiny on the part of the Executive Committee would also have discovered these errors when the papers passed through their hands.

While on this branch of their report your committee would call attention to a very loose and improper way of doing business that has been adopted by the Superintendent and one, too, in direct violation of the provisions of the by-laws. Finding from the books of the Treasurer that he had acknowledged the receipt of various sums of money at different times from the Superintendent, we made inquiry of the Treasurer as to the source from which this money was received. He stated that he was unable to give the information sought, as he had never received it, from the Superintendent. Upon making direct inquiry of the Superintendent we received the following reply: "I can only give you the items referred to, from Oct. 1st, 1866, the loose sheets on which I kept it are mislaid or destroyed, probably the latter, as I could not find that my predecessor had kept or rendered any account of driblets received by him.

"When I began to receive these small amounts I did not expect they would be sufficient in amount to authorize the expense of a book in which to enter them, therefore I kept the memoranda on a sheet of paper in my writing table drawer. The back sheets are either mislaid or destroyed."

The items sent to the committee at this time, in response to their inquiry, amounted in the aggregate to six hundred and fifty-four dollars and five cents, ($654 5-100,) which added to the amount three hundred and forty dollars ($340), for which the Superintendent could furnish no items, makes a total of nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and five cents ($994 5-100); an amount sufficiently large, in the opinion of your committee, to justify the purchase of of a book in which to keep the records. To show how very small these "driblets were, we will give a few items:

Oct. 29.	Received for hides	$10 80
Nov. 17.	.....do....hides	9 11
Nov. 27.	.....do....old plow	10 00
Dec. 7.	.....do....hides	12 88
Dec. 11.	.....do....boot on cows	13 50
Dec. 18.	.....do....tallow	45 05
Mar. 23	.....do....hides	8 80
Apr. 30.	.....do....vegetables	116 61
July 13.	.....do....potatoes	16 60
Sep. 25.	.....do....pelts	22 84
Oct. 15.	.....do....premiums at State Fair	25 00
Nov. 29.	.....do....tallow	33 48
Dec. 3.	.....do....hides	23 60
Dec. 27.	.....do....tallow	20 60

Section 14 of the by-laws provides that "all moneys received by the superintendent, or any person employed by him, belonging to the hospital, shall be promptly paid over to the treasurer of the hospital." When questioned as to whether his practice had been in harmony with the requirement of this by-law, the superintendent replied as follows: "As I construe the requirement it has. I may not have construed it rightly. I have paid it over yearly." Of the six hundred and fifty-four dollars and five cents ($654.05) of which he gives the items. four hundred dollars ($400) only have been paid to the treasurer of the hospital. One hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-three cents ($148.43) the superintendent reports as in his hands on the first day of January last, and the balance one hundred and five dollars and sixty-two cents ($105.62) he has disbursed in direct violation of another plain provision of the by-laws.

Section 8 of the by-laws provides that "All disbursements from the treasury of the hospital for current expenses shall be made on the order of the superintendent, and such order shall specify the purpose for which the same has been drawn. The treasurer may permit the superintendent to draw a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars at any one time, for the purpose of defraying minor incidental expenses of the hospital, which purpose shall be specified in the order on which the same may be drawn. The superintendent shall keep an accurate detailed account of all disbursements from such fund so received, and such account accompanied by proper vouchers for all sums exceeding one dollar shall be settled and balanced with the treasurer before any further such advance shall be made to the superintendent." For the one hundred and five dollars and sixty-two cents ($105.62) disbursed by the superintendent, no vouchers have ever been produced or account rendered to the treasurer or to the trustees, save the statement furnished to the committee in response to their inquiry. Your committee can find no justification for the superintendent's retaining money in his hands belonging to the hospital until the close of the year, when the by-laws explicitly state that all moneys received by him, belonging to the hospital, shall be *promptly* paid to the treasurer, nor can they find any justification for his disbursing money belonging to the hospital in violation of the provisions of the by-laws and without rendering an account of the same and producing the proper vouchers. Perhaps some may regard these as small matters; and in one view they may be, as it is not claimed that any of the money received has not been accounted for, or that any improper disbursements were made, but in another view they become matters of importance as showing disregard of the plain provisions of the by-laws.

If the superintendent may disregard one of these provisions why not another? why not all others? and thus render your entire code of by-laws as of no more account then so much waste paper? And again, these matters, small as they may appear of themselves, as-

sume a greater importance when viewed in connection with other transactions that will be developed in the course of this report.

The investigation of the financial books and accounts of the Hospital, so far as they are matters of record was a compartively easy task requiring it it true, considerable labor and close attention, but when your committee began to inquire into other matters, such such as the "internal economy" of the Hospital, "its general habits, and doings of its officers" they found they had an exceedingly difficult task before them. Investigating committees have been before appointed both by this Board and by the legislature and their reports have been uniformly of the same character, to the effect that the Hospital was well managed,—that the officers and attendants were all faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, and that the Institution was accomplishing in an eminent degree the great purposes for which it was established, and had we been compelled to make our report within a month or six weeks of the time of our apppointment, we should not probaley have been able to have gone anyfurther beneath the fair exterior that has received so much commendation than did those who have proceded us.

In March 1862, the joint committe of the legislature on Benevolent Institutions in their report remark that "the committee confidently believe that under the careful management of Dr. Clement the Medical Superintendent, and his worthy assistant, Dr. J. W. Sawyer, both of whom are eminently fitted for the position they now occupy, the Institution will not fail to accomplish all that its most ardent friends could expect".

On the fifth of April of the same year, "a majority of a select committee, to which was referred the matter of inquiry concerning the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane," presented a report to the Assembly, in which they say, that charges which had been made against the officers of the Institution, were entirely without foundation; that all things were going on well, and that the Trustees and all others connected with its management deserve commendation for the faithful manner in which they were discharging their respective duties. In the report of the joint committee on Benevolent Institutions, presented to the Legislature in March, 1866, we find the following: "The committee visited the Hospital for the Insane on the sixth of the present month; and assisted by the efficient Superintendent of the Hospital, Dr. Van Norstrand, made a faithful examination into the affairs of this Institution, and they feel gratified in being able to report that they found the same in excellent condition, and managed with skill and strict economy. Scrupulous neatness prevailed in each and every ward, and nothing was left undone that could in any way conduce to the health and comfort of the patients. The general good health of the inmates, and the air of comfort apparent in both male and female departments furnished ample proof of the efficiency of the medical department and the sanitary arrangement of the Institution."

The committee of 1867, are still stronger and more explicit in their expressions of commendation. They say :

"We visited all the wards, corridors and rooms occupied by, and conversed freely with patients and employees. The halls and rooms used by inmates were clean, well warmed, lighted and ventilated. The beds and patients were cleanly and comfortable, order and system reigned in all its parts; the officers were attentive, and we think are discharging their duties faithfully and conscientiously. We believe the Superintendent fully appreciates and faithfully discharges his great responsibility. Of all our great charities, this is the greatest."

The report continues at considerable length with equally strong expressions of praise and commendation. And even while your committee, in one of the rooms of the capitol, were having developed before them most astounding instances of bad management and cruelty in the administration of the affairs of the hospital, just over their heads, in the Assembly Chamber, "the joint committee on charitable and benevolent institutions" were reading their report, in which we find the following language : "They have also visited the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, and examined into its internal and external condition, its interests and external management as well as the professional and executive ability manifested in conducting it. The institution is the largest of all our State charities, and the hopeless condition of those submitted to its care induced us to give its examination much time and attention. * * The patients did not present that resigned contentment induced by fear, but were generally cheerful and happy, and seemed to approach the officers with any little grievance or desire, and not seek consolation or assistance from strangers; this not obtrusive manifestation of confidence in the officers having and exercising physical and moral control of those unfortunates was very gratifying to your committee. We are not disposed to dispute the superintendent's antiutopian views in regard to the treatment of the insane.

"He is well posted in regard to all such theories and selects from them such as his judgment recommends, feeling that the treatment of the insane has advanced as rapidly as any other science for the last half century. That stripes, chains, perpetual solitary confinement, cold, hunger, filth and neglect, are laid away among other disgusting relics of barbarism; and kindness, proper medicine, warm rooms, good beds, associating corridors, good food and plenty of it, books, lectures, singing, riding, boating, fishing, walking, bathing, cheerful care, with quiet and unfatiguing agricultural labor are happily substituted."

What a beautiful picture is here presented! and you may be assured that it would have afforded your committee the most sincere gratification, had their investigations developed the fact that it had been drawn true to life.

And it is not from the reports of Legislative committees alone,

that the people of the State have been led to believe that the Institution under your charge has been conducted in the best possible manner and was securing in an eminent degree the great end for which it has been established.

Reports that have gone out under the sanction of this Board, reports of superintendents, of visiting committees, of investigating committees, of the executive committee and of this Board itself, have all presented the same bright and cheering aspects. The first report presented by the then superintendent, Dr. Clement, urges a thorough investigation of its affairs with a view to inspire the community with confidence in the good management of the Hospital. We refer to the early history of the Hospital from the fact that we have the evidence that some of the most flagrant abuses to which your attention will be called have existed from its very organization.

In his report of 1860, Dr. Clement says:

"Our treatment, both medical and moral, is similar to that of other institution, and in accordance with the approved ideas of the day. * * We would say here, that with regard to the entire management of the institution, in all its departments, we solicit frequent and thorough examination by the authorized agents of the public. In the words of Dr. McFarland of the Illinois State hospital, 'if an institution is well conducted it is worth an effort to keep assured of the fact, and if it is not, no long time should be permitted to elapse before the obstacles to its success are removed.'"

A special committee of your board after having made what they regarded as a full and thorough investigation of sundry charges made against the then acting superintendent, presented their report in May, 1861, the report closing with the following:

"Yet we have come to the close of our labors, so far as the investigations are concerned, with the cheering conviction that the institution is still in good hands; that its officers and attendants are competent, efficient, faithful and zealous in the discharge of their duties, and that, by the blessing of God and the co-operation of all good friends, it will succeed in accomplishing the end for which it was designed."

At the semi annual session of the board, held in April, 1862, Dr. Bennett, as chairman of the visiting committee, presented a very able and somewhat elaborate report. So valuable did the board regard this document, that they ordered 1000 copies printed in pamphlet form for general circulation. In this report Dr. Bennett speaks of the very great facilities he had for gaining information as to the internal management of the hospital, growing out of the fact that he was in almost constant attendance as superintendent of the wing then in progress of erection. We make a brief extract from the closing portion of the report:

"Experience and mature reflection will lead with unerring certainty to the one grand conclusion—that to accomplish the greatest

possible amount of good which can result from a Hospital for the Insane, the prominent and leading feature of its management must be the best moral treatment of its inmates; by constantly striving through well directed mental discipline to harmonize the clashing ideas, and calm the storm of tumultuous thoughts which torment the confused and shattered intellect of the unhappy patient; while medicine must be regarded as but an incidental though often a valued aid in the accomplishment of that great work we seek to perform. And I am happy to say in conclusion, that these are the principles which seem to prevail in the management of our Hospital; and from the success which has resulted from the efforts of those directing its internal affairs while its wards have been crowded as they now are, we may confidently hope that when the new building shall have been brought into use our Institution will compare favorably with those of our sister states, and that it will prove itself worthy of being sustained by this board as its proper and legal guardians."

From the report of the Superintendent, Dr. Clement, presented to the board, October, 1863, we make the following extracts:

"No candid and intelligent person can ignore the unspeakable value of the modern principle of treating the insane, based upon kind and benevolent motives, and a sincere and earnest desire to dispense with severity and mechanical restraint as much as possible. But the tendency of all modern reform is to go to the extreme, and surpass what is practicable; a wise dispensation of Providence, undoubtedly, without which the world would make too little progress—but which still needs to be held in check by an equally Providential principle of caution and consideration of human possibilities.

Some of our highest authorities still insist on the strict discipline and even mechanical restraint for the proper purpose, and a judicious manner' as indespensable. When we find it necessary to use these means, the duty is a painful one to us. The good of the patients at large, and of each individual in immediate question, is always our object; to do our best for each, with the least possible clashing of their respective interests. We repeat *that the grand ruling principle in the management of this institution is kindness;* and all apparent departure from this rule, is painfully required for the good of those under our charge."

In their report made to the Governor, Sept. 30, 1864 this board uses the following language:

"We have a corps of officers in charge in whom is placed entire confidence, and little doubt is now entertained by the Board, that the 'Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane,' will soon rank with the oldest and best of other states, in its success and adaptation, to meet the wants of the age. Our public charities are our noblest works, and none more noble than the one placed in charge of this Board."

The Executive Committee in closing their report to this Board

October 1st, 1865, say: "We take pleasure in expressing our continued satisfaction with the officers and managemet of the intitution."

The visiting cemmittee in their report of April 1865, say. "We close this report with feelings of satisfaction with the care and management of the institution. In point of economy judging from the annual reports of the various charitable and benevolent institutions of the state, it is the most successful of all. In point of success in medical treatment and care of inmates, it compares favorably with the best institutions of like character that our country affords."

The same committee made another report at the annual session of the Board in October 1865, from which we make a few brief extracts.

"We have not failed at said visits critically to examine into the condition of each and all of the wards; to notice the condition, bearing deportment of the occupants thereof: to observe the state of feeling existing on the part of the patients towards the attendants and the care and treatment by the attendants of the patients under their charge. * * * * * *

"It is our pleasure to report that we have not, in any instance, found any evidence of remissness, or any lack of interest or faithful discharge of the trusts committed to the several officers and attendants. We have seen perceptibly growing from month to month a confidence and trust on the part of the inmates in the officers of the institution which has been well pleasing to your committee. Neatness and good order have uniformly prevailed, respectful and friendly greetings interchanged, and the most agreeable harmony has been plainly exhibited. * * *

"Our confidence in the medical, sanitary and moral arrangement of the institution by officers in charge has become increased and strengthened as from month to month we have observed it workings. * * We do not design to flatter or to give undue praise, but we are honest and sincere in saying that we have the utmost confidence in the management of the financial affairs of the institution as we have in its sanitary regime. While we would not hesitate to notice and report mismanagement in any respect we feel it our duty to report well doing also. The superintendent, as the head and responsible officer stands prominent in all that pertains to the institution, but we cannot refrain from saying that he has valuable aid from prompt and efficient subordinates. * * *

"With feelings of satisfaction in the entire management of the institution and with hopeful anticipations for its continued success, we close the term of our service and commend it to the watchful and critical care of our successors,"

The Executive Committee in closing its report to the Board, Oct. 1866, repeat their expression of "continued satisfaction with the officers and management of the institution."

In the various reports we are assured that "the treatment, both

medical and moral, is similar to that of other similar institutions, and in accordance with the approved ideas of the day; that a most rigid investigation with regard to its entire management is courted; that its officers and attendants are competent, efficient, faithful and zealous in the discharge of their duties; that the best and most approved system of moral treatment prevails; that mechanical restraints were used only in extreme cases, and then only as a painful duty; that the grand ruling principle in the management of this institution is *kindness*; that no evidence of remissness in duty or any lack of interest or faithful discharge of the trusts committed to the several officers and attendants was ever found. but, on the contrary, everything connected with the institution was worthy of the highest commendation any praise.

Reaching conclusions so entirely at variance with those which have been reached by others, your committee have been disposed carefully to examine and re-examine the facts and testimony which have been developed in the course of their investigations. Looking merely at the outside appearance, no one will hesitate to say that all things appear well, and that the commendatory remarks we have quoted from the reports of various committees are appropriate and deserved, but, when we come to examine beneath the surface, we are led to inquire if it be true "that the treatment, both medical and moral, is similar to that of other similar institutions, and in accordance with approved ideas of the age? If it be true "that the grand ruling principle in the management of this institution is kindness?" If it be true "that all the officers and attendants are competent, efficient, faithful and zealous in the discharge of their duties," and that all things connected with the institution are moving forward in the most approved and satisfactory manner? If these queries can be answered in the affirmative, then are your committee most sadly at fault in their views as to the medical and moral treatment of other similar institutions; are sadly at fault as to what are the approved ideas of the day as to the treatment of the insane; sadly at fault as to what *kindness* would require in the management of these unfortunate beings; sadly at fault as to the competency, efficiency, faithfulness and zeal of some, at least, of the officers and attendants connected with the institution under your charge.

While your committee were engaged in examining the books and vouchers of the Treasurer, various reports reached their ears, reflecting upon the integrity of the Superintendent, both in relation to his treatment of the inmates of the Hospital and his management of its financial affairs. Having become satisfied that no full and satisfactory investigation of these matters could be made without authority to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to examine them under oath, we applied to Hon. S. J. Todd, a member of the Senate from Rock county, to prepare a law granting us the authority we needed. Mr. Todd's experience and ability as a lawyer, enabled him to prepare just what was needed, and the bill at once passed

the Legislature with scarcely a dissenting vote. The law referred to is Chapter 25 of the General Laws of 1868—is general in its application to all the public Institutions of the State controlled by Boards of Trustees or Regents, and will be found very convenient in all future investigations of the affairs of our public Institutions.

Under the authority of this law we made application to J. H. Carpenter, Esq., a Court Commissioner of Dane county, who issued subpœnas when wanted, administered the oath to the witnesses and recorded their testimony.

The witnesses examined as to the treatment of the patients were mostly attendants now employed in the Hospital.

We have every reason to believe that the testimony is entirely reliable so far as it goes. Most of the facts they state are matters that occurred under their own observation, and many of the transactions described are those in which they themselves were participants.

In describing their own acts of cruelty, where they felt a consciousness that they had done wrong, it would be natural for them to describe them in as mild terms as the facts would justify, and hence we have reason to believe that in many instances, if not in almost all, the harsher features of these transactions are not presented.

Of one thing we think the Board may be assured, and that is, that these attendants have not made the acts of cruelty and ill treatments, in which they were the actors, appear any worse than they really were. There is another thing to which we wish particularly to call the attention of the Board, and that is, that, notwithstanding we have a large amount of testimony, showing a constant succession of cruel treatment, we are well satisfied that our investigations have brought to light but a very small part of what has actually occurred. There has been a constant change of attendants. Several of those we have examined have been employed but a few months, and but two or three of them more then a year or two. From every separate attendent examined we gained a knowledge of of facts peculiar to the experience of each one and could we have examined the score or two of attendants who are now away from the Hospital we should without doubt have found an addition to the number of cases of illtreatment and cruelty in proportion to the number of witnesses examined. The facts we shall lay before you, will be sufficient to indicate the general running of the institution.

TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.

First. We find it is a common practice to shut patients in what are denominated by different witnesses, the "*strong room*" the "*blinded room*" the "*dark room*" the "*shuttered room*, all meaning the same thing, a strong dark room usually without furniture of any kind save, perhaps in some instances a bed or a straw mattrass on the floor.

JOHN MOONEY, an attendant, testifies in speaking of patients: "If too ugly I shut them up and keep them half a day or a day, If very bad, feed them in their rooms. Let them out when they get over it. I believe one man was kept shut up two or three days." Speaking of the case of a patient called Capt. H.—— he says: "I put him in the strong room." Speaking of a new patient he says: "It became necessary to put him in a blinded room." Speaking of another patient he says: "I shut the patient up in the strong room."

FRANK CLIFFORD, an attendant, testifies: "I have had occasion to shut patients up a dozen times. I have put patients in the strong room four or five times, and they are usually kept there until the next meal time. In the third ward we put them in the strong room without orders, but have orders to report the cases. In the lower ward we do not report such cases."

F. REDFORD, supervisor, testifies: "Patients are sometimes shut up in a room for punishment. They are sometimes shut up without orders from the superintendent. I think A—— was locked in his room a day after his affray with M. C—— F—— was put in the strong room." Speaking of three other patients, with whom he had some trouble, he says: "we took each one to the strong room. T—— S—— was put in the strong room."

HENRY C. NORTON, attendant, testifies: "That M—— was put in the strong room because he was unwilling to bathe in water that had been used by another. J—— N—— refused to take his medicine and we took him to the strong room."

ELIZA GEISKEN, attendant, testifies: "We sometimes have to take violent patients down to the dark rooms."

EMELINE RICHARDS, attendant, testifies: "Three days before Mrs. D—— was taken sick she had to be in the strong room half a day. When very violent we lock patients up in the strong room and go to the office and report the fact to the doctor. We always report the case when we lock up a patient."

ANNA WILSON, attendant, testifies: "To punish patients we sometimes put them in a blind room. I cannot tell how many times we had to put them in the blind room; I think every day, and sometimes three and four at a time. We used to put them in without orders; now they have orders. When I first came there (the lower ward), I understood that it was the rule to put them in the blind room. We did not, when I first came here, report as soon as we put a patient in the blind room. I do not think it is over two months ago that we received orders to report all such cases. Mrs. J—— was put in the dark room."

REBECCA GRIER, attendant, testifies: "We took Mrs. M—— up in the dark room until supper time."

ANNA SU[illegible]ILLE, attendant, testifies: "We punish patients in different ways; we sometimes put them in a dark room. Formerly we did not report the cases of shutting up patients to the office, but to the supervisor, or to the doctor, when they came around. The last of the fall of 1867, we got orders to report to the office cases of shutting up patients, and what they were shut up for."

MARIETTE RICHARDS, attendant, testifies: "In the lower ward we used to lock patients in the dark rooms. We had occasion to use some of these restraints very often, almost every day. We have not always had orders when we used these restraints. It was late last fall, or early in the winter, that we got orders to report at the office when we restrained a patient."

LIZZIE LUTY, attendant, testifies: "We put Mrs. M—— in a dark room. We put Mrs. B—— in a dark room."

CHAS. WILSON, former attendant, testifies: "The Superintendent gave orders to lock N—— in the strong room."

Dr. VAN NORSTRAND testified before the committee as follows.

Question. In what cases do you employ isolation or solitary confinement?"

Answer. "In cases of persistent excitement if left in associated corridors. Also where they manifest great willful violence towards the attendants, officers or other patients. In the latter cases only from one to twenty-four hours."

Question. "Do the attendants ever shut up a patient without orders?"

Answer. "Yes sir, and report it at once to the officers. This is done where a patient strikes an attendant or other patient, and is violent and shows persistency in it. Very little of this is required among males, but more among females. I do not mean that it is done without orders. My order is, if patients are violent to shut them up and report at once to me. If a patient becomes violent he is confined under this general order, without waiting for a special order for that case."

This testimony is not introduced for the purpose of unqualifiedly condemning the course which has been pursued, but simply for the purpose of comparing the practice in our institution with that in similar institutions, and of suggesting the inquiry whether the "strong dark room," is not used much more frequently than there is occasion for.

Second. We find a very general use in the treatment of patients of what are denominated *mechanical restraints*.

Dr. Van Norstrand, in answer to the question "What mechanical restraints are used in the management of patients?" replied as follows: "Waist with continuing sleeves, or straight jacket, strap and wristers, muff and bed strap and seat strap. * * The rule is that these shall not be used except by orders of the superintendent, yet I have known them to be used without such orders, but found it necessary upon investigation."

Some of these instruments of restraint seem to be in almost constant use and not unfrequently several of them at the same time and on both sides of the house. We have seldom, if ever passed through the wards without seeing more or less of them in use.

We do not refer to *these things* to condemn their use, for although their entire disuse is advocated by not a few who have written on the subject, we are still of the opinion that there are cases occuring where their use could not be dispensed with without injury to the patient or to those around him; but we do it as we did in the case of the use of the "strong rooms," to compare the practice in our institution with that in others, and to suggest the injury as in the other case, whether they are not used much more freely than there is real necessity for.

Dr. T. S. Kirkbride, who for thirty years has been connected with the management of the insane, and who for more than a quarter of a century has been at the head of the "Pennsylvania Hospisal for the Insane," one of the best institutions in the country, than whom there can hardly be any higher authority, on all questions of the kind, in his annual report of the institution over which he presides, uses the following language:

"In the treatment of these patients the amount of strict seclusion has been vastly diminished, and the use of restraining apparatus has been almost entirely abolished, Of the latter, none but a few of the mildest forms have ever been employed. Neither straight-jackets, muffs, or the so-called tranquilizing chairs have ever been among the means used in this hospital."

In his 12th annual report, Dr. Kirkbride again alludes to this matter of mechanical restraints, and remarks:

"What is commonly understood by the term restraint is really restraining apparatus, or mechanical means of restraints, and the almost entire abolition of all these from most of the best institutions, is unquestionably one of the great steps towards a perfect system of treatment of those laboring under mental diseases. No point connected with the treatment of the insane is now more conclusively established than that every such institution *may* be conducted without the use of any mechanical restraint whatever. Whether it is expedient to do so under all circumstances is not so well settled. * * It is no advance to give up restraining apparatus and substitute frequent and long continued seclusion. An individual may really be more comfortable and much better off in the open air with some mild kind of restraining appa-

ratus on his person than he would be confined to his chamber without it; for long continued seclusion is pretty sure ultimately to lead to habits revolting in themselves or most unfortunate for the future prospects of the patient. Temporary seclusion to a chamber, however, is a remedy not to be dispensed with, and is really important; but those who control it, should especially endeavor to make the periods of its use as short as possible, and always to remember, that from the moment it ceases to be useful, it rarely fails to become injurious. The free use of restraining apparatus is unfortunate in its direct effects upon the patients, for it brings about bad habits, and prevents the use of valuable means of treatment. It is, perhaps, still more mischievous, by its bad effects upon attendants, and all those who have the care and control of the inmates of a hospital. Where restraining apparatus is kept in the wards, and those in them become accustomed to seeing and using it, *it soon comes to be regarded as the great resource in times of difficulty and danger*, and is liable to make us forget the great importance of what can only be called tact, and the happy influence of gentleness, kindness, and sympathy, which, with occupation, constitute the great moral remedies for all forms of this affection. * * Regarding a large and varied supply of restraining apparatus as an undesirable possession for any hospital, and believing the devising of new forms of it an unfortunate use of that ingenuity which should be employed in contriving means for dispensing with it entirely. This hospital has never owned a straight jacket, a muff, a "tranquilizing chair," or any of the still harsher means formerly used, nor of the novel ones more recently recommended. With an average population of more than two hundred patients, it is rare to have any restraining apparatus in use. * * It has frequently happened that for several months together there has been no mechanical restraint used in the institution. This statement is sufficient to show the practice of this hospital. When apparatus is used, it is either in the form of leather waistbands, secured by a belt around the body, soft leather mittens fastened in the same way, a strong dress, with the sleeves connected, or the apparatus for confining a patient on his bed. All of these, except the dress are kept in the physicians' office; none of them are applied except by special direction, and all of them are regarded as remedies of such doubtful character that the medical officers alone are competent to decide upon their expediency in any case. * *

This institution has now had 2,207 patients under its care, and the views just given of restraints and restraining apparatus are the result of a careful study of all these cases, which have been treated almost without medical restraint, and with a small amount of seclusion, as well as from a personal knowledge and observation of more than two hundred other cases, in positions where both seclusion and restraining apparatus were much more freely employed."

In another place the Doctor says:

"The use of mechanical means of restraint, and the protracted seclusion of patients in their rooms—although the former of them may be, and, as I believe, is occasionally desirable, but not absolutely necessary in the management of our Hospitals for the Insane—ought both always to be regarded as evils of no trifling magnitude, and to abate which, as far as possible, no effort should be left untried. They both tend to produce a relaxation of vigilance, and it cannot be too often repeated, that whatever tends to make vigilance unnecessary about an Hospital is undesirable. * * * Objectionable as I deem the use of restraining apparatus in an Hospital for the Insane, it cannot be too earnestly insisted on, that it is no advance to give up mechanical means of restraint and to substitute the frequent and long-continued seclusion of patients."

In the 22d annual report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, Mass., made to the Governor of the State in 1854, written by the distinguished Dr. S. G. Howe of Boston, we find these questions of mechanical restraint and seclusion of patients ably discussed, and from this report we make a few brief extracts:

"The sight of scores of men and women confined in cells dignified by the name of strong rooms, or restrained in the use of their limbs by mechanical contrivances, has long constituted the most melancholy feature of this Hospital. * * * * There is about the insane a helpless dependence that is more touching even than that of women; so that the unnecessary abridgement of their personal freedom, or the needless diminution of their rmaining means of enjoyment, is a wrong, which, if done with intent, or through unworthy motives, should meet with indignant reprobation. It has been done in this hospital, partly through a supposed necessity, and partly in consequence of the crowd of patients forced upon it. It is still done in other public institutions where the insane are confined, and the matter, therefore, should, in every possible way, be brought before the public; and appeals should be made to the intellect and the conscience of the people, until the wrong ceases. * * Now it can be shown that neither "seclusion" nor "restraint" of insane persons is necessary, saving in rare and exceptional cases, and then only for short periods of time, and in ordinary rooms. * * "Seclusion" of an insane person is a dainty word for expressing his imprisonment in a cell. "Restraint" is a dainty substitute for fettering his hands or feet; the fetters being of leather instead of iron. * * Abundant recent experience confirms the inference that would be drawn from *a priori* reasoning, and proves that forcible restraint of insane persons usually does more harm than good, and is very seldom necessary. Indeed, the great modern information in the treatment of the insane is founded upon this idea. The heroic Pinel confided in it. Having with difficulty got permission from the timid authorities, who prophesied all sorts of evil, he made what was deemed the perilous experiment.

He went to the cells of the great Parisian mad-house, where furious men were struggling with their chains, striking at whoever approached the gratings, spitting at them, and yelling themselves hoarse with curses and imprecations. He boldly entered, and having charmed and calmed the maniacs by his gentle but firm bearing, he struck off their fetters. The prisoners were amazed at the sudden recovery of freedom, and at the fact that no one would fight or oppose them, and they soon became appeased and quiet. They did not abuse nor even care to exercise their freedom, but soon yielded to that common instinct of humanity, which is seldom lost, even through insanity—the instinct which leads us in childhood, in sickness, in prostration, whenever in short, we are conscious of inability to guide ourselves, then to seek the guidance of others, and if guidance cannot be found in men, to seek it of God." * *

The action of the Trustees of the Worcester hospital speedily produced a great reform in that Institution.

The Superintendent, Dr. Merrick Bemis, in his report to the Trustees presented in 1856, says:

"Few of our patients are or have been in restraint during the year. Since July last no "strong room" has been occupied. * * We think that patients who have formerly been exceedingly noisy, filthy and disgusting during their periods of excitement in the 'strong rooms' have been to say the least, more easily controlled, and less troublesome during similar excitements, when not removed from their ordinary rooms. This does not interfere with a proper classification of patients. And we have not found that other patients have been much annoyed by the confusion or excitement thus far. We do not expect always to succeed. The wisest mistake. The most patient, do not always control themselves. There is a limit to the forbearance of the most kind and persevering assistants we can procure. But we are more and more assured that, with patient and persevering assistants fully imbued with the spirit of the enterprise in which they have embarked, it will seldom be found necessary to resort to mechanical restraint."

Dr. Bemis, in his report for the following year, says:

"During the year there has been great freedom from mechanical restraint. * * Since the first of July, however, there has been no application of mechanical restraint of any kind to any female patient under our care. Nor has any one since that time been secluded in her own or any other room during a whole day. No male patient has been secluded in his own or any other room a whole day during the year. There have been two applications of mechanical restraint to male patients in the course of the year. In one case the restraint was immediately removed; in the other, the patient was suffering from a surgical operation, and wristbands, which he wore for several days in succession, were placed upon him for the purpose of securing dressings. It is reasonable to suppose that brief periods of seclusion may be necessary in the care and treat-

ment of the insane. It is possible, likewise, that mechanical restraint may be, in rare cases, beneficially applied. But no mistake can be more serious in its effects upon the patients of a hospital for the insane than the too frequent resort to the use of restraining apparatus."

In his report, in 1858, Dr. Bemis again alludes to these matters, as follows:

"We have been enabled, thus far, to dispense with the use of all means of personal restraint, no apparatus of any kind having as yet been used upon any patient; simple temporary seclusion in one of the ordinary sleeping rooms, with the window glass properly guarded, being the only means of the kind thus far used for restraining or controlling the more excited, and protecting others in the same hall from violence."

Dr. Joseph A. Reed, Superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, in his report presented January, 1859, says:

"No mechanical restraint has been resorted to, except in a very few cases and for short periods, and only when the patient was disposed to divest himself of clothing or do violence to his own person. On the contrary, many persons on whom restraining apparatus had been imposed by their friends, we have been able to manage without and with the most pleasant results."

Dr. John P. Gray, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, N. Y., says in his report for 1863:

"Though seclusion is rarely resorted to, we should be unwilling to disuse or disavow this or any other means contributing to the amelioration of suffering or the cure of disease."

These extracts might be continued to an indefinite extent, but enough, we think have been introduced to show conclusively that the practice in our Institution in the use of the "strong room," and "restraining apparatus," is not quite similar to that of some of the other Institutions of the land nor quite up to "the approved ideas of the day." We regard this as a matter of great importance, and we respectfully suggest to the Board, whether there is not pressing need of reform in this direction. We deem it, however, but justice to the present Superintendent to say, that we are satisfied from evidence that has been laid before us, that under his administration there has been less use of the "strong room," in proportion to the number of patients in the Hospital, than there was under the administration of his predecessor.

We come now to the consideration of an altogether different matter, that of

PUNISHMENT, ILL-TREATMENT, ABUSE, &C.

We have been discussing measures of treatment that are recognized to be proper and necessary in certain cases, and we have simply reached the conclusion that they have been used too freely and

without proper discrimination, but we come now to the consideration of what is utterly ignored and condemned in the treatment of the insane, always and everywhere, at the present day.

Dr. KIRKBRIDE says: "Penal measures are not resorted to in the treatment and restraint of patients. The idea of *punishment* is entirely ignored."

Dr. PLINY EARLE, the able and experienced superintendent of the asylum at Northampton, Mass., says: "It is intended, at this hospital, that restraint shall be used only as *preventive*. We reject the idea of using them for *punishment*."

Dr. JOHN P. GRAY, of the asylum at Utica, N. Y, says: "Penal measures are not resorted to in the treatment of the insane and punishment in the popular acceptation of the word should not be tolerated. Restraints are preventive and protective."

Dr. EDWARD R. CHAPIN, superintendent of the Kings County lunatic asylum, Flatbush, N. Y., says: "Penal measures are not resorted to in the treatment of the insane in this institution, and I ignore the idea of punishment in the popular, or in any sense of the word."

Dr. JOHN CURWEN, the able and experienced superintendent of the Pennsylvania state lunatic asylum at Harrisburg, says: "We do not resort to any penal measures in the treatment of the insane. We ignore the idea of punishment in the popular acceptation of the word."

Dr. Jesse P. Bancroft, Superintendent of the New Hampshire asylum for the insane, says: "I do not recognize the idea of punishment in anything that is done in the way of restraint."

Dr. Joseph Workman, Superintendent of the lunatic asylum at Toronto, Canada, says: "Kindness is omnipotent with the insane. Punishment can only confirm their malady and transform them into brutes."

In theory, punishment, cruelty, and unkindness in the treatment of the insane is repudiated everywhere.

The joint committee on benevolent institutions, in a most able and interesting report, presented to the legislature of this State in 1864, make the following truthful and eloquent remarks:

"He that is entrusted with the custody and treatment of the insane, ought not only to be intellectually all that is claimed he should be, but he ought also to be a kind man. Not only the manly, but the womanly side of his nature ought to be largely developed. There is no power that can be wielded, even over the insane, with such astonishing success, as that of kindness. There is nothing that can so medicine to a mind diseased, and quench the fires of madness, as the still, small voice and gentle dews of kindness. The history of insanity once furnished us only one long, revolting account of chains, rags, filth and harshness. There was not only the blasting of reason but the cruelty of man superadded. It is a blessed thought that it is vastly different now—that our hospitals

for the insane are, for the most part, conducted upon very different principles. In many of them the discipline is such, the attention and kindness such that the healed patients go out from them with their memories stored with the most grateful recollections. Those who have been chained for ten, twenty, and even forty years, so complete was their madness and so dangerous were they regarded, have been calmed, subdued and controlled by the kindness that has taken off their chains, thrown wide open the doors of their cells and permitted them to gaze once more upon the blue sky and the many forms of beauty with which the earth is filled. In the treatment of the insane there should be no gloomy and damp dungeons; no heavy chains to bind down furious madness; no angry threats; no cruel lash. These may confirm, but they cannot cure. The blighted soul is only rendered more desperate by ill-treatment, and the burning fever of the brain only aggravated by violence."

The Superintendent of the California Insane Asylum, Dr. Shurtleff, in his 13th annual report says:

"We have taken great pains to inculcate the maxin, that an insane person is not responsible for his conduct; that he neither directs the performance nor appreciates the character of his own acts; that he is as unanswerable for them as an infant whose nascent mind is not yet endowed with the attributes of reason and volition; and that hence he is to be regarded as incapable of provoking in the rational mind the spirit of anger or retaliation.

"The feelings of the insane, too, are often actually sensitive to the slightest acts of rudeness or discourtesy, or to any apparent lack of respect or want of consideration exhibited by others in their intercourse with them. And any thing that offends an insane person unnecessarily, whether it be the injury, physical or mental, of personal abuse, or the irritations and disturbances of a rude imperious manner on the part of his attendants, serves to unnecessarily augment his mental disorder and retard or destroy the restorative influences. It is heardly necessary to say, that the attendants are not allowed in any manner to assault the persons of the patients, or to exercise over them any penal or vindictive treatment. They are required to treat them with unvariable kindness and respect, using only such restraint as is necessary to prevent self injury or injury of each other, and exercising only such compulsion as is required to procure the performance of the necessary daily routine of life."

Dr. Isaac Ray, the former able superintendent of the Butler Hospital for the Insane at Providence R. I., in his report for 1855 says:

"The rules of the institution enjoin upon all engaged in its service the uniform observance of a mild and gentle deportment, and forbid the use of harsh words and rough handling, under pain of dismissal."

The rules of all hospitals for the insane, enjoin upon attendants, the kindest and most considerate treatment of the patients. One

of the rules of the Institution at Northampton, Mass., is to the effect that "violent hands must never be laid on a patient under any provocation, except in self-defence or to prevent them from injuring themselves or others. Patients must never be pushed, or struck or roughly handled, but when gentle or persuasive measures fail, information shall be given to the superintendent or other appropriate officer."

The rules of the Friends Asylum at Philadelphia, provide that "When the attendants receive insults or abusive language, they must never allow themselves to be irritated thereby; they must never contradict, threaten or dictate in the language of authority. An attendent will never be suffered to lay *violent* hands upon a patient, or to strike one under any circumstances whatever. When force may be required to prevent them from injuring themselves or others, it shall always be applied gently."

The rule of the Longview asylum, Ohio, is that "attendants must treat all patients with kindness, set them a good example in all their intercourse with them; address them in a gentle tone of voice, never upbraid them, nor use harsh or abusive language; answer all civil questions in a proper and becoming manner; grant all reasonable requests; keep cool under every provocation; never scold, threaten or dictate as one exercising authority, and under no circumstances whatever, no matter how great the provocation or abuse, use violent hands, or strike a blow, except in the clearest case of self defense."

The rule of the New Hampshire asylum is that "a blow is never to be struck, nor a kick given, nor injury of any kind inflicted upon a patient under any circumstances whatever, by an attendant or assistant."

The rule of our own hospital is that "attendants must treat the patients with respect, kindness and attention. They must use no greater force towards the patients than is necessary to secure themselves and others from violence."

Dr. Ray formerly of the Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I., in his report for the year 1851, says:

"The feature that characterises the modern management of the insane, is the inveriable use of kind and gentle treatment. The surpremacy of this rule is apparaent in every arrangment of an Asylum. It is addmitted by the medical profession at large; it is uppermost in the minds of those who manage hospitals, either as Directors or immediate officers; it pervades in the regulations of the attendents; it appears in the manners, tone and address of all who have any intercourse with the patients, and actually ensures a more ready and effective management then harsh words, or harsh handling."

We quote again, a remark made in one of the reports of our own Institution, by a former superintendent:

"We repeat that the grand ruling principle in the management

of this institution is *kindness*, and all apparent departure from this rule is painfully required for the good of those under our charge."

Such is the theory! it is pleasing to look upon; it is delightful to contemplate! Love, kindness, gentleness, forbearance, forgetfulness of self, in our intercourse with these unfortunate beings, bereft of that greatest of all blessings, their reason! *So should it be always.*

But we must turn from this pleasent picture to contemplate the sad and revolting state of things that have been devolved in the course of our investigations, of the "internal economy" and "general habits" of the institution under the charge of this Board.

Third. We find that *cuffing, slapping, kicking, striking, pounding* and *choking* are common if not daily practices in the treatment of the patients by the attendants.

JOHN MOONEY, attendant, testifies: "When ugly and wicked we *strike* them. If they pitched into me to fight, I *choked* them. A patient will usually give up when we shut off their wind. I do not remember how many times I have knocked patients down * * If I could not keep patients in *fear* of me I could not do anything with them. * * Do not remember how many times I have had to *choke* patients. Should say twenty or twenty-five, more or less. Choked them till they gave up; would sometimes change color in the face when choked." * *

HERBERT R. BIRD, attendant, testifies: "New attendants have to resort to violence to the patients at times. * * I have seen patients *choked*, and have done it myself. * * Patients are sometimes punished for violation of rules. * * K. J. Smith, a supervisor, pounded Capt. H——, a patient. H—— had one very black eye when he was through, and when the doctor questioned Smith about it he answered very evasively; said he did not know how it came there, but supposed he got it when he (Smith,) threw him down on the floor. Capt H—— was on the floor when I saw him, and I think Smith was then *choking* him. I think the black eye was all the mark H—— had. It is not usual that *choking* leaves any mark, unless the one that is applying the force has long finger nails. and scratches. When N—— was down, he was submissive. I suppose he was put into the strong room to punish him. * * I know of other instances of Smith's having contests with patients. * * he *choked* him a little bit and took him back into the house. * * There is one other case. * * I saw a patient kick at Smith; whether Smith had done any thing to him I do not know. Smith "tackled" him, took him to the upper ward, where he belonged. and had a "tussel" with him up there. I had a hand in that. When he kicked at Smith at the door, we both grabbed him and

pushed him up into the ward. When we got him into the ward we released him. He was talking loud and was making a great deal of noise, and did not cease when we told him to, and *we choked him.* We had to throw him down. I do not know as Smith put his knee on his chest. We do have to do that to keep them still sometimes. We had to keep him down but a few moments. He did not turn black. * * When we *choke* them we determine when they are *choked* enough by loosing the hold and asking them if they will behave. * * I remember one more case where Smith had difficulty with a patient, a new patient that had just come. * * It became necessary to put him in a blinded room. * * He kept him there till next morning and fed him in the room. * * He had to *choke* him before he got him to the room. The patient was not ugly but wild. * * *We can conquer them easier by choking them, than by strking them.* It is an easier mode of subduing them. * * I can count a dozen cases where I have had to use violence since I have been in the ward for a year and four months. I have seen patient's ears boxed though not often. I have done that. * * I heard of Wilson boxing the ears of a patient in the lower ward. * * A patient refused to black his shoes. I came to the door and took the patient down with Norton's assistance. The patient was J—— N——. I *choked* him. I reported the same to Dr. Van Norstrand when he came through in the morning. I shut the patient up in the strong room. * * I *choked* a patient since I gave my evidence a few days since."

Frank Clifford, attendant, testifies: "Do not often, in my ward, (the upper ward) have occasion to punish patients. They will take liberties with new attendants that they will not with old ones. We then *punish* them—*shut off their wind* and shut them up in the strong room. *They dread choking more than striking.* In all the time I have been here I have had occasion, I think, a dozen times to attack patients. * * I have had occasion to shut them up probably a dozen times. I think I have not choked a patient in the upper ward more than three times. A week ago, a patient came at me with a chair. I warded off the blow and *threw him down* and *choked* him a little. I *choked* H—— M—— and E—— S——."

F. Redford, supervisor, testifies: "The attendants sometimes have occasion to *strike* patients. I have known of cases where attendants have *struck patients and left marks.* I cannot think of but one case that I saw. That was with me. I was in a room alone with a patient and he got the better of me for a while. It was Mr. A——. When we got through he had a *black eye.* * * There was another case that I heard of but did not happen to see them. Another attendant (John Mooney) gave the same patient a *black eye* * * I presume patients have been struck many times that I cannot recall. Many of the cases occur that I do not see. I

presume. Probably an attendant was never employed that did not have more or less trouble with patients, and probably never will be. * * I do not think *striking* the best way of conquering patients. *If obliged to do either I should prefer choking them. Choking leaves no mark and it is the best way to conquer them* * * We have been obliged to use harsh treatment a *great many times.* One time three men attacked me in the upper ward. Two attendants were there at the time and came to my assistance. After I got from them we took each one to the strong room, *gave them a good choking,* and left them there for a time. Two were let out that day and one was kept till next morning. * * Another case, T—— S——, was *choked, slapped* and *shut in the strong room.* * * I think we are apt *to use more force than is necessary,* more particularly if a patient strikes us, or anything of the kind. * * There are a *great many cases* that I think I could call to mind, and a great many that I cannot call to mind, similar to those I have related."

HENRY C. NORTON, attendant, testifies: "I have had difficulty with patients two or three times. One did not wish to go to bed, and when put to bed would not stay. I *choked* him a very little. At another time a patient got into the wrong bed and I wished him to get up. He refused and kicked me and I *slapped* him. A scotchman refused to take his medicine. We had to take him to the strong room and give him his medicine with the use of the wedge. * * We had to *choke* him some."

ELIZA GUESKEN, attendant, testifies: "There are or have been attendants who have *choked* patients. * * Have seen patients *choked* in my ward by Miss Lydia Lewis. * * I cannot tell how many times I have seen her do that—quite a number of times. * * I know of its being done in other wards. I have heard of attendants *striking* patients. I have seen them *box their ears.* * * I have at times *struck* patients. I have assisted to hold their hands while other attendants *choked* them. I never could *choke* them *it seemed so horrible.* I have always tried to turn it off on to other attendants, when it was necessary to *choke* them."

EMELINE RICHARDS, attendant, testifies: "Miss Vance and Miss Wilson (two attendants) went into A—— K——'s room to bring her out to clean the room; she resisted, and in struggling to bring her out she *broke her arm.* * * I think I have *struck* fifteen patients, perhaps more, and perhaps not as many. I never *choked* a patient; I have held their hands while others *choked* them. * * I feel as though I ought not to strike or restrain a person older than mwself; I feel as though I would not like to have my mother used so. * * I have only known of patients being choked three times since I have been here. I was told it was done in one other case. * * When they are choked we do not *throw* them down, but trip up their feet and lay them on their backs. It

is always necessary to do that when we choke them. * * Sometimes when we cannot trip them up, one takes hold of their feet and another their shoulders, and we lay them down. I have seen Miss Hebard (the supervisores) *strike* three or four patients."

ANNA WILSON, attendant, testifies: "In the lower ward we had trouble pretty often with violent patients; I cannot tell how often. To *punish* them we used sometimes to put a jacket on them, and sometimes put them in a blind room. * * In the lower ward I have had occasion to *strike* patients. * * I do not think I ever struck a patient so as to leave any mark. Where patients are disposed to fight, I do not know as it does any good to strike them. I have seen Miss Vance *choke* a patient. * * I have seen a patient marked. Miss Vance was a tough case with patients, and often left marks on them. I think I have seen Miss Richards leave marks on a patient. I think she *struck* one with her keys. I think I *struck one with my keys*, and *left a mark.* * * * It was E—— D——. * * *It brought blood.* * * I think I have seen Miss Emeline Richards and Miss Foote *strike patients with their keys.* * * A while the attendants were in the habit of *taking the muff strap and striking* patients with it, and I have seen marks left in such cases. * * The mark was a red spot where the strap touched, and it would go away in a few moments. * * I think I used the strap twice to strike patients. * * Miss Vance was able to trip up some patients, and throw them down alone; in some cases she did it and some not. * * I cannot tell how many times I have seen the supervisores, Miss Hebard, strike patients; *I have a good many times.*"

REBECCA GRINER, attendant, testifies: "We have to confine the hands of violent patients. I believe I have to save myself and partner, *choked* a patient. We have to use rough means, but it is not because we are angry. I think I have *struck* about seven patients. * * I do not often *box their ears.* I have done so lightly. * * I *did use my key once* to make a patient let go Miss Richards' hair. * * I think I have only *choked* patients twice. * * Mrs M—— was the first case. * * I *choked* her. I did not hold her any length of time. She yielded. We locked her up in a dark room and she remained until supper time. * * The other case was Mrs. B——. * * To prevent her pulling my hair out, I tripped her on the floor and *choked* her. She seemed to come to herself."

ANNA SUNVILLE, attendant, testifies: "We *punished* patients in different ways in the lower wards. We sometimes put them in a dark room. * * I have *boxed the ears* of patients but not enough to injure them. * * I have seen the Supervisor, (Miss Hebard,) *strike patients.* * * I cannot tell how many times; not more than twenty times. She sometimes *strikes* them because

they speak saucy and are cross. Sometimes because they would not mind, and sometimes because they refused to take medicine. * *

MARIETTA RICHARDS, attendant, testifies: "At times we had considerable trouble to manage patients in the lower ward. We used to lock patients in dark rooms, put straight jackets on them, strap them to seats, and use the bed strap to strap them to their beds. We had occasion to use some of these restraints pretty often —*almost every day*. * * I have seen Miss Hebard (the supervisores) *strike* patients. I have seen her strike Mrs. C——, Mrs. K—— and M—— H——. I do not know whether she struck Mrs. L—— or not; when I came up she was *shaking* her. It was for not taking her medicine. I think I have seen her *strike* patients as many as fifteen times. I have seen her *shake* them a good many times, as many as twenty times any way. * * She would *box the patient as hard as she could* on the side of their heads. I consider Miss Hebard very passionate. * * I have seen Anna Sunville and Miss Vance hold the throats of patients. In one of these cases *the attendant had her knees on the breast of the patient.* The patient was Mrs. H——; *she was down on the floor.*"

LIZZIE LUTY, attendant, testifies: "I have assisted about six times to *punish patients.* One case was that of Mrs. B——. I wanted her to go to bed. She refused and tried to get my keys away from me. I pushed her on to the bed and *boxed her ears.* We got on to the floor before we got through. Mrs. M—— was another case. We had orders to put her in a dark room. * * I do not remember how many times I have seen attendants *strike patients.* Sometimes a week elapses without one striking one. * * I have seen Miss Griner *strike a patient.* I assisted Miss Griner to conquer Mrs. B——. She was kicking Miss Griner and we put her in a dark room * * There is a patient in my ward now who has a *mark on her face* made by an attendant. * * While we were trying to strap her to the seat, Miss Griner *struck her* while I was holding her hands. She *struck her four or five times* on the side of her head, on the right temple with the palm of her hand. It left a *bluish mark* over the eye, and round the temple, as near as I can remember. * * I don't think the attendant meant to strike so hard. This patient has been here about a week, and this mark was given her two or three days after she came."

CHAS. WILSON, late an attendant, testifies: "I had a *fight* with J—— F—— in the strong room. He knocked Baker down. We threw him down and Redford *choked* him. * * I had frequent trouble with R——. He was bad to other patients. I had to *strike, choke,* and sometimes to *kick* him to make him behave. Prof. R——'s son was a bad case. He gets "fits" and jumps up and striks patients. I *choked* him until he gave up and behaved himself. We had to *choke* and *kick* most all the patients except

young W—— R——, Chas. N——, S—— S—— V——, H—— C——, N——, and some others perhaps. Some patients had to have medicine given them by the use of a stick to get their mouths open. This was done by the supervisor and the attendant. * * T—— S——, had medicine given him in this way and his lip was broken and bled. The lip came between the stick and teeth and "broke" a peice out of the lip. J—— B—— mouth bled also when we gave him medicine. I don't recollect how he was hurt. R——, once at the table struck me with a cup, and threw it, I took him away, took him into the hall, and took him down and *choked* him. * * I *whipped* young M——, and T—— K—— with a strap. W—— was in the habit of spitting on the floor and on the walls. I told him he must quit it. "He no quit it," He did it again and I *choked* him. I *threw him on the floor and took hold of his throat with my hand and my knee across his body to hold him.* I threw L——, on the floor and *choked* him. He was not very bad—knew all he did. * * N ——, took a butcher kife from the table and cut the partition—(a temporary rough board partition between the old and new wings) * * He would not tell us when he took the knife, whether after dinner or after supper. We *threw him on the floor* and *choked* him, and *slapped him*, I expect three times over his back with a strap and one *kicked him twice.* I do not know which kicked him. *It was while he was down on the floor that he was kicked.* His face was scratched on the floor the same time we had him on the floor *choking* him, and made raw. * * I never saw W——, (a patient) strike any one. He was pretty bad cutting up, full of fun and so on. He tore the cloths of other patients, tore off buttons. Myself and Sunnachs *choked* him and *slapped* him with our hands on the head. It did not do any good in his case. We *choked* and *slapped* him several times."

Further testimony from John Mooney, attendant, when recalled by Dr. Van Norstrand: "I do not know how many times I have *choked* patients. * * Some days perhaps, would have to choke two patients, and then again I would not have to choke one for two weeks. * * Had to *choke* more when I first went there than I do now. * * I have *hauled off and knocked a patient down with my fist.* It was A——. * * *I cannot tell whether he fell or not. He was on the floor when I got through the scuffle,* and I took him up. * * *I threw him down and choked him.*"

All the testimony thus far presented was given under oath. When your committee were appointed they had no authority, that they were aware of, to compel the attendance of witnesses, or to examine them under oath, in the event they could in any way secure their presence. And although authority was obtained to get testimony in this way, the committee have not regarded themselves as necessarily confined to this kind of testimony, and have felt them-

selves warranted in seeking for information touching the matters they were charged with investigating, wherever they could find it. When other than sworn testimony is presented, the fact will be stated and the board can judge of its value. Your committee while at the hospital deemed it important to have a personal interview with every patient, and they did see every one personally with the exception of a few who were out at work at the time we passed through the wards. This interview was had without the presence of any of the officers. In the lower wards, where the condition of the patients was manifest to the most casual observer, we did little more than look at each one, learn the name and pass on. In the upper or convalescent ward, where we found those who were sane, or evidently nearly so, we took them into a private room where they would be entirely free from restraint, and conversed with them freely; allowed them to make whatever statement they wished, and also questioned them in relation to transactions that had been described by attendants, of which transactions they had, in some cases, been either participants or eye-witnesses.

In the upper male ward we found several persons who were entirely sane or so nearly so that your committee, with the most careful scrutiny, could discover nothing out of the way in them. They testified to the sanity of each other when questioned as to who, if any, in the ward were sane.

The attendants admitted that they were sane or nearly so. In one or two instances they stated that the superintendent admitted they were well, and that they were only waiting the receipt of letters from their friends, with funds, to pay their expenses home. One of the persons referred to, we met a day or two afterwards in the streets of Madison, on his way home, he having been discharged. We believe the statements made by these men to be strictly in accordance with the truth and entirely reliable. We believe this 1st, from the testimony of Dr. Van Norstrand, in conversation with the committee "that the statements of recovered patients, as to transactions that had occurred under their own observation could be generally relied upon." The testimony of other superintendents would seem to confirm this view.

Dr. D. Tilden Brown, of the Bloomingdale Asylum says, the statements of patients who have recovered "are subject to the same kind and degree of mental bias as sane persons of similar natural endowments: and that their statements should therefore be weighed as all evidence is expected to be weighed when effecting the interest of other parties."

Dr. Kirkbride, says: "The statements of partially recovered insane patients must be received with great hesitation and only as confirmatory of reliable sane testimony. It is different with regard to patients who have recovered although with some of those who appear well, there is a difficulty in diverting themselves of impression made on them during their sickness which leads them to insist on statements that are not justified by facts."

Dr. Pliny Earle, of the Northampton, Mass., Asylum, in speaking on this subject says: "As a rule, no confidence can be placed in the assertions of insane persons partially cured. In regard to those who have fully recovered, there are some whose memory is distinct and accurate; but with others it is very imperfect."

Dr. Curwen, of the Pennsylvania State Asylum, expresses the opinion that, "The statements of patients fully recovered may be relied on."

Dr. Workman, of the Toronto Assylum says; "As to the statements of patients fully recovered, or believed to be, I would say that they may sometimes, or even generally be correct."

2d. We believe in the truthfulness and reliability of the statements of these persons from the impressions made upon our minds at the time they were making them. In their manner there was every appearance of candor and truthfulness, and the replies they made to questions that were put to them showed that they fully understood what they were talking about, and

3d. We are fully confirmed in our belief, from the fact that in describing transactions previously described by attendants under oath, their statements corroberated those of the attendants, with merely the difference that there would naturally be in different persons describing the same event from different stand points. We stated in introducing the testimony of the attendants, that it would be natural for them in describing their own acts of cruelty, where they felt a consciousness that they had done wrong, to describe them in as mild terms as the facts would justify; and hence we have reason to believe that in may instances, if not in almost all the harsher features of these transactions are not presented. And now, on the other hand, we deem it proper to add, that when these same transactions are described by those who were themselves the victims of this cruelty, or by those who stood by, not knowing how soon they might be thus treated, it would be quite as natural that they should bring out with special distinctness the more cruel and harsh features. By a careful consideration of both accounts, we may be enabled to reach a correct conclusion as to the precise character of the transactions described.

One remark more: These sane patients describe transactions not previously described by any other witness under oath, the attendants implicated in some instances, not being within our reach, yet we may present their statements as entitled to credit, from the fact that in all cases where the truth of their statements could be tested they have been found to be reliable.

STATEMENTS MADE BY SANE PATIENTS.

By Mr. G—— C——, of D—— County. "In summer of 1866, the Watchman kicked an Irishman who was trying to get away

—he kicked him from Woodward's fence to the Hospital—he was badly brused and died soon after."

(This transaction was also witnessed by another sane patient Mr. P——, and described in nearly the same terms as used by Mr. C——,)

"An attendant abused an Irishman, a tall spare man—do not recollect his name—he had soiled his bed—he was sick and his discharges run from him without his power to control them. He was put in a bath tub, and a number of pails of cold water, a dozen I should think, thrown over him, then beat with a strap until his back was all melted; his wrists where he was tied were all raw, when he was released. The attendent was assisted by a patient, a Scotchmam. He was then deprived of his supper. Prof. R——'s son was shamefully abused by Smith, supervisor. He knocked him down by cuffing him; then picked him up and knocked him down again, and then shut him up for two or three days in the strong room. This occurred last April, while I was in the lower ward. About July, on a Sunday morning, a patient by the name of O—— made a little water on the floor. Dunlap, an attendant told him to wipe it up. Redford, supervisor, coming through with medicine, repeated the order, and a scuffle ensued, and in the scuffle the medicine was thrown on the floor. Redford caught O—— by the throat and threw him down. A Norwegian patient attempted to aid O——. Dunlap struck the Norwegian on the head with an iron bolt and knocked him down. There was quite a fight, and there was blood on the floor after it was over."

(This transaction was also witnessed and described by Mr. P—— It is the same transaction alluded to by F. Redford, supervisor, in his testimony, page 16.)

By Mr. P——. of B——, a quiet, intelligent old gentleman, 69 years of age: "The doctors seldom speak to me. We are not allowed to speak to defend ourselves. I was talking to Mr. W——, of B——, an old acquaintance, and I was forbidden to do so; they threatened to put me in the lower ward if I continued to talk to him. W—— wanted me to talk to him. I was the first one that found W—— after he was dead; he was cold when I found him in the morning. He must have died alone in the night; had an attendant discovered his death before I did, he would have locked the door. Fred Van Norstrand locked me in the sitting room last week when he went out to walk with the patients; I did not feel able to go out. I have always been allowed the range of the ward before. Last summer a patient by the name of G—— was badly treated by Fred Van Norstrand; he shoved food into his mouth in the dining room, because he did not eat as much as Fred thought he ought to. I once saw him put a fork in G——'s mouth, and twist it around to open his mouth. G—— was about 50 years of age, perhaps older."

(This transaction is also described by Mr. B——, the patient

that we met in Madison, discharged as recovered a few days after we conversed with him in the hospital.)

"I have seen Fred take G—— by the hair and jerk him. I know of no reason why he did it. G—— was a quiet man, one of those that went out to work. He died not long after the events of which I have spoken. Fred was hard-hearted, and seemed to like to show his authority. Brobston, an attendant was very severe; he would shut up a patient for simply moving a chair, or making the least noise. I have seen attendants throw patients down and *choke* them. I think this *choking* ought not to be allowed. I have seen a great many cases of bad treatment. The attendants are young and inexperienced, do not understand human nature; they get mad, and are crazy themselves when they treat the patients so cruelly. D——, a patient, used to sleep in the same room with me. I think he was neglected when he was sick. He was locked up, and I was told he fell out of bed and lay on the floor a long time."

By Mr. B——, from S——. "I saw a patient badly treated by an attendant; he was taken by the back of the neck as he was coming from the dining room, and thrown down backwards; he fell on the back of his head, and lay on the floor insensible for some time. Fred Van Norstrand quarreled with P—— T——; he shoved him through the ward, and pushed him into his room and threw him on the floor; got mad with him while playing checkers. This occurred a few days since. I have seen Fred take a piece of meat on a fork and put it into a patient's mouth, and then take the handle of the fork and attempt to force it down; have seen him strike the same patient on his head with his keys, because he would not eat more, after he had eaten enough for one who was sick and took no more exercise, and who died not long after."

By Mr. L——. of N——, W—— county; has been in this hospital about four months: "The night before Thanksgiving I was in the lower ward at supper; said I did not like the victuals, the way they were mixed up; had some words with the attendant. I took up a chair and a knife; the attendant told me to put them down; I did so. He told me to leave the dining room; I obeyed. He came up behind me as I passed into the ward and threw me down, taking me by the back of the neck; *choked* me—a very severe process; took me by the hair and *jammed my head on the floor a good many times, struck* me in the right eye, and *kicked* me several times in the head, made my *eye black and blue* for several days—*left a bunch on the side of my head.* These marks were visible for several days."

(The attendant's account of this transaction will be found on page 31. It will be instructive to notice the difference in the two accounts. Possibly there might be as great a difference in the account of other transactions could we have a full and truthful statement from the unfortunate victim.)

"N——, a patient, was badly treated by attendants Summachs and Wilson. He took a butcher knife from the dining room, and was cutting a hole through the board partition in the wing. He was found there; the attendants put the muff on him and then *strapped* him and *kicked* him so that I thought they would kill him. *One side of his face was raw where he was hit by the strap.*"

(The attendant's account of this transaction will be found on page 31.)

"Summachs and Wilson *choked* W—— very bad, a great many times. Summachs *pounded* and *choked* C——; he had a muff on and nothing else but a shirt. J—— B—— was *roughly handled, choked* and *pounded* by an attendant. I saw Fred Van Norstrand abuse Mr. T——. They had been playing checkers; he beat Fred. in a game of some kind, and was boasting about it; Fred told him to stop his noise; T—— replied that he was not afraid of any little snot nose like him; Fred then jerked him through the hall, and locked him in his room; he handled him pretty roughly. Clifford, an attendant, struck W—— within three weeks, because he would not bathe. He *struck him in the ribs with his fists. He threw him and got straddle of him, and the blows, several of them, were struck while he was down.* He was then sent to the lower ward. There was *choking and pounding almost every day* in the lower ward while I was there."

Much more testimony of a similar character might be introduced, but as we think an abundance has been presented to establish the truth of our assertion as to the manner in which the patients are treated, we forbear, and waiving all comment now upon the facts already laid before you, we proceed to the consideration of the use of what, in mild terms, is usually spoken of as

THE COLD BATH, OR SHOWERING PROCESS.

The general understanding is, that the shower bath, as an instrument of punishment, has long since been abolished in the treatment of the insane, as a relic of the barbarism of former days, but in the place of it has been introduced in our institution, a process, compared with which, as an instrument of torture, the shower bath would be regarded by many as mere pleasurable excitement.

The first knowledge we obtained of this "cold bath," we got from the Superintendent himself, he being the first witness we examined under oath.

In answer to this question put to him by the committee: "Did you ever have occasion to administer what you call *punishment* to a patient?" he replied: "The nearest I ever came to it I will tell. *I call it punishment.* An Irishman in the lower ward secreted the blade of a sheep shears, and attacked a man with it; he did not kill him, but if the man had been a weak man I think he would have

killed him. I could get no satisfaction from him for his course, and directed the attendants to draw a bath tub nearly full of cold water. I directed him to take off his clothes and he did so. Before I could direct the attendants to take him up and put him into the tub of cold water, as I intended to, he jumped into the bath tub, turned a somersault, and I thought it so good a joke that I left him and came up stairs. Nearly two years afterwards he very violently assaulted an attendant, knocked him down and injured him very much, so that he had a black face for three or four weeks. My assistant and myself then directed the attendants to draw another bath tub of water, and after removing his clothes, they put him into it in my presence. After having been in it a half a minute or less, we allowed him to talk with us, and remonstrated with him, but got no satisfactory answer. They then put him back in again, and left him about the same length of time—a little less time perhaps—then asked him about his conduct, and he agreed to do so no more, but promised to behave himself in future. That is the only case that I call punishment, that I have used since I have been here."

We ask particular attention of the board to the sworn statement of the Superintendent, that this is the *only case that he calls punishment*, that he has used since he has been in charge of the hospital. Up to this time we had no real idea of the nature of the process to which the man was subjected.

In answer to another question by the committee, the doctor described the process as follows:

"The method is to seat him in the tub, with his feet out, and then to put his head under water till he *begins to look red in the face*. I do not think the patient suffers much, but the punishment is in the fact that he feels that he is completely in the power of another."

Dr. Van Norstrand afterwards, in the cross-examination of a witness in the Kellogg case, stated that these baths had been abandoned, and that he would not now endorse them under any circumstances.

How this statement, and the one to the effect that the bath described by the doctor was the only case that he calls punishment that he has used since he has been here, harmonizes with the testimony yet to be introduced, the board will judge.

Testimony of HERBERT R. BIRD, attendant: He describes the giving a cold bath to a patient by the name of D——, for shaking his fist in an attendant's face. He thinks this occurred last summer. He was not present when this bath was given to D——, but was present when another bath was given him. "I do not know how long a patient's head was ever held under water in these baths; I never timed it, but should say about a minute. The clothes are first removed, and the patient is then put into the water and held

down. * * His knees hang out of the tub, and his head is down in the tub One of the attendants or supervisor is generally at the head of the tub and holds the patient's head under; another has his hand on his breast; another is at his feet at the foot of the tub. I saw only one such case. The patient did not *strangle very much*; he coughed some, and told us he would behave himself if we would let him out."

Testimony of FRANK CLIFFORD, attendant: "I have been called twice to administer the cold bath to a patient. The patient was H—— D—— both times. * * We find it necessary to keep their heads under about a minute. We keep them down *till we see signs of strangling*. They lay on their backs, and their heads at the bottom of the tub, and feet hanging over at the end of the tub. Dr. Wilson was present on one of these occasions. I cannot say in the other case whether it was ordered by one of the doctors or not. There was time between the offence and bath to get orders from the Superintendent."

Testimony of F. REDFORD, supervisor: He describes the "cold bath" or "showering" process as the others have except that he developes the additional fact that the patient, during the process, has his *hands tied behind his back*. He proceeds: "It generally takes three or four to do it. I think they generally dread it very much * * I have seen it done *six* times, and have heard of it being done *two or three times* when I did not see it. The first case happened when I had been here less than two weeks; the patient's name was F——. He hurt another patient badly, and was showered for it. * * The supervisor, Stenchfield, and myself administered this bath. Neither physician was present, I think. I do not know by whose order it was done. The supervisor gave the orders under which I acted; whether he had orders from the Superintendent I do not know. I was an attendant then; I asked no questions. It was done in perhaps fifteen minutes after the offence was committed. * * Another case was that of D——. That was for hurting a patient. He was showered *three* times. * * In two of D——'s cases I think the bath was given for hurting patients. In one case, when I was gone to town, he maltreated an attendant. When I got back I went to the doctor about it, and he gave me permission to shower him. The three cases of D—— were all by the order of the Superintendent. * * Another case was that of J—— M——. * * The doctor ordered him showered. * * The other case was that of J—— S——. * * Both doctors were present in that case. The cases I heard of were those of J—— O—— B——, alias "Thunderbolt." He was showered more than once—cannot say how many times. I think the physician's were there—I was not present."

Testimony of ELIZA GEISKIN, attendant: "I have known pacients to be put into the bath tub for *punishment*; we call it the

cold bath. They are put in and their heads held under water. I cannot tell how many times I have known it to be done—*a great many.* It is not done so much lately as it used to be some time ago. I have assisted to give the cold bath to patients. It was given by direction of the Superintendent. * * I do not know of any attendant that has given the cold bath without orders, since Dr. Van Norstrand has been here. I think the last cold bath that I assisted in giving was sometime last spring. It was given to Mrs. J——. * * I could not tell how long her head was held under water; it could not have been more than two minutes. *She strangled.* I could not tell the time; I had no time piece. Dr. Wilson was present and held her head * * She had a very quick temper. * * Two patients were put in for being filthy. These baths were given by order of the Superintendent. There are many cases that I cannot now tell the names of the patients. The cold bath is more effectual than putting them in the strong room. *They all dread it* They put them in and then take them out, and get them to promise to behave; if they will not promise to behave they are put in again. Some are put in more times, and some less; I think some as many as five times. * * I cannot remember the offences that they have been put in the cold bath for."

Testimony of ANNA WILSON, attendant: "I have assisted in giving two cold baths. The first patient I assisted to give it to was Mrs. H——. It was last spring. * * Neither physician was present; It was done by their order. * * She struck Miss Hebard. * * We fill the bath tub about half full of cold water, and then tie the patient's hands and feet—the hands behind them. Then we hold them under water just as long as we can hold our breath. * * We raise up their heads and let them breathe. If they are as bad as ever we put them under again. * * The other case was Mrs. J——. I think it was last July. Dr. Wilson, Miss Geisken, Miss Hebard and, I think, Sarah Foote were present. I was present. Mrs. J—— had previously been locked in a dark room. We tried to get her out; she would not let us in; she had the door fastened. Both doctors were there, and at last got her out and gave her a bath. She was put into the dark room for being noisy and raving. * * She was not an ugly patient, would not strike us, but would talk bad to us. * * She was harmless. * * The doctors came to take her out of the strong room; they had to take her by force. She was taken from the dark room right to the bath. * * I could not tell how many times she was ducked under—not over four times, I think. Dr. Wilson held her head, * * She was more exhausted than Mrs. H—— when she came out. * * I have heard of one other case of cold bath; the patient was Mrs. M——. * * Before I went into the wards I did not hear of any of these cases; attendants are not allowed to tell of these things outside of the wards. I have heard that Mrs. W—— had a bath."

Testimony of MARIETTA RICHARDS, attendant: "I have seen the cold bath given twice, and assisted to give it both times. One of the patients that it was given to was Mrs. H——, and the other was Mrs. M——. The bath was given to Mrs. H—— for being filthy. The Superintendent told me if she did it again to give her a cold bath. Miss Vance and Miss McGinnis assisted me to give the bath. We put her head under the water twice; I did not keep her there very long—half a minute probably. * * She had a muff on at the time. * * The bath was given to Mrs. M—— for the same offence. The doctor told me to take the scrubbing brush and scrub her, and give her a bath. We did not put her head down more then three times. She is about fifty years old."

In the course of the investigation the following question was propounded to several physicians:

"The following is a process to which patients in the hospital are sometimes subjected: The bathing tub is filled nearly full of cold water; the patient is stripped, his hands tied behind him, his feet tied together, and lifted into the tub with his feet out; the head is then put under water, and held there till the patient turns red in the face. The process of putting the head under is sometimes repeated three or four times. Do you regard this as a safe process? And if not, why?"

This question was answered, under oath, as follows:

By JOHN FAVILL, M. D.: "I do not, because I should be afraid of killing my patient. I do not understand such to be the practice in hospitals, and yet it may be in every hospital in the land. I do not understand such to be the theory of the treatment of patients. If practiced it is a private matter, I should say. I cannot recall ever having seen it suggested in anything I have read on the subject of insanity. I may have done so, but think not."

By LYMAN J. BARROWS, M. D., who was about two years connected with the Hospital for the Insane, at Utica, N. Y.: "I do not. I should be afraid of killing my patient. In that class of patients there is generally a want of vitality, of vigor necessary to recuperate after such treatment. This process was not used at Utica while I was there, to my knowledge. The shower bath was used, but was being done away with, and is now done away with, as I understand by published reports. By shower bath I mean *shower bath*, and do not use the term as it has been used here."

By JAMES J. BROWN, M. D.: "I do not regard it as a safe process. I should be afraid the patient would die in the operation. I wish to add that I do not believe in any form of bath, either shower or plunge, as a punishment; I do not think it necessary. I can conceive of cases where the shower bath, as a sanitary measure, might, with propriety, be resorted to."

By A. J. Ward, M. D.: "I should not regard it as a safe process for the reason that it is liable to produce congestion of the brain."

We have given you the *theory* upon which hospitals for the insane are said to be conducted, and we have shown you the *practice* in the Institution, for whose management this Board is responsible. The ruling principal here instead of being *kindness* seems to be cruelty. In place of *love* are found *fear*. In place of kind words, loving acts, gentleness and a tender regard for the comfort and well being of the patients, we find harsh words, cruel deeds, roughness, brutality and a total disregard of the comfort and well being of the unfortunates here confined.

We are all well aware, that in the management of the insane there are often occurreuces that must be exceedingly trying to those who have them in charge, occurrences trying to the patience and forbearance of the most gentle and long suffering, occurances where more or less force is absolutely necessary, to save the attendant, the patient or other patients from injury; but in such cases the force should always be applied gently, and to no greater extent than is obsolutely necessary, and when the patient is subdued or brought under control, nothing further should be done in the way of retaliation or punishment. In *theory* the idea of *punishment* is totally ignored; in *practice*, in our institution at least, it is a *constant every day occurrence.* It will be noticed that in the most of the cases of cruel and harsh treatment that have been laid before you, that there can be no possible ground for the plea that the acts were done in self defence, and even in the few cases where a plea of this kind might possibly be made, the larger amount of punishment seems to have been inflicted *after* the patient was subdued, and completely in the power of his tormentors. Patients have been put in the strong room and choked, pounded, slapped, boxed or kicked, "for talking loud and making a noise;" for being "wild" for "refusing to black their boots"; for not wishing to go to bed"; for "getting into the wrong bed, and not being willing to get out"; for "speaking saucy"; for "being cross"; for "not minding"; for "not taking medicine"; for "spitting on the floor"; and for other trifling acts.

But without dwelling longer upon these heart-sickening details, we will pass to the consideration of the most important question connected with the whole matter, to wit: Upon whom rests the responsibility for all this cruelty, and for all these great abuses?

We think we have weighed well the import of what we do, when we place this responsibility upon the Superintendent.

We believe it rightfully belongs there:

First. Upon general principles.

The Hospital is entirely under his charge; that is, the immediate management of all that is done in and around the building. It

would be hardly possible to furnish a better illustration of the "one man power," than is shown in the position of the Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane. The organic act provides, that the Superintendent "shall reside in, and *devote all his time and attention to the said Hospital.* He shall be the chief executive officer of the Hospital; he shall exercise entire control over all subordinate officers, and shall employ all assistants necessarily connected with the institution, below the grade which may be designated in the by-laws, as officers; and he may disharge any assistant or officer under his control being responsible to the trustees for the proper exercise of that duty in regard to officers." He can decide who is to be received into the Hospital, as patients, and who and when they can be discharged. By the by-laws he is recognized as "the chief executive and responsible head of the institution." He is anthorized to "employ and designate the duties of all assistants below the grade of officers, and shall have the official control of all holding subordinate positions connected with the institution, and he shall see that all employees are energetic and faithful in all respects in the performance of their several duties." He is required to "pay strict and daily attention to all patients committed to the Hospital, and shall require all subordinates to perform promptly the duties of their respective stations."

Almost unlimited power is placed in the hands of the Superintendent. No one can have a position in the institution without his consent, But two persons besides himself are known as officers, the assistant physician and matron, and they can only be appointed on his nomination, and he has the power of removing them at any time, being simply required to report "the cause which led to such removal." So far as all others are concerned, he can decide as to the number, fix their salaries, designate their duties, and discharge them at pleasure, without responsibility to any one. It is his duty to know all that is going on within the walls of the institution, and if he is faithful to his high trust, it would seem an impossibility that any extensive and long continued abuses could exist without his knowledge, hence we feel justified in saying that the responsibility for the existence of the cruelty and abuses that have been pointed out, rightfully attaches to the Superintendent.

Second. We assume this position because from the evidence in the possession of the committee it is evident that *he did know of the existence of these abuses* and some of the most flagrant wrongs were committed by his express orders.

HERBERT R. BIRD, attendant, testifies: "I have seen patients *choked*, and have done it myself. When we do this *we report to the Superintendent.* That is expected of us. * * I do not report such occurrences (violence to patients) every day. * * We can conquer them easier by choking than by striking them. It is an easier mode of subduing them. *The Superintendent knows this is*

a common way of dealing with patients, but does not know of every particular case unless it is reported to him. It is the rule and we have orders to report all such cases. * * I did not report all these cases to the Superintendent when we had difficulty with the patients. *I reported some of them, three I think it was, that I reported to the Superintendent.* If I *remember rightly he approved of the punishment we had inflicted.* * * I have seen A—— take the chair away from an old feeble man in our ward. *The doctor has instructed me that when I saw that to box his ears.* I think the doctor ordered the cold bath to D——, because I do not know as the supervisor ever took it upon himself to administer any punishment without orders."

On the cross-examination of this witness, Dr. Van Norstrand asked him the following question :

"Do you remember any cases of *choking* patients that you reported to me?"

Answer. Yes sir; I told you that Henry N——, wished a patient to go and black his shoes and he refused to do it. * * I heard Henry tell him to go and black his boots. I heard him swear at Henry and tell him he would not do it. I came to the door and took the patient down with Henry's assistance. * * I *choked* him. I *reported the same to Dr. Van Norstrand when he came through on his morning call.* I shut the patient up in the strong room. The Doctor told me when I shut another patient up he wished I would let him know it. He said nothing about my choking the patient. * * I reported another case : it was Mr. B——. * * Another case was Capt. H——. * * *We claim that Dr. Van Norstrand knows that, that punishment* (CHOKING) *is used most.* * * I claim that you knew, (addressing Dr. Van Norstrand) this is commonly used *because I reported these two cases to you and supposed others had.* * * I choked a patient since I gave evidence before. * * I reported to Dr Wilson. He did not reprove me or say I did wrong. He inquired into the fuss."

FRANK CLIFFORD, attendant, testifies. "We have orders from the superintendent not to hurt the patients more than is necessary, in self defence, but to subdue them in the easiest way possible."

In speaking of the cold baths given to D——, he says : "Dr. Wilson was present on one occassion. I cannot say whether in the other case it was ordered by the Doctors or not.

"There was time between the offense and bath to get orders from the superintendent."

F. REDFORD, supervisor, testifies : "Attendants are not expected to shut up patients or punish them without consulting me. That is the rule, but they have heretofore done such things * * Generally when an attendant has any trouble with a patient he informs me of it and unless it is some trifling matter that happens every day, *I report it to the superintendent.*"

Speaking of the cold baths to D——, he says: "He was showered three times. * * The three cases of D——— were all *by the order of the superintendent.* Dr. Wilson was present once or twice when it was done. * * Another case was that of J——— M———. The doctor ordered him showered. The other case was that of J——— S———. Both doctors were present in that case."

ELIZA GUISKEN, attendant, testifies: "We sometimes have to put the jacket or muff or strap on them. We have to wait for orders before doing these things unless the patient gets to breaking glass or something like that and then we put the jacket on and go and speak to the doctor and he orders about it if he wishes something more done. * * I have assisted to give the cold bath to patients. *It was given by direction of the superintendent.* I do not know of any attendant that has given the cold bath without orders since Dr. Van Norstrand has been here."

EMELINE RICHARDS, attendant, testifies: "Where patients are very violent we lock them up in the strong room and go to the office and report the fact to the Doctor. We always report the case when we lock up a patient. I always report when I have trouble with a patient and tell what is done."

ANNA WILSON, attendant, testifies: "I struck E—— D——, on the head with my keys. It brought a little blood. *I reported this case to the Doctor.* I got a plaster myself, and put it on. We always do. I do not remember what the Doctor said when I reported the case to him; I think he said I ought not to have used the keys but am not positive. * *

"I assisted in giving two cold baths * * *Both were ordered by the Doctor.* * * When Doctor Van Norstrand passes through the wards we tell him what patients have done. He whould sometime say, "*why did you not box her ears?*"; Once a patient was at the window nude and the *Doctor told me to strap her.* I told him I did not use the strap."

DR. WILSON, assistant physician, testifies: "I have never known a cold bath to be administered without orders but once. There have been cases where attendants have punished patients and did not report it to the superintendent, *but where he found it out afterwards.* * * I have known of patients being *choked.* *It was reported by the attendant who did it.*"

CHAS. WILSON, former attendant, testifies: "Redford reported to the superintendent that I was af raid of patients. The superintendent told me not to be afraid of patients, and if a patient attempted to knock me down, to *knock him down.* He told me to *choke them* and to *strike on the side of the head so as not to give them black eyes* * * W——, a patient was in the habit of spitting on

the floor and walls. I reported him to Dr. Van Norstrand when he came through and he told me to *choke* him if he did it again. * * He did it again and I *choked* him. I threw him on the floor and took hold of his throat with my hand and my knee across his body to hold him."

JOHN MOONEY, attendant, testifies: "The Doctor ordered that a patient usually known as 'Thunderbolt,' should be made to eat his own excrements, and to have his nose rubbed in it; also a cold bath to be given him. The orders were carried into effect."

We would gladly spare the Board the pain of listening to the recital of these heart-sickening and revolting details, but we were ordered "to make a critical and searching examination" into the affairs of the Hospital, and we should be derilect to our duty should we fail to lay before you all the important facts that have been brought to light, as without a full knowledge of these facts you will not be properly prepared to apply the appropriate remedies for the evils that have been discovered.

Third. We hold the Superintendent responsible for the cruelty and abuse found to exist in the treatment of patients, from the fact, that he himself, in his intercourse with them, when all the surrounding circumstances are taken into account, has treated them with equal, if not greater cruelty, than has ever been exercised towards them by any of the attendants, thus giving them the sanction of his own example for the course they have pursued.

Testimony of HERBERT R. BIRD, when re-called for cross-examination by Dr. Van Norstrand: "I have seen Dr. Van Norstrand *strike* V—— A——. He *cuffed* him severely hard enough to throw him on to a bed. I have also seen him take a patient by the hair and lift him on to a seat. * * I have heard of his slapping H——, a patient. * * I have heard of his kicking a patient. * * I have heard of his using abusive language to a patient. * * It might be termed an oath I think. The patient was being fed by using a wedge to open his mouth. It was M——. His lip was cut by the wedge so that it bled. The Doctor remarked to him, that that was what he got by being a damned fool."

Testimony of F. REDFORD, when re-called for cross-examination by Dr. Van Norstrand: "C—— F—— had been having fits—one night he refused to take off his clothes—he was locked in his room making a noise and we were afraid to go into the room. Dr. Van Norstrand came in and opened the door of the room, As soon as it was open, F—— threw the vessel. I do not know whether it struck the superintendent directly on the head or hit the edge of the door first. It struck the superintendent's head any way. The superintendent and Mr. Guppy rushed into the room. * * I do not know what occurred there as I could not see. * * F—— was

taken to the strong room. I do not remember the manner in which he was taken. They stopped near the door of the strong room, just inside the door leading to that part of the wing. I think Guppy was unlocking the door. I think F—— was sitting on the floor. I think the Doctor *raised him by the hair* with one hand and *slapped* his ears with the other. I distinctly remember that part of it. * * I did not see F—— try to hurt them after they got him out of his room, * * He had no fit on him when he was put in the strong room. * * I helped bathe F—— the next day and he was pretty well marked up—was marked on his face and body."

Testimony of RICHARD PALMER, attendant: "I saw Dr. Van Norstrand box H——'s ears with his hand. * * Have seen the Doctor cuff the ears of H—— D——."

Testimony of ELIZA GUISKEN, attendant: "There is a patient in my ward by the name of Mrs. M———. I have not had much trouble with her. She does not like Dr. Van Norstrand. * * Dr. Van Norstrand was going through the ward, and she spit at him, and he struck her, and after he struck her she spit at him again and kept on spitting, and he kept on striking her, and they had quite a time. He got her up against the window and got hold of her hair and jammed her head against the wall. * * She is a very small woman. He threw her on the bed and held her there. She had hold of his clothes and he tried to get away. He finally got her up to the window again and Dr. Sawyer helped him to get away. * * I have known of a *great many times of the doctors striking the patients* if they did not behave but I cannot tell their names. I have never seen Dr. Van Norstrand *choke* a patient, but have heard he did choke Mrs. O———. My sister told me of it."

Testimony of ANNA SUNVILLE, attendant: "I have seen Dr. Van Norstrand *box a patient's* ears in taking her down from one ward to another. I have *twice seen* Dr. Van Norstrand *box patient's* ears: Mrs. C——— and Mrs. E———. I have heard of other cases. One was Mrs. M———. Mrs. E——— said that Dr. Van Nostrand boxed her ears and pulled her hair. * * I have thought since last evening of several other cases that I have heard of. Another case, as I was informed by Rebecca Griner, was that of Mrs. N———. I heard that Dr. Van Norstrand boxed her ears. The next was one that was strapped to the seat and had the muff on. Her name was Z———. Another case was that of Mrs. K———. He boxed her. * * I have heard of another case. The patient was Mrs. J———. I think it was in May or June last. I heard he threw her on the floor."

Testimony of MARIETTA RICHARDS, attendant: "I have seen Dr. Van Norstrand shake a patient, in the upper ward. * * He struck Miss M—— for spitting at him. She was strapped to a bench

in the lower ward, and had on a jacket at the time he struck her. She spit on his clothes. He struck her on the head. I cannot say how many times he struck her. I think her *face was black and blue after it. I am quite positive it was.* He *struck her more than one blow. It was twice, and might have been more,* that he struck her. It was about a month after I came here, and it made an impression on my mind. It was the first time I had ever seen him strike a patient. I was about a yard from him when he struck her. I thought at the time he was striking her very hard."

Testimony of LIZZIE LUTY, attendant: "I have seen Dr. Van Norstrand strike Mrs. Z——. He was passing through the ward and she spit on him—on his coat. She had on a muff, and was strapped to the seat. She has always worn a muff since I have been here. He slapped her on the face; raised the color but left no other mark."

Testimony of ELIZA GEISKIN, attendant: "Once Mrs. J—— was in her room and Dr. Van Norstrand came in and pushed her door open. She said he knocked her down. I did not see that. When I looked around again I saw she was on the floor. *I saw him strike her,* then I looked around at something else; when I looked again she was down on the floor. While she was on the floor he struck her again, until she promised that she would behave herself. *I saw him strike her more than once while she was on the floor.* I connot tell how many times exactly, I think three or four. Mrs. J——, I think, is about 45 years old. *I think he struck her pretty hard.* * * I recollect two or three instances of Dr. Van Norstrand's striking patients, but do not remember the names of any except Mrs. E——. One evening Mrs. E—— was very noisy—we sent for Dr. Van Norstrand and he came. There were two or three cases that occurred about this time, and I have them some mixed up. I know the doctor struck Mrs. E——, and she was taken down stairs * * He struck her on the side of her face. I do not know how many times. I did not see him pull her hair, but Miss Wilson said he did."

This Mrs. E—— is now sane—at all events, she is so in the judgment of the committee. We will give her account of this transaction as related by herself to the committee:

"Dr. Van Norstrand came into my room; I was on the floor; he put his foot against me, and told me to get up. I said I would not. He then took me by the hair of the head and lifted me on my feet. I then undertook to defend myself. He struck me severely on each side of my face. It was so severe that it affected my hearing, and I have not recovered it yet. I felt the burning, smarting sensation all night. I think he struck me as severely as he could."

Testimony of Dr. WILSON, assistant physician: "I have seen the Superintendent strike patients three times with the flat of his hand."

Testimony CHARLES WILSON, former attendant: "I saw Prof. R——'s son strike Doctor Van Norstrand once. Dr. Van Norstrand took him by the hair and slapped him on the side of the head He told me to take him and lock him in his room."

We have other testimony not given under oath. We regard it as perfectly reliable, and hence present it. The members of the Board will decide for themselves how much weight to attach to it:

SARAH H FOOTE, a former attendant, now residing at Fort Atkinson, makes statements in a letter now in the possession of the committee which she says she is willing to verify by affidavit at any time She says: "I saw Dr. Van Norstrand strike A—— H——, and pull her hair, so that when I combed it there were two great combs full of hair. It was in the room opposite the big kitchen on the corner, and in presence of Dr. Wilson, Emma Richards and myself, for spitting in Emma's face and talking vulgar. The next day or two her face had black and blue marks on it, we thought from no other cause than his striking her with such force. She was straped to the bed at the time, so she could not possibly have hurt herself.

One morning when Dr. Van Norstrand came through the ward, K—— was singing as usual. He told her to stop such a noise. She kept on. He struck her with such force as to throw her on the floor. She was sitting on the floor at the time. Any one could have heard the blow over the hall it sounded so loud. It left her face very read. I do not know how badly it hurt her."

Testimony of Mr. C——, a sane patient. "I saw Dr. Van Norstrand take Prof. R——'s son by the shoulder and *hump* him with his knees across the hall."

Statement of Mr. P———, a sane patient. "I have seen Dr. Van Norstrand strike H———. He struck him hard. I thought if he had struck me so hard it would have killed me. He struck him several times on the side of his head. I saw him *choke* Mc C———. He had hold of Dr. Sawyer's pants. Mc C——— would swear, but I never saw him show violence. The doctor *choked* him so that he sunk down to the floor. The doctor struck H———several times; he made some remark about the house that the doctor did not like. I saw Dr. Van Norstrand take an old man from Milwaukee and jam him against the wall, striking his head, because he said something the doctor did not like. The doctor is quick tempered. I do not think a person in his place ought to be."

CASE OF THE REV. R. O. KELLOGG.

A little more than three years since the people of the state were startled by the announcement in the public prints of the sudden death of the Rev. R. O. Kellogg, by suicide, in the Wisconsin

state hospital for the insane. But a week or two before he was in the occupancy of his own pulpit as the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Fort Atkinson. On Wednesday, January 25, 1865, he was taken to the hospital by his brother, A. W. Kellogg, Esq., of Milwaukee, in accordance with the advice of friends and physicians.

On Friday morning, Mr. A. W. Kellogg received a telegram, of which the following is a copy:

"SIR:—Your brother committed suicide last night. We will expect you on the four P. M. train. I have telegraphed his wife.

"A. H. VAN NORSTRAND."

So much feeling was excited by the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Kellogg that the matter was speedily brought to the attention of the legislature, then in session, and upon reference to the journal of the assembly of February 27th, we find the following action was had:

"The standing committee on charitable and benevolent institutions, to whom was referred,

"Mem. No. 143, A.,

"Memorial of Richard Manning and 135 others of Fort Atkinson, Jefferson county, for an investigation as to the treatment of patients at the state hospital for the insane.

"Have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to to report and recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

"H. C. TILTON, *Ch'n.*

"Said resolution being

"J. Res. No. 27, A.

"*Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring.* That the committee on Charitable and Benevolent Institutions of the Assembly, and the committee on Benevolent Institutions be and are hereby empowered and directed to investigate the circumstances attending the death of the late R. O. Kellogg in the State Hospital for the Insane and that said committee shall have power to send for all necessary persons and papers, and that said committee shall report the results of said investigation to this House as early as practicable.

"The rules being suspended therefor was adopted."

The senate speedily concurred in the passage of the resolution and in due time the committee presented their report as follows:

"The committee on Benevolent Institutions of the Senate and the committee on Charitable and Benevolent Institution of the Assembly acting as a joint committee, to whom was referred.

"J. Res. No. 27, A.

"Have had the same under consideration, and the undersigned, a majority of said committee, beg leave most respectfully to report

that for the purpose of the investigation required by the resolution, the committee visited the Hospital for the insane, examined the record in the case of R. O, Kellogg, listened to the statement of superintent A. H Van Norstrand, Dr. Sawyer, and the attendant who waited upon Mr. Kellogg.

"The committee also had a special meeting to give the representative of the memorialists, Mr. Kellogg, a relative of the deceased, an opportunity to be heard, at which they also heard the statement of Mr McKindley, who came for the body after the decease.

"The committee also examined the premises, and generally made such efforts to inform themselves in relation to the matter as the importance of the case seemed to require.

"The committee find that, in their opinion, there were one hundred patients in the Hospital, just as likely, (apparently,) to commit violence upon themselves as the deceased. They further find that he was treated precisely as other patients of a like character are treated, and which common sense and reason teaches your committee is proper treatment. It is contended that the deceased should not have been left alone. We can all of us see that now, but who of us could have foreseen such a melancholy occurrence?

"No information appears to have been furnished to the Superintendent that the deceased was either homicidal or suicidal.

"Your committee therefore report that not only no blame attaches to Dr. Van Norstrand or to Dr. Sawyer, the assistant Superintendent, but entirely exhonorates them from all blame connected with the death of R. O. Kellogg, and avail themselves of this occasion to reiterate what was stated in their general report, that the Hospital for the insane is in good hands, and is as well and judiciously managed as is possible with the limited room provided."

The visiting committee, in their report to the Trustees, at their semi-annual session in April, 1865, allude to the death of Mr. Kellogg as follows:

"An unfortunate event occurred in the institution in January last, well known to the board of trustees, the suicide of Mr. Kellogg, and your committee deemed it their duty to investigate, to some extent, the circumstances attending that event, and after doing so we unanimously came to the conclusion, that blame on account of it was not justly chargeable to the officers of the institution, but that the occurrence was one of those unavoidable accidents resulting from no want of careful attention or forethought on the part of the officers; and we are glad to learn that the same conclusion was arrived at by the committee appointed by the legislature to investigate the same case."

The Superintendent, in his semi-annual report to the board, in April, 1865, a little more than two months after the death of Mr. Kellogg, makes no allusion to the occurrence whatever. In his an-

nual report to the board, however, in October of the same year, he alludes to it in the following terms:

"There is another practice, not so common, but too often indulged in by friends of patients, that is not giving a whole history, or a perverted one, of a patient. It is much better to tell many things that do not bear on the case, than to omit one fact that does. A case will illustrate my meaning. A patient was admitted here during the year, a man of good family and fine educational acquirements, on the application of his brother. In the papers for admission the fact was set forth that he was not suicidal or homicidal; the nurse who had taken care of him at home came with him, and, although fully apprised by experience with him that he was strongly inclined to both these acts, left the house, giving us no information on the subject. He happened to injure no one, but committed suicide on the second night—thirty-six hours after being admitted. This might have been prevented, had the proper information been given, or even the disposition not been denied."

The record of this case upon the books of the Hospital is as follows:

R. O. Kellogg, Jefferson county, admitted January 25th, 1865, aged 38, born Goshen, N. Y., resides Fort Atkinson. Married. Poor. Clergyman. His sermon on Sunday the 16th showed some signs of insanity, but it was not fully developed till the following Thursday. Has been violent, noisy and destructive at times but has had a daily remission.

He believed he had received a message directly from God. He devoted himself assiduously to his professional duties. Is naturally delicate and has for two years lived largely on vegetable diet, fruits and graham bread. Two years ago he over worked himself by holding many meetings &c. &c., and was obliged to lay by to recruit though he was not at that time insane. He has recently been fasting a good deal, and this with over work and excessive zeal have brought on the physical prostration and nervous excitement which have led to the present attack.

(One paragraph is here omitted as it is not essential to a full understanding of the case, and the correctness of the statement in the precise form in which it is made is questioned by Mr. A. W. Kellogg, on whose authority it was recorded—*Committee.*)

"Quiet when admitted, eat some supper and went to bed without trouble, but at eleven o'clock he became noisy, singing, praying, exhorting, running round his room, pounding at the door, &c. Half a grain of morphine was now administered but as he did not become quiet at the end of an hour he was removed to a shuttered room in the fourth story. After this he seemed to rest, was quiet in the morning, washed, dressed, ate breakfast regularly and conversed

during the forenoon with a good degree of clearness, though very nervous and somewhat incoherent. In the afternoon he was more excited, his remarks were disconnected, and his manner abrupt and unsteady. At bed time he was found by the superintendent apparently in the act of prayer; after a time he rose, was assisted into bed and seemed disposed to remain quiet. Twenty minutes after this he received half a grain of morphine, and was still resting quietly in bed, but he soon became noisy and was again removed to the shuttered room. He continued noisy for a time, but at length became quiet, and it was supposed that the excitement had expended itself, or the morphine had produced quiet, but on opening the door in the morning he was found lying on his face on the floor quite dead. He had forced open the shutter, broken out the upper half of the sash, stripped himself naked, and tore his bed and clothes; the walls and floor were marked in a few places with blood, but none was to be found on the window guard or sash.

"The following marked appearances were found on the body. The whole frontal region was discolored, puffy, oedematous, and the cuticle abraded over a space one inch square in center of forehead at root of hair. There was a slight depression 1 1-2 inches above left eye, but it seemed not to be a fracture. The lids of the right eye were much discolored and the upper lid and outer canthus slightly cut, but the globe was uninjured. There were three small cuts along the edge of lower jaw on right side. Discoloration one inch square over sternal extremity of fifth rib on right side. There was a discoloration three by seven inches over the anterior superior spinous process of the illum on each side. The scrotum was discolored and somewhat excoriated. The anterior surface of the knee, the tips of the shoulders and scapular region, especially along the spine of scapular, the sacral region, three inches square, over each trochanter, the back of the elbows and under side of forearms were discolored with numerous small excoriations scattered over them. The back of the hands and feet were slightly bruised.

"No further post mortem examination was made. Rigor mortis was absent when the body was found, but commenced in the back and neck one hour afterwards."

The widow and more immediate friends of the deceased were not satisfied with the results of the previous investigation of the facts connected with Mr. Kellogg's treatment and death, and made application to your committee for a more thorough examination of the matter, and believing that to do so would be within the scope of their duties, they acceded to the request.

In the opinion of your committee this second investigation has developed the following facts:

First. That when Mr. A. W. Kellogg made application for his brother's admission to the Hospital, he made to the officers a full, clear and minute statement of all the material facts and circum-

stances connected with the case, and that the Superintendent had no sufficient ground for the censure cast upon the friends of Mr. Kellogg, in his report to the Trustees, October, 1865.

Mr. A. W. Kellogg, in his sworn testimony before the committee, after giving a detailed account of all that occurred with his brother, from the first manifestations of his insanity up to the time he concluded to start for Madison, proceeds as follows:

"That afternoon, by the advice of friends and physicians, I started for Madison to procure medical advice. The train was gone, and I was compelled to drive. Arriving just before midnight, I called at once on Dr. Favill, who, on hearing the case, said he could not go to see him, but strongly advised to bring him without a day's delay, to the asylum as the best place for him, remarking that his recovery might depend upon there being no delay. He also suggested that I go to the asylum and make the arrangements for his reception, and telegraph friends to bring him on. Early Tuesday morning I went to the asylum, still hesitating as to the best course, seeking advice, and with the purpose, if possible, to get one of the physicians to go back with me and see him. I met both Dr. Van Norstrand and Dr. Swayer, and had quite a lengthy consultation with them, stating his case as fully and frankly as possible, telling all the above mentioned facts, but much more fully than I can write just as one would seeking advice and help. They, of course, said they could not go, but advised bringing him to the asylum as soon as I could return, when there was little doubt of a speedy recovery, with the rest and removal from the scenes in which his mind had wandered. After the consultation I filled out the statement necessary to his admittance, which will be found on the records. This may not have been written out as fully as it would have been had I not had the personal interview."

Mr. Kellogg in giving the particulars of what occurred with his brother before he was brought to the Hospital, gives an account of a very violent turn he had shortly before he started for Madison. He says: "I found him talking wildly and raving so that some of the time it would take two men to hold him upon the lounge. This lasted two or three hours and he then went into a stupor and was stupid and stiff for two hours or so longer. During this time two physicians were called and consulted. At length he roused and commenced his incessant talking again."

Dr. Van Norstrand in his testimony says: I do not remember ever hearing of the insensible spell that Mr. Kellogg had at Mr. Morrison's house at Fort Atkinson, or any where else." In another part of his testimony Dr. Van Norstrand states, that i he had known of these insensible spells succeeding his violence his treatment would have been different.

Mr. Kellogg swears that in his interwiew with the physicians at the Hospital at the time he made the application for his brother's admission, he stated the case as fully and frankly as possible, telling

all the facts referred to in his testimony, among which is this one in relation to his brother's insensible spell, but much more fully than he had stated them in his testimony before the committee. In his cross examination he testified that he had not the slightest doubt that he told Dr. Van Norstrand the facts in relation to this fit of stupor.

Dr. FAVILL testified that Mr. Kellogg gave him a full and minute statement of the case, the night he called at his house, and he is of the opinion that he told him of his brother's being insensible at one time.

In view of all the circumstances we think there cannot be any doubt of the correctness of Mr. Kellogg's testimony on this point. All the facts connected with his brother's insanity were vividly in his mind, and this one in relation to his insensibility was one of the most striking of all, for as the widow of Mr. Kellogg testifies, for "a few moments we all thought he was dying." He went to Dr. Van Norstand for advice and help, and in the circumstances it would seem impossible that so important a fact as this in question, should not have been stated. We conclude therefore, that Dr. Van Norstrand's memory must be at fault in the statement he makes.

Your committee in the course of this investigation find—

Second. That R. O. Kellogg had never manifested any tendencies towards suicide or homicide, and that Dr. Van Norstrand had no *proper* warrant for the statements made in relation to this matter in his report to this Board in October, 1865.

While there is no evidence whatever of the existence of such tendencies, there is the most positive testimony that nothing of the kind was ever manifested.

Mrs. R. O. KELLOGG, widow of the deceased, testifies as follows: "He never showed any disposition to take his own life. He never manifested any disposition to injure others. * * I was so situated that I should have known of it if he had made any attempt to take his own life or the life of others."

When cross examined by Dr. Van Norstrand, she said: "Mr. Frissell told me that he never heard or said anything that indicated that Mr. Kellogg wanted to kill himself or any one else. I never heard that he said any such thing to any one. * * I never heard that Mr. Kellogg attacked any one with an axe or an axehandle."

Mr. A. W. KELLOGG, brother of the deceased, testifies: "I never heard or saw any thing that impressed me that he was homicidal or suicidal, or saw anything of the kind except what I have stated as having occured at the depot."

EBENEZER FRISSELL, of Fort Atkinson, the person who had the care of R. O. Kellogg after he became insane, and before he was

taken to the Hospital, and who also accompanied him there, testifies as follows: "I never saw any thing of suicidal or homicidal tendencies in him. I never saw any signs of his injuring himself or others. I never told Mr. Lowe that he was homicidal or suicidal. There was no such conversation between Mr. Lowe and myself. I do not think there was any thing said about it between us. We were together but a few moments."

Dr. VAN NORSTRAND, when questioned as to his authority for making the statement in his report of 1865, that R. O Kellogg was both suicidal and homicidal, answered as follows: "My authority for stating in that report that he was suicidal and homicidal was that Mr. Lowe told me that Mr. Frissell informed him that he could have told us that Mr. Kellogg would have killed himself or any one else at the first opportunity. I asked Mr. Lowe why Mr. Frissell did not inform me of the fact. He replied that Mr. Frissell said he did not know it was of any importance or that he did not think of it. I am not sure which. He, at the same time, told me that Mr. Kellogg had assaulted some one at Fort Atkinson with an axe. He perhaps told the name but I do not remember it. Mr. Lowe told me the day after Mr. Kellogg died, that he had at one time noticed his propensity to throw himself on the floor backwards, I think."

And this, it appears, is all the ground Dr. Van Norstrand had for making such strong and unqualified statements as to the suicidal and homicidal tendencies of Mr. Kellogg—simply the second hand statement of an attendant, and that, too, the attendant who had Mr. Kellogg in charge at the time of his death, and who had the strongest possible motives for making such statements as would be likely to clear him of any suspicion of neglect or improper treatment! And in reference to the suicidal tendencies, he adds the remark, that he *thinks* Mr. Lowe told him he had at one time noticed Mr. Kellogg's tendency to throw himself on the floor backward.

We think that other and more conclusive testimony than this was needed to justify the Superintendent in making such positive statements, and in so public a manner censuring the friends of Mr. Kellogg, and charging them with pursuing a course which in its results may have been the occasion of his death.

This investigation has developed still further—

Third. That although it is impossible now to tell precisely what occurred with Mr. Kellogg while in the hands of the two attendants on the way to that blinded room in which he ended his life or ever to know the sufferings that he endured in the long weary hours of that, to him, terrible and fatal night, there is no evidence, and there never has been any, for saying that he came to his death by suicide and Dr. Van Norstrand never had any sufficient ground for making such a statement.

Several medical gentlemen were present at the examination as witnesses in this case. They all read the Hospital records of the case, and listened to the most of the testimony as it was given. Where they did not hear the testimony it was placed in their hands to read. The following question was then put to them :

" From your knowledge of this case in connection with the record made at the Hospital after his death, do you think there was any ground for saying that he committed suicide ? "

The answers were as follows :

By Dr. John Favill : " None at all."

By Dr. L. J. Barrows : " Not as my attention has been called to the definition of the term suicide. With the understanding that suicide is premediated, I should not."

By Dr. J. J. Brown : " No sir, I do not think he intended to kill himself."

By Dr. A. J. Ward. " I should prefer some other term to characterize it."

Dr. Van Norstrand himself, admitted in his testimony before the committee that it was not properly suicide, and that he had never had any proper ground for saying that it was. In his testimony, he says: "The theory of myself and Dr. Sawyer about the death of Rev. R O. Kellogg, was that he became quiet after he went into his room, the room being warm and comfortable. That after laying quiet for two or three hours he became excited again, jammed the shutter open, broke the sash and glass with his vessel, and thereby broke it. That he bruised his hands and perhaps his head some in trying to get out the window. Failing in this he threw himself upon the floor, perhaps both backward and forward, until finally he threw himself on his face, or nearly on his face, so hard as to produce unconsciousness, resulting in death, very near daylight in the morning. I might add here, that I do not regard this as premeditated suicide, as there was broken glass within his reach he could have taken to cut himself with if he had desired to."

When asked, " Why did you call this suicide ? " Dr. Van Norstrand replied, " I was somewhat excited by the occurrence and did not distinguish perhaps as clearly as I ought in making the distinction between death from self violence and intentional suicide. "

Six months after in his annual report to the Board of Trustees the statement was repeated. We should think that the excitement should have been allayed before that time.

When asked, " How long since you came to the conclusion that the case of Mr. Kellogg was not premeditated suicide ? " Dr. Van Norstrand replied. " I cannot say, but I think about two

months ago I fully came to that conclusion. * * I do not think that Mr. Kellogg threw himself around in the way he did with the intention to kill himself. I think in his paroxysms he was too insane to have an intention."

The Doctor gave the committee no intimations as to what new light he had obtained touching this case within the past two or three months.

Finally, in the course of this investigation your committee have reached the conclusion.

Fourth. That Mr. Kellogg was not properly treated while at the hospital, and that if he had been, in all human probability, he would speedily have been restored to his family and friends and to his pastoral labors.

When Mr. Kellogg was taken to the hospital there was no reason to anticipate a fatal result in his case.

Mr. A. W. KELLOGG testifies that in his first consultation with the physicians at the hospital they "advised bringing him to the asylum as soon as I could return, when there was *little doubt of a speedy recovery*, with the rest and removal from the scenes in which his mind had wandered."

He also testifies that "physicians and friends advised me to take him to the asylum, believing he would there *soon recover.*" Mr. Kellogg still further testifies that on Thursday morning when he left his brother at the hospital Dr. Van Norstrand "informed me that my brother seemed quite rational, not moody or sullen, and that there was always *most hope of that class of patients.*"

The following question was put to Dr. L. J. Barrows while he was giving his testimony:

"From what you have heard of Mr. Kellogg's case, and from your knowledge of cases of insanity, do you know of any reason why he would not have recovered with proper treatment?"

Answer. "I should regard the chances for the recovery *better* than for a fatal result, based on the facts as presented when the patient was presented to the asylum."

It may, perhaps, be proper to remark here, that Dr. Barrows has been a practising physician most of the time for eighteen years; that he was two years officially connected with the New York State Asylum for the Insane, at Utica, and that he has had much experience as a member of the visiting committee of this Hospital.

Dr. FAVILL testifies on the same point as follows: "I received a full and minute statement of this case from Mr. Kellogg's brother, previous to his admission to the Hospital. I consider there is always doubt as to recovery in cases of insanity. I did not think there was any thing peculiarly doubtful about this case—hence I urged with

unusual earnestness that there should be no delay in getting him to the Hospital."

It may also be proper to remark here, that Dr. Favill has been a practising physician twenty years, and that for eight months he was connected with the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane as assistant physician, and that he has also had considerable experience as a member of your visiting committee.

One point then, we consider as settled, that previous to Mr. Kellogg's being sent to the hospital, in the opinion of those competent to decide, there were no particularly unfavorable indications in his case; on the contrary, everything seemed calculated to inspire hope of his speedy recovery; that such was the state of facts at the time he entered the hospital, and that on the morning of Thursday previous to the night of his death, Dr. Van Norstrand informed his brother, that he "seemed quiet and rational, not moody or sullen, and that there was always *most hope of that class of patients.*"

The following question was propounded to Drs. Favill and Burrows:

"You have listened to the testimony, or read it, relating to the insanity of the Rev. R. O. Kellogg, and to his treatment while in the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, and have also read the record of his case made at the hospital—Do you regard such treatment as proper?"

Dr. FAVILL replied as follows: "If you expect me to answer the question in the light of all the testimony, I would be compelled to say not." When asked wherein he thought the treatment was not proper, his answer was: "The shortest way I can express it is, the case was neglected."

On the cross-examination by Dr. Van Norstrand he was asked wherein he would have treated the case differently, he replied: "Well, doctor, I do not know as I should have done differently, but if I had done rightly, I should have watched my patient with more care."

Dr. BARROWS' reply to the question propounded to him and Dr. Favill in regard to the treatment of Mr. Kellogg's case, was as follows: "I regard the theory and general principle of the treatment as correct. Some points in carrying it out I object to. The medical treatment I approve. The fact that he was left that night without a watch, I object to. His removal to a room, away from other patients, was right. I understand the room was warm and comfortable, with comfortable bed and clothing."

Almost everything connected with Mr. Kellogg, from the time he was in the hands of the two attendants on his way to the strong room on the night of his death is, and probably always will be a mystery. The attendant, Mr. Lowe, who had Mr. Kellogg in

charge, is dead. Mr. Guppy, the attendant who assisted, is not in the state, and the committee have been unable to procure his testimony. There are, however, a few facts that can be reached, to which we call the attention of the Board:

Mr. A. W. KELLOGG, testifies that when he took his brother to the hospital, he stated that "we thought morphine would tend to excite, rather than soothe him, and advised against its use. In the morning I had another conversation with the physicians, and again suggested the probable exciting effect of morphine, when Dr. Sawyer said (and I think in the presence of Dr. Van Norstrand) that he too thought morphine or opium, in any form, would be deleterious and he should not deem it advisable to give him more." When asked why he did not wish morphine given to his brother, he replied: "Only on account of a conversation with a lady friend at Fort Atkinson, who described its effect upon her brother in a similar case; and also, from a conversation with Dr. Winslow, who believed it would be deleterious, and from a kind of indefinite horror of it."

In spite of Mr. Kellogg's urgent request it appears that morphine was given to his brother both nights, and from the statement made by Lowe, the attendant, to Mrs. Kellogg, the "medicine was forced into his mouth."

Your committee not being medical men, it may be regarded as out of place for them to make any suggestions in relation to medical treatment, yet they cannot forbear making the inquiry whether there would have been anything out of the way, had the Superintendent yielded to the urgent request of Mr. Kellogg, backed up as it was by the opinion of Dr. Sawyer, and refrained from giving his brother morphine on the second night at least? And we are the more bold in making this inquiry, from the fact that the record of the case, on the books of the hospital, made by the officers themselves, the correctness of which record is again fully endorssd by Dr. Van Norstrand in his testimony before the committee, states that he was quiet when the morphine was given to him, and that he had been quiet for some time previous, but that he became noisy soon after, and was again removed to the shuttered room. (Page 52.)

From the hospital record of the case we conclude that the last time Mr. Kellogg was seen by the Superintendent, or assistant physician, was at bed time. The record says: "At bed time he was found by the Superintendent apparently in the act of prayer; after a time he arose, was assisted into bed, and seemed disposed to remain quiet" There is no evidence that either physician was near him after this time.

Dr. Van Norstrand, in his testimony, endeavored to make it appear that Dr. Sawyer was with him at a later period. In his testimony he says: "I said this morning that I had been told that Dr. Sawyer was the last one at Mr. Kellogg's room, and sat down on

the stairs and listened. My wife told me that Dr. Sawyer said so. I do not know it myself. My wife only spoke of it since the examination at the hospital a few days ago. * * I do now believe that Dr. Sawyer went to Kellogg's room and sat on the stairs."

Regarding it as a matter of importance to know whether Dr. Sawyer did really accompany Kellogg to the blinded room, or whether he was up to the room after he was put into it, as if such was the fact, it would materially change the aspect of the occurrences of that night, the committee at once sent to Dr. Sawyer by telegraph the following:

"Did you accompany R. O. Kellogg to the strong room on the night of his death, or go up afterwards that night?"

In due time we received from Dr. Sawyer the following reply:

"No; was in the office; was aware the change was made, and remained up until all was arranged."

What occurred after Mr. Kellogg was left in charge of the attendant we can only learn from the different statements made by the attendant Lowe to different parties, and as there are some discrepancies in these statements, we must endeavor to arrive at the actual facts in the case in the light of developments we have made, as to the way in which the patients are not unfrequently treated by attendants.

Mr. LOWE, in his statement made to Mrs. Kellogg, said "that when Mr. Kellogg became noisy the first night they forced medicine into his mouth and removed him to the fourth story, where there was a bed on the floor. He, the attendant, left him locked in this room, pounding on the door, and calling for the Superintendent, while he (Lowe) went to his room, out of hearing, and slept. The next night the same thing was repeated, and in the morning he found him on the floor dead and cold."

Mr. FRISSELL, in reply to the question, "What was Mr. Lowe's statement of Mr. Kellogg's death?" replied: "I think he said he put him into his room and he became very noisy, and they took him and put him into the upper story and locked him in. I think he said he went up about 12 o'clock, and he heard no noise, and then went back to bed. He slept till 6 o'clock, and went up and found him dead in his room. He said he thought he jammed his head against the wall, the way he came to his death. I think he said it was 6 o'clock, but I am not certain as to the hour. He said he had the appearance of jamming his head against the wall. That is pretty much all I heard him say."

To Mr. MCKINDLEY, when he went to the hospital for Mr. Kellogg's body, Mr. Lowe stated that "Mr. Kellogg spent most of his time during the evening previous to the morning he was found dead in singing and praying; that about 10 p. m. he (Lowe) got him (Kellogg) into bed, but very soon after this he commenced making a great noise, shouting, and so on. Lowe tried to stop him, and

could not; that he (Kellogg) continued in this way till 12 m., when he (Lowe) resolved to take him to a room, or cell like place, in the third story of the asylum. It appears that about this time Kellogg was up out of bed with nothing on but a shirt; that on his (Lowe's) bringing him out from his room to take him to this solitary cell up stairs, as they had to pass nearly the length of the hall, to get up stairs, and while doing so Mr. Kellogg broke away from him (Lowe) and running, threw himself, with all his power and strength, on the hall floor. Upon lifting him up he (Lowe) was unable to get him (Kellogg) any further; so calling another assistant the two forced him, sometimes shoving, sometimes carrying, till they got him up stairs; he (Kellogg) resisting and protesting against going up. Locking him into his room and hearing nothing from him till next morning."

It appears that Mr. Kellogg was left in charge of this Mr. Lowe. From the testimony of Mr. Frissell it appears that Lowe was "a young man that was a little reckless I think sometimes. He would sometimes have sprees. I formed the impression that he went to saloons sometimes. * * I think I have seen Lowe partially intoxicated." Lowe called to his assistance an attendant by the name of Guppy.

Mr. Redford, supervisor, in speaking of this Mr. Guppy, testified that "he was very sour and morose—the most so of any man I ever had any dealing with," Kellogg is in the hands of these two men. It is late at night; past their usual hour of retiring. They conclude to take him to the strong room, in the fourth story. They are, doubtless, annoyed and out of humor because they are kept from their rest. As they attempt to remove him he resists, and gets away from them. This would not be likely to add to their good humor. They seize him; they force him through the hall, "sometimes shoving, sometimes carrying," till they get him up stairs; he resisting and protesting against going up. You have heard the testimony as to the way patients have often beentreated in somewhat similar circumstances, and that, too, when they have been in the hands of comparatively mild and kind hearted attendauts. He is in the hands of a young man, somewhat reckless; given to sprees and drinking, assisted by another of an exceedingly sour and morose disposition.

Of the kicks and cuffs, and blows and chokings that were inflicted upon Mr. Kellogg on his passage from his room in the third story to the blinded room in the fourth, we shall doubtless never have any knowledge. But that he did suffer in this way, we think there can scarcely be a question. He is thrust into this solitary room, the door locked and he left to spend the night there alone, so far away from all others, that the sound of his voice could not be heard however loud may have been the cries of anguish and fear he may have uttered. Dr. Van Norstrand and Dr. Barrows in

their testimony, assume that this blinded room was warm and comfortable. A careful examination of the facts will show that there is no proof of this assumption, but that the testimony is almost conclusive to the contrary.

Mr. Redford, supervisor when questioned in relation to these rooms testified as follows: "The strong rooms in the 4th story can be heated. Sometimes it is almost impossible to get heat there. They have been comfortable there this winter. They are not kept heated unless we have violent patients that we have to keep there. When we wish to heat the strong rooms in the fourth story, we open the registers, and if no heat comes, we go to the engineer and request him to put heat on to the coils for those rooms. The same coils that heat the wards or that heat the upper ward does not heat the strong rooms in the fourth story. We find the engineer at the engine house or in the cellar, or about the building looking after the pipes, &c. The strong room over the bath room is heated by the coils that heat the wards. That room is generally in a condition to be heated. Always when patients are put into the strong room the heat is put on so as to warm the room if it is necessary. It is not part of punishment of the patient to keep him in the cold. Sometimes, if a patient goes into a strong room and covers himself up, and is one that will keep covered, the heat is not thrown into that room. It is not always deemed necessary. There may have been instances when patients have been in there when it would have been better to have had the heat on when it was not, but I do not think a patient has ever suffered with the cold there. I do not think of an instance."

Several facts will be noticed from this testimony:

1st. That the strong rooms in the fourth story are not kept heated all the time.

2d. That sometimes it is almost impossible to get heat there.

3d. That the heat is only thrown into them when they are about to be occupied.

4th. That the heat is not always on the coils so that it can be thrown into the rooms, even in the event it is wanted.

5th. That in such cases the engineer has to be found before the heat can be thrown on the coils.

6th. That it is not always deemed necessary to put the heat on even when the rooms are to be occupied.

7th. That the rooms were frequently occupied without having the heat thrown on.

We can have no positive testimony as to how it was that night, but the probabilities are altogether in favor of the idea that the room was not heated. It was late at night before it was decided to use the room. It was certainly not heated *previous* to that time. Did the attendant attempt to turn on the heat? If he did make the

attempt is there any reason to believe the heat was on the coils? If not, did he go and look up the engineer? If he was disposed to do it, where would the engineer have been found at that hour of the night! Were the attendants in a condition at that time even to think of the matter? or in case they thought of, to put themselves to any extra trouble for the comfort of a man who was subjecting them to so much annoyance, and that, too, when they remembered the fact that patients were often put into the strong rooms without having them heated?

We think the probabilities are so strong, as to amount to an almost certainty that Mr. Kellogg was locked into a cold room with nothing upon him but his shirt.

And this is not all; the shutter must have been left unfastened. They are often, if not generally, open during the day. The attendants, in their haste to get him in and get to their beds, doubtless pushed him into the room without, perhaps, ever thinking of the shutter, or caring whether it was fastened or otherwise. We are aware that Dr. Van Norstrand claims that the shutters were fastened.

In his testimony he says: "These shutters are hung on each side of the windows closing in the centre. The first one closed is fastened by a spring bolt into the window sill, the other one being closed on it, and fastened by a lock and key. The shutters fit pretty tight or were intended to. * * The fastening on the shutters has not been changed, that I know of. * * I think the shutter is two inches thick." This question was put to Dr. Van Norstrand: "Do you think it possible, with nothing to operate with but his hands, for a man to get those shutters open, fastened as they were?" His answer was: "It does not seem possible, the way it is secured now. The fastenings are better now, I think, than they were before the accident."

It will be noticed that but a moment before he had testified that the fastening had not been changed that he knew of.

The idea of a change in the fastening seems to have been an after thought, suggested, doubtless, by the question put to him.

We have carefully examined these shutters and their fastenings, we have consulted with the carpenter and others, and we are prepared to say in the most unqualified manner, that it would be an absolute impossibility for a man, with nothing but his hands to work with, to get these shutters open if they were properly secured—secured with such fastenings as they now have on them, or with such as Dr. Van Norstrand testifies they had on at the time the room was occupied by Mr. Kellogg; and hence we are forced to the conclusion that on that night the shutters were carelessly left open. It will be proper to add here, as throwing light upon the situation of things in that room at the time of Mr. Kellogg's death, that the window in the room is a low one, that the bottom of the shutter opens very near the floor, and that when open the top is not more than three or

four feet from the floor, thus being in a position calculated to inflict upon Mr. Kellogg, in his wild excitement, many of the bruises that were found upon his body.

Here then we find Mr. Kellogg on this cold winter's night, (the 26th of January, 1865, the mercury in the thermometer standing below zero,) in this cold, cheerless, desolate, strong room, with nothing on him but his shirt, with the shutter unfastened, and doubtless it was but a few moments before in his wild phrenzy the window was broken, and the cold wind from the north was blowing in upon his naked body!

Who can imagine the horror of his situation!

When he was sent to the Hospital his wife sent with him a written communication to the superintendent of which the following is a copy. The original is now on file at the Hospital, with the pages in this case, and we have an exact copy embodied in the testimony:

"While his blood is kept in good circulation by bathing his feet in hot water and the application constantly of hot irons and flannels, with ice-water on his head, he keeps from raving and is very quiet. *If he gets chilled or his extremeties cold he gets wild.* Opposition that is unreasonable seems to enrage him. I think I *know* that as far as he can be humored without injury to himself it must be done; his mind though wandering comes at last to a correct conclusion. He needs sleep."

Think of his condition—a highly educated, intelligent, frail man, with his nervous system unstrung, and his mind wandering from excess of mental labor, and religious excitement, needing kind, tender and soothing care, and such applications to his body as were so clearly set forth in the communication from his wife—and then think of the treatment he actually received. Is it any wonder that he was found dead in his room in the morning? In view of the facts here presented, naught but a miracle could have prevented such a result!

And we consider it not at all strange that the brother of the deceased in his testimony before the committee, although he was even then uninformed as to some of the most aggravating circumstances connected with his brother's treatment, should have declared: "I have always felt that his treatment, according to the officer's own statement, viz: giving him morphine after the first night, and locking him up in a close room, leaving him alone and out of hearing while raving and screaming for help, from ten at night till five or six in the morning, falls very little, if any, short of *murderous neglect.*"

NEGLECT OF DUTY BY THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Section 14 of the by-laws of the trustees provides that "the Superintendent shall pay *strict and daily attention to all patients* committed to the hospital, and shall require all subordinates to perform promptly the duties of their respective stations."

Section 12 provides that "he shall see that all employees are *energetic and faithful in all respects* in the performance of their several duties."

The duties of the Superintendent are, in brief:

1st. Personally to pay strict and daily attention to all patients committed to the hospital: and,

2nd. To see that all subordinates—all employees, are *prompt, energetic and faithful in all respects* in the discharge of their respective duties.

These may be regarded as hard, difficult duties; yet they are the duties that he has agreed to perform, and for the performance of which the state pays him a liberal compensation.

Has he been faithful in the performance of these duties?

First. We think the evidence shows that there has not been that "*strict and daily attention to the patients*" that there should have been.

Your committee will not presume to take it upon themselves to say precisely how much time the Superintendent should spend in each separate ward in his daily visits to the patients; but when we consider that the great object of the establishment of the Hospital is the restoration of the unfortunate beings there confined, to their normal condition of sanity, and that this is to be accomplished mainly through the skill and care of the Superintendent, operating through the various instrumentalities employed in the management of the institution, it does seem as though a very considerable portion of his time should be spent in direct personal intercourse with those committed to his charge, that he may notice from day to day the most minute changes in their several conditions, that he may adapt his remedies to the peculiarities of each separate case.

The evidence as to how frequently the superintendent has failed to visit the several wards is conflicting. We are aware that there are occasions, when, in consequence of absence from home, he cannot visit the wards, and as we cannot tell how often this has necessarily occurred, we shall not attempt to show any special neglect in this direction, and we will remark further that in the event we were satisfied he had been strict and faithful in the discharge of his duties in all other respects, we should not consider that there was any ground for suspicion even here.

The evidence as to the time spent in the different wards during the daily morning visits, is also conflicting, although we think the weight of the evidence is such as to leave the impression upon the mind of every candid person that the average time spent in these morning visits will not exceed from five to ten minutes in each ward.

HERBERT R. BIRD, attendant, testifies: "The Superintendent is generally in every day. He usually comes in before going to town,

on those days when he does go to town. There are days when the Superintendent does not come into the wards. * * I do not think the Superintendent spends time enough in the wards to inquire after all the patients. Five minutes will carry him through my ward, the way he has been in the habit of visiting."

F. REDFORD, supervisor, testifies: "The superintendent visits once a day. I cannot say how long he stays. I do not always see him. * * I do not think he ever goes through all the wards, male and female, in an hour. * * The Superintendent is not usually in but once a day. * * The Superintendent *very seldom* omits the morning visit to the wards when at home. He is not *often* away so as to prevent his morning visits."

ELIZA GEISKIN, attendant, testifies: "The superintendent when at home *generally* comes through the wards daily. That is his rule. If he is busy he does not come every day. When he does not come through we think he is absent."

REBECCA GRINER, attendant testifies: "The superintendant as a general thing visits our ward every morning. Sometimes he does not come through. He sometimes fails to come through oftener than twice a week. * * On his morning visits I do not think I have known him to stay over ten minutes, not usually as long as that. As a general thing I think the Physicians do not aim to come only once a day to our ward. Sometimes they come oftener if called."

ANNA SUNVILLE, attendant, testifies: "The superintendent comes through the wards once a day, unless absent. I have known two or three times when he was in the house that he did not visit the wards, but this is not often. * * Sometimes he will go through my ward in less than five minutes. Sometimes if patients speaks to him it will take him longer. Sometimes twenty minutes and more than that. I have known him to be as long as half an hour; that is in cases when patients are talking to him about going home, &c. Usually he may stay on an average ten minutes."

MARIETTA RICHARDS, attendant, testifies: "About three weeks ago there was a day that neither doctor visited our ward. I heard they did not visit the other wards the same day. The girls told me so. It has occurred twice that neither doctor visited our ward during the entire day. I have known cases when both doctors were away from the building and could not be had if wanted."

LUCY G. LEWIS, former attendant and supervisor, testifies: "I think the time spent in the wards by Dr. Van Norstrand on his regular visits would average ten minutes in a ward, and sometimes longer. He visited the wards when at home every day, certain. Sometimes he would sit down and talk with patients, and sometimes he would not—merely walk through."

The testimony thus far given on this point was given under oath, and taken down by the court commissioner.

We deem it proper to make a statement here, and the board will give it just that amount of weight they regard it entitled to. Two of the attendants, Miss Anna Sunville and Miss Marietta Richards, feeling uneasy lest they might have been in error as to their impressions of the length of Dr. Van Nostrand's usual morning visits, concluded to test the matter for their own satisfaction, and they did it in this way: by starting at the point where the doctor enters the ward, walking through the hall in about the same manner as he usually does, speaking to the patients and noticing different objects to about the same extent he does, and then passing to the place of exit, and doing it all in the manner he usually does it, as near as they could possibly make it out, and the time occupied did not exceed three minutes! A similar test was made in the male wards by two attendants who, for several days, with watch in hand, noticed the actual time occupied by the superintendent in his morning visits, and it was shown to be less than four minutes.

We have nothing very definite as to the precise amount of time a superintendent ought to spend in the wards daily, nor do we know the custom generally in other hospitals.

Lucy G. Lewis testified, that she was employed three years in the Insane Hospital at Taunton, Mass., and that "the superintendent at Taunton made two regular visits per day, and often visited the wards in the afternoon, besides that.

"In the afternoon it was to converse with the patients, and he would stay half an hour or an hour. That visit he did not make every day. It seemed to me these afternoon visits were often, I should say half the time. It was a very usual thing for him to do that. He did not spend much time at his regular visits. He generally just went through the wards; sometimes he would stop and talk with the patients. Were about four hundred patients in that Hospital; was only one assistant physition. Superintendent was not often absent from the building * * It was the practice of the superintendent to visit all that were sick every day. In his evening visits he did not see all the patients."

In the report of the Trustees of State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, Mass., to the Governor of the State in 1854—a very able document from the pen of Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston—we find some remarks touching the duties of a superintendent of a Hospital for the Insane, from which we will make a brief extract:

"It is commonly thought, that since most of the patients in a public hospital are chronically insane, and since their condition does not vary from day to day, all that the physician has to do, is to assure himself of their presence and safety by a glance at them as he walks through the wards. But every day effects changes more or less considerable in every organized body, and there are

exceptional cases in which, by some extraordinary revolution in the system, reason is restored in the most unexpected manner. These changes may come at any time; and they should be watched for, in order that curative tendencies may be favored. It should be assumed that they may happen to each and every parent, however old and desperate his malady. As the anxious patient clings to hope so long as there is a spark of life in a child's body, so the physician of a hospital for the insane should hold that there is a hope, because a possibility, of each patient's restoration to reason. We should bear in mind that each one is somebody's beloved child, or parent, or relation, or if not, then that he is doubly unfortunate, and should, therefore, be doubly interesting to him.

"Besides there are many patients who will not speak of any pain or suffering which they may be undergoing; and some who cunningly conceal. Certainly, therefore, the physician should make personal observation of each, and especially of those cases where the patients are too much demented to seek relief of their own accord, even when suffering ever so much."

But passing from the question of general neglect, we are compelled to call the attention of the board:

Second. To several cases of direct special neglect. We assume it to be a fact, that we think no one will question, that it is the duty of the Superintendent to see every patient in the hospital personally every day, for without this how can he "pay strict and daily attention to each one?"

HERBERT R. BIRD, attendant, testifies: "We have a man in the strong room in our ward that the doctor has not seen for several mornings to my knowledge. His name is I. N——. He has been there now about two weeks. He is subject so epileptic fits. He is quite wild at present—crazy. * * He has not received medicine any day, to my knowledge, while having fits. * * I know that medicine has been given to him twice. I do not know that Dr. Van Norstrand has visited him but once in two weeks. During that time Dr. Wilson has seen him two or three times."

EMELINE RICHARDS, attendant, testifies: "There were two cases of patients that the Doctor did not go in to see. One M—— G——, and the other Mrs. M——. They were both on the lower ward when I was there. I do not remember of the doctor visiting Mrs. M ——, for six weeks. * * I remember Dr. Van Norstrand visiting Mrs. M——, once. * * I think Mrs. M—— has been slowly failing for eight weeks. * * It was in the morning when he went through that the superintendent visited Mrs. M——, and it was about six weeks ago. She has been abed about two weeks. I do not think Dr. Wilson has visited her but once and that with the superintendent, for six weeks except since the committee was here before. She has been visited by the Doctor every day since the committee was here before."

LIZZIE LUTY, attendant. At the time she gave her testimony she had been employed as an attendant but seven weeks. She testified as follows: "Mrs. M—— is a patient, and has been sick and confined to her room. Neither doctor has visited her since I have been here. * * Mrs. M—— looks very pale. Always keeps her head covered; does not get up to eat; sits up in bed to eat. From appearances, I think she suffers at times. * * There is a patient in my ward that has fits and sometimes keeps her room two or three days without coming out. Her name is J—— R——. The superintendent does not visit her when she is in her room; neither does the assistant physician. The physicians in making their regular morning visits do not inquire after these patients unless they inquire of the other attendants. They do not inquire of me."

ANNA WILSON, attendent, testifies: "Mrs. G. was in the lower ward all the time I was there, from January to September. I think she was confined to her bed about six or seven weeks of that time. I know of the superintendent's visiting her three times, that I asked him to go in while she was confined to her bed. I think Dr. Wilson visited her when the superintendent did."

EMELINE RICHARDS, attendant, testifies: "The superintendent never visited Mrs. G. to my knowledge but twice. I came here in June and she died September 30th, or October 1st, following. She was in her room when I went into the ward. Those two visits were made in the morning when the superintendent went through. I think they were made in September and were about a week apart. I should think the last visit was made about a week before she died. * * I do not remember whether the superintendent passed through the ward every day for a week before she died. * * She was not taking medicine. I do not remember of Dr. Wilson's visiting her but once and that was with Dr. Van Nostrand. I do not remember as he visited her at any other time and do not think he did."

MARIETTA RICHARDS, attendant, testifies: "There is one patient in our ward (Miss L——) that the doctors do not visit unless we ask them to go up and see her. She is sick and I think she is sixty years old. * * She is in her own room in the fourth story. She has to have medicine twice every day. We sometimes ask the doctor when visiting the ward if he does not wish to go up and see Miss L———. He sometimes says "No," and sometimes goes up and sees her. Miss L——— stays all the time in the fourth story, night and day, alone unless Miss C——— stays up there as she does sometimes. Sometimes patients go up and sit with Miss L———. There are no patients that sleep in the fourth story except Miss C——— and Miss L———. They do not sleep in the same room, and the rooms do not join each other. Miss C——— is sometimes noisy. She is one of the worst patients we have in the ward. The physicians in making their regular visits do not go through that

part of the house where Miss L——— is. Sometimes they do not go up there for a week. I think she is gradually failing. She sits up long enough to have her bed made. She was sick with dysentery last summer and since then has been confined to her bed. * I cannot recollect when the doctors last visited Miss L———. They have not this week. They did not last week. I cannot be positive about the week before, as Anna was in the hall that week. The last time Dr. Van Norstrand went up, he went at my request. I told him I thought it was cold up there."

We think there is here developed neglect, the most gross and palpable—a woman sixty-five years old, confined to her bed, is placed in the fourth story—a part of the building occupied in the day time by no one but herself, and at night by but one other person, and she "one of the worst patients" in the ward, and weeks pass away without her being visited by the Superintendent! Another woman is shut up in her room in the lower ward, and one attendant testifies that she has not been visited by the superintendent but once in six weeks, to her knowledge; and another attendant testifies that she does not know of the patient's having been visited by the Superintendent in seven weeks! Another woman is sometimes in her room for two or three days without being visited, and a male patient is confined in the strong room and the attendant in charge of the ward testifies that he does not know of his being visited by Dr. Van Norstrand but once in two weeks!

There is one incident connected with the case of Miss L——, the patient confined alone in the fourth story, that we will give in the language of the witness, Miss Marietta Richards: "One day I was telling Miss Heberd, the supervisor, what a patient said about the cruelty of keeping Miss L—— in the fourth story, etc. About three hours after Mrs. Van Norstrand came up into the ward and went up stairs where Miss L—— was, and upon her orders Anna Sunville and myself helped to dress Miss L——. She said she did not wish to get up, that it would make her worse, etc. Anna took her up in her arms and carried her down stairs. I do not think she could have walked down. Down stairs she was put into a low rocking chair, and a pillow put to her back. She appeared very weak, and if left a moment would fall right down on the floor. She did fall on the floor once. She did not stay till dinner time. We carried her back up stairs. I assisted to carry her back. Mrs. Van Norstrand did not stay long after she was brought down, but long enough to see how weak she was and how difficult it was for her to sit in her chair. She said, 'Mercy, Miss L——, why don't you sit up?' Mrs. Van Norstrand said afterwards she guessed it did not do her much good to take her down. Miss L——, while down, groaned and rolled her head constantly. She said she could scarcely breathe while sitting up, and appeared relieved when taken back. Taking her down stairs made her worse at the time."

There are a few more things to which we will call the attention of the board under the general head of "neglect of duty by the superintendent."

First: It is made the duty of the assistent physician to aid in administering food and medicine whenever it is found necessary to give them coercively.

To administer food and medicine coercively must be a difficult and delicate task and hence it will be seen that this rule is an apropriate and important one.

One of the chief duties of the superintendent is to see that all under him are "*prompt, energetic and faithful in all respects* in the discharge of their respective duties," and hence if there has been neglect in this direction we hold the superintendent responsible.

F. REDFORD, supervisor, testifies: "A great many patients in a year take medicine. If we can persuade them to take it we do so. If not we use the wedge. This is done by laying the patient on the bed. One on each side of the bed hold his arms. If more are required to do it we have more, three or four perhaps. We open the mouth with this wooden wedge and pour the medicine in. The wedge is made out of hard wood; is probably five or six inches in length, and about one inch in width. It is slightly tapering the whole length and near the end is down quite thin. We do not have to insert it over an inch, I think, to get the mouth sufficiently open to administer the medicine. When the medicine is poured in they *do not strangle much.* I think I have had occasion to administer medicine to the same patient this way twice. I am not sure as I have more than twice. * * I think I got this method of administering medicine from the other supervisor. I cannot say whether I ever got any orders from the superintendent to give medicines in this way or not. *He knows we do it in this way.* He has sometimes assisted me to do it in this manner. I think of one case now where the wedge has had to be used more than twice on the same patient. I think not to exceed half a dozen times."

We have other testimony as to medicine and food being given coercively by the supervisor and attendants, without the presence and aid of the assistant physician. The giving of food and medicine coercively is doubtless often a necessity but it is an important duty of the superintendent to see that it is never done without the presence and aid of the assistant physician or himself.

Second. We regard it as neglect of duty on the part of the superintendent, for the superintendent and assistant physician, both to be absent from the hospital at the same time. We place the entire responsibility upon the superintendent, as we understand that when this has occurred the assistant physician has been absent with the knowledge and consent of the superior officer.

We are not aware that there is any positive rule that a thing of this kind should not occur, but doubtless the reason why there is no rule on the subject, is, that it was regarded as something so manifestly improper that there was no possibility of its ever being done.

We have it in evidence that both officers have been absent in the city together six times during the past sixteen months

How many more times they have been thus absent we know not. We have no testimony to the effect that any pressing emergency *did occur* during their absence, but when we consider the condition of the hundreds of unfortunate beings confined within the walls of the Hospital, it can only be a matter of wonder and gratitude that nothing of the kind did occur. They well knew that emergencies did frequently arise, when the presence of one of the medical officers was immediately required, and they could have no assurance that such things would not occur during their absence.

Your committee are of the opinion that the absence of both medical officers from the house at the same time, (that is absent from the grounds and beyond the sound of the hospital bell,) is something that should never occur.

Third. This investigation has developed the fact, that in conducting the visiting committee through the house, the Superintendent has purposely kept away from a part of the building occupied by patients, and that too without giving them any hint that they were not seeing all the patients in the building at the time of the visit.

We have given the facts quite fully touching the case of Miss L——, who was confined to her room sick in bed, on the fourth story. We have it in evidence that the visiting committee have visited the house twice, at least, since she has been in that room, without being taken into that story, and without having any intimation that there was any one confined there. And so in relation to Mrs. M——, who has been so long confined to her room, and her bed in the lower ward—the committee have passed through this ward, again and again, without having had any intimation that a woman was locked into one of the rooms that neither physican had seen for weeks.

Your committee are of opinion that the fact here brought to light, to wit: that these things were concealed from the visiting committee, is an exceedingly important one, and one upon which it cannot be necessary that they should make a single comment.

ATTENDANTS, THEIR CHARACTER, &C.

Your committee are of the opinion that there is nothing of more importance to a Hospital for the Insane, nothing upon which its real prosperity and success depend more than the character and qualifications of the attendants—those who are constantly—daily and hourly in immediate contact with the patients.

If we can have a class of men and women who are experienced, who are kind, humane, gentle, intelligent—whose hearts are in the work and who really desire to benefit those under their charge, their influence must be most happy and cannot fail to give power and efficiency to the remedial measures adopted by the superintendant for the restoration of the reason of the patients; while on the other hand if the attendants are too young and inexperinced, ignorant, cruel, intemperate, brutal and vicious in their habits generally, with no real interest in the welfare of those under their charge, caring only to pass away their time and draw their pay, their influence must be most unhappy and will tend powerfully to counteract the good which might be otherwise accomplished.

Dr. Van Norstrand, when asked by the committee what he regarded as the characteristics of a good attendant, replied as follows: "Characteristics of a good attendant are a fair education, industry, kindness and firmness, personal cleanliness, and sufficient mental ingenuity to meet emergencies that may occur in the wards. We prefer Christian attendants."

Mrs. Halliday, the matron of our hospital, a lady who has had some ten years' experience in connection with this and another institution of the kind, in reply to a similar question, said: "Attendants should have decision of character, should be kind and sympathizing They should be intelligent, should have self-control."

Dr. Turner R. H. Smith, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum of Missouri, in speaking on the subject of attendants, says: "In employing attendants our object is always to select those of respectable intelligence, amiable, kind and benevolent dispositions, and irreproachable moral character."

In another report he says: "In every well-organized hospital, there must be numerous intelligent, kind, benevolent and faithful attendants, who fully realize their important trust, and devote their whole time to the welfare of the insane."

Dr. W. H. Rockwell superintendent of the Vermont asylum for the insane, in his report for 1866, says:

"The importance of a proper corps of attendants cannot be too greatly appreciated. The comfort and welfare of the patients are greatly affected by the character of those under whom they are immediately placed. If the attendants are of a benevolent and obliging disposition, industrious in their habits, mild, yet decisive in their manners, and possessing a favorable and pleasant tact to perform their several duties, they will greatly relieve the labors of the physician and promote the recovery of the patients. Those who are mild, amiable and courteous, will impart the same feelings to those around them; while those who are nervous and irritable will create a gloomy and unpleasant atmosphere to all with whom they come in contact."

Dr. J. A. Reed, superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania hospital, at Pittsburg, says:

"We have endeavored to select attendants of intelligence and high moral tone, who can appreciate the high trust committed to them, and who, by kind care and culture, can teach the insane to conform to reasonable rules without rudeness or coercion."

Dr. Wm. H. Prince, former superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum at Northampton, Mass., in his report for 1858, in speaking of attendants, says: "Placed in constant contact with their patients, and having unrestricted intercourse with them, their influence is powerful for good or evil, and the success of a hospital as a curative institution, is to a considerable extent dependent on their fidelity and natural adaptation to the performance of the peculiar duties of the office. The mere performance of prescribed duties in the wards, however promptly and well done cannot be considered as by any means fully satisfying the demands of the position. There must be an active, sympathizing interest felt in their unfortunate charge, a desire to promote the cure of the patients committed to their care, by constant watchfulness over their conduct and their intercourse with one another, over their amusements and their daily habits, and a determination to make their comfort and well being the object of paramount importance. There is constantly some patient to be soothed, or consoled, or amused or constrained, and unless attended to at the proper time and in a judicious manner, an opportunity for making a favorable impression upon the disease is perhaps lost through a momentary neglect, or an improper manner."

Dr. Kirkbride, of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, says: "Good attendants cannot fail to be of great service in a ward while those without the requisite qualifications may essentially diminish the enjoyments of patients and instead of advancing, may actually retard the recovery of those under their care.

"Good intentions are not enough to make good attendants, o good companions for the insane; attention is to be paid to many small matters; personal appearance, manner, dress, are not to be neglected, and what can only be described as *tact* is indispensible. Not only must they feel sympathy, but they must be able to show that they really do feel it. It does little to satisfy insane persons to be told that all around them sympathize with them in their afflictions, when they see no evidence of it manifested. A look, a word, a gesture, the simple tone of voice itself, when patients are highly excitable, often decides not only whether an individual shall be calm or the reverse, but indirectly whether a whole ward, for some time afterwards, is to be a scene of noise and confusion, or of quiet and correct deportment."

There is nothing to which the attention of your committee has been called during these investigations that they deem of greater importance than the character of the attendants who have the con-

stant and immediate charge of the unfortunate inmates of our hospitals for the insane, and we are fully satisfied that a reform is needed in this direction, not only in the institution under the charge of this board, but in the institutions generally of this character throughout the land.

Our by-laws require that "all persons asking employment about the hospital, must give unquestionable evidence of good moral characters." One of the rules of the hospital provides that: "No person will be employed in or about the institution who is known to be a user of intoxicating drinks, or who indulges in any immoral practice."

During the four years the hospital has been under the charge of the present superintendent, more than seventy different individuals have been employed as attendants or supervisors.

The number constantly employed we understand to be one male and one female supervisor, and six male and seven female attendants. There may be occasionally one or two less for short periods.

We have been unable to learn the precise reasons why such frequent changes have been made in the attendants, as no sufficient record has been kept of the causes of their discharge or voluntary leaving.

We are, however, satisfied from the testimony that in the employment of attendants, sufficient regard has not always been had to the requirements of the by-laws and the rules of the hospital, as to their habits and moral character.

We have the evidence that persons have been employed as attendants, who were in the habit of using intoxicating drinks, before they were employed, while in the employ of the hospital, and after they left; persons who were profane, persons who possessed any thing but good moral characters, and who possessed scarcely a single qualification for the place to which they were assigned.

HERBERT R. BIRD, attendant, testifies that while K. J. Smith was employed as an attendant, "I have heard him use profane language."

CHARLES WILSON, late attendant, testified: "W. W. Smith and John Mooney were discharged by the Superintendent for drinking, and being out nights, and coming home tight. * * Mooney has been taken back. I heard the Superintendent discharge them. They were in the habit of drinking, and would *get tight every night* Nelson, the watchman had reported them. He let them in nights. Smith was there about three months For two months before he left *he was drinking all the while. The Superintendent knew it,* and had twice talked with him and told him if he did not stop it he should discharge him. Smith told me the Superintendent spoke to him about it. Smith would sometime be out until two or three o'clock in the morning, and would then come in and go to bed, and lay till six o'clock, and when he got up he would not do his work in

the ward. It was the same with Mooney, I believe, though I do not know that as well as I know about Smith, for Smith told me about it himself."

HERBERT BIRD, attendant, in answer to the question, "Have you even known of attendants here that were in the habit of using intoxicating liquors?" replied: "I have seen one drink beer, and have heard of another. I have heard of only one person being drunk. He was not an attendant at the time. It was before he was an attendant." We have it in testimony that this individual had intoxicating liquors in the ward while he was acting as an attendant.

Without following the matter further we are constrained to say that there has been great remissness of duty in this direction on the part of the superintendent; that he has at times failed to procure that unquestionable evidence of the "good moral character" of those he has employed that the by-laws requires, and that he has employed persons as attendants who were in no way adapted to the positions in which he placed them.

Perhaps we may as well make a remark or two here that we feel ought to be made in relation to the attendants now employed at the hospital.

From the testimony they have themselves given of their own treatment of the patients under their care, it will be noticed, that there are few if any, male or female, who have not done some things that are wrong—some things that they ought not to have done. In some cases the circumstances were very aggravating, and we do not know that they are deserving of any censure, in view of the instructions they have received and the example that has been set before them. Several of the attendants, perhaps we may say the most of them, we regard as kind hearted, well disposed persons, and we have confidence to believe that under a superintendent who was himself fully up to the responsibilities and requirements of his post —who would not only give them right instructions, but always set before them a proper example, they would discharge their duties in a becoming manner and render themselves very useful to the Institution.

We have before alluded to this matter of the importance of having proper attendants in direct charge of, and contact with the inmates of our Hospitals for the Insane and of the great necessity of reform in this direction, and with the hope of being able, in the light of the consideration we have given this subject, of being able to make some practical suggestions that may be useful we trust we shall be pardoned for alluding to it again.

In speaking on this subject, Dr. D. TILDEN BROWN, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, N. Y., says:

"In seeking suitable persons to take the personal care of patients

in insane hospitals one must expect to encounter the same class of difficulties as are experinced in procuring persons to fill worthily other places of trust. We desire in attendants, qualities of intellect, dispositions, character and person which would render each man and women a model of excellence—but little lower then the angels, and we hope to secure these paragons of perfection at lower wages than are sometimes paid to farm laborers and factory operatives. What the difficulties are in obtaining them it does not require a very lively imagination to discern."

Dr. Kirkbride in speaking on this point says:

"There are often great difficulties in procuring proper persons for attendants. These difficulties arise from the fact that so few persons have the natural qualifications desirable for such positions, and that those who have can do so much better in other kinds of business, where they will receive higher wages, have less to do, and employment of a more pleasant and less onerous character."

Dr. Pliny Earle of the Northampton Asylum, Mass., speaking of the difficulties in the way of getting good attendants says:

"1st. Many persons otherwise fit dislike the confinement and the drudgery of the work. 2nd. The best qualified persons can generally get better pay in other employment."

Dr. John P. Gray, of the Utica Asylum, N. Y., says: "There is and probably always will be difficulty in securing the services of competent attendants for the insane. The service requires qualities not possessed by the majority of people—is not sought by many as a permanent employment, and is not sufficiently remunerative to induce many of those who prove themselves suitable to continue in it."

Dr. E. R. Chapin of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, Flatbush, N. Y., says: "The difficulty in securing the services of fit and proper attendants in this neighborhood arises mainly from the inadquate wages paid them."

Dr. John Curwen of the Pennsylvania Asylum, at Harrisburg, says: "Very great difficulties, varying in different places, but greater in the country than in the immediate neighborhood of a large city, are found in securing 'fit and proper attendants,' for the insane, and these arise from the peculiar character of the service—the fear and dread on the part of a large proportion of the community of the insane, the confining nature of the employment, and also, from the small remuneration which is paid them."

Dr. W. S. Chiply of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, Lexington, Ky., says: "It is exceedingly difficult to procure the services of competent and conscientious attendants especially when the institution is located in rural districts and among a sparse pupulation. The chief difficulty, however, is the small amount of wages paid for

a service the most confining and exhaustive of physical and mental power, and which is always accompanied with more or less hazard of life and limb. The salaries allowed are not sufficient to induce well educated persons to enter the service; this is especially true in the male department."

In looking over the reports of some fifteen different hospitals we find the lowest compensation paid to female attendants to be eight dollars per month and the highest twenty-eight dollars, and ranging in different institutions all the way between the two sums, but one institution, however, paying over sixteen dollars. The lowest amount paid to male attendants is fourteen dollars and the highest thirty-seven dollars and a half per month, but two institutions paying less than sixteen dollars and eight of the number paying twenty dollars or more. The smallest sum paid to female supervisors (which is but a higher grade of attendants) is fifteen dollars per month and the highest twenty-five. The lowest sum paid to male supervisors is twenty dollars per month and the highest fifty dollars. The price paid in our institution for female attendants is fourteen dollars per month; for males twenty and twenty-five dollars; female supervisor eighteen dollars and male supervisor thirty.

The class of persons that are needed in our Hospitals for the Insane, as attendants, cannot be procured for the wages now generally paid, and those possessing the requisite qualifications of mind and heart, can always procure better pay in other and pleasanter fields of labor.

There is a demand for persons possessing such traits of mind and heart as are needed here, in other walks of life, and we cannot procure them unless we pay the market value of the services they are prepared to render.

We would commend this matter to the serious and careful consideration of the Board, believing that by proper, well considered, and judicious action in this direction, we can do much to raise the character and increase the usefulness of the institution under our charge.

There are scattered through the land persons who are naturally adapted to the care of the insane, who are patient and enduring, who have hearts that deeply sympathize with the unfortunate and the suffering, and who long to be in positions where they can administer to the wants and relieve the necessities of such. Those interested in the management of Hospitals for the insane should be constantly on the lookout for such persons, and when found their services should be secured and a sufficient compensation paid them to secure their continuing in the service.

Experience in the care of the insane must be of great value, and hence when it is found that a person has been employed who is really adapted to the place, proper inducements should be held out to him to remain permanently, and as one means to secure this result, we would suggest that a fair compensation should be fixed

for new and unexperienced attendents to be increased yearly, where the individual is found to be adapted to the place until it reaches a maximum equal to the compensation paid for services equally valuable in other fields of labor.

AMUSEMENTS, ITSTRUCTIONS &c.

The question as to how the time of the patients in our Insane Hospitals shall be occupied—as to what shall be done for their amusement and instruction is one that has occasioned much discussion among those connected with the management of such institutions.

In the report of the superintendent to this Board Oct., 1864, we find the following :

"We have had the amusements and entertainments unusually enjoyed by patients at such institutions, viz : afternoon and evening tea parties in the Matron's, and also in the Superintendent's rooms, services in the chapel as often as convenient, masquerades, dancing, singing in the grove, carriage and sleigh rides, skating parties, boat rides, circus, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises, billiards, bagatelle, walks, swings, cards, checkers, backgammon, dominoes, books, papers, magazines &c."

From this statement the natural influence would be that every thing was being done in this direction that the wants of the institution could possibly require but from a somewhat careful examination into the matter we fear that the actual facts in the case will hardly warrant the conclusion.

JOHN MOONEY, attendant in the lower male ward testifies : "There is nothing particular done to amuse the patients in the wards. It takes the attendants about all the time to do the work, so that they cannot sit down to play with the patients. They have a dance every two weeks ; they used to have one every week. Have them most every week, but sometimes do not have them regular. * * Patients enjoy the dances. They like to go to them. They appear brighter and happier when they go to a dance. I think they rest better after a dance. They occasionally have a party here. Do not remember one this winter. Last one was last fall, given by the matron. She used to hold them once a month, and sometimes oftener. Nine or more patients from the middle ward attended these parties and seemed to enjoy them. I do not know why they were discontinued. Never heard any one say. Readings are now had. They have been instituted since December last. Some of the patients understand what is read to them. Sometimes pic-nics are held. Not very often ; two or three times last summer. More go to them than to the dances. The officers attend them. Sometimes masquerades are held here ; were held two or three times last year. More attend them than attend the dances. We had theatricals two or three

times last year. Patients in the middle ward sometimes ride out. They rode out to-day. Last summer those from the lower ward rode out. Patients rode, last summer, about once in two weeks. A year ago this winter I do not remember their riding more than two or three times."

EMELINE RICHARDS, attendant in lower female ward, testifies: "We do not have any amusements in the lower ward. Sometimes we read aloud to the patients. Some will listen at times and sometimes none will listen. We read two or three times a week and oftener if any one will listen. The patients down there do not care for amusements."

ANNA SUNVILLE, attendant in upper female ward, testifies: "In upper ward we play cards; many of them enjoy cards; sometimes as many as six. There are now only two that seem to enjoy cards. We play checkers. About four play checkers, sometimes more. One plays back-gammon. Not many play bagatelle."

FRANK CLIFFORD, attendant in upper male ward, testifies: "The imitation ten-pins was started while I was away, some time between last September and 10th of January last. About a dozen patients play cards in my ward; some of them are at it all the while. About the same number play checkers. Four or five know how to play billiards. The table has been out of repair for three weeks."

F. REDFORD, supervisor of male wards, testifies: "In the upper ward we have a billiard table, cards, checkers; sometimes we have puzzles there and a ball and some pins. Most of the patients in the upper ward take a part in some one of these games. I should think as many as two-thirds play at some of these games. The attendants in the afternoon have some time to play with the patients, but usually walk out with them after dinner. Some of the attendants spend more or less of the time every day playing with the patients, and some do not. I do not know of an attendant who never plays with the patients. I sometimes have time to play with the patients. I cannot tell how often I play. May be a week that I do not play; then I may play for several days in succession."

HERBERT R. BIRD, attendant in middle ward, testifies: "Sometimes in the afternoon we are at liberty and we roll a light ball in the hall for amusement. * * Cards and checkers are played in our ward. I play checkers with them oftener than once a week, and cards oftener still. I am on duty as much as Mr. Mooney. My time is as much occupied as his. Nearly all the patients play with the ball and pins. It is used almost every day. It has not been used for the last week."

Mrs. HALLIDAY, the matron, in answer to the question, "what is done for the amusement of the patients?" said: "Parties given—tea parties and dancing parties. Whist, euchre, chess,

checkers, dominoes, balls and pins, (imitation of ten pins,) billiards for males, bagatelle for females. * * We have dances almost every Friday evening. It has been omitted sometimes, but only a very few times. When it is omitted the patients seem to feel quite disappointed. Most of them seem eager to attend. In extreme cold weather, on account of the difficulty of heating the hall, it is omitted, and it is also omitted when the circumstances are such in the building as seem to require it. It has been omitted a dozen times in the past year. We also have readings in the chapel, and generally twice a week. They were established this winter. Previous to the readings the dances were the only regular established evening entertainment. There is a sermon in the chapel on Sunday, either in the morning or afternoon, according to convenience. There are no other religious services, except the sermon. They are conducted by Mr. Bird. I think more than half, perhaps two-thirds, of the patients attend the chapel exercises. They seem interested in them. I presume many of the patients would enjoy religious service each evening. * * I used to hold matron's parties every other week. This winter they have been held less frequently, because Dr. Van Norstrand thought the parlor too close for them. They were held in the parlor. I had from thirty-five to forty of the patients at these parties. That was as many as we could well entertain. I invited such as I thought would enjoy it. Seldom held a party without having some new patients present. At these parties we played different games and had refreshments. The guests take their supper at these gatherings, instead of taking it as usual. None of the matron's parties have been held since last fall. Since then the Superintendent has had patients attend card parties after supper, and sometimes at these apples are passed around. The patients enjoyed these parties very much, and have missed them since they were suspended. It is several weeks since any of these parties were given by the Superintendent. Last summer we had them quite often; cannot tell how many of them have been held the last year; I think more than a dozen of them have been held the last year."

We have more testimony of a similar character to what has been presented, but enough we think has been laid before you to give you an idea of what is done for the amusement and instruction of the inmates of the Hospital. When the testimony comes to be carefully analized it will appear that after all but little is really done for the patients in this direction compared with what can and ought to be done for them, and compared with what is done in some other institutions.

The "afternoon and evening parties in the matron's and superintendent's rooms" were for a time kept up, and they were much enjoyed by the patients, especially the matron's parties, and from what we have heard of their influence upon the patients we regard them as one of the best movements ever made for their amusement,

but they seem to have been discontinued, the matron's parties entirely, and the superintendent's for several weeks, "services in the chapel as often as convenient" which appears to be once on the sabbath, the exercises conducted by Mr. Wm. Bird, an employee of the Hospital; "Masquerades" there or four in the course of the year; "Dancing in the chapel" every Friday evening when something does not occur to prevent it; occasional carriage and sleigh rides, skating parties and boat rides participated in by a few; "circus, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises" we find alluded to in the report of the superintendent before quoted, but no allusion to the existence of anything of the kind now or recently in the Hospital; "Billiards"—we find a billiard table in the fourth story of the male department, accessible to the occupants of the upper ward, but when we visited the institution it had been out of repair for several weeks and continued so for several weeks longer A "Bagatelle" table in the upper female ward, but as far as we could learn but seldom used; "Cards" in pretty general use with "checkers" occasionally in the upper ward "reading" and "writing" to some extent by a a portion of the patients, and "walking" out generally by those who were able when the weather would permit.

We would give full credit for all that is done in this direction, yet we are constrained to believe that it comes far short of the wants of the patients, and of what is done in many other institutions. After all that is done there is still much unoccupied time,—many long weary hours to be passed away with nothing to engage the attention. In conversation with some of the more intelligent of the patients, they invariably spoke of their want of occupation, of their desire for change, for variety. To spend so many hours, confined in the ward like prisoners, pacing up and down like "chained bears," with nothing whatever to occupy their minds, as one of the patients expressed it "is enough to make a sane man insane," much more to operate as a serious obstacle in the way of the recovery of those already insane.

We are satisfied that much more should be done for the inmates of our Hospital in this direction than has ever yet been done. The institution under our charge should be the equal in all respects of any in the land. There is no good reason why it should not be. The people of the State, through their representatives in the Legislature have always been prompt and liberal in appropriating funds, for the wants of the insane in response to the calls from this Board, and we have no reason to doubt that they will always be so, but for the money thus appropriated they want a *first class institution*, one that is the equal of the *best* and they will be satisfied with nothing short of this.

In the language of Dr. Kirkbride we would say: "It is never economical to do wrong. The cheapest institution, even if its expenses are large, is that which carries out most efficiently the objects for which it was established—the restoration and comfort of

its patients, the relief of the families of the afflicted, and the protection of the community—while an establishment which fails in these respects is a dear one, even if it takes not a single dollar from the pockets of any one, nor from the public coffers, just as an inefficient officer serving gratuitously might be much dearer than a thoroughly efficient one with a liberal salary."

If the additional annual expenditure of a few thousands of dollars, in providing for the instruction and amusement of the patients, in bringing then in contact with a higher class of mind, should result in the restoration of a few even, who otherwise might sink into hopeless and permanent insanity, how vast would be the gain—for who can estimate in dollars and cents, the value of a *man* to himself, to his family, and to the state!

At the last meeting of the board the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we deem it judicious for the superintendent to employ one suitable person in each department, whose duty shall consist in contriving ways and means to instruct and amuse the patients, by gymnastics, dancing and music—perhaps in the winter season, on alternate days—bowling balls, cultivating flowers and vegetables, and simple, gentle, intellectual exercises on the blackboard," &c., &c.

We do not understand that any such persons as contemplated in this resolution of the board have been employed, and in view of the facts developed in this investigation, we are inclined to think it is well that it has not been done. The services of such persons would be of comparatively little account where the patients were subjected to such treatment, as it has been shown has been meted out to the inmates of our hospital.

But we regard the measure contemplated as one of the first importance and we trust it will not be long before it shall be fully carried into effect.

The experiment has been tried in other institutions with the happiest results, and nothing that has really proved successful and beneficial elsewhere must be omitted here unless there are peculiarities connected with our institution which clearly show that it would not be adapted to us.

Dr. Kirkbride, in his report of 1846, says: "In the female division of the house, we have this year commenced the employment of a lady who, released from the care and supervision of the wards, will be able to devote the whole of her time as a companion to the patients—aiding them in their studies, teaching those whose early education has been neglected, reading in the wards when desired, encouraging and assisting in fancy and useful needle work, or, when required, devoting the hours of a day, or even whole days to a single patient, who has just, for the first time, perhaps, left home, and

feels sensibly the loneliness—useful as it often is—of a residence among strangers; or when serious illness arises, to be constantly present, as a counselor and aid to the regular attendants, so as to know that all little directions are faithfully carried out, and that all little comforts are attended to.

"We style this individual a teacher, and the duties, as will readily be seen, are comprehensive enough to occupy all her time, and require the active use of all her best faculties. * * * Some thing of this kind I have always regarded as desirable in connection with our hospitals for the insane, and trust that a considerable extension of the plan may at some future time be found expedient. Intelligent and educated individuals, with courteous manners and refined feelings—genuine Christians—anxious to do all the good in their power, and not afraid to sacrifice their own ease for the happiness of others, may, under the proper guidance of the physician to a hospital for the insane, effect an amount of direct good and prevent trains of sorrow, which ought to be felt as the highest reward that can be received for any kind of labor."

In his annual report for the succeeding year, Dr. Kirkbride again alludes to this matter, and remarks: "This arrangement is continued and the good results anticipated have been fully realized." The following year he says: "Each succeeding year's experience among the insane more fully confirms the writer in his views which he has with some fullness detailed in former reports, in reference to the value and importance of the class of persons, whom in this hospital we have styled teachers and companions for the patients. If properly qualified no persons can add more essentially to the comfort and happiness of the insane—can aid more materially in carrying out, in the proper spirit, many of the directions of the chief medical officer—prevent so effectually the occurrence of difficulties among the patients, or between them and the attendants. and secure so thoroughly to all interested, the conviction that nothing wrong can be committed by any one, and no duty be neglected without certain and speedy detection.

"We continue to find a single individual of this class, of each sex of great value in our scheme of treatment, and the extension of the number, so as to bring their influence still more effectually on individual patients, I regard as one of the most important improvements to be made in the organization of hospitals for the insane."

This subject of the amusement and instruction of the inmates of the hospital is not only exceedingly important but is almost inexhaustible, and all we can hope to do now is to give a few brief hints and suggestions in passing.

Dr. Kirkbride, in his report for 1865, says: "Every year gives new proof of the value of our evening entertainments, and inculcates the lesson that there should be a steady determination to add to

their number and efficiency. In every hospital for the insane, during at least nine months of the year, there should be scarce any, if a single evening of the week, during which there is not some form of instruction or amusement that can be participated in by a very large proportion of all the patients. Nothing but some great necessity should ever be permitted to interfere with the regularity of these entertainments, and when one mode of interesting the patients cannot be used there should be versatility of talent enough to see that another is substituted. The patients should be almost as certain of receiving the advantage of these means of breaking up the monotony of hospital evening life, as of getting their meals, or any thing else that is furnished by an institution.

One very important need of every institution is some interesting and useful entertainment for every evening in the week, in which the larger proportion of all the patients can participate, and the superintendent should regard it as one of his most important duties to provide such entertainment.

From the annual report of Dr. Pliny Earle, of the Northampton Hospital (Massachusetts), for 1865, we extract the following: "The by laws of the hospital require that there shall be some service or exercise in the chapel on the week-day evenings. These generally consist of the singing of two hymns and the reading of a chapter in the Bible. * * During the last six months the average attendance has not been less than one hundred and sixty.

"Without regard to higher considerations, it may be remarked that this custom is productive of a far-reaching benefit as a mere matter of discipline and promoter of self-control."

The testimony as to the beneficial results of religious exercises upon the insane is most abundant and conclusive.

Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, while superintendent of the hospital at Worcester, Massachusetts, speaking in one of his reports of their meetings for religious worship, says: "The benefit of one hour of self-control, in such a case, from such a cause is incalculable."

He adds: "The more I contemplate this subject, and the more I witness this influence, the greater is my estimate of good from the chapel service."

In another report he says. "The regular evening prayers have now continued nearly two years, with the most satisfactory results. The subject of religious worship for the insane is no longer a problem with us. We consider it no less important, and hardly less influential with the insane them with the rational mind."

Dr. Geo. Chandler who succeeded Dr. Woodward as superintendent of the Worcester Hospital, says in one of his reports:

"The effect of these stated religious services has been salutary upon our whole household. Many of our patients refer with great

pleasure to these seasons of worship. * * These religious services have now become so incorporated with our daily duties, that they could hardly be omitted without seriously endangering the well-being and good government of the establishment. They tend to increase the respect of each individual for themselves and for each other. They afford a season for the excited and restless to exercise their powers of self-control, when they can call to their aid all their former associations connected with their religious training."

After an experience in that institution of the effects of religious exercises upon the inmates, of nearly thirty years, DR. BEMIS, the present superintendent in his report of 1861, remarks: "In supplying the unhealthy mind with the means of rational enjoyment the consolations of religion have not been forgotten. Daily and weekly chapel services have been regularly performed, and the sobriety and composure of even the most restless, during divine service, show how great are the good influences resulting therefrom. The self control excited is greater than under any other circumstances. And the expressions of gratification derived from the opportunities to engage in worship prove how much they are appreciated."

Why may we not have in the institution under our charge the enjoyments and benefits of regular daily and weekly religious exercises?

In the Pensylvania Hospital for the insane at Philadelphia under the charge of Dr. Kirkbride they have kept up for more than twenty years a regular course of evening entertainments for the benefit of the patients.

In his report for 1865 Dr. Kirkbride says: "The twentieth annual course of evening entertainments in the lecture-rooms—embracing, as for some years past, not less than one hundred and twenty-five at each building—was full of interest and as thoroughly appreciated, as heretofore, by a large proportion of the patients."

It will be remembered that at this institution they have two buildings—some little distance apart—one for each sex, thus making two hundred and fifty entertainments in all, equal to more than three each week in each building during nine months of the year.

We would like very much to give the board some definite idea of these entertainments, as we intend to recommend the adoption of a system somewhat similar in our institution. Perhaps we cannot do it better than in the language of Dr. Kirkbride in his report for 1857: "The regular course consists of three lectures or entertainments in every week during nine months of the year. The three months' intermission is in the hot weather, and during this period out-door amusements or occasional exercises in the lecture-room, but at irregular intervals, are substituted.

"In the regular course, two evenings of every week are devoted to

an exhibition of fine views, from fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, and shown on the wall at the extreme end of the lecture room, by means of the hydro-oxygen light, and an excellent disolving apparatus; and the third evening is appropriated to lectures on philosophical or other subjects, musical entertainments, or to the favors of our friends who frequently, with great kindness, volunteer their services to add to the variety, interest and usefulness of the course.

"The collection of pictures for the dissolving views has now become so large that we are able to use them much more advantageously than was formerly done, and greatly to increase the interest of these exhibitions. These pictures are this year made the basis for a very extended course of lectures, by which no small amount of instruction as well as 'occupation' and 'amusement' is furnished patients.

"The lectures and entertainments are usually given and conducted by the assistant physician. Occasionally he is relieved by volunteers from the city."

We have before us a list of the entertainments for the year 1857, from which we will make a few extracts:

1. *Introductory Lecture:* "Our Lecture room"—by the assistant physician.

2. *Philadelphia:* Illustrations—Entrance to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane—Residence of James Dundas, Esq.—Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—Fairmount—Girard College—Penn's Treaty Tree—The Ventilator (comic)—Chromatrope—"Good Night."

It will be borne in mind that these illustrations are thrown upon the wall, by means of the Hydro-oxygen light and the dissolving apparatus, so that they appear some fifteen or twenty feet in diameter, and while upon the wall are made the subjects of comment by the lecturer.

7. *The Nine Digits:* A lecture by the assistant physician.

9. *Niagara Falls:* Table rock—Summer and winter—Suspension bridge—Summer and winter views—American fall from Canada Ferry—Franklin Institute Rat-trap, (comic).

10. *Curves and Angles.* A lecture.

12. *To New York*—West Point—The Catskills—Sunnyside, with portrait of Washington Irving—Villa on the Hudson—New York from Trinity spire—Union Place—Everett House.

16. *Matter and its properties.* A lecture.

22. *Motion.* A lecture.

25. *Gravitation.* A lecture.

31. *American History.* A lecture.

32. *Christmas Chronicles.* A lecture.

50. *Electricity.* A lecture.

65. *The Telegraph.* A lecture.

71. *Light.* A lecture.

77. *Photography.* A lecture.

80. *The Atmosphere.* A lecture.

95. *Heat.* A lecture.

99. *Astronomy.* With twelve Illustrations

101. *Spring Chronicles.* The birds and the flowers. A lecture.

105. *Steam Engine.* A lecture.

108. *The Wind Mill.* A lecture. Illustrated by an original working model, made by a patient, for "Our Lecture Room."

113. *The Beautiful Things of Earth.* A lecture, by F. A. Packard.

116. *Two Days at Niagara.* A lecture.

117. *Down the St. Lawrence.* A lecture.

It was the privilege of one of the members of your committee to be present at one of these entertainments at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane in the month of November last, and a more pleasant and profitable evening he has seldom spent The lecture room is admirably adapted for the purpose. The seats have what are called "railroad backs," so that they can be made to face either way. When a lecture is being delivered without the use of the "dissolving views" on the wall the audience face the speaker's stand; when the "views" are used they face the opposite end of the room. On the evening he was present the "dissolving apparatus" was used. The room contained about two hundred of the female patients, and a more quiet and apparently deeply interested audience can seldom, if ever, be found.

What they have there, and in other institutions we can, and we ought to have here—shall we not have it?

Is there any good reason why we should be behind any institution in the land in those things which will add to the comfort and promote the best good of the inmates of our Hospital?

We cannot expect at once to accomplish what others have secured after many years of labor in this direction but we can make a begining, and by perservence we can soon attain all that has been secured by the most successful.

The "dissolving apparatus" and a sufficient number of views for a commencement can be procured we think, at a cost not exceeding five hundred dollars, and we know of no way in which that sum of money can be more advantageously spent for the benefit of the institution.

And we doubt not, that with a little effort, a course of lectures of equal value and interest to those they have in other institutions, could be had here.

Our superintendent and assistant physician could contribute largely towards such a course, and we doubt not that the President of our State University, Dr. Chadburn, Prof. Haskell, and other of the professors, our city clergymen and other gentlemen in our city who are abundantly qualified to do so, would gladly aid in the accomplishment of so desirable and so laudable an object.

With appropriate religious exercises every evening; a Lecture on Monday evenings, Readings on Tuesday evenings, Dissolving Views on Wednesday evenings, Readings or Dissolving Views when a sufficient supply have been secured on Thursday evenings, a Dance on Friday evenings, with some appropriate occupation for Saturday evenings, our institution will present an altogether different aspect, during this part of the twenty-four hours, and the happiness and well-being of its inmates be greatly promoted.

TOBACCO.

In looking over the items of expenditure we find quite an amount spent for Tobacco, averaging nearly one hundred dollars per annum for the past two or three years.

Within the past two years nearly one thousand pounds have been purchased in the raw state and manufactured in the building. To manufacture this Tobacco is one of the duties of Mr. Geo. Hebard, an employee at twenty-five dollars per month, with his board and that of his wife at the Superintendent's table. Perhaps it would not be out of the way to estimate the cost to the state of the time Mr. Hebard is employed in the manufacture of Tobacco, at two hundred dollars per annum, making the yearly outlay for Tobacco about three hundred dollars.

Dr. Van Norstrand, in his testimony in relation to the use of Tobacco, stated that:

"The men who wished it are allowed two quids of tobacco a day when at work. Some will go and work for the sake of the tobacco. The orders are that patients are not to have tobacco in the house. Sometimes patients at work will keep a part of their allowance of

of tobacco and give it to another patient in the Hospital. The attendants are not allowed to smoke in the house."

We would respectfully suggest whether the money spent for tobacco could not be saved, and patients benefited rather, than injured by not being furnished with the article?

In looking over the reports of some three or four Hospitals for the insane we find eighteen cases of insanity as resulting from the use of tobacco. Could we have access to the statistics of all the Hospitals in the land we should find the number whose insanity has resulted from this cause very considerable, and the probability is, that nothing like the actual number is reported, as a large number of cases are put down as "unknown."

We find that in many Hospitals tobacco is not allowed to the patients in any circumstances, and in other cases the amount spent for tobacco is a mere trifle, as in the case of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, for the year 1867, out of an expenditure of about fifty thousand dollars, but nine dollars and seventy cents was spent for this article.

The following is one of the rules of the "Iowa Hospital for the Insane."

"No officer, attendant, or other person employed in or about the institution, shall at any time use intoxicating liquors of any kind, at home or abroad. They shall not use tobacco, by chewing or smoking, on or about the premises; nor will the practice of profane swearing, or other immoral conduct be tolerated under any circumstances. *As the use of tobacco, from its universally injurious effects upon the physical and mental faculties, is strictly prohibited to patients*, it is inconsistent and unjust that the officers or attendants should use it, and if any person in this important charge is unwilling to make this effort of self-denial, it is better for himself and others, that his labors should be in some other sphere, where the practice can be admitted with less impropriety."

Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, formerly of the state lunatic asylum, Worcester, Mass., in one of his reports, discusses the whole question of the use of tobacco at considerable length and with great ability. We will make a brief extract from his closing remarks:

"In our experience in the hospital, tobacco in all its forms is injurious to the insane. It increases excitement of the nervous system, deranges the stomach, and produces vertigo, tremors, and stupor in others. It is difficult to control its use with the insane, and though considerable suffering comes from its entire abandonment, it cannot generally be allowed with safety. One patient, while at labor, found a quantity of tobacco and hid it in his bed. He used it freely, became sick, lost his appetite, and confined himself to his bed completely intoxicated. After some days diligent search was made, and a store of tobacco was found in his straw bed;

when this was removed he almost immediately recovered, and in a few days was well as before.

"A patient who came to the hospital a furious maniac soon became calm and improved favorably. He labored in the field with propriety, and exhibited every indication of a favorable convalescence. Suddenly, without any apparent cause, he again became very violent and insane. It was soon discovered that he had in some way obtained tobacco. After he ceased to use it he again became calm and convalescent, * * It is very natural to suppose that an article possessing the active properties of this fascinating narcotic, should produce most deleterious effect upon health—particularly upon the brain and nervous system.

"The uninitiated cannot smoke a cigar, or use tobacco in any form without unpleasant effects—how then can it be possible that a poison so active can be used with impunity?

"The stomach and brain, subjected to such influences, will become diseased, and show their effects as certainly as if alcohol were used. If asked my medical opinion, which was safest, four glasses of wine or four quids of tobacco, daily, I would say unhesitatingly the *wine*. Of the two evils this would, in my opinion, be the least. Tobacco is the strongest, most dangerous narcotic; the habit of its use is the strongest and most difficult to overcome, and the influence felt from it most baneful and destructive to health."

Dr. Kirkbride, in speaking of the causes of insanity in those in the institution under his charge, says:

"Five cases were clearly attributable to the use of tobacco. Common as is the use of this article in some of its various forms, its injurious influences on many constitutions is much more serious than is commonly supposed, and not unfrequently the cause of exceedingly troublesome and obscure nervous affections, which cannot be cured while its use is persisted in. The effect on many insane patients is so striking, that an intelligent attendant is often able to say, without difficulty when it has been used to any extent. When occasionally gratified, the craving for it is very strong, but an entire disuse of it for a week, will commonly obviate all serious annoyance from abandoning the habit, and *I have never known any injury to result from its sudden discontinuance.* I have no doubt but that much advantage is gained from its being strictly interdicted within the walls of an institution for the insane."

Much more testimony of a similar character might be introduced were it necessary, but we know of no higher authority on a question of this kind, than that of Doctors Woodward and Kirkbride, and, in view of the statements they make, we would most respectfully repeat the suggestion whether it would not be a benefit to our institution to take from its list of supplies, totally and forever, the article of tobacco.

We find that between the 8th day of July, 1865, and the 21st day of October, 1867, inclusive, nearly one thousand dollars have been paid out for intoxicating liquors, as follows:

July 8, 1865....	1 bbl. rye whiskey, ...	at $3 35	$146 73
Sept. 7, 1865....	one-half bbl. beer, ...	.....	6 00
Nov. 20, 1865....	1 bbl. rye whiskey.....	3 46	146 32
	2 gall. rye whiskey, ...2 jug,	5 50	11 50
May 21, 1866....	1 bbl. rye whiskey, ...	3 42	142 93
	1 gall. rye whiskey, ...	.....	3 00
July 3, 1866....	1 gall. Bourbon whiskey, ...	.....	5 50
Nov. 4, 1866....	1 bbl. rye whiskey, ...	3 55	151 88
Mar. 4, 1867....	1 gall. Sherry wine, ...	.....	6 50
Mar. 8, 1867....	15 gall. old current, .. cask $1 50	2 50	39 00
Mar. 23, 1867....	1 bbl. rye whiskey, ...	3 50	141 00
	2 gall. Bourbon whiskey, ...	6 50	13 00
	ale and beer..... ...	.....	11 25
Oct. 21, 1867....	1 bbl. Bourbon whiskey, ...	3 20	138 85
			$963 46

When questioned as to the use made of intoxicating liquors in the hospital, Dr. Van Nostrand replied as follows:

"We use about two barrels of whiskey a year. We make medicines and bitters of it. We make ten gallons of bitters at a time. We use the whiskey with medicine. But very little of it is used as whiskey alone. It is either mixed with food or medicine. We use whiskey, I suppose, about as other institutions of like character in this country. In cases of persistent refusal of food we take one or two eggs, a pint or a pint and a half of milk and from half an ounce to an ounce of whiskey and introduce it into the stomach twice a day by the use of the stomach pump. We save life by it. We could get along without the whiskey, but think the combination better. * * Some members of the legislature visit us and ask for liquor to drink to keep them warm in crossing the lake and I let them have it. This is not confined to members of the legislature, though very few others ask for it."

We are aware that intoxicating liquors are among the supplies furnished in some of the Hospitals for the insane in our country, but to what extent we are unable to ascertain as in many instances if supplied at all, they are included under the general head of "medical supplies" and not mentioned as a seperate item. We are also aware that in some institutions they are used in much larger quantities then in ours, while in others the quantity used is much smallar.

There is much difference of opinion among some of the best medical men of the age as to the propriety of useing these liquors at any time, and in any circumstances, even for medical purposes, and we

have no design of occupying a moment of your time in the discussion of the question. The practice in our Hospital, in relation to the use of these liquors for medical purposes, must be left to the good judgement of the medical superintendent, but we do feel warranted in saying in the most emphatic manner, that they should never be supplied from the funds of the Hospital to be used *for any other purpose*, not even to keep members of the legistature and others, "warm in crossing the lake," or as we have been informed, has sometimes been done, furnished to them at the Hospital until it has resulted in intoxication.

We would respectfully suggest whether the outlay of money in this direction might not be greatly diminished and the institution suffer no detriment thereby.

LABOR BY PATIENTS.

There is but one opinion expressed by all writers on insanity, namely, that cheerful and diversified labor is one of the most curative agents employed in any hospital. And it is becoming so systematized that patients now in our best institutions perform the major part of the labor of, not only the farm, garden and sewing room, but of the laundry, hall, kitchen, and work-shop, and we take pleasure in saying that in respect to the garden and farm, our institution compares favorably with the best in the land, this department the superintendent having conducted with marked ability and success, and the results have been profitable both to the patients and the finances of the hospital. But in regard to the laundry, kitchen and general housework, we are sadly behind some similar institutions, consequently the female patients are lounging about the wards in a state of mental and bodily lassitude, steadily eking out what little spirit and vigor there yet remains, indifferent, stolid, a prey to the cruel furies which possess them.

While your committee have recommended additional assistance in the wards for the amusement, arousing and instruction of the patients, they feel equally called upon to report in favor of a large reduction in the force of the laundry and kitchen, as being capable of being done, (*by a littte care and watchfulness on the part of attendants*), with a marked benefit to those of the patients employed and a profit to the State. There are employed in the Wisconsin State Hospital, in which there is an average of 175 patients, six in the laundry, five in the kitchen and three housemaids.

The Massachusetts State Hospital at Taunton with an average of 355, patients employ but two in the laundry, three in the kitchen and two as housemaids. The Massachusetts State Hospital at Northampton with an average of 342, employ two in the laundry, five in the kitchen and two housemaids. Thus we find that Northampton with nearly double the number of patients, employs but nine where our institution employs fourteen, and Taunton,

with double the number of patients, employs but seven, thus showing the most stiking contrast in these departments between those institutions and ours.

The distinguished Dr. S. B. Woodward in the ninth annual report of the hospital at Worcester, Mass., in speaking on this general subject, says:

"The benefit of labor to our patients is more and more apparent every year.

"Some of our best laborers are from a class of patients that were, at first, obstinate, ill-natured and mischievous, and who entirely refused to work; old cases, that had been treated unkindly and who had no good feelings or human sympathies, when they first came to us, are now interested in labor, are confidential, kind in their feelings and civil in their deportment.

"In the domestic departments, in cooking, washing, ironing, and in the sewing room the inmates of the house, in large numbers, are daily employed. At one time, not long before the close of the year, there were not a dozen in the one hundred and fifteen women in the establishment that were not more or less employed every day. We are indeed an industrious household, all busy, all have something to do, and all feel that we are adding to the general stock of good."

"In the light of the experience and practice" of these leading and most popular institutions, your committee do not hesitate to recommend to this board the adoption of a like system.

FIINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The disbursements for current expenses, including repairs and ordinary improvements, are all made on the order of the Superintendent. He has the whole matter under his exclusive control. He can purchase *what* he pleases, *where* he pleases, and on *what terms* he pleases.

The amount of the orders drawn by the Superintendent, on current expense account, from Oct. 1st, 1863, to Oct. 1st, 1864, was.....	$37,231 31
The orders drawn since some time in April, 1864, were drawn by the present superintendent.	
The amount drawn on current expense account by the Superintendent, from Oct. 1st, 1864, to Oct. 1st, 1865, was.....	48,548 01
The amount drawn from Oct. 1st, 1865, to Oct. 1st, 1866, was....	42,085 55
The amount drawn from Oct. 1st, 1866, to Oct 1st, 1867, was....	34,118 97
	$171,983 84

Making a total of one hundred and seventy-one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty-four cents for current expenses, including repairs and ordinary improvements.

The orders drawn by the present superintendent since October

1st, 1867, will probably exceed in amount those drawn by his predecessor in 1863 and 1864, previous to his occupancy of his present position.

It is safe to say that the present superintendent has disbursed over one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and it is a matter of great interest to this board, and to the people of the State generally, to know whether this money has been used prudently, economically and honestly, and your committee have understood that it was one of the main duties imposed upon them to ascertain the facts in relation to this important matter.

In the management of a trust so important and so responsible as this, involving the expenditure of so large a sum of money so entirely at his discretion, the superintendent should have so conducted his business as to be able to show that in all things the interests of the State had been carefully guarded, and that in no instance had a dollar of the public money been expended, when the expenditure was not needed, or for which a full equivalent was not received.

He should have constantly borne in mind the fact, that in the event a single instance was discovered where he had been careless, or negligent in the expenditure of the public money, where he had failed carefully to guard the interests of the state, and where there was evinced the slightest departure from the strictest integrity, however small the amount involved might be—the fact would throw suspicion upon his entire financial transactions.

In the management of the affairs of the largest, the most expensive and the most important of our public charities, the Hospital for the Insane—the people will demand in the character of the superintendent, integrity of the sternest quality—unimpeached and unimpeachible—a character not only pure but above suspicion.

Whether the gentleman who occupies the post of chief executive officer of the institution under your charge, possesses such a character, the board will be able to judge when they hear the facts about to be presented.

The first transaction to which we will call attention is the conveyance of five patients to the government hospital, at Washington. There were in our hospital five soldiers, who, under regulations adopted by the government, were entitled to admission into the hospital at Washington. The government furnished transportation to Washington for the patients, and transportation there and back for the requisite number of attendants. On the 5th day of July, 1867, Dr. Van Norstrand wrote to Dr. Nichols, the superintendent of the hospital at Washington, as follows:

"On Monday next, (July 8th), at noon, five patients, in charge of four attendants, will leave here for your asylum, and will arrive in Washington, if they make all proper connections, at 10 A. M. on Wednesday following, or in a short time thereafter. I would be much pleased if you would have the kindness to send one of your

large omnibuses to meet them; the party of nine will be easily known by an experienced eye; the attendants are unacquainted in Washington, and may be embarrassed to find proper public conveyance."

FRANK CLIFFORD, an attendent, testifies as follows: "I went to Washington last summer with five patients. Fred. Van Norstrand, Mr. Geo. Hebard, J. W. Sumner and W. L. Smith went with me to Washington. Two of the patients were bad. The others were melancholy cases. We used no restraints at all. *I* had charge of them. We took provisions with us. We got two or three meals on the route. We had transportation to and from Washington for an attendant for each patient. We took the patients directly to the Hospital in Washington and stayed there all night and till about 11 A. M. the next day. We stayed in Washington about three days. I think it would have required *three* attendants to have taken those patients to Washington safely. Two of them required an attendant each. Mr. Hebard carried money and had charge of the expenses. We took meals on our way back. We put up at a hotel in Washington. The Superintendent did not give me orders about how long to stay in Washington. Some of the rest told me that he said we could stay a week."

The superintendent's account of the taking of these patients to Washington is found in folio 800 of the testimony, and is also copied at length in this report, page ——.

It was right and proper that these patients should be sent to Washington; in sending them there the superintendent acted in accordance with instructions from this board; the only question now to consider is, as to whether in sending them there the state wa subjected to any unnecessary expense.

Among the bills paid by the superintendent, we find the following made out in the handwriting of the superintendent:

"WESTPORT, July 18, 1867.

Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane,

To GEO. HEBARD: Dr.

To expenses in removing five patients to Washington.... $94.

Received payment,

GEO. HEBARD."

When the committee asked Dr. Van Norstrand for the *items* which make up this amount he replied as follows:

"I have not been able to find the memoranda book carried by Mr. Hebard and am unable to give the items of that bill. I have no doubt that I should have given the items, but they were of a great many small items on the book, such as meals, bus bill, hotel bill," &c., &c.

From a careful consideration of the facts in this case we reach these conclusions:

First. That there were two more attendants sent than there was any occasion for.

Second. That in the event the whole five were needed the expense incurred was about double what was necessary.

Third. That the state was subjected to a needless expense of at least sixty dollars, that would have been saved had the superintendent as carefully guarded the funds of the state as he should have done.

Frank Clifford, a regular attendant of the hospital, the only man of the party who was at all accustomed to the care of the insane, testified that three attendants were all that were needed to take the men safely to Washington; that two of the patients required one attendant each; the other three were melancholy cases and hence could have been managed by one attendant. Mr. Clifford further testifies that *he* had charge of the men, although there were four others along. No restraints were used.

It appears from the letter written by Dr Van Norstrand to Dr. Nichols three days before the party started for Washington that at that time it was not the intention to send but four attendants. What occurred after that letter was written to make it necessary to send an extra attendant, we are not informed.

That Mr. Clifford was correct in his testimony, as to the number of attendants actually needed, will appear quite evident when we consider who the individuals were that were actually sent. In addition to Mr. Clifford, who, according to the testimony, actually had the charge of the patients, there were; (1st,) and old gentleman seventy years of age; (2d,) a lad of about sixteen, and (3d,) two gentlemen of Madison, one a lawyer and the other a merchant, *all connections of the Superintendent or his family.* Now it will not be difficult for any member of this Board to decide which would have been most useful and efficient in the care of these insane men, two additional experienced attendants, who were familiar with the care of the insane, or this elderly gentleman, this young lad and the Madison lawyer and merchant. If it was actual care of, and attention to, the patients that was wanted, much more of it would have been had from the two experienced attendants than from the four persons that were sent.

It may be suggested that the Government furnished transportation, and that it was of little consequence how many persons went. The Government furnished transportation for whatever number of attendants *were actually needed* and they relied upon the *honor of the superintendent* to ask for no more than was required. The Government has to *pay* for this transportation and it would be as wrong to take a hundred or a hundred and twenty five dollars out of

the Government in this way as in any other, and every unneeded man sent involved additional expense to the State, and even though the amount was but $18–80 per man as stated by the superintendent, what right has he to spend even that amount unnecessarily in sending his connections to Washington? If but three attendants were actually needed to accompany those five patients to Washington he committed a wrong in using the transportation paid for by the Government, and spending the money of the State in sending more.

What if the amount spent was small? He has no more right to spend one dollar of the public money unnecessarily, than he has to spend a thousand.

Mr. Clifford testifies that they took provisions with them; that on their arrival in Washington they went to the hospital, and remained there until the next day at 11 o'clock.

We have made a careful estimate of what the necessary expenses of the whole number that went should have been, and we cannot make it out to amount to more than *one-half* of the sum paid. As a matter of course, we do not admit of the propriety of their staying three days at a hotel in Washington at the expense of the state. They were entertained one entire day at the hospital, without expense, and if they wished to remain longer they should have done it at their own expense. The amount paid by the state was $94. The necessary expenses of three regular attendants, they having taken provisions for their journey to Washington, allowing them to remain one full day in Washington at the expense of the state, after spending the day at the hospital without expense, could not possibly have exceeded $34—leaving an unnecessary expenditure in this transaction of at least $60.

The next transaction to which we would call attention is the purchase of three steers on the 30th of October last.

The following is a copy of a bill we find on file made out in the hand-writing of the superintendent:

"WESTPORT, Oct. 30, 1867.

Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:

To ELIAS VAN NORSTRAND, DR.

To three three year old steers, 2,700 lbs, 4¼c	$ 114.75
To one fat cow, 1,000 lbs, 4½c	45.00
	$ 159.75

Received payment,

ELIAS VAN NORSTRAND."

In the first testimony given by the superintendent we find the following:

"I have a scale where I weigh beef cattle, etc. I do not always buy beef cattle by weight. As a rule I do; but sometimes buy by

estimate because I think I can do better. When I buy beef of dealers I always weigh it. I gave to my brother a bill of the weight of some steers and a cow I bought of him. I *think* one of the steers ran so we could not weigh it, and we guessed at that. I gave the bill to may brother. I gave no bill to any one else. This was last October (October, 1867,) I think."

JOHN W. KAVANAUGH, testified as follows: "About October 30th, 1867, I sold three steers to Elias Van Norstrand for the Wis., State Hospital for the Insane. They were *two year* old steers past. We estimated the weight of the three steers at 2300 lbs. He, Elias Van Norstrand, told me he would give me just what he received at the Hospital for the steers. When he came back from the Hospital he said to me that he got four cents per lb. for the steers, and they weighed, he said, 2291 lbs. He paid me $91.64. Elias Van Norstrand took a fat cow to the asylum at the same time. He did not get the cow of me. As near as I can recollect he said he got thirty-six dollars and some cents for the cow. He said he got a quarter of a cent more per lb for the cow than he did for the steers. He stated the weight of the cow, but I do not remember it."

We beg your careful attention to the facts here developed. There are some singular things connected with this transaction that do not particularly concern the Board, while at the same time they are some that do.

Elias Van Norstrand, a brother of the Superintendent makes a trade with John W. Kavanaugh for three steers for the Hospital. Mr. Kavanaugh is a farmer; he raises stock; he is accustomed to handle them, to deal in them, and he is a judge of their weight. He is selling three of his own steers—he knows their age—they are two years old past. He, as all other men would be in similar circumstances, is anxious to get for them all that he can,—all that they are worth. They are to be sold by weight, and they estimate the weight at 2300 lbs. This, we have been informed, is about the average weight of fair two year old steers. The farmers on the board can judge of this for themselves. It would not be likely that he would much underestimate the weight of his steers in the circumstances in which he was placed.

The steers were driven to the Asylum, and lo, in less than a single day they have grown a year older and increased in weight 400 lb.! The State pays for the steers as weighing 2700 lb. at 4 1-4 c. per lb., $114.75. Mr. Kavanaugh received for them $91.64 as weighing 2291 lb. at 4 c. per lb., but this is a matter for him to settle with Mr. Elias Van Norstrand.

But this Board has an interest in knowing whether those three steers weighed 2291 lb. or 2700 lb.

Unpleasant as it is so make the statement, we are compelled to say, from the state of facts here presented, we cannot avoid the

conviction that the steers did not weigh over about 2300 lbs., and that Dr. Van Norstrand, with a full knowledge of these facts, made out the bill setting the weight down at 2700 lbs., thus making the state pay for 409 lbs. of beef more than was received.

Dr. Van Norstrand has the reputation, and we doubt not deservedly so, of being one of the best judges of cattle in the state. Probably few men are better able to tell a two year old steer from a three year old than he is. He states in his testimony that he received and weighed these steers in person. It is true he says he "thinks"—not that it was actually so—that one run about so that he could not weigh him. He admits then, without question, that he weighed two of them; they could not have weighed much, if any, over 1600; would it be possible that in estimating the weight of of the other he could have called it 1100 lbs.?

The steers were but two years old past; he as a judge of cattle, must have known this, and yet he makes out the bill himself and calls them *three year* old, and puts down what would be a fair average weight of *three year old* steers, and draws an order on the Treasurer for $114 75, the amount for 2,700 lb. at 4 1-4 per lb. What became of the $23 11, the difference between the amount paid by the state and the amount received by Mr. Kavanaugh, we have no means of knowing, nor is it important that we should inquire.

At the last meeting of this Board, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Superintendent be instructed to procure, as far as in his judgment he may deem it practicable, the supply of all staple articles for the Hospital, by contract in advance; first publicly inviting proposals therefor, and that he report at the next meeting of the Board his action under this resolution."

In accordance with this action of the Board the Superintendent published an advertisment of which the following is a copy:

"NOTICE.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, by mail, until November 10th, 1867, to furnish the following articles for the use of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, delivery to commence on the 15th day of November:

2,000 lbs choice butter.
6 half barrels White fish, No. 1.
9 half barrels trout, No. 1.
200 lbs. good Rio coffee.
1,000 lbs. Portland A A sugar.
500 lbs. (A) sugar.
500 lbs. A sugar.
160 gallons good syrup.
80 gallons good cider vinegar.
870 lbs. Trenkham's soap.

2 barrels Kerosene, 1st quality.
20.000 lbs. double extra spring wheat flour.
5,000 lbs. Graham flour, from No. 1 spring wheat.
5,000 lbs. bolted corn meal.
250 lbs. Rice.
10,000 lbs. first rate grass fed beef.

Bids for coffee, tea, sugars, syrup, kerosene and rice must be accompanied by samples, marked by bidder's name.

No packages will be paid for. Butter and breadstuff packages will be returned to Madison.

All articles will be received in the city of Madison, except breadstuffs and beef, which must be delivered as needed at the hospital.

No order for pay will be drawn until all the articles in one bid are delivered, except the bid for breadstuffs, for which orders for pay will be issued when one-fourth is delivered. All articles not as good as sample will be returned at cost of bidder.

Payments in cash will be made when the legislature appropriates the money.

A. H. VAN NORSTRAND,
Superintendent."

It will be noticed that while no proposals are asked for "Tea," and no quantity or kind mentioned, that "Tea" is alluded to as among the articles of which samples were to be furnished. Another peculiarity about the advertisement is that it is not stated whether the award of the contract will be made to the lowest bidder on each separate article, or to the lowest bidder in the aggregate on the several articles in each particular line of business.

The superintendent could have adopted either rule he saw proper, but in justice to bidders he should have stated what rule he had adopted, that they might make their proposals accordingly. The object of the Board in passing the resolution was not to put it in his power to favor any particular mercantile house, but to procure the supplies for the Hospital on the most favorable terms possible. When dealers are invited in this public manner to make proposals for furnishing supplies to a State Institution, they have rights that should be carefully respected, They have a right to fair and impartial treatment—each one has a right to know all the facts that any one knows--each one has a right to understand fully the rules that will govern in the award of the contract, and to the assurance that his bid will not be opened until all the bids are in, or at all events, to the assurance that no competing bidders shall see his bid so as to arrange his own in a manner as to render it certain that he can secure the contract.

Four proposals were received to furnish articles in the grocery line. H. Steensland offered to furnish sundry articles named in the advertisement without stating quantities. It embraced every article in that line save the single one of butter.

Two proposals Dunning & Sumner's and Findley & Mohr's were in the precise form asked for, and were for the exact quantity of all

the articles in that line except that in the place of "A. A. Portland Sugar" they offered to furnish a yellow sugar as per sample.

The bid of J. W. Sumner & Co., was for a part of the articles named in the advertisement—one half the quantity of butter, and a bid for a quality of butter not asked for; no bid for one kind of sugar, a bid for a part of the soap, and a bid for 150 lb. of Japan Tea, an article for which no bids were asked in the advertisement.

Dr. Van Norstrand stated to the committee in writing that he awarded to each bidder the contract for furnishing the particular articles upon which his bid was lowest.

Mr. Steensland accepted the contract for supplying the coffee and sugar. Dunning & Sumner and Findley & Mohr promptly declined to furnish the articles awarded to them on the ground that they had bid for the articles in their line *as a whole*, understanding the advertisement to ask for bids in this way, as nothing to the contrary was stated. The bids from these two houses were for all the articles asked for in their line, and for the precise quantities named, and taking the view ordinarily taken of matters of this kind, they were the only ones entitled to consideration. But waiving this point we would suggest whether it was not the duty of the superintendent when he learned the understanding these parties had in bidding carefully to examine the bids and see whether it would not be a saving to the hospital to regard them in that light and award the contract accordingly.

A careful figuring, we are satisfied, would have shown Findley & Mohr entitled to the contract, and that in giving it to them the total cost to the state would have been less than has actually been paid under the course adopted by the superintendent.

All the articles, with the exception of the coffee sugar, were furnished by the firm of J. W. Sumner & Co., of which firm Dr. Van Norstrand is a member and nearly two-thirds owner.

The thought may perhaps arise in the minds of some that it is a rather singular circumstance, that the furnishing of these articles, with the exception of a little sugar, upon which every one knows, but little profit is made, should finally come into the hands of the firm of which the Superintendent is a member and chief owner, and that too at a greater expence to the State than other parties had offered to furnish them.

J. W. Sumner & Co. agree to furnish rice at 10 7-8 c. per lb., and the contract was awarded to them at that price. When they rendered their bill the rice was charged at 11 7-8 c. per lb., and Dr. Van Norstrand paid the bill at that rate.

It is true the amount of the difference is not very large, but it shows great carelessness, if nothing more, when the fact is considered that while the state is wronged he is personally profited.

The testimony has developed two other remarkable facts in connection with the letting of this contract.

First. That after the bids from other parties were received they were opened and examined, and that with these bids before them the superintendent and his partner destroyed a bid they had previously made, and in consultation with each other made a new bid, with a view of putting it in such shape that they could certainly secure the contract.

Second. That in their first bid they had offered to furnish Japan Tea for $1.16 per lb., but when they found that no other party had put in a bid for tea, no bid being asked for, they raised their bid to $1.20, it being the same kind of tea they had been supplying to the Hospital at private sale for $118 per lb.

JAMES W. SUMNER, the business partner of the Superintendent when giving his testimony in relation to the matter, said:

"J. W. Sumner & Co., made a bid about the 10th of November last to furnish supplies to the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane for three months. I do not recollect the date. That bid was made at the Asylum. I made it. I made most of it myself. *Dr. Van Norstrand assisted me in a few things.* He did not do any of the writing. I made a bid at the store. I told the Doctor I did not think it was low enough, and I thought I had better make a new one. Mr. Lohmiller did the writing in making out the bid at the store, and Lohmiller and myself fixed the prices together. I destroyed the bid made at the store. * * Some of the bids were in at the time. I cannot say as all of them were. I did not see the bids. I saw some of the samples. *I saw some few of the bids open on the table.*"

The "time" referred to here was when Mr. Sumner was at the office at the Hospital in consultation with Dr. Van Norstrand making up the second bid.

The following questions were asked Mr. Sumner:

"Did you not hear the Doctor remark that there was no bid for tea?"

His reply was: "Yes sir. He said there was no bid on tea. I then wrote a bid for $1.20 per lb. I do not know, but suppose it was from one to two weeks before, that we had sold the same article to the asylum for $1.18 per lb."

He was asked: "What price did you offer to furnish tea for in the bid destroyed?"

Answer: "I think it was about $1.16 per lb., but do not know. It was a little less than $1.20 per lb."

Question: "Did Dr. Van Norstrand suggest upon what articles you should advance your bid?"

Answer: "*We talked it over a little.* I went over and took my bid over there and told Dr. Van Norstrand I thought it was too high, and if he had no objection I would make a new one. I had not delivered my bid to him, my first bid: *he had seen it.* I told

him there was some things that we might lower a little but that there was not much money in it."

There can be no difference of opinion as to the character of the two acts of the superintendent here developed:

First. The opening of the bids for furnishing the articles in his own line of business, and then with the bids before him aiding his partner in making up a new bid that will give them an advantage over all competitors.

Second. After having offered to furnish the hospital Japan tea for "about $1.16" per pound, finding that no one had put in a bid for the article, raising the bid to $1.20.

We waive all comment and pass to the consideration of other matters.

In the month of August last, Dr. Van Norstrand formed a business connection with James W. Sumner, for the purpose of carrying on the drug and grocery business in the city of Madison, and from that time until the passage of a law by the legislature at its recent session which prevented it, almost the entire supply of groceries and drugs and medicines were purchased of this firm of J. W. Sumner & Co.

If the superintendent had made his connection with this firm the means of reducing the cost to the state of the supplies for the hospital—if, in buying in the eastern markets for the store, he had arranged for having the hospital supplies furnished at wholesale rates, but little if any fault could have been found, although, even then, the policy of getting the supplies from his own store, or one in which he is largely interested, would be questioned, as it would expose his course to unpleasant comment, and would be contrary to the rule which governs in the management of most public institutions everywhere, that no officer or other person in any way connected with their control shall be interested in contracts for furnishing supplies. But this investigation has developed this most astonishing fact, that, although there was no general advance in the cost of articles in the drug and grocery line, but if anything a slight decline, that upon the opening of this new store there was an immediate advance in the prices of almost all articles purchased there by the superintendent for the hospital.

We will give a few illustrations: June 30, 1867, Blacking had been purchased for 90c. per doz.; July 1st and 2nd for $1.10. Nov. 1, 1867, the cost at the new establishment was $1.25. Jan. 15, 1867, citron was purchased at 60c. per lb. Jan. 27, 1868, at the new establishment the cost was 70c. July 16, 1867, pepper cost 45c. per pound and June 3, 1867, it was purchased at 42c., but on the 27 of Jan., 1868, it cost at the new establishment 55c. June 19, 1867, Java coffee was purchased for 42c. per lb. and July 16 for 40c., but at the new establishment on the 1st of Feb., 1868,

it cost 45c. May 18th, 1867, cream of tarter was purchased for 45c. per lb. and on the 15th of Jan. for 37 1-2c.; at the new establishment, Feb. 19, 1868, it cost 60c. Feb. 27, 1867, cloves were purchased for 55c. per lb.; Dec. 1, 1867, at the new establishment they cost 75c., and on the 2nd of Jan. following, about one month, they had advanced to 88c. Crackers on the 30th of Dec., 1866, were purchased for 8 1-2c. per lb., May 30, 1867, 9 1-2c,, but on the 20th of Jan., 1868, they cost 11c. at the new store. Feb. 27, 1867, cinnamon was purchased for 85c. per lb., Oct. 28, 1867, it cost $1.00 at the new establishment. Indigo was purchased May 2, 1867, for $1.75 per lb., Dec. 1, 1867, at the new establishment the price had advanced to $2.00. Alcohol was purchased May 29, 1867, for $4.75 per gall., Nov. 23, 1867, it cost $5.50 at the new establishment. Jan. 4, 1867, tincture of opium was purchased for $1.75 per lb., May 15, 1867, it was purchased for $1.50, but on the 24th of Dec., 1867, at the new store it had advanced to $2.50 per lb. Fluid Extract of Bittersweet was purchased May 1, 1867, for $1.50 per lb., while on the 30th of Sept. at the new establishment the cost was $2.00.

We might continue the list to an indefinite extent, and while we could do this we know of no instances where goods have been purchased at the new establishment at *less rates* than they could have been purchased elsewhere.

The State is a good customer, purchasing in the drug and grocery line some seven or eight thousands of dollars per year, and the pay is prompt *cash*, and the supplies ought to be purchased on the most favorable terms. The hospital has not been started to build up any particular town or to make any particular merchant rich. It is for the interest of all the tax-payers in the State that the purchase of supplies for our public institutions should be made on the most advantageous terms possible, and the State should have, in all cases, advantages in purchasing equal, at least, to any purchasers who purchase in no larger quantities and are no more prompt and certain pay, and if those who make the purchases for these institutions do their duty, they would see that all these advantages are secured to the State. It would have been within the scope of the duties of this committee to have inquired a little into the comparative rates that have been paid for supplies for the hospital since its organization, but in consequence of the great variation in prices before the war, during the war, and since, we find it would be a difficult task to arrive at satisfactory conclusions, and hence we have confined our investigations on this point to the period since the supplies have been purchased at the establishment chiefly owned by the superintendent.

We prepared lists of various articles used at the hospital and sent them to two grocery houses, and to two drug houses in Milwaukee, giving them the dates when purchases were made here, and requesting them to state the prices at which they were selling *first*

quality articles for at the dates named, and also to state whether they would have filled orders from the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane at the same rates.

We give in one column the prices paid at the store of the superintendent at Madison, and in other columns the prices at which *first quality* articles of the same name were selling in Milwaukee, and could have been purchased by the state for the hospital:

Date.	Names of Articles.	Prices paid at Superintend'ts Store.	Prices at Mil. Grocery House No. 1.	Prices at Milw'ee Grocery House, No. 2.
Dec. 26, '67	Dried Apples..	$0 15 per lb...	$0 10¾ per lb..	best 10c fair 9½c
Jan. 6, '68	.....do.....	13..do.....	10½..do.....	.....do.....
Oct. 29, '67	Java Coffee....	42..do.....	38..do.....	$0 37 best O. G.
Feb. 1, '68	.....do.....	45..do.....	39..do.....	38 to 39..do..
Oct. 28, '67	Cinnamon.....	1 00..do.....	85..do.....	75 per lb....
....do....	Nutmegs.....	2 00..do.....	1 45 No. 1....	1 40..do.....
Jan. 27, '68	.....do.....	1 75..do.....	1 45..do.....	.....do.....
Nov. 4, '67	Starch.....	11..do.....	10..do.....	9½..do.....
Feb. 25, '68	.....do.....	11..do.....	10..do.....	.....do.....
Dec. 1, '67	Cloves.....	88..do.....	45..do.....	45..do.....
Jan. 2, '68	.....do.....	75..do.....	45..do. ...	.....do.....
Dec. 24, '67	Mustard.....	50..do. ...	35..do.....	.....
Jan. 27. '68	Dried Currants.	25..do.....	16..do.....	15 per lb...
....do....	Citron.....	70..do.....	37½..do.....	36..do.....
....do....	Raisins.....	6 00 per box.	4 70 per box..	4 50 to 4 75 p bx
....do....	Pepper.....	55 per lb..	37½ per lb..	37..do.....
....do....	Allspice.....	60..do.....	33..do.....	34..do.....
Feb. 5, '68	Codfish.....	9½..do.....	7..do.....	6¼ to 7¼ p b'x
....do....	Boston Crack'rs	18..do.....	.....	9 per lb....
....do....	Common..do..	11..do.....	.. ..	8½..do.....
Aug..., '67	Smoked Halibut	12½ for a damaged article	9½ to 11 p lb best quality....	9½ to 11 best quality.

PRICE LIST OF ARTICLES—*continued.*

Name of Articles.	Prices paid at Store of the Superint'dt.	Prices at Milwaukee Drug House No. 1.	Prices at Milwaukee drug house No. 2.
English Soda	$ 13 ℔ lb..	$ 10 ....℔ lb.....	$ 10...℔ lb.
Zinc	18 ..do..	12 @13..do.....	11@18.do.
White Lead	18 ..do..	10½@16..do.....	9@16.do.
Whiting	5 ..do..	4 @ 4½.do.....	4 ....do.
Putty	10 ..do..	6 @ 7..do.....	7 ....do.
Cream of Tartar	60 ..do..	35 @40..do.....	40 ....do.
French Zinc	20 ..do..	16 @18..do.....	15 ....do.
Chrome Yellow	40@50..	30 @ ..do.....	30 ....do.
Venetian Red	25 ..do..	4½@ 5..do.....	5 ....do.
Alcohol	5 50 ℔ gal.	4 25 @4 50 ℔ gal..	4 25 ℔ gal..
Indigo	2 00 ℔ lb..	1 50 @1 60 ℔ lb *best*	1 65 ℔ lb...
Glass (12x20)	6 75 ℔ box.	4 68 ℔ box.....	4 50 ℔ box.
Glass (12x18)	6 50 ..do..	4 68 ..do.	4 20 ..do...
Fluid Ex. of Hops	2 50@3 ℔ lb	2 00 ℔ lb.....	2 00 ℔ lb...
Fluid Ex. of Valerian	2 00 ..do..	1 60 ..do.....	1 80 ..do...
Fluid Ex. of Bittersweet..	2 00 ..do..	1 20 ..do.....	1 50 ..do...
Ex. of Licorice	1 00 ..do..	48 ..do..... *best*	47 ..do...
Syrup of Ipecac	1 00 ..do..	1 00 ..do.....	75 ..do...
Glycerine	75 ..do..	65 ..do.....	75 ..do...
Tincture of Opium... ...	2 50 ..do..	1 75 ..do.....	1 75 ..do...
Wild Cherry Bark	80 ..do..	25 ..do.....	25 ..do...
Quassia	50 ..do..	12½..do.....	10 ..do...
Capricum	75 ..do..	55 ..do.....	65 ..do...
Turpentine	1 25 ℔ gal.	95 ℔ gal	88 ℔ gal..

A careful examination of these figures will show the average per cent advance over Milwaukee prices, paid for articles in the grocery line at the superintendent's store is over 46 per cent., and in the drug and medicine line over 75 per cent., but in making full allowance for the fact that in some cases, where the advance is greatest, the amount used was small, and when larger quantities were purchased the advance was less, we think we are fully warranted in saying that since the hospital supplies have been purchased at the store of the superintendent the cost to the state has been on most articles of groceries at least 33 1-2 per cent., and on drugs and medicines 50 per cent. more than articles of equally good quality could have been purchased elsewhere.

We pass to the consideration of a couple of cases where the superintendent purchased from his own store inferior and damaged articles for the use of the asylum. The first case is that of a lot of

ROTTEN EGGS.

WM. LOHMILLER, late book-keeper for the firm of J. W. Sumner & Co., testified as follows: "On the 7th of October, 1867, there

was 60 or 65 dozen eggs charged to the asylum by Mr. Sumner. The next time Dr. Van Norstrand was in the store after the eggs were charged, he remarked that they were worse than he expected. * * The condition of a good many of the eggs was very bad. They were old, and when broken smelt bad. I knew they were bad from the odor that arose from them as I passed them. They had been in the store some time. A good many of them were what I term 'rotten eggs.'"

WALTER S. CLARK, a clerk for J. W. Sumner & Co., who commenced his clerkship with them on the 7th of October, 1867, testified as follows: "I put up some eggs for the Hospital, near the time I commenced work for J. W. Sumner & Co. Mr. Sumner told me to put the eggs up. The condition of the eggs was very bad. They were very dirty outside and some of them rotten. I judged they were bad from culling them over and having some of them break in my hands. There was a smell from them that was perceptible without going very near them. A clerk helped me take the eggs up stairs and the driver of the Asylum team helped me put them in the wagon. I think Dr. Van Norstrand came up just as we were putting the eggs into the wagon. He looked at the eggs, and said he did not know whether it would pay to take them over or not."

But he did take them over, and the next time he was in the store, remarked that "they were worse than he expected," and yet he drew the money for them in full and has never made any deduction to this day.

In Dr. Van Norstrand's defence we find the following:

"In regard to the testimony of Walter Clark about some eggs, all I can say is that about that time, I think in December last, we had a great many poor eggs, both from Mr. Sumner and every one else of whom we purchased. Eggs were very scarce and there seemed to be no fresh eggs in the market. I complained to Mr. Sumner of one lot; he told me that he sent to another store and bought them for us, as he did not have any of his own, and that he would see them about it. It escaped my mind and I thought no more about it."

It will be noticed that Dr. Van Norstrand's testimony does not touch the case in question. He speaks of a lot of eggs purchased for them of another house in December, while these eggs were sent to the Hospital in October and had been on hand according to the testimoney of Lohmiller "sometime." It only shows that still another lot of bad eggs had been purchased, at his store, and paid for in full, for which no deduction has been made.

It will be observed that in the case testified to by Lohmiller and Clark, that Dr. Van Norstrand was personally cognizant of all the facts; that he was present when the eggs were loaded into the

Hospital wagon, remarking then that "he did not know whether it would pay to take them or not" and the first time he was in the store afterwards, remarking "that they were worse than he expected."

The next transaction to which we will call attention is the purchase, for the use of the hospital, of a lot of

DAMAGED HALLIBUT.

Mr. LOHMILLER testified as follows: "J. W. Sumner & Co., are successors of Pardee & Clark. I was book-keeper for Pardee & Clark before they sold out to J. W. Sumner & Co. I wrote part of the inventory of Pardee & Clark on their sale to J. W. Sumner & Co It was afterwards copied in a book. I was away the first three days of the taking of the inventory. There was a quantity of hallibut in the store of Pardee & Clark at the time they sold to J. W. Sumner & Co. I heard Pardee say "*it was not inventoried; it was not worth inventorying,—not saleable—not fit to sell.*" It had been in the store during the summer. This fish was afterwards sold to the Asylum—within a week after J. W. Sumner & Co. commenced business. It was sold August 15th, 1867. Dr. Van Nostrand ordered this fish sent to the Asylum. Other things were ordered at the same time. There were 132 lbs. of this fish. The price charged for this fish was a shilling per lb. We retailed hallibut at that time at two shilling per lb. The memorandum bill that went with the fish called it "cod fish." Mr. Sumner told me to call it in the bill "cod fish." It is charged on the book 'fish.'"

In a bill rendered by J. W. Sumner & Co., September 1st, 1868, we find the following item under date of August 5th: "132 lbs. fish, 12 1-2c, $16.50."

This bill was paid in full without any deduction.

In answer to an inquiry from the committee, Mrs. HALLIDAY, the matron at the hospital replied as follows: "I remember some (halibut) being brought here some time last summer. I heard Dr. Van Norstrand say it was some he bought cheap, and as it was very dry I might have it put in the cellar and then it would become moist. I did as he said and have used some of it. I never considered it very good."

It will be noticed that "*some of it*" has been used, but *how much* we are not informed; nor are we informed as to what was done with the remainder.

In looking over the bills of goods purchased for the hospital, we find that on the 21st day of March preceding, Dr. Van Norstrand purchased fifty pounds of halibut in Milwaukee for seventeen cents per pound, but four and a half cents a pound more than he paid at

his own store for an article which, in the estimation of its former owners, was too valueless to be inventoried, and which cost him and his partner nothing, and we learn from reliable grocery houses in Milwaukee that at the date when this damaged halibut was purchased at twelve and a half cents per pound, a first-rate article was selling in that city from nine and a half to eleven cents per pound!

The last thing to which we call attention under this head is that the Superintendent, not satisfied with such enormous prices, has actually paid for goods at his own store in larger quantities than were actually delivered.

MR. LOHMILLER was employed as bookkeeper by the firm of J. W. Sumner & Co., from the time they commenced business, August 11 or 12, 1867 till March 1, 1868, with the exception of a few weeks in January.

The following question was put to MR. LOHMILLER: "Do you know of goods having been charged to the Hospital in larger quantities and greater weights than were delivered,"

Answer. I do. I do not know as I can recollect any particulars unless it was about the last I charged while there. It was a chest of tea that Dr. Van Norstrand ordered of me while Mr. Sumner was out. I cannot exactly remember the weight, but think the gross weight was 58 pounds. I made a memorandum of the tea, not knowing whether it was to go on the contract or not, so I made a pencil memorandum and kept it until Sumner returned. Then Mr. Sumner made the weights and I billed it accordingly. I think, but will not say positive, it was netted at 60 pounds. The gross weight was not exceeding 58 pounds. This is the only instance where I weighed myself. I do not know as there was any other tea charged where the tare was not deducted. I have not heard any one connected with the store speak of any other case where there was more tea charged than was delivered. I know of cases where butter has been charged to the hospital without the weight of the crock being deducted. I cannot say how many cases of that kind I have known. I know of one where I weighed the butter myself. The butter came from a Mr. Clark, a farmer near here. Were four jars, perhaps. The jars were three or four gallon jars. One was larger. I made the weight of butter in a book under the head of "contract account." They were altered by Mr. Sumner. I know of a case of a barrel of sugar sold to the Hospital where the tare was not deducted. I cannot think of any other article in particular. I have not heard any of these cases spoken of much. Mr. Sumner usually waited upon calls for the Hospital. * * Stone crocks are considered as weighing about four pounds to the gallon; that is the Chicago commission house tare. I think Mr. Sumner told me that water was put into a barrel of whiskey that was sold to the Hospital. * *One of the boys who assisted Mr. Sumner said something about ten gallons at the time. I do not think the

man who helped him knew who it was for. I do not remember which one it was that helped him."

This witness was cross-examined by Dr. Van Norstrand, evidently for the purpose of proving that he, Dr. Van Norstrand, knew nothing of these overcharges; with what success the members of the Board will judge for themselves.

In answer to questions put to him by the Doctor, the witness said:

"Dr. Van Norstrand told me once, that goods that were sold to the Hospital were to be charged the same as they were when sold to other parties in wholesale lots. I did not tell you, (Dr. Van Norstrand,) that this was going on at the store, because I was in the employ of James W. Sumner, and was at work for him. It was under his instructions. *I supposed you had an understanding* and I never said a word to Dr. Van Norstrand or he to me."

Dr. Van Norstrand put this question to the witness:

"Did you ever see any thing in my conduct directly or indirectly to induce you to believe that I knew of this?"

Answer. "I can tell you why I thought so. *After it had been first done, not hearing any thing from the goods sent, as I supposed they were weighed when they got them to the Hospital, I concluded that Dr. Van Norstrand knew it.* I think I am excusable for not informing you on these grounds. Sumner made the remark, several times, 'it is all right.'"

On direct examination the witness said:

"Butter well packed is generally estimated eight pounds *net* to the gallon. One accustomed to dealing in butter would readily know the gross from the net weight of butter in crocks. I should judge he would know there was not that amount of butter. Never was any bill of the butter sent back to have the tare taken out to my knowledge I think Dr. Van Norstrand stood by when the tea was weighed; but I do not think he noticed the weight of the tea. He ordered it at that time. I think the gross weight was 57 or 58 pounds."

On the examination of J. W. Sumner the next day, Dr. Van Norstrand drew out of him the fact that since the examination on the previous day of Mr. Lohmiller, he Sumner had "given the Hospital credit for the tare on the jars of butter, barrel of sugar and and tare on chest of tea" He said further. "I have not for the water in the whiskey, for the reason as I have said before, it is a common practice."

He said "I gave credit at 17 cts., per bbl., the price of the highest grade of sugar furnished. I gave credit for 14 of tare on the chest of tea. Japanese tea chests run from 12 to 14 lbs., per chest. The tare on such chests of tea is from 12 to 14 lbs."

The following questions were put to Mr. Sumner:

"Did you infer from your dealings with the hospital that the Doctor was very careful in examining goods and bills?"

Answer. "I always thought he was because he has always cautioned me in every respect. I told 'Billy' as to the tea, that *perhaps it would go through and perhaps it would not.*"

Question. "Now, Mr. Sumner, do you think he could have been careful and not have noticed those butter crocks and the tare on those other articles that was not taken out?"

Answer. "If he attended to the weighing of them he could not be."

Question. "Did it not strike you as a little singular that those bills should have been so particularly corrected in little things and those heavy tares neglected?"

Answer. "It struck me this way, *that the thing was all right and we should get our pay.* But as you put it I must say 'yes'."

There are some things developed in the testimony of Mr. Lohmiller, to which we would call special attention. Mr. Lohmiller was the bookkeeper, and would not be likely to know as much about transactions of the kind developed as he would have known had he been a clerk all the time putting up and sending off goods. Goods would be called off to him and he would write them down as called off, without knowing whether the quantities were correct or otherwise.

He is very careful and cautious in giving his testimony. He tells of what *he knows personally.* In speaking of the case where the chest of tea was overcharged he says "this is the only instance where I weighed myself." He says he does not *know* of other cases. The natural inference would be that there were other cases, as it would not be likely that he, the bookkeeper, not usually attending to this particular work, would happen to weigh the *only* chest of tea that was ever overcharged. In speaking of butter he says "I know of cases where butter has been charged to the hospital, without the weight of the crock being deducted. I cannot say how many of that kind I have known. I know of one where I weighed the butter myself." He says he knows of other cases, but does not know how many. The language would imply that there may have been quite a number of cases. From his position in the store would it be likely that he would know of all the cases of the kind? He says further "I know of a case of a barrel of sugar sold to the hospital where the tare was not deducted." Is it likely he would know personally of the only case that ever occurred? In another part of his testimony, in speaking of these matters, he says:

"Sumner made the remark several times "*it is all right,*" clearly showing that these things were frequently occurring.

Dr. Van Nostrand was particular to draw out the fact that since Mr. Lohmiller's testimony was given the hospital had been credited

with the tare on *one* chest of tea, *one* barrel of sugar, and *one* lot of butter.

Were these the only cases where the tare had not been deducted? The board will judge when they consider all the facts.

When a man shows himself dishonest in one transaction, the fact throws suspicion upon all other transactions of a similar character. The overcharges in the case presented were not accidental; *they were made deliberately, carefully, purposely, with the intent to defraud the state.* Now what evidence have we that in every transaction of the kind the same course was not pursued? None, whatever, but on the other hand, we have strong ground for believing that in the case of every chest of tea, every barrel of sugar, and every crock of butter purchased of that house, the chests, barrels and crocks were paid for as so many pounds of tea, sugar or butter, as the case may be, and the board would be justified in assuming such to be the fact, and demanding the proper deduction, unless the proof can be furnished in every instance that the tare was deducted.

And so in relation to all other articles of every kind—what evidence have we, what evidence can we have, that the quantities charged were actually delivered?

An examination of the bills shows that the superintendent purchased at his own store 3,644 1-4 pounds of butter, and there is nothing on the bills in a single instance to show that the weight of the crocks was deducted. In view of the testimony of Mr. Lohmiller we have a right to presume that the crocks were always charged, unless the superintendent can show positive proof to the contrary.

The tare on butter in crocks is not less than one-third of the entire weight; estimating then in this way the claim the State would have against the firm for crocks paid for as butter would be as follows:

988 lbs at 30 cts	$296 40
87 lbs at 28 cts	24 26
48 lbs at 25 cts	12 00
22 lbs at 24 cts	5 28
14 lbs at 22 cts	3 08
50 lbs at 16 cts	8 00
Total	$349 02
The State has credit for 64 lbs on the lot sworn to by Mr. Lohmiller	19 20
	$329 82

We do not know that this butter was all delivered in crocks, but the presumption is that it was, or the most of it; if it was not, let him show how it was delivered.

The bills on file show purchases of Japan tea from the store of the superintendent, as follows:

Aug. 26, 1867,	1 chest,	60—47=47....	$1 25		$58 75
Oct. 1, 1867,	1 ..do	44....	1 18		51 92
Oct. 29, 1867,	1 ..do	47....	1 18		55 56
Dec. 1, 1867,	1 ..do	45....	1 20		54 00
Dec. 20, 1867,	1 ..do	46....	1 20		55 20
Jan. 20, 1868,	1 ..do	..78—13=65....	1 20		78 00
Feb. 20, 1868,	1 ..do	..72—12=60....	1 20		72 00

It will be noticed that "tare" is given in but three instances, and in those three cases we have the clearest evidence that the figures are fraudulent.

The chest charged Feb. 20th, is the one in relation to which Mr. Lohmiller testified that the *gross* weight was *less* than the *net* weight charged, although he was not certain as to what the actual weight was.

We will here state a few facts to explain the way in which we reach the conclusions we shall lay before you.

We have ascertained from dealers in tea, in Milwaukee and Madison, the weight of 134 chests, the different parties to whom we applied, giving us the weights from their New York bills of the tea purchased during the past year.

The heaviest gross weights of any chest of tea in the 134, was 68 lbs., and yet the chest charged to the Hospital January 20th is put down at 78 lbs., and the one charged February 20th, was at 72 lbs., with tare, in one case 14 lbs., and in the other 12. We feel warranted in saying that there has not been a chest of Japan tea received in the city of Madison weighing over 70 lbs. gross, during the past year, and that if there had been the tare would have been 20 lbs., or upwards.

What the actual weight of these two chests of tea was we have no means of knowing positively, but on the presumption that the *tare* given was correct we have no reason to believe that the gross weight exceeded in the one instance 53 lbs., and the other 46 lbs.

Taking the average weight where the *tare* ranges from 12 to 14 lbs., which we find to be 37 lbs., net, we conclude that the actual net weight of the seven chests of tea purchased by the superintendant at his own store did not exceed 259 lbs., while he has paid for 354 lbs.

The average net weight of the 134 chests was 40 lbs., the lightest weight 29 lbs, and the heaviest 49 lbs.

The average gross weight, where the tare is 12 lbs., is 46 lbs., leaving the net weight 34 lbs.; the average gross weight where the tare is 13 lbs., is 51 lbs., making the net weight 38 lbs., and the average gross weight where the tare is 14 lbs., is 53 lbs., making the net weight 39 lbs.

Mr. Sumner testified that the *tare* on their purchase of tea ranged from 12 to 14 lbs.

In the whole 134 chests, of which we have the weights, there are but two chests weighing above 54½lbs. gross, where the tare does not exceed 14 lbs. ; the average as before stated being 53 lbs.

Where the gross weight is more, the tare is higher, as follows : gross weight from 56 to 60 lbs., the tare was 16 to 17 lbs. ; from 60 to 68 lbs. ; 18 to 19 lbs.

The amount paid for in excess of which was received

95 lbs @ $1.20	$114 00
Deduct for, 14lbs already credited	16 80
	97 20
Overpaid on butter	329 82
	$427 02

We are aware that there is no absolute certainty of the correctness of these figures ; there cannot be in the circumstances, but we think there is ground enough to make them the basis of a demand for the return of at least the above named sum, and if the amount is too much, let those concerned show it.

In order that we might have definite information as to the weight of the tea, before writing up the report we asked Mr. Sumner to show us the weight on his original bills of purchase, but he refused to do so remarking that Dr. Van Norstrand had forbidden him giving the committee any more information.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S DEFENCE.

The committee deem it due to Dr. Van Norstrand to say that throughout their investigations, his treatment of the committee has been courteous and gentlemanly ; that he has always provided them promptly with all papers, documents, books or information in his possession when called for ; that he has not only thrown no obstacles in the way of the investigation, but has always seemed ready and willing to afford the committee every facility in his power to make the investigation as thorough and complete as they may have desired, save perhaps in the case of some matters connected with his store.

Some of the first examinations of the attendants were had without the presence of the superintendent, his absence being entirely voluntary on his part and without any suggestion whatever on the part of the committee or any member of it. The testimony taken in his absence was at his request placed in his hands and allowed to remain there several days, and as long as he wished it, and in all cases where he desired it the witnesses were recalled and he allowed to cross-examine them. In all other cases he was present when witnesses were examined under oath, and was allowed to cross-examine to any extent he desired. The statements made by the

patients he never heard anything about until he heard them in this report. The reasons for introducing these statements have been fully given, and as they were not given as sworn testimony we did not deem it important that they should be submitted to Dr. Van Norstrand. Another reason why they were not submitted to him: there was an unwillingness on the part of these persons to talk freely until they were assurred that their statements should not be made known to the superintendent until the meeting of the board; they seemed to have a fear that if he knew what they had stated, they would be subjected to some prıvation or punishment.

As so much of the testimony which has been presented, is so damaging to the reputation of the Superintendent, and chief executive officer of the Hospital, the one having such entire control and responsible for the entire management of the institution, we deem it due to him to give him the full benefit of all he has to offer in his own defence, and hence shall introduce in his own words all that he has presented to the committee, following it with such comments as we may deem proper:

On the 23d day of March the Superintendent placed in the hands of the committee the following sworn statement:

"A. H. VAN NORSTRAND being re-examined," (the committee would say that this statement was prepared in his own office, without their presence, and that they had no opportunity for cross-examination,) "says that he has carefully read the testimony of attendants, examined by committee, and is much surprised and chagrined at the collisions there reported; that he thinks none of them were reported to him in the plain Anglo-Saxon used in the testimony; that the collisions reported to him seemed to be only an excess of the usual little jarings in the ward and did not think it required critical examination, as it was always reported in self-defence. On cross-examination of attendants it appears they only put their hands against the neck and held them off to protect themselves and clothing. Although knowing that the thing shows worse on paper than when it is occurring amidst the many bruises attendants and officers get in the discharge of their duties, still, I at once issued an order, that any attendant who strikes or chokes a patient will be arrested for assault and battery, and any attendant seeing and not reporting it will be dealt with in a similar manner as an accomplice.

"In my testimony in regard to punishment with the cold bath, I forgot the case of D——, not having seen it inflicted. The first and last case in which I ever saw it administered was in S——'s case before sworn to, and although he suffered nothing and was held in the water not so long by 20 seconds as I have seen a patient hold himself under while bathing, still I saw that it might be easily misused, and resolved that it was the last that should be administered while I was in the house. This man and D—— had both com-

mitted offences, that had they been sane, would have sent them to the penitentiary. In the other cases, M——, H——, B——, &c., I simply intended to order them bathed in cold water, and using a scrubbing brush, instead of warm water, for persistent filthiness, and did not know that anything else was done until I read the testimony. Cold water and a scrubbing brush is more effectual in causing a patient to cease washing himself from head to foot in his own manure, than a nice warm bath.

"The only case in which an attendant swears that I ever choked a patient, and in that case she only heard of it, was Mrs. O——'s case. This woman was a very large, stout, desperate woman; the attendant was afraid to go near her to induce her to go to bed as she saw Mrs. O—— had fight in her at once if approached, and reported it to me. I went in and took hold of her, and removed her from the corner where she was at bay and then put my hand on the back side of her neck and pushed her towards her room; she then attempted to bite me and I boxed her ears for it. I have boxed the ears of all the cases sworn to by attendents and perhaps other cases. I have done it in the same manner that I would were I a teacher or a Father, and a large unmannerly child had broken crockery over my head, spit in my face, kicked me, assaulted me with a knife or exceeding obscene language. I have never seen this do any hurt to the patient but much good; has changed their malignity and obscenity to respect, kindness and *good feeling* towards me.

"Mrs. J—— C——, whose ears I boxed, as sworn to by an attendant, was flourishing a knife very threateningly, right and left, breathing and talking vengeance; the attendant came for me; she was a very large woman; it was not a very desirable job to secure her. I took the knife away, boxed her ears, and sent her to another ward. I have never heard of her repeating the act. Had she been a maniac it would not have done her any good, nor would it have been done had she been a maniac. I have no doubt of its utility in the cases in which it was resorted to, but it looks bad on paper, and inasmuch as we are judged from that stand point, by many who have little knowledge of the perplexities of a superintendent and occurring exigencies in his life, and little care for him, except to magnify his faults, it is, perhaps, better for him to have less discipline, and not resort to anything except simpering smiles and meaningless expressions of astonishment at assault, obscenity, and other things above referred to. All who swear about it say that orders are to hurt patients as little as possible and only in self defence.

"Of the party taking five patients to Washington last July two were hired men at twenty-five dollars a month: the other three charged nothing. The Government furnished transportation for six or seven attendants for the five patients. I thought one for each patient was enough: two of them were very bad and dangerous pa-

tients and would fight to escape at the first opportunity. I gave Geo. Hebard, who is a very careful, saving man, charge of the finances and directed him after disposing of his patients as directed, to allow himself and the others a day or two to rest in Washington and then commence their journey homeward. I thought a day or two none too long to rest after a continuous ride of about 800 miles under a constant mental excitement lest his patients should escape. All the expense incurred by the state, except the pay of the two who were under pay, was an average of $18.80 per patient.

"In regard to the three cases of neglect referred to I wish to say that in Miss L——s case, I had visited the patient within 48 hours preceeding the testimony, that I have not been in the habit of visiting her daily as I had an opportunity twice daily to hear directly from her; inasmuch as there was no change and none expected in her case, I considered it folly to go through the formality of climbing the stairs look into her room, say "how are you to-day Miss L——s?" and receive in reply "I am lost, utterly lost;" I retire after saying "I hope not" as I had done for months, before she went up stairs. I have long ceased to look for her recovery, as I have many times informed her friends.

"In the case of M—— G——, one attendant swears that I visited her only once from June 5th to Sept 30th; the other attendant says, she was in bed but six weeks and I visited her but three times that she knew of. I do not know how often I visited her, but supposed I saw her every day or two. It was a case that had b e nine years insane and was demented before I came into the h o u s she simply vegetated, failing from month to month for the last three years; well knowing that all she needed was food and drink and cleanliness, and if she needed relief from suffering that my attention would be called to her. The attendant swears that she thinks she was not neglected, nor do I think she was.

"The case of Mrs. M. is well explained by Dr. Wilson,—I can't say when I did see her, but supposed I had seen her every day in my visits sitting among others who were in the habit of sitting with their outer clothes over their heads. She had been changed from the room that she had occupied. I saw the room was vacant in my morning visits, and supposed she was sitting among other demented as described. I do not consider these as cases of neglect, for what good of going to them pull their dress off their heads, look into their soulless faces and turn away with a sigh lamenting your inability to see why a good God sees fit to continue life after the soul has fled.

"And now in this solemn manner I wish to say that I have worked harder the last four years than any other four years of my life; that I have only looked out for the state's interest and the interests of my patients; that I have considered it no part of my duty to look out for the interest of those supplying us with necessaries, that I never have encouraged, or endured or winked at

officially or privately anything wrong in dealing with patients or the public; that I have conducted the affairs of this institution as carefully and less generously than I would had they been my own private affairs, that I have never intentionally done or allowed to be done a cruel thing to a patient or neglected a patient."

On the sixth of April the superintendent placed in the hands of the committee the following additional sworn statement:

"A. H. VAN NOSTRAND being further sworn, says he has read the testimony of Charles Wilson, and that he knew said Wilson was sometimes insolent to patients, and remonstrated with him for it, and hoped and expected that as he became better acquainted with the English language, and with the patients, that he would be more gentle in manner and conversation. That it was desirable to keep him if I could, as he was the only person employed in the male wards that could talk or understand Norwegian. He kept his ward clean, but there was less gentleness about him than was desired, and I fully made up my mind to discharge him when he gave his notice to quit; at the time his time expired I found it necessary to discharge two other attendants and I asked him to stay until I could find other help. He was changed to another ward and as soon as I found other help I informed him I did not need him any longer. Since he was discharged I have learned that he was in the habit of striking and otherwise maltreating patients. I never told him or any other attendant to knock down or choke a patient in my life. F. and R. were exceedingly violent and strong men, and disposed to fight. Had I seen them knock an attendant down and the attendant strike back, I should scarcely felt it my duty to have discharged the attendant for it, still I should have been careful to conceal my approval of it or any action that might have looked like an approval. It is much easier to counsel moderation and kindness when another receives a violent blow than when you receive it yourself.

"In regard to the discharge of W. W. Smith and John Mooney, Smith was reported by the watchman for soiling the kitchen floor, and in following it up I found that he had been intoxicated, and that it was not the first time. I at once discharged him. During the investigation I found that he and John Mooney had been out, on two or three occasions, after bell time (half-past 9 P. M.) without permission. I sent for Mooney and discharged him for violating that rule, but never knew or heard it intimated that Mooney drank. After he, Mooney, had been discharged some two months, I thought he was sufficiently punished for staying out after 'bell time,' I allowed him to come back he being a very good attendant. I never heard that Wilson struck a patient with a strap, or kicked a patient, or that any one else kicked a patient. After Wilson was discharged I heard of some of his violence. It was quite easy then to see that I ought to have discharged him before I did. Attendants will hide

each others faults, and quite a number of wrongs may be perpetrated and I not find it out until after the attendant is discharged. From this man's testimony I do not think he is an exception to the rule that foreigners are always more or less violent or overbearing to those they may have charge of.

"In regard to the testimony of Walter Clark about some eggs, all I can say is that about that time, I think in December last, we had a great many poor eggs, both from Mr. Sumner and every one else of whom we purchased. Eggs were very scarce and there seemed to be no fresh eggs in the market. I complained to Mr. Sumner of one lot; he told me that he sent to another store and bought them for us, as he did not have any of his own, and that he would see them about it. It escaped my mind, and I thought no more about it."

We think it will be necessary to say but little in relation to the foregoing defence made by Dr. Van Norstrand, as the most of the points he makes have been fully met in the preceding pages of this report.

A few of his statements, however, may need a passing notice at this time.

It will be observed that there is quite a conflict between the testimony of Dr. Van Norstand and some of the attendants. We shall not stop to point out these discrepencies in the testimony, and discuss the question as to which is most entitled to credit; each member of the board will be able to decide this question for himself after carefully weighing in his own mind all the evidence presented.

Dr. Van Norstrand, in speaking of the testimony of the attendants in relation to choking, says: "On cross-examination of attendants it appears that they only put their hands against the neck and held them off to protect themselves and clothing."

The design of this statement evidently is to create the impression that the attendants generally on cross examination made explanations of this kind, and that that is really all this "choking" amounts to. Is this really a correct statement of the case? We think not. Of the attendants who testified in relation to 'choking' but one or two modified their testimony on cross-examination in the least, and they only did it as the idea, and perhaps the very words were suggested to them by the questions they were called upon to answer.

JOHN MOONEY, attendant, when cross-examined by Dr. Van Norstrand, said: "I do not mean that I choked them as I would if fighting, but I choked them to keep them off of me and to conquer them."

In his direct testimony, when giving his own account of the way in which he dealt with patients, he says: "If they pitched into me to fight, I *choked* them. A patient will usually give up when we *shut off their wind.*" * * In another place he says:

"*choked* them till they gave up. Would sometimes change color in the face when choked."

HERBERT BIRD, attendant, says: "Capt. Hopkins was on the floor, when I saw him, and I think Smith was then choking him." Speaking of another case, he says: "He was talking loud and was making a great deal of noise and did not cease when we told him to, and *we choked him.* * * We had to throw him down. Do not know as Smith put his knee on his chest. We have to do that to keep them still sometimes. * * When we choke them we determine when they are choked enough by loosing the hold and asking them if they will behave. * * We can conquer them easier by *choking* than by striking them. It is an easier mode of subduing them."

FRANK CLIFFORD, attendant, testified: "We then punish them; shut off their wind, and shut them up in the strong room. They dread *choking* more than *striking.*"

CHARLES WILSON, late attendant, testified: "I threw him on the floor and took hold of his throat with my hand, and my knee across his body to hold him when I choked him."

EMELINE RICHARDS, attendant, testified: "It is always necessary to lay them down on their backs when we choke them."

ELIZA GUISKEN, attendant, testified: "I never could choke them, it seemed so *horrid.*"

These are but a few items taken from the testimony of the attendants in relation to the process of choking.

Did the testimony elicited on cross-examination change these cases into simply putting the hands of the attendants *against* the necks of the patients to hold them off for the protection of the persons and clothing of the attendant?

We can see nothing in a simple act of this kind to render it necessary to throw a man upon the floor and place the knee upon his chest; nothing to make him change color; nothing that would shut off his wind; nothing that he would dread so much more than striking! nothing so very "*horrid!*"

The Doctor says, in his statement: "Although knowing that the thing shows worse on paper than when it is occurring, &c." * * That "I at once issued an order that any attendant who strikes or chokes a patient, will be arrested for assault and battery, and any attendant seeing and not reporting it will be dealt with in a similar manner, as an accomplice."

As to these things showing worse on paper than in the actual occurrence, we beg leave to differ from the superintendent. We believe that no description can equal in horror the transaction itself.

Let any member of this board imagine himself, or his son, or brother the victim; by some dispensation of Providence deprived of reason, an inmate of our hospital, and for "talking loud," or "making a noise," or for "refusing to black his boots," violently thrown upon his back, the attendant's knee upon his chest, and his wind shut off until he changed color in the face, and quietly submitted to all the demands made upon him by an ignorant and brutal attendant! The reality would be far worse than any words upon paper could make it appear.

We wish to call attention to this order given so recently by the superintendent. It bears date March 7th, 1868, and is in the words given by Dr. Van Norstrand in his testimony. The query at once suggests itself, why was the issuing of this order so long delayed—delayed until after a committee of investigation had actually been busy in the hospital several days? The testimony shows that these strikings and chokings had been the constant practice for a long time. Attendants all swear that Dr. Van Norstrand knew of more or less of these occurrences, and he himself admits his knowledge of some of them, and claims to have discharged attendants for the commission of the very acts spoken of. Why was not the order issued when he first learned that such things were done? When the practice had been carried to such an extent as to render it necessary to discharge attendants because of their abuse of patients, why not make that the occasion for issuing the order so as to stop anything of the kind for the future? If the order is a good thing now, as without doubt it is, it would have been a good thing then.

In Dr. Van Norstrand's first testimony before the committee given on the 25th of February, he mentioned giving a cold bath to a patient by the name of S——, and remarked: "*That is the only case that I call punishment that I have used since I have been here.*"

In the cross-examination of a witness on the 28th of March, Dr. Van Norstrand stated that the "cold bath" had been abandoned since the first time he ever saw it administered, and that he would not now endorse it under any circumstances. In his defence, which we are now considering, he says: "In my testimony in regard to punishment with the cold bath, I forgot the case of D., not having seen it inflicted." In speaking of S.'s case he says that although he suffered nothing, "I saw that it might be easily misused and resolved that it was the last that should be administered while I was in the house."

In the other instances where the attendants testify that he ordered "cold baths" he claims that they were ordered for persistent filthiness, and that he simply intended that they should be washed and scrubbed in cold water instead of warm.

In his first testimony on the 25th of February, he said: "I do

not think the patient suffers much, but the punishment is in the fact that he feels he is completely in the power of another."

At this time, although giving his testimony very freely and leisurely, he seems to speak of this cold bath as a recognized mode of punishment, not particularly harsh or severe, and never once hinted that he thought there was anything objectionable about it, or that he had made up his mind to discontinue its use. On the 28th of March he states that he would not then endorse its use in any circumstances, and on the 6th of April he informs us, that many months before he resolved that it should never again be administered while he was in the house.

It seems a little strange that on the 25th of February, when the committee were procuring from the superintendent information as to the mode in which patients were punished, he gave them no intimation of the fact that he regarded this "cold bath" as something so objectionable and something he had decided should never again be used in the Hospital while under his care.

We have in the testimony accounts of cold baths having been given twelve times, and in most of the cases the witnesses swear positively that they were given by order of the Superintendent and in the other cases the opinion is expressed that they were given by his orders. It seems a little strange, that when first questioned in relation to the matter, that he should have recollected but a single case, and afterwards but one other single case came to mind. He states, that with the exception of these two cases, when he ordered a "cold bath," it was in cases of persistent filthiness, and that he simply intended that they should be washed and scrubbed in cold instead of warm water. We would simply suggest whether it was not his duty to *know* what was done to patients in such circumstances. In three of the other cases named the attendants testify that the baths were not ordered for filthiness, but as punishment for other acts of an altogether different character, and in one case no cause for giving the bath is assigned.

The board will remember the testimony in relation to Dr. Van Norstrand's own treatment of patients. He heard all this testimony given, or he has carefully read it all over at his leisure. In his defence he says, "I have boxed the ears of all the cases sworn to by attendants, and perhaps other cases. I have done it in the same manner that I would were I a teacher or a father, and a large unmannerly child had broken crockery over my head, spit in my face, kicked me, assaulted me with a knife or used exceeding obscene language. I have never seen this do any hurt to the patient, but much good; has changed their malignity and obscenity to respect, kindness and good feeling towards me."

Right here, we beg the most careful attention of the board. The testimony shows the manner in which the superintendent has treated patients; he makes no attempt to controvert the truth of this testimony; he admits it, and justifies what he has done, and we are

warranted in assuming that he would again act in a similar manner in similar circumstances.

We will admit that in some instances the circumstances were somewhat aggravating—yes, if it will help the matter, exceedingly aggravating,—what then? Will that afford a justification for the course he has pursued?

Take the case of C. F., who, when his room door was opened threw the chamber vessel and struck the superintendent on the head and inflicted a wound and caused the blood to drop. What was done in the room, under the first excitement of the outrage, we have no means of knowing and hence we make no comment upon it. It may have been, and doubtless was necessary, to use considerable force to subdue the patient in his wild excitement. But with the aid of attendants he was subdued—completely in the power of those who had him in charge. He was carried across the ward, near the entrance to the strong room. He was seated on the floor while the attendant was unlocking the door. Dr, Van Nostrand then raised him by his hair, with one hand and slapped him with the other. The attendant who helped bathe him the next day testifies that "he was pretty well marked up—was marked on his face and body."

What possible excuse can there be for treating a poor, irresponsible insane man in this way when he was entirely subdued and completely in the power of those who had him in charge?

Take the case of Mrs. M——, a small, delicate woman. "The superintendent was going through the ward and she spit at him and he struck her; she spit at him again after he struck her and kept on spitting, and he kept on striking her, and they had quite a time. He got her up against the window and got hold of her hair and jammed her head against the wall."

Take the case of Miss M——. The attendant who saw the transaction testifies that "He struck her for spitting at him. She was strapped to a bench in the lower ward, and had on a jacket at the time he struck her. She spit on his clothes. He struck her on the side of the head. I cannot say how many times he struck her. I think her face was black and blue after it. *I am quite positive it was.* He struck her more than one blow. It was twice and might have been more that he struck her."

Take the case of Mrs. Z——. The attendant says: "I saw Dr. Van Norstrand strike Mrs. Z——. He was passing through the ward and she spit on him—on his coat. She had on a muff and was strapped to the seat. She has always worn a muff since I have been here. He slapped her on the face, raised the color, but left no other mark."

Take the case of Mr. J——. The attendant says: "I saw him strike her. When I looked around again, I saw she was on the

floor. * * I saw him strike her more than once while she was on the floor. I cannot tell exactly how many times; I think three or four. * * I should think he struck her pretty hard."

Take the case of Mrs. E——. The attendant says: "One evening Mrs. E—— was very noisy,—we sent for Dr. Van Norstrand, and he came. * * I know the Dr. struck Mrs. E——, and she was taken down stairs. * * He struck her on the side of her face—I do not know how many times; I did not see him pull her hair but Miss Wilson says he did."

But why multiply cases? Enough have been presented to show what the superintendant has done, the doing of which he justifies and defends.

It is made a rule in the government of the most of the Hospitals for the Insane, that an attendant shall "under no circumstances whatever, no matter how great the provocation or abuse, use violent hands or strike a violent blow, except in the clearest case of defence."

If we demand this of the comparatively unlettered, uncultivated and unrefined—those who would naturally have more difficulty in controlling themselves in such trying circumstances—shall we expect less self-control, less gentleness and forbearance from the educated and refined, from those who ask to be placed in charge of hundreds of their helpless fellow men?

Allow us to repeat here the most appropriate remarks of Dr. SHUTLEFF of the California Insane Asylum: "We have taken great pains to inculcate the maxim that an insane person is not responsible for his conduct; that he neither directs the performance nor appreciates the character of his own acts; that he is as unanswerable for them as an infant whose nascent mind is not endowed with the attributes of reason and volition; and that hence he is to be regarded as incapable of provoking in the rational mind the spirit of anger and retaliation;" and also, the remark before quoted from the report of the Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum, Worcester, Massachusetts, from the pen of that distinguished philanthropist, Dr. S. G. HOWE: "There is about the insane a helpless dependence that is more touching even than that of women,"—but in the most of the cases to which allusion has been made, in addition to the helpless dependance of women was superadded that of insanity.

Picture to yourselves the scene: A helpless woman, bereft of reason—one of those unfortunate beings who, we are told, are not responsible for their conduct; who cannot direct or appreciate the character of their own acts; who should be regarded as utterly incapable of provoking in the rational mind the spirit of anger and retaliation; strapped to a seat with her hands in a muff or confined by a strait jacket, utterly incapable of inflicting any injury upon any one; and then imagine the woman to be your own mother, sis-

ter, wife or daughter; the superintendent, a large powerful man, comes along, and because she in her helpless, irresponsible condition spits on his clothes, he raises his heavy hand, and in his angry passion inflicts blows on the side of her face and head that leaves the face black and blue!

And yet the man who can commit an act of this kind has under his control and in his power hundreds of helpless and dependant unfortunates, and will doubtless ask you to consign hundreds more to his tender mercies!

Section 15, of the organic act of the hospital under your charge, provides that

"Abuse, neglect, or ill-treatment of an insane patient by the superintendent, or any person under him, with his knowledge and permission, shall be deemed an offence meriting expulsion from office, and shall, moreover, subject the person so abusing or ill-treating such insane patient to fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court."

If some of these cases are not such as would come within the scope of this provision of the organic act, we are at a loss to conceive what would.

We will briefly notice the defense that the superintendent makes to the charge of neglect in the cases of Miss L——, Mrs. M——, and M—— G——.

The substance of the testimony in relation to Miss L—— is that she is a woman about sixty-five years of age, who has been confined to her bed, in the fourth story, for a long time; that she takes medicine twice a day; that she is the only patient confined in that story, another sleeping in another room in the same story at night, that the superintendent in making his regular visits through the wards does not visit the fourth story; sometimes does not go up there for a week; that he had not been up the week the testimony was given, nor the week previous, nor the week previous to that, to the knowledge of the witness; that in conducting the "visiting committee" through the wards, he had not taken them to this part of the house, or given them any intimation that there was any one confined there.

In Mrs. M——'s case, the testimony briefly is, that she has been confined to her bed in her room, in the lower ward, some eight weeks or more; that the Superintendent, in making his regular visits, did not go into her room; one witness testifying that she had known him to visit her but once in six weeks; and another who had been employed in the ward about seven weeks, testifying that she had not known him to visit her at all since she had been there.

The testimony in the case of M. G——, is to the effect, that she was confined to her bed in her room in the lower ward; that she had been there from six to ten weeks; that during the whole of that time she was not visited by the Superintendent but some three or

four times; that she died about the first of October last, and that the last visit that was made to her was about one week before her death.

In the case of Miss L——, Dr. Van Norstrand virtually admits the correctness of the testimony, simply claiming that he had visited her once within the 48 hours preceding the giving of the testimony, that he was not in the habit of visiting her.

In the case of Mrs. M——, he virtually admits all that is testified to by the attendants claiming, however, that he had supposed he had seen her every day, and refers to Dr. Wilson's testimony, as a full explanation of the case.

In the case of M—— G——, no attempt is made to controvert the statements made by the attendants, but the remark that was made in the case of Mrs. M—— is repeated, that *he supposed* he had seen her every day or two.

There is somthing so remarkable sugggested by this remark that we will call the attention of the Board to it.

Here was Mrs. M—— in bed in her room for seven or eight weeks, the door locked, and the superintendent passing through the ward every day and not knowing that any one was in the room,—supposing all the time that his patient was sitting on the floor with her dress thrown over her head! And this, not for a day or two, but week after week! It appears from the testimony that there were but three persons in the ward, including Mrs. M——, who were in the habit of sitting with their heads covered, and that in each of these cases the position they occupied were so different that it would be impossible for a person who had once carefully noticed them to mistake one for another. The query will naturally suggest itself, how such a thing could be if the superintendent did as the by-laws require, "pay strict and daily attention to all patients committed to the hospital?" And again, what kind of an oversight does he keep of the building and its inmates, when a woman can be locked in a room, in bed, for six, seven or eight weeks, and he know nothing about it?

And then in the case of M—— G——. He says he supposed he saw her every day or two, and yet it appears that she gradually sunk away and died, without his having seen her for about a week!

The superintendent refers to Dr. Wilson's testimony as well explaining Mrs. M——'s case Dr. Wilson testified that there had been "no change in her condition for the last three months, and is not likely to be for the next six months, except to grow weaker. * * It is not a rule of the house to take as much professional interest in, and give as much attention to utterly hopeless cases as it is to those we hope to benefit, except in cases where the hopeless cases are sick."

The statement is here made that they do not calculate to give as much attention to hopeless cases as to others, and Dr. Van Norstrand justifies his neglect of these cases on the ground that they are

hopeless cases; that he had long ceased to look for the recovery of Miss L——; that all M—— G—— needed was "food, and drink, and cleanliness," and that there was no use in going and looking into the soulless faces of such as Mrs. M——, after the soul had fled. We beg the special attention of the board to the ground here taken. Your by-laws require that the superintendent shall pay strict and daily attention to *all* patients committed to the hospital. You, in your by-laws, make no exception. You place *all* under his strict and daily care. He singles out a certain class, and says virtually, "these are hopeless cases—incurable; they don't need this strict and daily care; their souls have left them." If he singles out a few in this way, why not more, and still more; and perhaps, after a while, he may come to the conclusion that they can all get along without strict and daily care as well as with it!

But should it be once admitted that in any circumstances such a line may be drawn—such a distinction made, between those who are incurable and those who are not—between the hopeless and those for whom hope may still be entertained—who shall decide the question? As relevant to the discussion we will quote a few lines from the sixth annual report of the Wis., State Hospital for the Insane, from Dr. A. Van Norstrand's own pen. "When we are asked who is to decide when our friends, wife, son, daughter, father, mother, have reached incurability we abruptly pause, it has placed the question in a new light, it had not occurred to us that one or more of those dear to us might be subject to such a decision. The decision might be made by a superintendent who has spent the best days and nights of his life in the study and treatment of mental diseases, still his judgment is subject to human frailties, and liable to err; a few cases occur to almost every superintendent who have long been regarded as hopeless who very suddenly and unexpectedly recovered."

Dr. Kirkbride, in speaking on this point, says: "It is not possible to say with accuracy who are curable. There is not a year passes but we have the satisfaction of seeing some restored to mental vigor, who had been looked upon as without hope." In another place he says: "There is no one wise enough to say who, among the insane, are incurable. That can be decided by Omniscience alone. There is no fixed period when such a decree can justly be entered against the sufferers from insanity."

In the language of Dr. S. G. Howe, before quoted, "changes may come at any time; and they should be watched for in order that curative tendencies may be favored. It should be assumed that they may happen to each and every patient, however old and desperate his malady.

"As the anxious parent clings to hope so long as there is a spark of life in a child's body, so the physician of a hospital for the insane should hold there is a hope because a posibility of each patient's

restoration to reason. He should bear in mind that each one is semebody's beloved child or parent, or relation; or if not that he is doubly unfortunate, and should therefore be doubly interesting to him.

"Besides there are many patients who will not speak of any pain or suffering which they may be undergoing; and some who cunningly conceal. Certainly, therefore, the physician should make personal observation of each, and especially of those where the patients are too much demented to seek relief of their own accord, even when suffering ever so much"

The Board will notice the wide contrast between these views of Dr. Van Norstrand, Kirkbride and Howe, and the *practice* in our hospital.

In concluding their report your committee would remark that the developments which have been made during this investigation have taken them as much by surprise as they must have the members of this Board.

Shortly after our appointment rumors reached our ears to the effect that the superintendent had at the hospital several of his family connections, not members of his own immediate family, some under pay and all living at his table: that he was having large parties and entertaining much company at the expense of the state; that the living at his own table was extravagant, &c., but we have found so many other matters of so much greater importance, that we have not deemed it necessary to call your attention to these comparatively minor things in relation to most of which it might be difficult to agree upon a standard of judgment that would be satisfactory to all.

We have aimed to follow your instructions in their spirit, as we understood it, and to the letter as far as it was practicable to do so.

It has been our design to make the investigation as critical and searching as possible, deeply impressed as we have been with the responsibilities resting upon this board in the management of this most important public institution—the institution of all others in which the people of the state have the deepest interest, from the fact of its great cost, and because while hundreds of families have already had to avail themselves of its benefits, no one knows how soon he or some one near and dear to him may have to seek those benefits.

And now we wish to call your special attention to the closing paragraph in Dr. Van Norstrand's statement of March 23d, in which he declared in the most solemn manner, under the sanction of his oath, that during the four years he has occupied his present position, "that he has never encouraged, endured, or winked at, officially or privately, any thing wrong in dealing with patients or the public; that he has conducted the affairs of the institution as carefully and less generously than he would had they been his own private affairs;

that he has never intentionally done or allowed to be done a cruel thing to a patient or neglected a patient,"—and this, too, after he had heard or read all the testimony that has been laid before you in this report; after it had been proved that he had neglected some of the plainest and most important provisions of the by-laws; after it had been proved that the patients had been boxed, cuffed, slapped, strapped, struck, choked, and subjected to that most inhuman and dangerous process spoken of as "showering," or "cold bath," with his knowledge, and not unfrequently by his express orders; after his own admission that he had struck weak, delicate and defenceless women until their faces were black and blue; after his own admission that he had not seen patients for days, and even weeks, while confined to their beds; after the facts have been developed relative to his financial management, his purchases for the use of the hospital from his own store of damaged and inferior articles, at or above the price of good articles; his paying at his own store from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. more for supplies than they could have been bought for elsewhere; paying for larger quantities than were received—we are constrained to say that the man who can solemnly make such a declaration in view of the actual facts, shows that his moral perceptions of right and wrong have become so blunted that he is entirely unable to appreciate the high responsibilities of the position he occupies, and totally unqualified for the discharge of its important duties, and hence we close our report by offering for your consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That Dr. A. H. Van Norstrand be immediately relieved from the discharge of the duties of superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, and that Dr. John T. Wilson, the assistant physician, be placed in charge of the institution until a new superintendent is elected, or it is otherwise ordered by the board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
J. C. SHERWOOD,
Committee.

MADISON, May 5th, 1868.

MINORITY REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, one of the committee appointed by your body, at the annual meeting in October last, under the resolution for making a "critical and searching examination into the affairs of the Hospital since its organization, giving special attention to its internal economy, its expenditure, its general habits, and the doings of its officers and managing committees," &c., feels constrained, under a sense of duty, not only to himself, but to the members of the board, the general welfare of this Hospital, its officers and inmates, to lay before you for your consideration and guidance, some of the reasons that influence him in dissenting from many of the conclusions arrived at by his associates in their report, and why he withheld his signature therefrom.

In entering upon the discharge of the duties imposed upon me by the above resolution, I wish here to say, that it was with a determination to do it in a fair, candid and impartial manner; without any bias or prejudice towards any one connected with the management of the institution, either its officers, or members of managing committees; not to follow any certain *track or footstep*, as the word "investigate" would naturally imply, but upon a broader and more liberal plan; to inspect carefully, with a view to discover the truth or the real state of things, to view them in all their aspects; to weigh arguments *pro* and *con*, and compare facts, in order to arrive at the truth, and form a correct opinion or judgment in the premises, as I think the spirit of the resolution under which we were appointed and acted, contemplated and demanded.

With the foregoing views of my duties, it soon became apparent to me that one of my associates, at least, had taken a more limited view of his duties; that a certain state of things existed, whereof he alone was cognizant, in imagination or otherwise, which he was determined to bring forth and make apparent to the exclusion of everything else, however good. How he has succeeded a careful consideration of the majority report will show. Instead of pursuing the examination in a spirit of *candor* and *impartiality*, and with a determination to do exact justice to all, I think I am warranted in

saying, and I am sure that a careful reading and weighing of the testimony will bear me out, that other motives, than those of a purely disinterested and unselfish character, were the governing ones, and instead of presenting to you a concise and succinct statement of facts, together with the testimony in whole, an endeavor has been made to prejudge the merits of the case by submitting for your consideration a report, certainly otherwise than *impartial*, made up of parts of testimony, wrong deductions and conclusions, and special pleadings, revealing to the light of the world and the gaze of man, an awful state of affairs in the internal management of the Wisconsin state hospital for the insane, whereof you have charge ; the like unto which is beyond the wisdom of man to conceive, implicating not only the chief executive officer, but this board of trustees and its managing committees.

Does this state of affairs really exist, in fact; or is it purely of the imagination? Is our superintendent in whom we have confided, really, guilty of the charges preferred against him in the majority report? If so, are there no mitigating circumstances connected therewith that will relieve him in part, at least, of the opprobrium cast upon his reputation in that report? I trust that I shall be able to show that some of the charges are in whole or in part unfounded, and that too, by evidence wholly incontrovertible.

And here permit me to say in making this report, I shall not endeavor to cover up a single "*track*" *of the superintendent*" as has been charged me, by one of my associates, because I did not or could not see things as he saw them—in order to cover up any guilt, positive or implied, on his part; neither do I intend that this shall be a "*white-washing report*" as all reports hitherto made by committees of this Board, and of the legislature of this state have been characterized. I wish simply to do my duty under the golden rule, "As you would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them likewise."

If, after carefully weighing the testimony presented—taking into consideration the spirit in which it was given—the manner in which a large portion of it was drawn out—the motives actuating and governing many of the witnesses in testifying, I should arrive at any erroneous conclusions, not warranted by facts, or susceptible of proof, I hope they may be set down as errors of judgment, and not as wilful misrepresentations.

The first general charge against the superintendent is that of receiving small sums of money from various sources, such as sale of hides, tallow, old tools, &c., and not paying the same *promptly* over to the hospital treasurer; and for disbursing the sum of one hundred and five dollars and sixty-five cents, ($105.65) "in direct violation of another plain provision of the by-laws," &c. They say truly that this is a small matter, but bring it forward to show that if he will violate one provision of the by-laws "why not another?" and thus wilfully set at nought the whole code.

Dr. Van Norstrand, testifying before the committee on this matter, says in reply to a question of Mr. Hastings: "As I construed the requirements, it has; I may not have construed it rightly. I have paid it over yearly."

It seems that the only point of difference between the committee and the superintendent is simply this: that while the committee define the word "promptly" to mean that every time he sold an article, or any money came into his hands for any purpose, he should pay the same over *immediately* to the treasurer and take his receipt therefor, however small the amount. The superintendent construes it, that if after keeping a correct account of the same, he paid it over to the treasurer at the end of the year, when they made their reports to the Board, he was complying with the spirit of the by-law.

Is there any thing criminal in this? The evidence before the committee shows conclusively, in my mind, that every cent of money coming into the hands of the superintendent has been cheerfully and willingly—thus *promptly*—paid over to the treasurer, as documents in the possession of this committee will show.

In relation to the disbursing of moneys through other channels than provided for in the by-laws, I think a careful reading of the testimony of the superintendent, as recorded, (in folio — of testimony,) fully explains the whole transaction and relieves him from, at least, any wilful or criminal design on his part in doing as he has done.

The foregoing appears to be the foundation upon which they have based their superstructure—slight as it may seem—their *chief corner stone*—as the following quotation from their report will show:

* * "And again these matters, small as they may appear of themselves may assume a greater importance when viewed in connection with other transactions that will be developed in the course of this report.

It will be recollected that the foregoing language is used after saying "*it is not claimed that any of the money received has not been accounted for, or, that any improper disbursements were made.*"

It is true as said by the majority in their report, "that Investigating Committees have been before appointed both by your Board, and by the Legislature, and their reports have been uniformly of the same character, to the effect that the Hospital was well managed—that the officers and attendants were all faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, and that the Institution was accomplishing in an eminent degree, the great purpose for which it was established."

The committee then proceed to quote extracts from the reports of the various committees showing that they have invariably arrived at the same conclusions as quoted above after having made their investigations.

They then say: "Had we been compelled to make our report within a month or six weeks of the time of our appointment we should not probably have been able to have gone any further beneath the fair exterior that has received so much commendation than did those who had preceded us."

What motives may have actuated the majority of the committee in making the comparisons, by quoting so freely from the reports, I am unable to say; but it seems very apparent that they must have had some design in thus doing, either in questioning and reflecting upon the ability of the persons who have constituted the various committees of this board and of the legislature, or neglect of duty in failing to penetrate beneath the "*fair exterior*" into the depths of corruption, abuse and neglect, which are, as they say, the governing characteristics in the management of the hospital.

Can it be possible that those men have been guilty of any wilful neglect of duty; or have been governed by any sinister purpose or motive in *invariably* reporting to this board, that they have found the charges, that have from time to time been preferred, unfounded in fact; and that the management of its affairs financially and otherwise were conducted with prudence and economy; that the patients were well treated, well fed, and that the institution was taking high rank in the land, and performing its functions in a manner satisfactory for the ends designed, to its most sanguine friends?

I think the board will bear me witness in saying that the persons making up those committees, have been men of known integrity and uprightness of character, whom the people have "delighted to honor," and in whom they have confided by placing them in positions of trust and honor, would not be guilty of wilfully reporting any conclusions at which they may have arrived in the course of their examinations or investigations, but what would bear a strict scrutiny by the board of trustees and the people of this state, having friends under treatment.

Why they have invariably arrived at conclusions so diametrically opposite to those of this committee I am unable to say, unless it be that they had no *purpose* in view when they entered upon the discharge of their duties, save that which would tend to the general interest and welfare of the institution. I will quote an extract from the report of the visiting committee made to this board in October, 1865; perhaps it will throw a little light upon this subject.

"We do not design to flatter or give undue praise, but we are honest and sincere in saying that we have the utmost confidence in the management of the financial affairs of the institution, as we have

in its sanitary regime. *While we would not hesitate to notice and report any mismanagement in any respect, we feel it our duty to report well doing also.*"

I wish to call particular attention to the language used in the above quotation, as showing what I think was the *spirit* by which previous committees were governed in conducting their examinations or investigations. It seems that they were willing to look upon the bright side of the picture as well as the dark side.

Does this spirit seem to breathe through the two hundred and odd pages of the majority report? Do they report any well-doing also? After a critical and searching examination into all the affairs of the hospital and the doings of its managing committees, they find only one thing to commend and report upon, and that is they think the farm appears to have been well-managed.

I wish here to make an extract from a favorite witness of theirs—Dr. Kirkbride. In his work on hospitals for the insane, page 39, he says, "Under no circumstances should a trustee so far forget the proprieties of his station, as to resort to subordinates for information that should come from the principal; or to circulate unfavorable reports in regard to the institution, without having first informed this officer of their existence and tendency, and learned from him their truth or falsehood, as well as the reasons which may have induced acts; which, although correct in themselves, might, without proper explanation, be readily so understood as to do great injustice to innocent parties."

Was this spirit manifested by your committee in conducting this examination? In their report, page 14, they say, "While your committee were engaged in examining the books and vouchers of the treasurer, various reports reached their ears reflecting upon the integrity of the superintendent, both in relation to his treatment of the inmates of the hospital and his management of its financial affairs, * * * become satisfied that no full and satisfactory investigation of these matters could be made without authority to compel the attendance of witnesses and to examine them under oath, we applied," &c.

How did they know this? Did they go to the superintendent and state to him that various reports had reached their ears affecting his integrity and financial management, and ask for an explanation as to the truth or falseness of these reports. I venture the assertion that the first knowledge the superintendent had of any intention of any such examination was a notice from the committee that on a certain day, at a certain place, certain persons would be examined as witnesses—and that, too, without informing him of the character of the charges—leaving him entirely in the dark as to the object they were after, and for preparing for his defence. Notwithstanding they "became satisfied that no full and satisfactory investigation of

these matters could be had," &c., yet they are compelled, in their report to use the following language:

"The committee deem it due to Dr. Van Norstrand to say that throughout their investigation, his treatment of the committee has been courteous and gentlemanly; that he has always furnished them promptly with all papers, documents, books, or information in his possession when called for; that he has not only thrown no obstacles in the way of the investigation, but has always seemed ready and willing to afford the committee every facility in his power to make the investigation as thorough and complete as they may have desired, [save, perhaps, in the case of some matters connected with his store."*]

It will be borne in mind that this candid confession was made by the committee in closing their report and in reviewing his defense. Can the Doctor say with equal truth that he, too, has been treated by the committee with *candor* and *impartiality* to make the investigation thorough and complete?"

They further say "some of the first examinations of the attendants were had without the presence of the superintendent, his absence being entirely voluntary on his part." That is true. But they fail to give the reasons of his absence. The reason stated to one of the committee was, thas he did not wish to *bias* or *prejudice* any of the witnesses by his immediate presence.

Can it be possible that a man guilty of all the acts and crimes charged upon him in their report would calmly submit to his fate and furnish his accusers "*promptly* with all papers, documents, books, or information in his possession when called for; or that he would allow the examination of witnesses without cross-examination, without his attempting to throw some obstacle in the way of a thorough examination which might be satisfactory to the committee? Human nature is so constituted that I believe he would not. If guilty, would he have allowed two of the committee to spend two whole days in the male and female wards, and that too, after the development of these acts charged upon him, for the purpose of obtaining what they term corroborative testimony to implicate him in his guilt?

I submit these questions for the consideration of the Board.

They further say that "the testimony taken in his absence, was placed in his hands at his request, and there allowed to remain several days, and as long as he wished it." It is true that the testiwas left in his hands from Friday night to Tuesday morning, the committee having adjourned to that time, under an assurance from him, voluntarily given, that he would in no case interfere with any of the persons having testified, or that would be called upon to testify, and that the report should be returned in the same condition as when taken, to the committee. These were all faithfully complied with to the letter. After reviewing the testimony then given, and

*This appears to have been added afterward.

testimony taken subsequently, on the 23d day of March, he placed in the hands of the committee a sworn statement, in which he endeavors to explain some of the acts by which he is charged by implication, as sworn to by witnesses, and justifying himself before the committee.

Are the committee satisfied with his testimony, either direct or explanatory? Not at all. They devote some twenty-five pages in reviewing the same, and endeavoring to discredit it, apparently, by showing a greater willingness to place credence upon the statements of dissatisfied and discharged attendants and upon the corroborative statements of persons now inmates of the hospital, than upon the unimpeached testimony of one who had treated them gentlemanly and with courtesy, and had thrown no obstacle in the way of a thorough investigation, even absenting himself from the presence of the committee that the witness might not be biased or prejudiced by his presence.

A very important question to be considered is—who is to be believed?

The superintendent, who has his reputation and character at stake, or that of persons who have been discharged for cause and that of half cured patients.

Dr. SAWYER, a person well known to this Board, in a private letter to myself, under date of May 2, 1868, says:

* * "There will always be about every hospital discharged help, half recovered patients, and other disturbers of the peace who will be glad to make trouble when they can. This has been strikingly manifest in Wisconsin."

Hon. HOSMER GOODHUE, Commissioner of Insane for Vermont, in his report, under date of September 7, 1867, in speaking of the Asylum at Brattleboro, says:

"Your commissioner is fully aware that reports derogatory to the management of this institution are to some extent rife in this community. Such reports prevail, more or less with regard to all similar institutions. They frequently arise from reports of partially restored patients, who have not sufficiently recovered to see things as they are. I think the community can safely rely upon the testimony of persons of integrity who have *fully recovered in the institution.* Cases have come to my knowledge within a year, of patients who have passed through turns of violent mania in the asylum, and fully recovered, who have expressed a desire to their friends to be placed immediately in the institution in case of a recurrence of the disease."

The above is true of our institution, and facts can be shown, and that too by patients who have been abused and ill-treated, who have expressed a desire to their friends in case of a recurrence of the disease to be returned immediately to this place of "torment."

It will be recollected that in April, 1867, a communication was received and presented to this board from one Levi Decker, charging the superintendent with abuses of patients and an extravagant management of public funds, and that he and his family were the principal recipients of said funds. The matter was referred to a select committee of three—one of whom is now a member of this committee. On the 7th day of May following, the committee made their report, in which they used the following language:

"The committee conversed with Mr. Decker on the subject; heard his statement as to various charges in the management since Dr. Van Norstrand became superintendent, to which he took exception, and upon which his charges were principally based; and the final conclusion of the committee was, that as a whole, the charges complained of were decided improvements; and as Mr. Decker declined to act in the matter as a complaining witness, and as he furnished nothing that would seem to justify an extended investigation, the committee were unanimous in the opinion that to spend further time upon the charges presented, would be entirely lost and in no way result in any benefit to the institution."

I wish particularly to call the attention of the board to the testimony of the matron, Mrs. Halliday, who has been connected with the hospital since its opening in 1860, and who is supposed to be conversant with the internal management of its affairs in all its departments, and who, from continued and constant intercourse with the patients, especially those in the female wards, and the attendants and officers of the institution, is capable of forming a correct and intelligent opinion as to its general management, the care and treatment of patients, and the workings of the institution in all its details, and whose testimony, whether under the solemnity of an oath or not, would be taken by every member of this board with the utmost confidence as to its truth and correctness, is scarcely alluded to in the majority report—for what purpose I am at a loss to imagine, unless it was not strong enough for their purpose.*

I wish, also, to call your attention to the testimony of Dr. Wilson, the assistant physician, who has been connected with the hospital for the past twenty months—to most of which the committee have also seen fit to give the "cold shoulder."

I think that the board should give great credence to the testimony of these two witnesses, and weigh it carefully with the testimony of the other witnesses in whom the committee seem to place so much reliance and confidence to sustain their position—in arriving at a fair, impartial and just conclusion, regarding this whole matter before you.

Another very serious and important charge preferred against the

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*Read testimony of Mrs. Halliday and Dr. Wilson.

superintendent, is that of negleet of duty—with what justice we shall see. It will be borne in mind that Dr. Van Norstrand was appointed superintendent in April, 1864, and he immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties. The duties imposed upon him by the organic act, and by your by-laws, are, that he shall be the chief executive officer of the hospital;" he shall employ and designate the duties of all assistants below the grade of officers; shall see that all employees are energetic and faithful in all respects, in the performance of their several duties; shall have the general supervision of the buildings, appurtenances and grounds connected therewith; he shall perform the general duties of steward of the hospital; he shall make all purchases necessary for its use, consistent with appropriations made therefor.

At the time of his appointment, there was connected with the Hospital grounds, land to the extent of about one hundred acres, which was very rough and covered with stones, grubs and trees, with a very small portion under cultivation. In April, 1865, the executive committee were instructed to purchase an additional hundred acres. This was done. It was also very rough in appearance and covered with boulders and oak grubs. Under the guidance of the superintendent these have all been gradually removed, and the farm and grounds have been brought up to a high state of cultivation and become a source of profit to the state, in furnishing necessary supplies for the wants of the institution.

The main buildings have been repaired, out-buildings also have been erected, and other things too numerous to mention have also had to be provided for, with which this board has been conversant—all under the watchful care and guidance of the superintendent.

In addition to the multifarious duties imposed upon him by the by-laws, it became his duty, under a resolution of the executive committee, during the erection and completion of the new wings, which were commenced in the summer of 1866—"to take such supervision of the work on the hospital enlargement, with the approval and direction of the architect. as shall be consistent and not interfere with his official duties in the Hospital." In addition to the foregoing, the executive committee, upon the recommendation of a select committee, of whom Mr. Hastings was chairman, employs the Superintendent with the Hospital teams and the help belonging thereto, to build the sewerage, air ducts and grade the ground around the enlargement, for which an appropriation has been made by the legislature. For what purpose was this done? It was done to increase the current expense fund—to increase the means of subsistence, and save the necessity of reducing the number of patients supported.

In view of all these duties imposed upon your superintendent, can the majority committee come before you with any grace and charge him with neglect of duty because he failed occasionally to visit a patient or perform his usual visit to the wards, and for not spending

more time therein? I fear that upon us, in a measure, must rest the responsibility, if any neglect there be.

Comparison is made in their report with the time spent by the superintendent of the Taunton Insane Hospital, Mass., with what fairness I think a careful perusal of Miss Lucy Lewis' testimony will show; she having been employed in both institutions for about three years in each. She says that Dr. Van Norstrand visited the wards every day when at home—once a day certain. Sometimes he would sit down and talk with patients, and sometimes he would not—merely walk through. I should think he would average *ten minutes in a ward* and sometimes longer. The superintendent at Taunton made two regular visits per day,. and often visited the wards in the afternoon besides that. In the afternoon it was to converse with patients and would stay half an hour or an hour. That visit he did not make every day. It seemed to me that those afternoon visits were often—I should say half of the time. It was very usual for him to do that. He did not spend much time at his regular visits. He generally just went through the wards. Sometimes he would stop and talk with the patients," &c., &c.

There is no evidence before the committee that his time was ever occupied by other duties. He might have been and he might not have been, and till that fact has been established I do not think it proves anything, and no such comparison ought to have been made.

Your by-laws in speaking of the duties of the assistant physician say :

" He shall accompany the superintendent in his morning visits to patients, and shall visit the male patients again in the evening. He shall frequently pass through the wards and see that all the directions of the superintendent in relation to the care and treatment of the patients are faithfully and promptly executed, and he shall forthwith report to the superintendent any cases of misconduct, neglect, or abuse which shall fall under his notice, or with which he may be made acquainted "

From the testimony deduced by the committee to establish their points—if the superintendent be guilty of any of the acts perferred against him—is not the assistant physician equally culpable? Do they prefer any charges against him? I wish it borne in mind that these charges—and the testimony will show it—extend back not only during the time of the present superintendent but to previous administrations, and that all the rules and regulations, together with the general management and treatment of patients, whether good or ill, have been handed down from previous administrations, and adopted by the present superintendent upon his accession. If ill and bad as they show it to be, why not divide the responsibility? Why let drive all the bolts of their wrath at the present incumbent? Is it not for a purpose?

If it was a crime to shut patients up in the strong or shuttered

room, or to use mechanical restraints in any form, or to inflict any punishment whatever, or to use that most horrid of all instruments of torture—"the cold bath;" or of abuse and ill-treatment of patients, was not our former assistant physician, and for a time acting superintendent, equally guilty? I cannot for a moment think that there is a single person upon this board who would indulge such a thought; yet the testimony as taken and the conclusions arrived at by the majority would warrant it.

Let us turn for a short time from the contemplation of the picture so vividly held up to our view and look upon its bright side, and see if any good results have been accomplished under the present administration.

In his Annual Report to the Board of Trustees, October, 1864, The superintendent says:

The total number of patients enjoying the benefits of the Hospital for the year previous has been	300
Discharged during year	130
Leaving in hospital for treatment	170
Of those discharged were recovered	56
improved	21
not improved	36
died	17

In report for October, 1865:

The number of patients under treatment during the year was	257
Discharged during the year	80
Leaving in hospital for treatment	177
Of those discharged were recovered	33
much improved	17
improved	8
unimproved	9
died	12

Those reported as much improved were such as, having some delusions or other morbid peculiarities remaining, were still able to attend ordinary business and make themselves useful members of society. Those improved were such as recovered from the disposition to improprieties of conduct and could be safely and pleasantly cared for at home, though without hope of their entire recovery.

In report for October, 1866:

The number of patients under treatment during the year was	272
There was discharged during the year	92
Leaving in hospital for treatment	180

Of those discharged,	there recovered	42
	much improved	22
	improved	8
	unimproved	13
	died	7

In report for October, 1867:

The number of patients under treatment during the year was		294
There were discharged during the year		114
Leaving in hospital		180
Of those discharged,	were recovered	49
	much improved	10
	improved	23
	unimproved	22
	died	10

It will thus be seen that out of four hundred and fifteen patients discharged,

180 of them were recovered,
49 of them much improved,
60 of them improved,
80 of them unimproved and
49 deaths, during the four years reported.

Dr. Rockwell, superintendent of Vermont Asylum, under date of August 1, 1867, reports the number of patients enjoying the benefit of his institution during the previous year, at 636; the number discharged during year at 125; of those

48 were recovered,
21 improved,
18 not improved and
38 died.

Dr. Sawyer, of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, in his report, January 1, 1868, gives the whole number of patients under treatment, at one hundred and ninety-six, (196); whole number discharged during year, 65; of those

29 had recovered,
17 were improved,
5 were unimproved and
14 died.

Let us compare a little. We will take our own institution for the year 1867, and compare it with the foregoing for the same year. Out of 294 patients under treatment in our hospital, one out of

every six nearly were restored to their friends and to society as recovered—saying nothing about those discharged as much improved or improved—and only *one* in *thirty* have died.

In the Vermont Asylum, out of 636 patients treated, one out of thirteen have been restored as cured, while one out of every sixteen have died.

In the Butler Hospital out of 196 patients treated, one out of seven had been restored as cured, while one out of every fourteen had died.

I did not select these institutions for the purpose of making unfavorable comparisons, but merely took them up as they presented themselves, and have no hesitancy in saying that our institution will thus compare favorably with every similar institution in the land.

That being the case have not our committees been justified in using strong language of commendation in reporting to the Board.

I cannot forbear making another quotation from the report of your visiting committee, made to this board October 30, 1865 :

"Your committee have also been interested in gathering information in regard to the expenditure of the hospital fund in procuring supplies, furniture, &c., and have been more than gratified in learning that all possible advantage has been taken of the state of the market, and savings of no inconsiderable amount have been made thereby, amounting in one item, that of coal, to more than $1,000, and in a bill for bedding, clothing, &c., amounting to nearly $900, upwards of 45 per cent. has been saved.* So far as we have been able to observe, prudence, care and economy are uniformly exercised in all considerable expenditures."

The foregoing extract was written by one of the members of this board who has had the honor of being one of its members since the re-organization of the hospital, in 1860, and who has been prompt in his attendance upon the meetings of the board and has enjoyed rather more than the usual facilities for obtaining information, having been frequently put upon committees for investigation and for visiting the hospital. He for one should be relieved from the imputation of presenting a "*whitewashing report.*"

Dr. Jas. J. Brown, on behalf of the visiting committee, in their report to the board, under date of April 10th, 1866, uses the following language :

"It would be impossible to form a correct idea of the medical treatment without a full record of all cases; the inference must be drawn from the general appearance of the patients, and from the superintendent's report of the per centage cured and benefited. From

*I wish to say by way of explanation, that the doctor, through his personal acquaintance with the army officer of whom he purchased these articles, secured an additional discount of 20 per cent., as the receipted bill will show

these we have formed a favorable opinion; at the same time we would say to the superintendent and trustees, that in our opinion this is the most important department and the most likely to be neglected of any about the institution. Care should be taken to make it what it purports to be —an hospital for the insane. We would recommend the procuring of a well selected medical library for reference, containing all important works on insanity, with journals of this country and Europe, at the earliest practicable time.

* * * * * *

"Permit us,in closing this report, to express our confidence in the *present management of the institution.*"

In the letter before alluded to from Dr. Sawyer he says:

"My residence in the Wisconsin Hospital was full of pleasant incidents, though, as must always be the case, not all were cured, not all were satisfied. * * My relations with Dr. Van Norstrand were of the pleasantest. I always rendered willing and earnest assistance in all his plans and labors, and he always supported and upheld me. By his energy and industry Dr. V. was able to accomplish many improvements which a less earnest man would not have attempted, and by his intimate acquaintance with the people of the State he has been able to manage the relations of the hospital to the people at large with singular good fortune.

"When I left Wisconsin I thought the Doctor's success was giving proof of the wisdom of his selection as superintendent, and as I know not what has arisen since that time, I am at a loss to imagine a cause for dissatisfaction. I well remember the unfortunate death of Mr. Kellogg, and the stir occasioned thereby, but that matter was so fully investigated at the time, and seemed so conclusively to have been one of those accidents which no human skill or foresight can always prevent, that I presume it is not now a matter of debate.

* * * * * *

"For more than five years, my first and constant thoughts were for the Wisconsin Hospital, and no other place except this, (my first love) could have induced me to leave it, and I now feel the liveliest interest in its behalf. The state has expended a large sum and should have an institution second to none of its class. I think Dr. Van Norstrand fully able to carry it on to that high standard of excellence.

"With a sincere desire to do something for the success of your hospital, I have hurriedly written these lines."

It will be recollected that Dr. Sawyer occupied the position of assistant, under Dr. Van Norstrand, from April, 1864, to October 8, 1866, about two and a half years, when he resigned to take charge of the institution of which he is now the head. And to show his appreciation by this board, I will quote from a resolution adopted by it on that occasion. "That in his four and a half

years of service in that position he has proven himself admirably adapted for its difficult and responsible duties, and has contributed his full share of whatever success the institution has had; and that by his constant devotion to the service and his many attractive traits of character, he has endeared himself not only to the members of this board, but to all who have had friends under treatment in the institution."

I hope I may be pardoned for bringing before you, so prominently, the name, character and services of Dr. Sawyer, yet necessity compels me to do it, not with any idea of implicating him in any manner with this "unpleasantness," but as the report of the majority covers the time when he was employed in the capacity designated, it is but justice to all concerned that I should give prominence to his statements, he being intimately acquainted with the workings of the institution. Though they are not verified by affidavits yet I feel that this Board will give them due weight and consideration in contradistinction to other testimony presented in this matter.

THE CASE OF REV. O. KELLOGG.

When the committee first entered upon the duties assigned them, I did not think this matter would be called up from the past for investigation, inasmuch as some three years had elapsed since the unfortunate transaction took place; and that it had previously been examined into by competent persons fully empowered to probe the matter to the bottom, when all the facts and transactions connected therewith were fresh in the memories of all persons concerned, and that those persons, in their report, had exonerated the superintendent and his employees from all blame in the transactions, as having been one of those unavoidable accidents that no human foresight could have foreseen; that I was somewhat surprised when I found my associates in correspondence with the immediate relatives and friends of Mr. Kellogg, for this purpose, and could not think that they intended to make any points out of it, till they commenced taking testimony, and then could not see any thing that would justify or warrant any of the conclusions they arrived at.

I am still at a loss to imagine why they should show so much animosity and vindictiveness breathing through their report upon this transaction. I had known that the friends of Mr. Kellogg were dissatisfied with the telegram sent by the superintendent to them informing them, what they thought was in a cold and heartless manner, that Mr. Kellogg had committed suicide. I know from reports that the friends were dissatified with the language of that telegram, and I supposed even up to the close of taking the testimony that all they desired was that the record of the case in the hospital should be so changed that it would not show that he did commit *suicide*, but that he came to his death from exhaustion after

a violent paroxysm of mania or otherwise. Mr. A W. Kellogg, the brother of the deceased, handed to me a paper to the effect that he desired the record to be so changed by resolution of the board that it would so appear. That paper I placed in the hands of one of the committee, since which time I have not seen it, or I would transcribe it here.

From the testimony deduced and from my knowledge of the transaction as related to me at the time by persons conversant with the facts, and from the records of the case which are in the hand writing of Dr. Sawyer, who was then the assistant physician, and had personal and immediate charge of the unfortunate man, I do not think the committee were justified in bearing down so severely on the superintendent—implicating him, as they attempt to do, with *murderous neglect ;* or that this board will be warranted or justified in allowing to be published their version of the affair as embodied in their report—even if they deem and find the superintendent guilty of all the other charges preferred against him.

I care not to review their report on this subject, or the testimony, but will be content by presenting for your consideration the following statement of Dr. Sawyer, who was conversant with the whole transaction. I may point out some of the glaring inconsistencies in their report afterwards. His statement bares date May 2, 1868 :

"The unfortunate case of Mr. Kellogg was so fully investigated at the time, and the committee were so unanimous in their expressed opinion that good care was exercised and the affair was of the nature of an accident not to be anticipated by human foresight, that I supposed that the matter was set at rest forever. Certainly every precaution required by the symptons was taken especially in the light of his having *spent the previous night in an adjoining room and came out in the morning much quieter and more rational.* As it is impossible for the physician to be constantly present with every patient, he must trust somewhat to the skill and kindness of the employees, and my reliance on the judgment and trustworthiness of the supervisor was such that when I knew that he had disposed of the patient and had not thought it necessary to call upon me I went to bed entirely satisfied that the best thing had been done.

"*I sat on the stairs* and waited 'till the attendant had retired and the light had disappeared, not because I thought it necessary to watch the process, but because I wished to be at hand if my advice was needed, I have never felt that we neglected any precaution in this case which the circumstances seemed to demand. I think that there should always be a watchman at a hospital, but he is needed for a dozen patients every night, as much as for Mr. K., on that night—judging I mean from the light we had. I see no reason to suspect that attendants long known to be skillful and kind had departed on that particular occassion from ther usual custom, and neg-

lected the most obvious and common arrangements for the safety and comfort of the patient. *I distinctly remember* that the body of Mr. K., was warm when I saw it and that the register was open and *warm air coming in.*

"It is a very common thing here for the supervisor to say to me as I go through the wards, that some particular patient was so noisy on the previous night that it was necessary to remove him (or her) to another room, and it must continue so in all hospitals while all are so crowded as at present, for we try to make each one as pleasantly situated as possible.

"The notion that you would needlessly interfere with the operations of a subordinate seems absurd when I consider how independently I always acted, not only in medical matters and in the general management of patients, but also in many business affairs and household arrangements which usually come under the immediate care of the superintendent. Whenever we had any difference of opinion it was in reference to the relations of the hospital with the outside world; and here it proved that your better acquaintance with the people of the state and the peculiarities of Western life, enabled you to avoid difficulties into which I should have fallen. Since I have been a superintendent my own experience has led me to wonder that I could act so independently with so little jarring. It certainly increased my influence, and I am grateful for the confidence it shows to have been placed in me as well as proud to think it may have been deserved."

I have deemed it proper to present to you the whole of his statement as having not only an important bearing in the Kellogg case, but upon other matters equally important.

Now if any dependance can be placed upon this statement it establishes the following facts and throws much light upon some dark passages in that unfortunate transaction and reverses, at least, some of the conclusions and statements of the majority committee:

First. That every precaution required by the symptoms was taken.

Second. That Dr. Sawyer's confidence in the judgment and trustworthines of the supervisor (Mr. Guppy), was such that when he knew that he had disposed of the patient for the night, he went to bed entirely satisfied that the best thing had been done.

Third. That he did sit on the stairs and wait until the attendants had retired and the lights had disappeared; not because he thought it necessary to watch the process, but to be at hand in case his advice was needed.

Fourth. That the body of Mr. Kellogg was warm when found.

Fifth. That the register was open and warm air was coming up into the room.

As I have said before, I do not care to take time to review their report, or the testimony ; but say unqalifiedly and unhesitatingly, that taking into consideration the papers upon which he was admited the record of the case as made by Dr. Sawyer in the record of cases in the Hospital, the evidence taken before the committee, and the statement of Dr. Sawyer above presented, that the majority of the committee are not warranted, from the facts in arriving at the conclusions set forth, or justified in willfully attempting to discredit the testimony of Dr. Van Norstrand in his explanation of this transaction.

There is one point that I cannot forbear dwelling upon. Whiie they manifest a very great unwillingness to place any credence upon any statement the superintendent may make, in throwing light upon this subject, or in defending himself from any imputation, of guilt or otherwise, they are very willing to take the statement of the same persons when it suits their convenience in making out their case. It will be recollected that the superintendent, in giving his reasons for saying that Mr. K——'s tendencies were "*suicidal* and *homicidal*," he based them upon the statement of Mr. Lowe, who had "told him that Mr. K——had assaulted some one at Fort Atkinson with an axe;" and also, that Mr. Lowe told him the day after Mr. K—— died, "that he had, at one time, noticed his propensity to throw himself on the floor backwards."

This the committee pronounce to be "simply the second-hand statement of an attendant," and from which, they say Dr. Van Norstrand had no ground to make such strong and unqualified statements as to the "suicidal or homicidal tendencies of Mr. Kellogg." Yet the committee are willing to take, and do take, the statement of this same man Lowe, through the mouth of Mrs. K.,and place great stress upon it—when he says, "When Mr. K. became noisy the first night they forced medicine into his mouth." If his statement, second-handed though it be, is good for one side why not for the other? Is there any consistency in this?

Exceptions are also taken to and great stress laid upon the word "suicide". They say "there is no evidence, and there never has been any, for saying that he came to his death by suicide, and Dr. Van Norstand never had any sufficient ground for making such a statement."

Dr. Kirkbride, whom they have so often quoted, in three different reports to his board, speaks of and uses the word "suicide," in giving the causes of death among his patients, and what is more remarkable he does not allude to the persons who have inflicted that act upon themselves anywhere else in those reports—simply says, "death by suicide 1."—evidently looking upon it as a matter of no great importance. The courts have decided that an insane man cannot commit suicide. Perhaps Dr. Kirkbride wants a little more light upon this subject.

In the testimony of Mrs. R. O. Kellogg before the committee as

to the condition of her husband, before his removal to the hospital, she says, "I was with him nearly all the time till he was removed, except *when he was violent*,"

In speaking of Mr. Frissell's coming to take care of Mr. K., says:

"Mr. K. told him he had no business there and requested him to leave. Mr. Frissell told him he was going to stay with him. Mr. K. told him he had no business there and he would "give him five minutes to leave. Mr. K. then *kicked* Mr. Frissell and told him to leave. Mr. K., arose to take hold of Mr. Frissell and to put him out. Mr. Frissell threw him back on the lounge" &c. * * * I think he did not kick him violently so as to hurt him.

She also says that Mr. Kellogg struck Mr. Fuller at the depot in Ft. Atkinson. "He struck him with the palm of his hand as was supposed to awaken him." Mr. Fuller said that he was so much frightened that he could hardly remember what Mr. Kellogg said. Mr. Fuller *struck* Mr. Kellogg *with his boot*—the boot was in his hand. He left a mark on Mr. Kellogg's face. Mr. Kellogg clung to him and wanted him to send the dispatch. Mr. Fuller knocked him down in the snow and escaped from him. Mr. Kellogg was then taken to Mr. Morrison's house where he was quite excited and talked very lively. It was *necessary to hold him.* I went there about 10 o'clock in the morning, and found him insensible" &c.

In looking over this testimony, the fact became very apparent to me, that if his tendencies were not *suicidal* or *homicidal*, he was at least very *violenl* in his paroxysms, and would strike and kick the attendants having him in charge; and even if he did not threaten to kill himself or others with an axe or axe-handle, he did commit an assault upon the persons of Mr. Fuller and upon Dr. Bicknell. It has also demonstrated another fact, that notwithstanding Mr. Kellogg was a highly intelligent gentleman, and a minister of the Gospel, Mr. Fuller struck him with his boot in his hand, on his face, with such force as to leave a mark, and knocked him down in the snow and left him. Is there any sympathy manifested by your committee in this report, for these acts committed upon the person of Mr. Kellogg while among his friends? None at all! The matter is not even alluded to by them. But from the moment of his entrance into the Hospital, how changed! Every act, every circumstance, every word and every saying of your superintendent from that moment, is construed into acts of cruelty and torture, and with murderous neglect. "Oh, consistency, thou art indeed a jewel!"

I have felt it my duty to allude to the testimony of Mrs. K——, not with any feelings of unkindness or animosity towards any of the friends of Mr. K——, but to show you and let you judge with what fairness, if any there be, your committee have made up their case;

neither is it confined exclusively to this unfortunate transaction, but extends through the whole of their report, lengthy as it is. It manifests itself very apparently in their report upon labor, wherein they attempt to show you that it is proper and necessary that more of the patients should be used in the laundry and kitchen, and less other help employed—notwitnstanding the testimony of Mrs Halliday, who has these matters entirely under her charge—is directly opposite to their conclusions. They do not allude to her testimoy in this matter at all. Her testimony is very emphatic upon this point as you will see by perusal.

It is also very apparent, when they say that the superintendent has studiously or purposely avoided parts of the building wherein patients were confined while in company of the visiting committee. How fairly they treat this matter I refer you to the memorandum of their visits and to the testimony of Drs. Brown and Barrows.

They evidently intend to mislead, when they, in dilating upon the use of tobacco in the hospital, say that among the other duties of Mr. Geo. Hebard is that of manufacturing tobacco, saying from a compilation made by them it costs the state about $200 per year—but they fail or neglect to tell you what the other duties of Mr. Hebard are.

From the testimony before the committee it appears in addition to that of manufacturing tobacco—the most important of the whole is the supervision of the gasoline works and the manufacture of gas, and the charge of the flower garden, and in making himself useful generally.

Now I consider it a very important thing that so volatile, inflamable, and dangerous an article as gasoline should be solely under the charge of some suitable person, especially when we take into consideration the place in which the works are located, who is at all times at hand and trustworthy. Now I do not think any of us will say but the superintendent has the right, and it is perfectly natural that he should, surround himself with persons in whom he has the utmost confidence and whom he can trust at all times and on all occasions, even though they be relatives. I think, under the circumstances, that the superintendent would be justified in employing some suitable person at $25.00 per month and board to take charge of the gasoline works alone, though it takes but a small portion of his time. It is a very important trust, as the least carelessness might result not only in loss of life but of property.

There are many other points to which I would like to call your attention, and allude to as sustaining my position, but for the want of time I am compelled to desist.

At a meeting of the board of trustees in October last, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the superintendent be instructed to procure as far as in his judgment he may deem it practicable, the supply of all staple articles for the hospital, by contract in advance, first publicly

inviting proposals therefor, and that he report at the next meeting of the board his action under this resolution."

This resolution leaves the whole matter at the discretion or judgment of the superintendent. It is the custom to let contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, other things being equal, but it was not required here. On the 4th of November the superintendent advertised for bids for such staple articles as were necessary to run the hospital for —— months, which bids were to be received by the 15th of November, in it he says: "bids for coffee, tea, sugar, syrup, kerosene and rice must be accompanied by sample and marked with bidders name," although he neglected to give the kind or quantity of tea he wished, yet he did say that tea must be accompanied by sample and owners name. And the proof is that the instructions and intention of the Board were carried out by him honestly and fairly.

He reported in writing to the committee that he awarded to each bidder the contract for furnishing the particular articles upon which his bid was lowest, and that Mr. Halle Steensland accepted and furnished the coffee and sugar, and other dealers refused to furnish the articles awarded to them except J. W. Sumner & Co., who were requested to furnish the articles the others had refused to. J. W. Sumner in his testimony about the bidding says: "He went over to the hospital with his bid, that some of the bids were in at the time, *that he did not see the bids*, he saw some of the samples. Saw some of the bids open on the table, Dr. said there was no bid for tea, and that he (Sumner) wrote a bid at $1.20, that he had sold Japan Tea to the Hospital at $1.18, some two weeks before." The majority of your committee say that there can be no difference of opinion as to the character of the acts of the superintendent here developed, the appending of the bids for furnishing the articles in his own line of business and then with the bids before him aiding his partner in making up a new bid, that will give them an advantage over all competitors." Now the facts are that many of the articles were awarded to Halle Steenland, Findley & Mohr and Duuning & Sumner, as they were the lowest bidders, but the two last named firms not being allowed the whole contract, refused to take any part of it, and the superintendent had to fall back on J. W. Sumner & Co.

Mr. Sumner testifies that "the superintendent afterwards wrote me that Mr. Sumner and Mr. Findley refused to furnish the parts of their bids that were lower than mine, and that he would have to fall back on me, my bid for butter was 30c per lb. I afterwards paid in cash more than that for butter to supply the bid, the whole of the contract amounted to $1100 or $1200. I did not make much on it, it would not be $100, somewhere from $50 to$100, * * There were different prices in the tea, we paid for some $1.00 and for some $1.08 per lb. in N. Y. We got out of the

kind we made the bid on and afterwards furnished a better article. "And Lohmiller swears this same tea was retailed at $1.50."

The rule of law is that a man is innocent until he is proven guilty, but the majority of your committee on the strength of Mr. Lohmiller's testimony that the tare on one chest of tea and four crocks of butter was not deducted (which was credited to the Hospital as soon as it came to the knowledge of the Sup't.) made a long argument and many figures to show that the Sup't has stolen many hundreds of dollars on the articles of Tea and Butter, and say he must be considered guilty until he proves his innocence. What is the exact truth about this Tea? Lohmiller swears its gross weight was 58 lbs. Sumner swears that it was charged gross weight, chest and tea, and that he had since given the hospital credit for the tare 14 lbs. but they, neither of them, convict Dr. Van Norstrand as a party to the transaction, but that he knew nothing about it, and when he learned of a mistake he had it corrected.

Mr. Sumner, in speaking of the Doctor, says: "all he has ever found out, or if a mistake did occur, he has had it corrected, whether for or against; our bills have often been sent back for correction. Sometimes the mistakes were in our favor, sometimes against us. * * * When we commenced business the Doctor told me to be very particular about sales to the asylum; that it was not only necessary to be honest, but to seem so, and to be able to show it at all times. * * * He has been more careful always, both in quality and price, in his purchases than his predecessor was. * * * He has not devoted any time to the business; he has never interfered (except in regard to goods for the asylum,) about prices, customers, or clerks, or even the kind of goods we should keep. * * * I have usually sold goods lower to the asylum than to private individuals * * * I always thought the Doctor was very careful in examining goods and bills, because he cautioned me in every respect."

It is true that Dr. Van Norstrand is a partner of J. W. Sumner but I don't see that the hospital has suffered thereby. It is not very surprising that a retail store in the city of Madison should charge more for goods bought in small quantities and broken packages, than large wholesale houses in Milwaukee. I wish you to notice the quantity in which some of these articles have been sold. Take for example the items mentioned in the majority report: Jan. 29, 1868, 2 lbs citron; Jan. 27, 2 lbs. Cayenne pepper; Feb. 1, 10 lbs Java coffee; Feb 19, 5 lbs. cream tartar; Dec. 1, 1867, 2 lbs. cloves; Oct. 28, 3 lbs. cinnamon; Dec. 1, 3 lbs. indigo; Nov. 23, 2 gals. alcohol, &c. Now this is wholesaling with a vengeance, and it is not singular in the least that he should charge retail prices therefor, but he has not done it but in a few instances.

I have taken the pains to get the retail price of a number of articles fusnished to the hospital, from several of the leading stores in Madison, with the following result :

Name of Articles.	Cost to Hosp.	Retail price of four of the leading stores in Madison.			
English Soda	13 per lb.	15	20	20	15
Zinc	18...do..	20	16	....	*14 00
White Lead	18...do..	20	16	....	*17 00
Whiting	5...do..	8	10	....	5
Putty	10...do..	10	10	....	8
Cream of Tartar	60...do..	80	60	60	60
Zinc	20...do..	20	.....	.....	.....
Chrome Yellow	40 to 50	50	40	....	35
Venetian Red	25	25	.....	....	20
Alcohol	$5 50 per gal.	$5 50	$5 00	....	$5 00
Indigo	2 00	3 00	2 00	....	2 50
Glass (12x20)	6 75	30 per lt.	6 00	.....	.....
Glass (12x18)	6 60	30...do..	6 00	.....	.....
Fluid Ex. of Hops	2 50 to 3 00	3 00	3 00	....	2 50
Fluid Ex. of Valerian	2 00	3 00	25per oz	....	2 00
Fluid Ex. of Bittersweet	½ 00	2 00	25..do..	....	1 50
Ex. of Licorice	1 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Syrup of Ipecac	1 00	1 75	.....	.....	.....
Glycerine	75	60 to 2 25	1 00	....	1 25
Tincture of Opium	2 50	2 50	15per oz	....	1 50
Wild Cherry Bark	80	80	50	.....	.....
Quassia	50	75	.....	.....	.....
Capsicum	75	75	62½	.....	.....
Turpentine	1 25	1 25	1 75	....	1 25

*Per hundred.

PRICE LIST OF ARTICLES—*continued.*

Date.	Names of Articles.	Cost to the Hospital.	Retail prices at four of the leading stores in Madison.			
Dec. 27, '67	Dried Apples.....	$0 15 per lb.	$0 15	$0 12½	.....	$0 12½
Jan. 6, '68	.....do.....	13..do...	15	12½	.....	12½
Oct. 29, '67	Java Coffee.....	42..do...	50	45	$0 50	45
Feb. 1, '68	.....do.....	45..do...	50	45	50	45
Oct. 28, '67	Cinnamon.....	1 00..do...	1 25	1 00	1 20	1 25
....do....	Nutmegs	2 00..do...	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
Jan. 27, '68	.....do.....	1 75..do...	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
Nov. 4, '67	Starch.....	11..do...	15	15	15	15
Feb. 25, '68	.....do.....	11..do...	15	15	15	15
Dec. 1, '67	Cloves.....	88..do...	1 00	1 00	.....	15
Jan. 2, '68	.....do.....	75..do...	1 00	1 00	.....	.....
Dec. 24, '67	Mustard.....	50..do...	80	*1 00	*1 00	*1 20
Jan. 27. '68	Citron.....	70..do...	80	75	.....	75
....do....	Raisins.....	6 00 p box.	†35	†35	†35	†30
....do....	Pepper.....	55 p lb...	60	60	60	60
....do....	Allspice.....	60..do...	60	60	.....	60
Feb. 5, '68	Codfish.....	9½..do...	12½	10	10	10
....do....	Boston Crack'rs.. ..	18..do...	20	‡.....	‡.....	‡.....
....do....	Common ..do.....	11..do...	12½	12½	12½	15
Aug..., '67	Smoked Halibut.....	12½..do...	25	‡.....	‡.....	‡.....
Jan. 27, '67	Dried Currants.....	25..do...	25	25	25	25

The smoked halibut spoken of in the testimony I find inventoried by Pardee & Clark August 8, 1867, at 135 lbs., at 8 cents per lb., and sold to J. W. Sumner & Co. at that price; the fish was bought by the superintendent for the hospital at 12 1-2 cents, when the regular retail price is 25 cents, and I am informed that a portion of it was used and that it was pretty good but dry.

In regard to the rice contracted to be furnished by J. W. Sumner & Co. at 10 7-8 cents, the majority of your committee say it was charged at 11 7-8 cents, and paid by Dr. Van Norstrand at that rate. This is not true, as by reference to the receipted bill No. —— at the hospital you will see.

In relation to that part of the report wherein they charge divers acts of cruelty, punishment and neglect of patients on the part of the superintendent and his employees, I shall content myself by simply saying that if he is criminally and wilfully guilty of the acts charged upon him, if he is not able to explain, do away or disprove them, upon him alone must rest the responsibility. I have thought, and still think, that he will be able to explain them or in some manner be able to remove from himself the imputations of guilt and the curse of the transactions charged upon him. I hope he will be able to do so I wish to impress upon the minds of the board, in order that they may judge fairly in this matter, the following facts:

*English. † 35 cents per pound. ‡ None kept.

1st. That the testimony was taken in a very *one-sided* and *partial* manner, thus necessarily *ex parte.*

2d. A large part of the testimony is hearsay, or second-handed testimony, which would not be admissible in a common justice court —some of the testimony coming through second and third persons.

3rd. That all the articles of restraint or punishment are endorsed by, and used in, all the principal institutions in the United States.

4th. That the "strong room," the "shuttered room," the "blinded room," the "dark room," and the "cells" are one and the same thing, and are used in all hospitals, and endorsed and recommended by Dr. Kirkbride in his treatise on Insane Hospitals, on page 18. If recommended and endorsed by him it is fair to presume that they are used by him.

5th. It is safer to judge from facts presented than high-wrought theories, and that inferences are not facts though they have the semblanee of truth.

Another point I wish to call the attention of the board to, and that is as to how much credance can be placed upon the testimony of discharged employees, and those too, who are by testimony guilty of some of the acts which are sought to be fastened upon the superintendent, and who were discharged for violation of the rules of the hospital; or upon the testimony of patients now under treatment, or those that have been discharged. If this testimony is good on one side, it must be equally credited for the other.

I am frank to say that some of the testimony was straightforward and free from any manifestations of ill feeling towards the superintendent or any member of his family; but in other cases I am equally frank to say that they were influenced by entirely different motives—more especially when they had an assurance from a part of the committee that they would be protected by them; and the committee state in their report that they, in order to get the patients visited by them, to converse freely, promised them they would not show their statements to the superintendent until the meeting of the board.

Is this the way testimony is usually taken? Would any testimony taken under such circumstances be admissable in any court of record in this state?

I did, at the time, strongly *protest* against the method pursued in drawing out the evidence from witnesses, most of whom were young and inexperienced, and probably the first time in which they were ever called upon to testify, and who did not so carefully weigh the import of their words, and used stronger Anglo-Saxon than they were justified under the circumstances. But, be that as it may, the testimony is before you for examination, and I think any person conversant with the testimony, will be able to discover what is admissable and what is not.

It is always fair, if not just, to hold a person innocent until proven guilty. And, as there is necessarily two sides to every question, it is very evident to me that there is two sides to this; and I sincerely hope and trust that the whole matter may be cleared up to the satisfaction of this board and to the people of this state, whose agents we are.

I am satisfied that under the test, as being now applied to the superintendent and his management of our hospital, under like circumstances, no superintendent or head of any of our charitable and benevolent institutions, could stand up and be found not wanting; neither do I believe there is an insane hospital from Maine to California that could stand the same test under the same circumstances; indeed I do not think there is a member of this board that would like to have his character and acts, private or official, undergo the test as applied to our superintendent and his acts, in connection with his management.

It is more easy to see the beam in a brother's eye than a mote in our own.

Let him that hath not sinned cast the first stone.

In writing this report it may be that I have used some warm and strong language—more so, perhaps, than the facts of the case will warrant, or even justify; but I have done it under a strong sense of duty, and that the best interest and welfare of the institution could not be subserved by adopting the resolution introduced by the "majority committee" in closing their report. I have not done it in any complaining and fault-finding spirit; but solely on the merits of the case as viewed from my stand-point, and willing to do exact and impartial justice to all parties. I wish I could say the same of my colleagues, when they voted in your presence—refusing to give me time to prepare this report, or of giving the superintendent time to prepare his defense.

By their acts ye shall judge them.

Respectfully submitted,

F. S. LAWRENCE.

REPLY OF DR. A. H. VAN NORSTRAND

TO THE

MAJORITY REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

For my reply to the report of the late investigating committee, I wish to say that I know you will not expect me to equal it in literary effort, extended research or personal bitterness. I am not *capable* of equalling it as a literary effort, even had I one hundred and forty uninterrupted days in which to work, instead of eighteen or twenty days, with interruptions at an average of every ten minutes, with some of the many duties devolving on a superintendent of an insane hospital. For the same reason you will not expect a research like that shown by the writer of that report. It is foreign to my nature to deal in personalities. I could not if I would, and would not if I could, equal that production in personal malevolence and bitterness. It is true that I have had my good opinion of these men somewhat disturbed, and I must acknowledge that they are very capable dealers in gall and wormwood. I would do injustice to my manhood and sentiments of propriety, by replying to the bitterness of that report. Therefore I trust, if my reply is not so interesting as the report, you will remember my inability in these particulars, and my desire to say as little as possible outside of the necessity for my vindication.

In reviewing that report, I feel it my duty to lay before you some of the evidence that animated it or any part of it. When the committee was appointed, I expected their duties were of an impartial character; that they were to "examine critically into the management of the hospital internally and externally; that it was their duty, as well as pleasure, to show the *good*, as well as the poor, management, supposing that they were honorable gentlemen, with no selfish ends to subserve, and no hatred towards me. I paid no attention to their doings, little expecting that the first step in their duties would lead them to the feet of the great Illinois investigator, there imbibing the accumulated bitterness of months of nervous labor ending in political disappointment. Or that they had been en-

gaged in wriiting many letters to different parts of the state, to friends of patients to ascertain if I had faithfully expended small sums of money left with me to buy shirt collars, stockings and nick nacks. When they came to the house I offered them every facility to see its every day routine, and gave them all the information I could. I was not even present at the examination of witnesses. After they had been several days examining attendants, I asked them for permission to read the testimony, which was accorded. I was shocked and surprised at it; there seemed to be no cross-examination in it, they seemed simply to get what told against the attendants and me, and seemed to get it in the most objectionable language. One attendant swore, among other things, that he did not know how many times he had knocked down patients. I felt very certain that he had never knocked a patient down in his life. I asked to have some of the attendants recalled, which was allowed. This attendant, on his cross-examination, said that in his efforts to control violent patients he had tripped them up; this he called knocking them down, and much other testimony was explained, still there seemed a sort of unanimity in desire of the attendants to report every occurrence when any force had to be used as an abuse of patients. One over conscientious young man swore to an abuse of a patient, when I had ordered him to be put in a bed-strap—a step rendered absolutely necessary to save his life. Many other small things of this kind were unanimously put the worst side out. I could not understand why it was, as I had always used them as well as our different conceptions of duty would permit. I have since learned why it was, as the following affidavit will show:

JOHN MOONEY, an attendant at the Wisconsion State Hospital for the Insane, being duly sworn, says: That while the investigating committee, Messrs. Hastings, Lawrence and Sherwood were at the Hospital for the Insane making their investigations and taking the testimony of the attendants, I was sworn, and when I learned my testimony was not understood by the committee as I intended and meant it, I went back to correct it. Dr. Van Norstrand was in the room with the committee, and told me I could have time another day to correct it. I then went to my ward. Soon after Farrington Redford, supervisor on the male side of the house, came to my room and wanted me to come up stairs to his room. I went, and when I got there I found Herbert Bird and Frank Clifford there. Redford told me of the late order not to strike or choke patients under pain of being arrested and punished for assault and battery. Redford said he did not think the superintendent ought to send out any such order. He, Redford, told us to think up all the difficulties the superintendent had had with patients and swear to them the next day, against the superintendent, and we would get him removed. He, Redford, told me he was going over to see Hastings or Sherwood, and tell them to have us sworn over again, we hadn't told half. He said he would do all he could

to get the superintendent removed. He told Herbert Bird and Frank Clifford to think up all they could and swear against the superintendent.

(Signed), JOHN MOONEY,

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Dane*—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2d day of May, 1868.

(Signed), R. T. SPENCER,
Justice of the Peace.

Now this young man swears that Redford called the attendants into his room and found fault with the order of the superintendent, (which was issued promptly on his being informed of their testimony in regard to violence to patients.) He, Redford, said "he did not think the superintendent ought to send out any such orders," and then "told us to think up all the difficulties the superintendent had had with patients, and swear to them against the superintendent, and we would get him removed." This conspirator said he was going over to see Hastings or Sherwood again; that he was going to do all he could to get the superintendent removed, and told other attendants to think up all they could, and swear against the superintendent.

Now we must ask why this young man should take this course, he had always received kind treatment at the hands of the superintendent, except when he had been reprimanded for neglect of duty, as all other attendants have been more or less. I can only explain it by saying that he had absorbed more of the violence of my persecutors than other and more intelligent men did. When I came to see this it was at once plain why there was this unanimous effort to mention every occurrence that could be tortured into wrong doing. Here was a man at the head of my attendants, herding them into his room and giving them their lesson against the superintendent, doubtless rehearsing to them the abuse I had heaped on them,—by never inviting them to my table, or introducing them to gentlemen or ladies visiting the wards, or in many cases had misused them by remonstrating with them for neglect, or roughness in discharge of duty, (for no attendant but needs talking to for neglect of some or many duties sooner or later,) thus forming them in solid phalanx for the morrow's testimony. The one sided appearance of the investigation still remained a mystery. I noticed that one member of it was seldom consulted in their conferences; still that did not explain to me the condition of things. I could think of no personal difference with its members, and could see no reason why persons who had been at personal enmity with me or who had been discharged, should have been so sedulously subpœnaed, unless there was some hostility more than official.

About this time Mr. Hastings and Mr. Sherwood came to the hospital and said they wished to visit the wards, and have full communication with the patients, unaccompanied by me or any body else.

Mr. Hastings said they did not propose to make testimony or take what they heard as testimony, but wished to converse freely with the patients. This was so unusual that in my surprise I consented to it; relying or believing in their honor, it never occurring to me that they would try to injure me by injuring my patients. When they came out of the wards that day, Mr. Sherwood said they had had a pleasant time, and he thought many of the patients were doing well, which was very pleasing to me. On that day, or the subsequent one, they visited Mrs. Eggleston, and I am informed, they were a long time closeted with her. What was said I never learned; but she was quite uneasy, assuring those who conversed with her that she was going out by the 5th of May, and intimating that the superintendent and his family were going out about the same time. The subsequent history of this case your board is conversant with; you ordered her brought before you, accompanied by one of the attendants, the matron and assistant physician; and, notwithstanding the assistant physician, who, I am informed and believe, has favored Hastings and Sherwood all the way through, and in so doing, I believe, has played the spy on me and my duties. I say this assistant physician informed your board that she had been sane for ten weeks, but could not be discharged as recovered; must be considered as improved, and after some manipulation concluded she was much improved; still you saw fit to direct me to discharge her and it has been done. Here was a woman, who had been, as her papers show, epileptic and partially paralytic since 1862, and when she came to us, July 26, 1867, was an object of great pity; she seemed to be just through an attack of epilepsy; was stupid, incoherent and uncleanly. When they first applied for her admission I endorsed the papers as incurable, long standing, epileptic, and want of room; but her friends were so solicitous that she should have a trial, that we admitted her, and at once put her under treatment, with surprising advantage. But she had many relapses, with the recurring of her obscenity and improper behavior, but her relapses were of shorter and shorter duration, and we were much encouraged to expect an ultimate recovery. When a majority of your committee visited her she had been some five weeks without a relapse, still *they* took the responsibility of writing to her husband, advising him to remove her, without consulting me, which he declined to do, as shown you by his letter. Your board directed me to discharge her, thereby saying that she had recovered, which was contrary to the assertion made by the *great* experience of Dr. Wilson, who said he could not regard her as recovered, but improved. Allow me to say, that the board will be convinced, by and by, that it is at best a case of premature discharge, so much advised against by Dr. Kirkbride in his annual reports for the last ten years.

Before I proceed to comment on the testimony, permit me to say that it is so voluminous, and so much of it hearsay, that I will ask your board to have it read. When it is so read by you in connection

with the cross-examination, and with the affidavit of John Mooney as to the governing motives of the witnesses, and J. W. Sumner's affidavit as to the motives of the committee, very little comment from me will be necessary to enable you to fully understand it. To illustrate the hearsay character of the testimony I will recall to your notice one example. Marietta Richards swore that her sister told her, that Mary Bird told her, that my wife told her, that I discharged *her* (Marietta Richards) because she swore falsely. Now, I never said so. She was not discharged for that. I thought she made an unintentional error. The testimony was in regard to Dr. Wilson and myself both being at Governor Fairchild's party on the same evening, and her evidence was proven to be false by two witnesses.

Soon after I received the Eggleston letter, Mr. J. W. Sumner, a person whom the committee notified me had been subpœnaed by them, informed me that Mr. Sherwood was very industriously at work to injure me. I took his language and asked him to swear to it. I have inserted it here.

JAMES W. SUMNER, being first duly sworn says:

"That in conversation with John Sherwood while he was sitting as one of the members of the investigating committee of the Hospital for the Insane, he told me that he was not after the good management of the Institution, but was there to find out the bad management of it. I told him I did not wish to be seen associating with them as the Doctor might think I was trying to injure him. Sherwood told me that he had the Doctor tight, and he would protect me, and he wanted me to swear strong and plain, and he would shield me. He then told me that the Doctor's, meaning Dr. Van Norstrand, reputation was not good in the army. After I was sworn, I asked him why he asked me questions that he told me he would not. He answered, that I swore too strong in the Doctor's favor. I told him that I had sworn to nothing but the truth, and no consideration would induce me to vary it; that I was honest in what I said and thought, he, Sherwood, then said you need not be afraid of the Dr., you have him tight on what his son has done. I understand Sherwood sought these interviews with me to get me to swear against Dr. Van Norstrand; and told me if I would, that he would not ask me many questions. He also said that he did not care a cent for the store or the mistakes that had occured there, but it was the Dr., that he was after. He said further in that conversation with me, while he was trying to get me to swear against Dr. Van Norstrand, that the Dr. would not want to live in Madison after he—Sherwood—got through with him.

(Signed.) JAMES W. SUMNER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 2d day of May, A. D. 1868. (Signed) M. C. CLARKE, *Notary Public*,
Dane County, Wisconsion.

Soon after this, he made another affidavit, the copy of which is as follows:

J. W. SUMNER, being first duly sworn, on oath, says: That during the time that the late investigating committee, Hastings, Sherwood and Lawrence, were at their investigations, J. C. Sherwood said to me in connection with many other things, some of which I have made oath to, that this was not the first thing he had been at. He had had much experience in investigating things, viz: county affairs; when other men had failed, he had succeeded by laying around and watching, and when the thing came around just where he wanted it, he pitched in and fastened it. He said he did not intend to be a whitewashing committee, that if he got after anybody he was *bound* to *fetch* them. I inferred from what he said, that he wanted me to swear all I could against Dr. Van Norstrand, and he would protect me in it. I afterwards asked him how he intended to protect me in case the Dr. was dissatisfied. He said I had the Dr. all tight on what his son had done. I said to him that Mr. Lawrence seemed to favor the Dr. Sherwood said Lawrence believed in looking on the good side, while he believed on looking *all* on the bad side of things. Within a few days, Sam'l D. Hastings came to my store and said he wanted to see all bills of Tea purchased since I had been in business. I told him I would not do it, that they had promised to let me alone if I would swear promptly against Dr. Van Norstrand. Afterwards, at the same interview, I told him to come in at some future time, and I would get the bills together and let him see them.

I then told him, why don't you go about to other stores and root up these things; there were other stores where they had *imposed* on the Dr. in *weight*. Mr. *Hastinys* then replied that it was not the *stores* or *me* that he was after, but he was after the *Dr.*, *meaning Dr. Van Norstrand.*

(Signed.) J. W. SUMNER,

STATE OF WISCONSIN—*County of Dane*—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of May, 1868.

(Signed.) M. C. CLARKE,
Notary Public,
Dane Co., Wis.

With this kind of feeling on the part of the majority of the committee, and on the part of the discharged employees, together with those who were in league with them, (for those who were not in the conspiracy to get me removed swore to an entire different state of facts,) is it any wonder that they could prove any thing their malevolence suggested? How kind towards me they felt, their classic language plainly illustrates. Mr. *Hastings* says to Mr. Sumner, that "it was not the store or him that he was after, *but he was after the Doctor*"—he was not after the wrong or the wrong doer,

(if there was any wrong,) but he was after the man who had been imposed upon. How *manly*, how *brotherly*, how *comprehensive* this man's affections—not one grain of practical kindness—all theoretical—his *heart* an *aggregation* of bitterness. Mr. Sherwood says he was not after the *good* management of the institution, but was there to find out the *bad* management of it—not there to examine *critically* and report what he saw, impartially, but there to pick me and the institution all to pieces, and sow the ill-looking fragments broad-cast over the land. As an inducement to bias this witness, he said to him: "*He had the Doctor tight*," and said he wanted him, (Sumner,) "to swear *plain* and *strony*, and *he* would shield *him*. Now was this not an effort to induce Mr. Sumner to swear falsely? Why assure him of his, (Sherwood's,) *shielding* him? Sherwood then said, that Dr. Van Norstrand's reputation was not good in the *army*. Well suppose it was not. What connection has that with the impartial testimony of Mr. Sumner? What was my army reputation to Mr. Sumner or Sherwood, if he only wanted the truth out of this witness? But it was not the truth that this malevolen t man was after; he wanted to fill the mind of Mr. Sumner with the surplus bitterness of his own, break up our business connection, and ruin me pecuniarily as well as socially, to dispossess me of what little I had saved in my professional labors of a quarter of a century. Mr. Sumner further swears that he understood that Sherwood sought these interviews to get him to swear against Dr. Van Norstrand, and told him if he would, that he would not ask him many questions. *This same honest* man said to Mr. Sumner, "that *he* did not care a cent for the store or the mistakes that had occurred there, but *it was the Doctor that he was after*" Mr. Sherwood said on a subsequent occasion to this same affiaint "that this was not the *first* thing he had been at, that he had had much experience in investigating things," &c. "When other men had failed he had succeeded by laying round and watching, and when the thing came round just where he wanted it, he pitched in and fastened it," * * "that if *he* got after anybody he was *bound* to *fetch them*." "I inferred he wanted me to swear all I could against Dr. Van Norstrand and he would protect me in it." Mr. Sumner further says: "I said to him—Sherwood—that Mr. Lawrence seemed to favor the Doctor. Sherwood said Lawrence *believed* in looking on the *good* side while he believed in looking *all* on the *bad* side of things." He (Sumner) further says, "within a few days Samuel D. Hastings came to my store and said he wanted to see all bills of tea purchased since I had been in business. I told him I would not do it, that *they* had *promised* to let me alone, if I would swear *promptly against* Dr. Van Norstrand. * * I then told him *why* don't you *go* about to other stores and *root* up these things; there were other stores where they had *imposed* on the doctor in weight, Mr. Hastings then replied, it was not the store or *me* that he was after, but he

was after the *doctor*, meaning Dr. Van Norstrand." Now where is the fairness or impartiality of all this matter? Neither of these men after anything but me, and eagerly grasping at anything that will make me appear to disadvantage to your Board, not caring for wrongs exeept so far as they effect me. If these men would urge such reasons, measures and arguments to a friend of mine, what would they do to those who were not friendly. The attendants, who were smarting under a reprimand for neglect of duty, or who felt that they would or ought to be discharged for admitted violence to patients, now *first* coming to the knowledge of the superintendent. Their impartiality and sense of justice was well shown when he (Sherwood) said to this witness "that Dr. Van Norstrand would not want to *live* in Madison when he got through with him." It was not Mr. Sumner or the store that they were after, but it was me. If these men were impressed with the necessity of a thorough inquiry into my acts with the hospital, why were they not sufficiently magnanimous to enquire into it impatially? Why the necessity of a pilgrimage to Illinois to imbibe the bitterness of another investigator? Why say, when certain men were suggested as witnesses, "Oh, no, he will swear for the doctor." Why, when they visited the wards, did they say to me they wanted to talk with the patients, not to be used as testimony, then introduce what they elicited, (which testimony was given after the patients had been excited by assurances of my removal and other arguments) as testimony from sane patients. If they wished to be impartial, why did Mr. Sherwood say to Mr. Friscll "I want you to put that in *stronger* language?" This man was their own witness, brought some sixty miles, a candid fair man, who was not at first disposed to enter into their bitterness. I objected to Mr. Sherwood's thus putting words nto the witness' mouth. Mr. Sherwood denied that he was doing so. The court commissioner replied, "It looks very much like putting words in the witness' mouth, Mr. Sherwood." Can any impartial human being believe that such actions are generated by kind and humane *hearts*, by a high sense of *honor*, by pure motives? I erily believe the board in their hearts cannot say *yes*.

Mr. Sherwood says my reputation was not good in the army. Well, what of it? Suppose I was a *coward*, or indolent, or was fierce with the amputating knife? What has that to do with the "critical and searching investigation of the internal and external management of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane?" But *am* I charged with any such thing? It is now over four years since my army record was made up, and no man has made these charges to me or my friends. If there are such charges they are not made by any man who has honorably worn the blue. They are not made by any member of our late army. They are not made by *any* member of the old Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, who went out 1010 strong, and who had in the last hours of the forty-two days' fight at Port Hudson but sixty-seven men in the saddle. The graves of its men and

and officers can be pointed out in half of the States of the Union, besides some who are quietly sleeping amidst the coral reefs of the Gulf of Mexico. I say such charges do not come from men who have bared their breasts to rebel bullets. If there are such charges, they are made by a class of men who, in 1861–2–3–4, were styled stay-at-home *sneaks*. Men who were willing to sacrifice *all* of their first wife's relations but what the rebellion should be promptly put down. Men who were compelled to stay at home to look after pecuniary affairs, mills, etc., or were charged with great financial measures ; to see that *gold* was *promptly* changed into greenbacks lest it should deteriorate in value. I say these are the men who find flaws in the soldiers' record. I am happy to say that they are not endorsed by my fellow soldiers, The Grand Army of the Republic, among whose one hundred thousand members there is not one ' home guard, have declared me a good and true soldier. On the 10th of Sept. 1866, the President of the United States conferred additional rank on me for meritorious and faithful services during the war, endorsed by E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and confirmed by a Senate, among whose members were men who had seen me on bloody fields. Sergeant Clarke, of my old regiment, who was in bed for months under my care, from a rebel bullet, a member of the legislature of 1867, was approached by some of my left handed friends to induce him to retaliate on me, saying " they had no doubt I had neglected or abused him while a soldier." He said *yes*, he was ready to retaliate at the first opportunity; that I had *saved his life*, and he was now ready to use it to defend me from slander or any other harm.

Dr. MANLEY, a member of the last legislature, a learned physician and gentleman, wrote me, March 21st, 1868, as follows :

" As I chanced to know that some investigation of asylum affairs were going on while the legislature was in session, I took some pains to enquire of members of the 4th cavalry respecting your reputation as a surgeon while in charge of the regiment, and I learned to my great satisfaction that it was exceedingly good, and that for *humanity* to your *men*, your conduct in *protecting* them, could not be surpassed. * * I think it due to you to make this statement."

On the breaking out of the rebellion, in April, 1861, I raised, from among my neighbors, a company of 101 men, and was commissioned their captain, but, in the organization of the 4th regiment I was made surgeon, and resigned my company to W. P. Moore, Esq., who by his great merit and bravery won his way to the colonelcy of the regiment. Col. Moore writes to a friend of mine as follows :

" CHICAGO, May 15th, 1868.

" DEAR SIR : I noticed in the papers, a few days ago, that Dr. A. H. Van Norstrand, superintendent of the insane asylum, at Madison, had been arraigned before a board of investigation, as to his management of the institution, &c.

"Among the charges enumerated is that of cruelty to the inmates.

"Having been intimate with the Doctor for three years, while serving with him in the same regiment, I feel competent to testify as to his standing during that time.

"Dr. Van Norstrand is a very strict man in the discharge of his duty. In the army, while he was strict he was remarkable for the energy which he displayed in caring for the comfort and welfare of the soldiers under his charge. This quality he *particularly* displayed on several occasions which I distinctly remember.

"While the regiment was encamped on Ship Island, in Mississippi Sound, with a hot sun over our heads, and a hot, deep sand under our feet; when there was the utmost necessity for the care of the sanitary condition of our men, the commanding general ordered unusual drills, amounting to hardships. Dr. Van Norstrand protested, at *first* by letter, and afterwards in *person*; and he barely escaped arrest for insubordination, and *all* for this tender regard for the health of his regiment. The same care he displayed when the regiment was lying on the low lands opposite Vicksburg—a few months later, *three-fourths* of the men being sick, and many dying each day.

"I remember the instance of an officer whose case had become desperate. The Doctor considered a change of climate necessary to save life. After many efforts to obtain a leave of absence, the last of which was by a personal interview with General Butler, on which occasion it was stated that the officer's death was certain if he remained in that climate, the Doctor received from the General, as his only satisfaction, the *astounding* reply that "New Orleans was as near heaven as any place that he knew of."

"The extraordinary efforts which the Doctor made, during the seige of Port Hudson, while he had charge of the hospitals at Baton Rouge are well known to all who served in the Gulf Department.

"Dr. Van Norstrand's army record is good. He was not cruel or severe to the soldiers under his charge. He exercised a careful discretion, and was always watchful to secure to the soldiers their just rights.

"Hoping that his letter may be of service to the Doctor in present emergency, I remain your obedient servant,

(Signed,) "W. P. MOORE,
"Late Col. 4th Wis. Cavalry."

This is the language of a man standing high, who by his *sword* carved his way from the ranks to the highest office in the Reg't, who had seen with me the Reg't filled up three times with recruits, who had assisted under flags of truce and otherwise in carrying our hundreds of wounded from under the enemies guns, to a convenient place where I could give all the relief afforded by my profession. When my regiment re-enlisted or veteranized, I felt that I must return to my home and look after my family and my business, they,

having been left at the *first sound* of a Fort Sumpter gun, and now after three eventful years, needed my attention ; and I was honorably mustered out. Did the regimental officers then feel that my record was not good? if so they did not show it very much as the following will show :

"HEAD QUARTERS 4TH REG'T, WIS. CAVALRY,
"BATON ROUGE, LA., Feb'y 8th, 1864.

"*To* Dr. A. H. VAN NORSTRAND :

"Sir :—The undersigned, officers of the 4th Reg't Wis. Cavalry take this occasion to express their regret that circumstances have made it necessary for you to resign your post as Surgeon of the Regiment.

"Having raised the *first* Company of this command, you gave good proof of energy and military skill, and company "E" would have felt proud to follow you through the trying scenes that has since marked its course.

"As Surgeon of this Regiment, and for more than a year acting Medical Director over the General Hospitals of this city, with three thousand sick and wounded officers and men at one time, gave ample field to test your energy and skill in your profession The approval of "Head Quarters" is all the commendation you can ask or need.

"We understand that after a short respite you intend again to offer yourself for duty in the army either as Surgeon, of volunteers or as a Cavalry field officer.

"We would, therefore, respectfully recommend you to the authorities, as in our opinion fully competent to occupy either of these positions.

"Three years duties in the army we think has amply qualified you for the service.

"Wishing you and your family a safe return to your home in Wisconsin, we bid you—Farwell.

(Signed) "FRED'K A. BOARDMAN, Col. 4th Wis., Cav.
JAMES KEEFE, Capt. Co. "G"
HENRY W. ROSS, Capt. Co. "A"
GEO. W. DURGIN, jr., Capt. Co. "C"
N. W. CHITTENDEN, Adjt. 4th, Wis Cav.
S. W. WILSON, Assistant Surg.
H. R. MERRIMAN, Ass't Surg.
A. S. ORES, 1st, Lt. Co. "H"
MYRON CHASE, 2d, Lt. Co. "I"
J. B. FARNSWORTH, 1st, Lt. Co. "I"
W. P. KNOWLES, 2d, Lt. Co. "G"
THEO. W. GILLETTE, Lt. & R. C. S.
A. MEDHURST, 1st. Lt. Co. "B"
NELSON F. CRAIGIE, Capt. Co. "F"
A. C. BUSH, Lt. Co. "C"
W. P. MORE, Maj. 4th, Wis. Cav.
D. G. JEWETT, Capt. Co. "I"

This was signed by every officer than at the post, and does not look as though my record with them was poor.

Dr. Wilson, a man of 60 or 65 years of age, all his adult years spent in his profession, entered the regiment at its organization, and my assistant on every field and at every camp—writes a friend of mine:

"RACINE, April 11th, 1868.

"DEAR SIR: Yours of March the 6th, came to hand. My acquanintance with Dr. Van Norstrand commenced in the spring of '61, upon joining the 4th, Wisconsin at Racine. We have been personal friends from that day to this, as surgeon of that regiment; during his stay in the service he exhibited a *capacity* and *ability* and *devotion* to the service which *I* think was worthy of all commendation.

"Upon our arrival at Baltimore he was put in charge of the Adams street Hospital, and as far as I could learn gained credit for his ability and energy in the management of this large Institution. Upon our arrival at Baton Rouge, La., he took charge of the General Hospital of that district. At one time I think there were not less than 4000 patients under his charge, including the immense number of wounded from the seige of Port Hudson. Some 15 or 16 buildings were crowded with these "unfortunates; that he mangaed this immense establishment with a skill and energy that no other surgeon in that Department could excell I am well convinced. I do not think he has received the credit that is his due for these great and responsible duties to the Government. His *capability* and *capacity* to fulfil the duties that were imposed upon him in the army *cannot be questioned.*

"A visit of nearly a week at the Insane Hospital at Madison, Wis., last summer, confirmed my opinion as to the Doctor's ability to manage a large institution. I circulated with him through the wards and noticed particularly the general appearance of things, and it did seem to me that the institution was *efficiently* and *judiciously* managed. Perhaps there is no situation more trying than the management of some two hundred crazed patients, and perhaps there is not a sufficient allowance made for the difficulty of the position.

"What I have written is from personal observation. Although the doctor is a personal friend of mine, I am satisfied what I have stated is true of him. Any further information of which I may be capable of giving, I will readily impart.

"Yours, truly,

"Dr. S. W. WILSON."

But I have produced more of the opinions of others, and said much more than I needed, to defend myself from a slander of this kind. Could I be tried in "the *great day*" by the soldiers who have received treatment, care, and, in some cases, protection from me, I would not fear being cast among *slanderers* and *evil-doers*.

Your committee has animadverted with much severity on the manner in which I have received and disposed of small sums of money received for hides, pelts, old plows, tallow, little pigs, etc., etc. When I came to the hospital to take charge there was no book or memorandum kept of any such thing. I could not find by any record that Dr. Clement had ever received any money from any such sources. There was not much received, perhaps, as they butchered no cattle and there was not a small pig on the place. What I received was in very small amounts and few of them. I threw them in a drawer. After perhaps two months I saw it would amount to a little sum, and there ought to be something done with it. I inquired of Dr. Sawyer what had been done with it before. I think he said they used it for purchasing amusements for the patients. I then took a piece of paper and kept the account on *it*, Dr. and Cr. I paid out some of it in accordance with what I understood to be the custom. On September 30, 1865, it amounted to $340, and a little over. I think $1.40. I paid over to Mr. Mills $340, and thought I had done well; it was the first money from that source ever paid into the treasury. The sheet on which I kept the account was left in a table drawer, and was mislaid or lost, in fact I did not think it of any account, as there was nothing like it in any of the records of the institution. When your committee called on me this winter for a statement of this matter, I was fortunate enough to find the back sheets, up to the first payment, and made out a statement of it back to September 30, 1865. There was nothing in your by-laws requiring me to keep such an account, and nothing in your records to show that any had ever been kept. It does not occur to me that coming to this institution totally unacquainted with its duties or routine, that it is very strange that I did not procure a book for this account at once. I had *several* things to do as the older trustees very well know. They know that everything, at least outside of the house, was in much disorder, and I turned my attention to things that looked most important and necessitous. Perhaps I erred; to err is human. The institution has now been running near eight years; the first four I can find no record of any such fund; in the last four I have paid into the hospital treasury from it $1540.00, and have receipts for it. I have paid it over promptly, annually, the last two times, semi-annually; not in depreciated currency or counterfeit bills, but *dollar* for *dollar*, *every cent* that I have received, except what has accumulated since March 31. It is true I might have, every week, carried over all that I had received, say from $1 to $20 or more, and asked the treasurer to give me a receipt for it, but I did not think *that* the intention of the by-laws. I did what I thought was right; should your board think otherwise, I trust they will make the by-laws more explicit. Dr. Clement, it is true, paid over to your treasurer $136.57, received from board of non-resident patients, and $24.18 which had been refunded by patients; but not one cent from the

sources from which this fund of mine is made up, a fund so far as the records show, originating with me; the items of which I have furnished to your committee back as far as the first payment to your treasurer, both of receipts and expenditures. It was wrong perhaps to make any expenditure of it, but inasmuch as the whole fund had been expended previous to my superintendency, it did not occur to me that it was wrong. Forty-seven dollars was used to insure our barn and stock against fire, to October, 1871. I did this by the advice of at least two members of your board. If the manner of paying it was improper I will procure a duplicate receipt from the Madison Mutual, attach an order to it, draw the money from one side of the treasury and pay it into the other.

CATTLE.

The matter of buying four head of cattle of my brother has been called to your attention. I will say that I never heard anything of the agreement between John Kavanaugh and my brother. I know nothing about it, and I care nothing about it. I did not suppose and do not believe he was selling anybody's cattle but his own. I bought those steers at 1-4 of a cent per lb. less than I had paid a dealer in town for some a few days before. I supposed them to be three years old, but I am certain I care very little whether they were two, three or four years old, if they were fairly weighed. I bought a two year old heifer a few days since that had given milk all winter, that weighed 830 lbs. We have two calves or cattle, not *two* years old yet, quite thin in flesh, one of which has given milk some four months, that weighs 880 and 760 lbs. each, averaging 820 lbs., only 80 lbs. less than fat cattle, which were a half a year older.

On May 7th, at the close of a business letter to my brother I wrote as follows:

"Some of the trustees charge me with favoring you in the purchase of those three year old steers and that fat cow last fall. I wish you would go before some justice of the peace and make an affidavit as to the whole transaction, whether I showed you any favor in that matter or in any other matter connected with the hospital."

On May 21st I received the following affidavit:

"ELIAS VAN NORSTRAND, of Meridian, New York, being duly sworn, says: That in the fall of 1867, he sold to his brother, for the use of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, three steers, I supposed them to be three years old; their weight was, I think, 2,700 lbs., and one fat cow that weighed 1,000 lbs, or about that. I think the price was 4 1-2 cents per lb. I was offered 1-2 cent more a lb. for the *cow* in Madison than my brother gave me. She

was very fat and large; but I did not think it would pay to drive her back to the city, as she was very unruly on the road. I am not certain as to the price or weight, but gave my brother two receipted bills for the cattle, on one of which he put a check or order, and I took it to Mr. Mills' bank in Madison, and got my pay. The weight and price was fully set forth in the bill, and no more than was the actual weight or price. I also sold a lot of fat sheep to him. I offered to pick one and he one, and let their weight average the lot; he refused to do it, and the "farmer" and myself caught them and weighed them at the platform scales in the barn. I also sold him a load of oats for the use of the Hospital. When I got there he would only pay me the price that I was offered for them at my barn. He said that was what he was paying *other parties* for oats, and that the state did not *recognize* brothers in business matters. In *no* transaction for the Hospital did he ever favor me *one cent*, so far as I ever knew or suspected.

"(Signed.) ELIAS VAN NORSTRAND.

"CAYUGA COUNTY, ss.

"Sworn before me this 16th day of May, 1868.

"ABEL WEST,
"*Justice of the Peace.*"

This affidavit explains all I asked for and more, as it covers *all* the sales to the Hospital, and is very explicit. He concludes by saying, "in *no transaction* for the Hospital did he ever favor me one cent, so far as I ever knew or suspected."

REMOVAL OF PATIENTS TO WASHINGTON.

I have officially reported to you the facts connected with the removal of patients to Washington. Mr. Hastings says that I sent two more attendants, at a cost of sixty dollars more than was necessary. I wish to say that the Quarter Master General of the United States Army, advised by Dr. Nichols, is not apt to send any more transportation than is necessary in these cases. He sent me passes for seven attendants for the five patients. I used five of them. *I* considered that number necessary. It is true, I wrote Dr. Nichols that there would be but four attendants with the party. At that time I had failed to find the third volunteer attendant. I afterwards found one, to make up the compliment. It is true that one of the volunteers was a lawyer and one a merchant—did they make worse attendants than hack-drivers? It is false that they were relations of mine. It is not true that Mr. Hibbard was 70 years old, but old or young, he is a vigorous man, of quiet, industrious and economical habits. I gave him charge of the funds, which he managed so closely as to cause an ill feeling in the party. One of the five

left the party in Washington, and another in Indiana, paying their own incidental expenses the rest of the journey home. It is true they carried part of their food for the downward journey and that the amount expended on the trip was $94. The party consisted of ten going and five returning—equal to 7 1-2 men to Washington and back, at an expense of $12.53 each for hotel bills, omibus fare, berths in sleeping cars, refreshments, &c., &c., they having to lay over Sunday on the road. Is there a member of this board that ever went to Washington and staid one day and returned at an axpense of $12.53, besides your bare railroad ticket? I dont believe there is. I would sooner think it cost you eight times that amount. It is possible that three men could have succeeded in getting through with five patients; but had one or more of the patients jumped from the cars, and been crushed or lost, would you have excused me? when more attendants could have been had simply for their food on the journey. No, gentlemen, I would rather trust to your judgment of the justice of Mr. Hastings' strictures.

ADVERTISING FOR SUPPLIES.

In reply to the severe strictures of Messrs Hastings and Sherwood the subject of advertising for supplies, I will be as brief as possible. They dwell long and severely on the impropriety of my conduct in opening the bids. I was not directed to procure *sealed* bids, nor did I advertise for *sealed* bids, nor did I expect sealed bids. I advertised for bids, and when they came I examined them, selecting the articles from each bid that were lowest in price; and when none were low enough, in my opinion, I directed Mr. Sumner to put in a lower bid. I did not care who the bidder was, if it was not low enough it was rejected, as I had a *right* to do, and *did* whether I had the right or not.

Mr. Hastings says the bid on rice was 10 7-8 cents per lb. and is charged at 11 7-8. If any member of the board will turn to bill No. 3879 you will find it a contract bill, and 260 lbs rice is charged at 10 7-8 cents, amount $28.29. Mr. Hastings says tea was not advertised for. If you will turn to the advertisement you will see that "bids for coffee, tea, sugar, syrup, &c., must be accompanied by samples, &c." It is true there was no tea in the other bids, and I directed Mr. Sumner to put his bid at $1.20 per lb. I did not want the kind or quality he offered at $1.16, which cost $1.00, but the kind he furnished cost $1.08. He retailed it at $1.50 per lb. My wife since bought a chest, at another house in this city, I think of precisely the same quality at $1.35, and which I returned, as I was displeased with the price.

Eggs were purchased of bad quality everywhere, in October, November and December, and all were at about the same price; we wanted them very much, and were compelled to buy such as were in the market. I spoke to Mr. Sumner about the quality of a lot, and

he said he sent out and bought them for us, and would represent them of bad quality to the house he got them of; it was forgotten by me afterwards, not expecting that they would make any deduction, as no body seemed to expect good eggs in the market at that time. The hallibut was inventoried at 8c per lb., and I advised Mr. Sumner to buy them as I was willing to take them at a shilling. I considered them perfectly good but dry; the retail price was 25c per lb. for the same fish when moist and saleable. I did not think that their being dry hurt them any, and of course they would weigh less. I may have been mistaken.

WHISKEY.

The reason for putting one pail of rain water in the barrel of whiskey is fully given in Mr. Sumner's testimony. "It made it better, giving it an appearance of greater age; is done by all dealers." My agreement with him was to pay him 5 per cent profit on Milwaukee cost, for it.

Your committee proved by Mr. Lohmiller, book-keeper, that I told him that goods were charged the same as they were sold to others in wholesale lots. He also swore that he had neglected to take the tare out of one barrel of sugar, four crocks of butter, one chest of tea. I know the older members of this board, some of whom I have known for 20 years, will believe me when I say that his (Lohmiller's) testifying was the first I knew of these errors being committed, and the board should not hold me guilty of something I knew *nothing* about, and was not a party to; I at once went to the store and directed Mr. Sumner to credit the amount, whether true or false, on an unpaid bill that the hospital had there, which he did in my presence.

"For a full explanation of my advice to the clerks and my partner, I will refer you to the testimony of Mr. Sumner, the witness of Sherwood and Hastings, the man whom Sherwood had asked to swear plain and strong, and he would protect him, and not ask him many questions; the witness whom Sherwood had assured that Dr. Van Norstrand would not want to live in Madison when he got through with him; the witness whom Sherwood informed "that he had much experience in investigating things, and when he got after a man he was bound to fetch him."

Mr. Sumner's testimony is as follows:

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITOL,
MADISON, March 20th, 1868, 9, A. M.

Present, ready for business.

JAMES W. SUMNER being called by the committee and first duly sworn, testified as follows: I am one of the proprietors of the store,

known as the store of J. W. Sumner & Co., and Dr. Van Norstrand is the other. Dr. Van Norstrand asked me if the boys had made any mistakes or overcharged goods sold to the Hospital. This was last Monday morning, I think. I told him I thought there was a couple of mistakes, when the tare was charged. Dr. Van Norstrand said to me that I had better see the boys and see if anything was wrong if they had done anything wrong. I believe that he also asked me what they would swear to. J. W. Sumner & Co, made a bid about the 10th of Nov. last to furnish supplies to the Wis. State Hospital for the Insane, for three months. I do not recollect the date, that bid was made at the Asylum. I made it. I made most of it myself. Dr. Van Norstrand assisted me in a few things. He did not do any of the writing. I made a bid at the store. I told the Dr. I did not think it was low enough, and I thought I had better make a new one. Mr. Lohmiller did the writing in making the bid at the store, and Lohmiller and myself fixed the prices together. I destroyed the bid made at the store. I cannot recollect whether or not it was Saturday that Lohmiller and I made the bid. It was in the evening that I went to the Asylum. I think I staid over night but cannot say. I think it was Friday that I went to the Asylum. There was a dance there that evening. Some of the other bids were in at the time. I cannot say as all of them were. I did not see the bids, I saw some of the samples. I saw some few of the bids open on the table.

Question by Sherwood: Did you not hear the remark that there was no bid on Tea?

Ans. Yes sir. He said there was no bid on Tea. I then wrote a bid for Tea at $1.20 per lb. I do not know, but suppose it was from one to two weeks before, that we had sold the same article to the Asylum for $1.18 per lb.

By Hastings. What price did you offer to furnish tea for in the bid you destroyed?

Ans. I think it was about $1.16 per lb. but do not know, it was a little less than $1.20 per lb.

By Hastings. Did Dr. Van Norstrand suggest upon what articles you should advance your bid?

Answer. We talked it over a little When I went over I took my bid over there, and told Dr. Van Norstrand I thought it was too high, and if he had no objection I would make a new one. I had not delivered my bid to him, my first bid, he had seen it. I told him there were some things that we might lower a little, but there was not much money in it; that the only object in taking the contract was for the sake of the butter; that would enable us to sell a good many more goods, and that was all the money there would be in the bid.

By Dr. Van Norstrand. I asked afterwards to be released from one half of my bid on the butter. I remember that you said that you would release me on half of it, as Findley's bid was just the

same as ours on the butter. You afterwards wrote me that Mr. Sumner and Mr. Findley refused to furnish the parts of their bids that were lower than mine, and that you would have to fall back on my bid. My bid for butter was thirty cents per pound. I afterwards paid in cash more than that for butter to supply the bid. The whole of the contract, I think, amounted to $1.100 or $1,200. I did not make much on it; it would not be $100; is would be $50—somewhere from $50 to $100. A good deal of the butter I paid thirty-two cents per pound for, and made two and sometimes three cents per gallon on some things. The tea that I furnished under the bid was the same quality that we had before sold for $1.18. There were different prices on the tea. We paid for some $1.00, and for some $1.08 per pound in New York. We got out of the kind that we made the bid on, and afterwards furnished a better article.

By Dr. Van Norstrand. Did I tell you to see the boys to see what they would swear to, or to see if any mistakes had been mane?

Answer. I think it covered both.

By Dr. Van Norstrand. Do you know anything about the four jars of butter that Mr. Lohmiller refers to in his testimony?

Answer. I have no recollection of it. I do not recollect of ever having charged the tare of a barrel of sugar sold to the Asylum. Still I do not say it is not so, but I do not recollect the instance. I did put some water into the whisky. It was clear rain water. I took a pail of whisky out, and put in a pail of water. I do that in all the proof whiskey that comes into the store. It is a common practice with other dealers. I have seen other dealers getting water at the same pump to grade their whiskeys with. It is considered among dealers in liquors that putting soft water into a fiery whiskey makes it more palatable, and gives it a better appearance of age.

By Dr. Van Norstrand. Lohmiller has sworn to a chest of Tea from which tare was not taken, or the number of the lbs., charged too high, will you tell us about it?

Answer. The Tea was charged gross weight, chest and all. Dr. Van Norstrad told me Wednesday night last what Lohmiller had sworn to, since then I have given the Hospital credit for the tare on the jars of butter, barrel of sugar and tare on the chest of tea. I have not for the water in the whiskey, for the reason as I said before it is a common practice. Stone ware averages about 4 lbs., upon a gallon. Barrels run from 16 to 20 lbs. I gave credit at 17 cts. per lb., the price of the highest grade of sugar furnished. I gave credit for 14 lbs., of tare on the chest of tea. Japenese Tea run from 12 to 14 lbs., per chest. The tare on such chests of tea is from 12 to 14 lbs.

By Dr. Van Norstrand, Have you any reason to think that I suspected any thing wrong, or that ever any mistake occured that I did not ask to have it corrected at once.

Answer. All he ever has found out, or if any mistake did occur he has had it corrected whether for against. Our bills have often been sent back for correction—sometimes the mistake was in our favor and sometimes against us. I wait mostly on staple goods. I do all tho wholesaling to every body of staple goods.

By Dr. Van Norstrand. When you commenced business did I tell you to be very particular about Asylum sales and accounts, that it was not only necessary to be perfectly honest, but to seem so and be able to show it at all times?

Answer. Yes sir, you did. When I commenced business the Dr would tell me he had been to other stores, and had priced articles and then came and priced mine, at my store and found I was the cheapest, and took them. When about even he would sometimes take them at other stores, sometimes on sugar we bid, and he got them at other storos, you came to me and wanted 10 gallons of oil, and I asked $1.40 per gallon; you then went to Findley's and he asked $1.20 per gallon by the barrel; you came back and took it of me, saying you could not take a barrel. Dr. Van Norstrand has sometimes returned articles to my store, because he said he could do with cheaper articles at the asylum. Our agreement was, when we commenced business here, to sell things to the hospital as low as we sold them to others at wholesale; you always required me to send a bill with each purchase, no matter how small it was.

By Dr. Van Norstrand. Have I always been as careful in my purchases for the asylum of you, as Simeon Mills, Judge Vilas, Judge Braley, Mr. Bird and other business men of this city, who have dealt with you in making purchases for their own families?

Answer. He has always cautioned me to put things down low; he always priced the things as much as they do; I say yes.

By Dr. Van Norstrand. In the four years that I have bought goods of houses with which you have been connected, have you ever seen anything that induced you to believe that I was, or intended to be, less close in purchases for the asylum than if I had been conducting my private affairs?

Answer. I do not know as I have.

By Dr. Van. Norstrand. Have I been as careful in my purchases, both in quality and prices, as my predecessor was?

Answer. Yes, sir; and more careful always, more particular always than your predecessor.

By Dr. Van Norstrand. Have you noticed me more careless about prices since I have an interest in that store than I was before?

Answer. He has always priced goods except small things, just as he always did; I have seen no difference.

By Dr. Van Norstrand. Except as regards goods for the asylum, have I ever interfered about prices, or customers, or clerks, or even the kind of goods you should keep; or appeared to you more interested in the success of your house, than many other men in the city of Madison?

Answer. No sir, you have never interfered; once you thought we were paying "Billy" too much; that we could not afford it; that is the only time you ever said any thing about any clerk that I recollect; by our partnership contract Dr. Van Norstrand was not to devote *any* time to our business.

By My. Sherwood. Witness. I have usually sold goods lower to the asylum than to private individuals, Have sold to the asylum at wholesale rates, One thing returned from the asylum as too good, was a feather duster, the price of it was $5. That is the only thing I recollect. A bill was returned from the asylum last night for correction. It was wrong, I believe, in having one article charged for another. In the one of a barrel of syrup the bill was returned for correction, one gallon too much being charged. I do not recollect a bill being sent back because a box of pens had been omitted therefrom.

By Sherwood. Did you infer from your dealing with the Hospital that the Dr. was very careful in examining goods and bills?

Answer. I always thought he was, because he has always cautioned me in every respect. I told Billy, on the tea, that perhaps it would go through and perhaps it would not.

By Mr. Sherwood. Now, Mr. Sumner, do you think he could have been careful and not have noticed those butter crocks and the tare on the other articles that was not taken out?

Anewer. If he attended to the weighing of them he could not.

By Sherwood. Did it not strike you as a little singular that those bills should have been so particularly corrected in little things and those heavy jars neglected?

Answer. It struck me in this way, that the thing was all right, and we would get our pay, but as you put it I must say yes.

By Sherwood. Did you tell Lohmiller that in his testimony before the committee he had told only the truth; and did you not say to him that he could have told much more, and thank him for not doing so?

Answer. No sir. I did tell him part of it, but not all of it; I asked him what he had sworn to, he said he had sworn to some tea, butter, barrels, and some whiskey. I told him I did not recollect about the butter, but I supposed it was all right I would not dispute it. When I said something about the butter. he got very much excited, and asked if I supposed he had sworn to a lie, or would swear to a lie. Said I, "Billy," you and I have always been good friends and don't get mad. As near as I recollect I said, "I do not doubt but what you said is correct, but I do not recollect the butter. It was at Mr. James Burges' house, on the inside of the gate. I do not think I told him he might have told more. I do not remember thanking him. I told him I supposed he had told the truth and it was all right except the butter, which I did not recollect. I did not want him to tell any thing else but the truth. * * J. W. SUMNER.

Carefully read to and then subsbribed by the witness, March. 20th, 1868, before me,

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane county, Wis.

Now I have explained this matter as I understand it. It is perhaps proper for me to say that *I* entered into the partnership to make a place for my son, who had become weary of school. I intended to make the store our headquarters in the city, where people could always find us while in the city, where they could leave bundles for patients, and where they could find the Hospital team when they wished to avail themselves of it. I intended to purchase drugs and light articles there, leaving the heavy trade to men who had more means to handle heavy articles; but when these men refused to furnish the goods bid for by them, Mr. Sumner was requested to furnish them, and thus he had much of the trade for a few months. I have much regretted this partnership. I found it an improper place for my son. I did not deem it justice to Mr. Sumner to deprive him of all profits from the Hospital trade for no reason but that he was my partner, but it brought down the animosity of other dealers on me, (at the store of one of whom—at least one of your committee has spent much of his valuable time absorbing, *among other things*, some of the owner's copperhead venom towards me), but I trust this animosity will now cease, as they have procured the passage of a law prohibiting any officer, etc., from being interested in the sale of any goods, etc., to any of the benevolent or other institutions of the State.

REV. R. O. KELLOGG.

This very important case has had another hearing before your committee. The brother of the deceased told one of the committee that all he wanted was to have the Hospital Record changed so as to make it read a "case of *death* from *self-violence*," *instead* of *suicide*, and Mr. Hastings told me in effect, and I think in these very words, that his reason for making all this expense and trouble was to please the friends by showing that it was a death from self-violence and not from suicide. At the time of this unfortunate occurrence, the Rev. H. C. Tilton was a member of the Legislature, and Chairman of the House Committee on Benevolent Institutions. Mr, Kellogg was, I think, a member of the Conference over which Tilton was Presiding Elder. Mr. Tilton, who was more bitter about this matter than I expected from a man of his profession, presented some petitions from Fort Atkinson in regard to it, asking that they be referred to the joint committee on benevolent institutions. They were referred to that committee. The balance of the committee were Hon. R. Glenn, W. H. Officer, James Ross, W. I. Abrams, S. C. Barnum, S. Clark and H. P. Reynolds. After a very

thorough inquiry at the hospital, and of Mr. McKindley, and of Mr. Kellogg's brother, who came for the body of the deceased, exonerating the superintendent and his attendants from all blame, reporting, among other things, that "They had examined the premises and generally made such efforts to inform themselves in relation to the matter as the importance of the case seemed to require. The committee find that, in their opinion, there were one hundred patients in the hospital just as likely (apparently) to commit violence on themselves as the deceased. They further find that he was treated precisely as other patients of like character are treated, and which common sense and reason teaches your committee is proper treatment." They further say: "It is contended that the deceased should not have been left alone, but *who* of *us* could have forseen such a melancholy occurrence." They further say, "Your committee, therefore, report that *no blame* attaches to Dr. Van Norstrand or Dr. Sawyer, but *entirely exonerate* them from all blame, * * and avail themselves of this occasion to reiterate what was stated in their general report: that the Hospital for the Insane is in good hands, and is as well and judiciously managed as is possible."

Here is an official report from honorable gentlemen, men of high standing at home and abroad, not so narrow as to exclude *every* ray of light from their souls that did not enter in the direct line of a very contracted vision, men under oath, to individually perform the duty of legislators, one of which duties was this matter.

Mr. Hastings has dealt with much severity on the telegram I sent the brother on the morning of the sad casuality, calling it heartless, &c. Telegrams are always heartless, using just as *few* words as possible. I was feeling badly, and expected to see him, the brother at the 4 P. M. train, and was desirous to get it despatched in season to allow him to take the 11 A. M. train from Milwaukee, should see him in the evening when I could join my sorrow to his. Mr. Hastings thinks it was *so heartless* to call it a suicide, in my despatch, even under the excitement of such an awful casuality. Well let us see what was said about it by the visiting committee, at their next visit after this sad occurrence, see if it occurred to these cool headed men, six weeks after it occurred, to avoid the *harsh word suicide.* They say "investigated to some extent the circumstances of the recent *suicide* of Mr. Kellogg, and satisfied ourselves that the occurrence was one of those unavoidable accidents, resulting from *no* want of careful attention and forethought, on the part of the officers of the institution." This report is signed by Hon. E. W. Young, Dr. Wm. H. Blackman and Dr. Lyman I. Barrows, men who have *never* been charged with heartlessness *towards* or want of sympathy with, *any human being.*

By carefully looking over Dr. Kirkbride's reports for 1856, 1857 and 1863, you will find under the head of causes of death, that he has had one suicide in each of these years, and does not even allude

to it in the text of the reports, now are you ready to say that Dr. Kirkbride ought to have given the names of these unfortunates, or ought to have enlarged in his reports on the sorrows of his household at these occurrences, or that he made a false statement when he said 'suicide,' that he ought to have said 'they died by self-violence. Noah Webster says, suicide "is the act of designedly destroying ones own life, committed by a person of years, of discretion and of sound mind," now if we are to take this literally, there never has been a suicide in an Insane Hospital since time commenced. Yea more—the Meta physician will tell you there *never was* such an act as suicide. For *can* a man in his *right mind*, in view of the *awful condemnation*, commit suicide? is not the poor suicides mind always excited or depressed by some misty mountain about to overwhelm him, are you prepared to say that every superintendent, in the length and breadth of the land, has been guilty of *systematic falsehood*, when they have reported a case of suicide. That every coroners jury committed *black perjury* when they brought in a verdict of *suicide*, in the case of a self-destroyer. Practical people always have called *self-destruction, suicide*, if it was the evident intention of the person to kill himself, without *discussing* his sanity or insanity.

Dr. Favil, when asked, in effect, by your committee, if *in the light of all* the testimony he thought the treatment proper in this case, he said he did not, but when asked wherein he would have treated it differently, he replied *he did not know* as he should have *done* differently, but if he had done rightly, he should have watched it with more care. I am quite free to say that in the light of my sad experience in this case, I have *done* differently, I have employed a watchman to report anything and everything as it occurs at *any* and *all* hours of the night.

Dr. Barrows, who has had more experience with the insane, than any other person in Wisconsin, except myself, says in his testimony, among other things, "I regard the theory and general principle of the treatment as correct * * His removal to a room away from other patients *was right*. I understand the room was warm and comfortable, with comfortable bed and clothing."

The room *was* warm as shown by my testimony and Dr. Sawyer's letter, hereto attached. I directed the room to be warmed *five hours* before he was put into it. Your committee have dwelt on the difficulties of warming the 4th story rooms; all of you who know anything of our method of warming, know that the higher the room, the more easily it is warmed.

In regard to the medicine administered, your committee have talked a little about it, merely to condemn it. Dr. Barrows says it was right. Dr. Sawyer says it was right. I say it was right, except that the dose proved too small. Some old lady in Mt. Atkinson did not like its effects in some cases. I have now practiced medicine for 24 years, and have found it utterly impossible to follow

the advice of that class of persons and their coadjutors. I have not found one human stomach capable of holding the "certain cures" recommended by a single dozen of these learned persons. As a general thing they have far less experience than physicians who are no older. This whole affair is a sorrowful one, and has been as sincerely regretted by me as by either member signing that report. (I had hoped that after the thorough investigation given it by a committee of seven as honorable men as there are in the state, headed by a minister of the Methodist church,) completely exonorating me and my assistants, that these humanitarians would let this poor mans bones rest in peace.

What is the good of this disinterment again, except to pander to a morbid humanitarianism, the awful lesson of which it taught has been written in letters of *fire* on the *brains* of the officers of this Institution.

This is the only suicide in our institution in six years, and your comittee have spent large amounts of money to prove that this was not a suicide, and they report to you that they have succeeded. Now if this is not a suicide, we have had none since long before my superintendence, while an eastern institution, of about the same size, in charge of a superintendant highly commended by his board, have had *two suicides* and one *homicide* in the last year.

I wrote to Dr. Sawyer, formerly of this institution, and now superintendent of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, at Providence, Rhode Island, on this subject and received the following reply. I will submit it without comment, as most of you know him and esteem him :

"Butler Hospital, May 2, 1868.

"Dear Doctor : Yours of the 25th ult., giving some hint of the unpleasant complication of affairs at the hospital is received. I am very much surprised for I did not suppose it possible that such a state of things as you describe could again arise. I hope the tendency to such disturbances is not inseparably connected with the institution.

"The unfortunate case of Mr. Kellogg was so fully investigated at the time, and the committee were *so unanimous* in their expressed opinion that good care was exercised, and the affair was in the nature of an accident, not to be anticipated by *human foresight*, that I supposed the matter was set at rest forever. Certainly every precaution required by the symptons was taken, especially in the light of his having *spent the previous night in an adjoining room, and came out in the morning much quieter and more rational.* As it is impossible for the physician to be *constantly* present with every patient he must trust somewhat to the skill and kindness of the employees, and my reliance on the judgment and trustworthiness of the supervisor (Mr. Guppy), was such that when I knew that *he* had disposed of the patient and had not thought it

necessary to call on me, I went to bed, entirely satisfied that the best thing had been done. I sat on the stairs and waited until the attendants had retired, and the light had disappeared, not because I thought it necessary to watch the process, but because I wished to be at hand if my advice was needed. I have never felt that we neglected *any* precaution in this case which the circumstances seemed to demand. I think there should always be a watchman at a hospital, but he is needed for a dozen patients every night as much as for Mr. K. on that night—judging, I mean, from the light we had. I see no reason to suspect that attendants long known to be skillful and kind, had departed on *that* particular occasion from their usual custom and neglected the most common and obvious arrangements for the safety and comfort of the patient. I distinctly remember that the body of Mr. K. was warm when I saw it, and that the *register was open, and warm air coming in.*

"It is a very common thing *here* for the supervisor to say to me as I go through the wards, that some particular patient was so noisy on the previous night that it was necessary to remove him (or her) to another room, and *must continue so in all* hospitals, while all are so crowded as at present, for we try to make each one as pleasantly situated as possible.

"The notion that you would needlessly interfere with the operations of a subordinate seems *absurd*, when I consider how independently I always acted, not only in medical matters and in the general management of patients, but also in many business affairs and household arrangements which usually come under the immediate care of the superintendent. Whenever we had *any* difference of opinion it was in reference to the relations of the hospital with the outside world, and here it is proved that your better acquaintance with the people of the state, and the peculiarities of western life, enabled you to avoid difficulties into which *I* should have fallen. Since I have been a superintendent my own experience has led me to wonder that I could act so independently with so little jarring. It certainly increased my usefulness, and I am grateful for the confidence it shows to have been placed in me, as well as proud to think it may have been deserved.

"You certainly have introduced improvements, by your energy and perseverance, whose attainment I hardly dared hope for, and I thought when I left that the employees were becoming daily better pleased with their life and duties.

"I am grieved that these troubles should have arisen, not so much on your account, for I think you can stand it, but because the success of the hospital, and the interests of the insane everywhere are damaged by it.

"It is difficult to say how such affairs originate, but I have thought if we could open the hospital to the public to a great degree, the needs of the insane and the character of the hospitals were better understood, it might obviate *much misunderstanding*, but of

course it would be injurious to the *patients* exposed to observation. I shall be glad to hear from you again, and remain,

"Yours very truly,

"JOHN W. SAWYER."

Dr. SAWYER recently, in writing to a friend in this state, among other things says: "I feel more free to address you in the matter as you were connected with the hospital before my appointment as assistant, and were intimately acquainted with all the operations of the institution during my whole term of service.

My residence in the Wisconsin hospital was full of pleasant incidents, though as must always be the case, not all were cured, not all were satisfied; you are aware that my relations with Dr. Van Norstrand were of the pleasantest; I always rendered willing and earnest assistance to all his plans and labors, and he always supported and upheld me. By his energy and industry Dr. V. was able to accomplish many improvements which a less earnest man would not have attempted, and by his intimate acquaintance with the people of the state, he has been able to manage the relations of the hospital to the people at large with singular good fortune.

When I left the state I thought the Doctor's success was giving proof of the *wisdom* of his selection as superintendent, and as I know not what has arisen since that time, I am at a loss to imagine a cause for dissatisfaction. I well remember the unfortunate death of Mr. Kellogg, and the stir occasioned thereby; but that matter was so fully investigated at the time, and seemed so conclusively to have been one of those accidents which no human skill or foresight can always prevent, that I presume it is not now a matter of debate. There will always be about every hospital discharged help, half recovered patients, and other disturbers of the peace who will be glad to make trouble whenever they can. This has been strikingly manifested in Wisconsin. The state has expended a large sum and should have an institution second to none of its class I think Dr. Van Norstrand fully able to carry it on to that high standard of excellence.

With a sincere desire to do something for the success of your hospital and the interest of the insane, I have hurriedly written these few lines."

NEGLECT OF PATIENTS.

Mr. Hastings has called to yonr mind in words of liquid fire, *four* cases of neglect in my four years charge here; the first was an epileptic whose seizures were occasional, and always the same; he would be pretty well for a few weeks. then would have several fits followed by three or four days of stupidity, in which he kept in bed, and needed nothing but food and drink, could I not trust my assistant and his hourly attendants to see that he had them? Another was a female

patient that had been demented anterior to my taking charge of the house. Her existence had been simply vegetative for years. No one ever thought that she needed medical attention, except an occasional cathartic, of which her attendants had charge. If an occasion ever did occur when she manifested any new symptoms we were apprised of it. I think your committee say that I did not see her for a week before her death, which occurred on Oct. 1st. This may be true, as you know I was very busy at the time in pushing forward the work on the building, its heating and ventilating apparatus, digging and arching the 500 feet of main air duct, etc., besides I was in the midst of preparing my annual report. In the evening the supervisor came to my table where I was writing, and informed me that she was dying, an event we had been daily expecting for weeks. I asked her if she seemed distressed, received a negative reply, and was informed that the matron was with her. I left her in the very proper hands of our good matron, an *officer* of the hospital.

Another case is still living, demented, filthy and disgusting, her case is explained in Dr. Wilson's testimony. It occurred since this investigation has been in progress, which I trust you will believe me when I say, has added many to my list of cares and perplexities.

Dr. Wilson swears: "I supposed I had seen her every day. She was up a while after we had discontinued our medicines. * * It was a case of chronic dumertia. She is one of these patients that sit on the floor with her knees up to her chin, her arms over her head, and her skirts, or a part of them over all. If she had been the only case her absence would have been noticed at once. * * It is the attendants place to inform the supervisor or physician of anything that is wrong, or goes wrong in the ward, whether it be sickness or anythtng else that interferes with the regular routine of the ward"

One attendant swore that I had not seen this patient, *as she knew of*, for six or seven weeks, She was a new attendant, (with whom I never talk if there is an older attendant in the ward) Anna Wilson, the senior attendant in the ward, swears that I visited this patient three times that *she knew af* in the six or seven weeks. This is not, perhaps. as often as I should have visited her, but *I, too*, supposed she was among the demented, sitting on the floor.

The last case is Miss Lewis, a maiden lady of sixty-five years. She is in poor health. Thinks she has committed "the unpardonable sin;" that the devil has taken possession of her, and unless she groaned aloud she would choke up and die. She has been in the house nearly two years, and has gone through the *whole catalogue* of medication and not benefited. Her constant loud groaning had such an effect on the other patients that I sent her up to a nice warm room in the next story, where, it is true, I did not visit her every day, I having an opportunity to hear from her every hour in the day. She was in charge of three young ladies and my wife. But

Messrs. Hastings and Sherwood seemed to be so determined to make a bad case of it, calling the room a strong room, etc., etc., that I directed her to be brought down into the main hall, and tolerated her there until the visit of the next Visiting Committee, who suggested her removal to another room more remote from other patients. I requested them to visit our rooms and suggest a fit one. They did so, and as surprising as it may seem, designated the one from which she had been removed. It was large, warm, light, airy and quiet. She is now occupying it and I ask you to visit her.

It is possible that I could have avoided this seeming neglect, and done all else that seemed to be required of me. An old superintendent, while accompanying me in my daily visits, asked me if I made them daily. He said his habit was to visit one side one day, and the other the next, Still he writes me on May 17, 1868, that another superintendent told him that if he, the last superintendent, had not delegated more of his work than the first, he shonld have been dead long ago, while the first was only doing half what I had been doing for four long years.

Messrs. Hastings and Sherwood have quoted Dr. John T. Gray, of Utica, extensively, and he is worthy of it, I have no doubt, as he is in the front rank of superintendents, but it simply shows how much better a man's reputation is away from home than at home. At a recent interview with a superintendent, a man who used to be an assistant at Utica, and justly a great admirer of Dr. Gray, he said, "your board need not quote him as an example of thorough medical duty, *he* has had patients come, get well and go away, that he never saw; continuing, he said: I do not believe he visits his wards all through aftener than once in three or four weeks. They have also quoted Dr. Brigham, a good man, long since gone to the reward of the good, as an example to follow. An assistant of his, now a resident of this state, standing high in his profession, told me, within a week, that Dr. Brigham visited his wards all through only every Sabbath morning. I simply quote these sayings to show you, on what some men gain a reputation from superficial observers.

Dr. R. I. Pattison, who has had more than 17 years experience in the care of the insane, says, in a letter to me, dated May 18, among other things too lengthy to quote here: "In regard to medical supervision of incurable patients, chronic epileptics, &c., it would be a mis-application of the valuable time and talents of the medical superintendent to spend them upon such cases, further than to see that they are made as comfortable as the nature of such cases would permit; as weeks and months, and perhaps years, must pass with many of them, during which time *no* important changes may be expected. They require little or no treatment, while the best energies and forces of the medical officer should be concentrated upon those in whom there is a reasonable hope of cure.

"In all large hospitals it is necessarily the case that the immediate personal oversight of the patients must be largely entrusted to the medical assistants, and other subordinate officers, the supervisors and attendants; and in my own experience, when in charge of large hospitals several days occasionally passed, during which time I was obliged to "learn the condition of my household," through my medical assistants rather than by personal inspection. Practically, I should think, that in most large hospitals, the assistant physicians constitute the main prescribing force, and have the more immediate oversight of the patients, while the duties of the medical superintendent are largely executive."

THE ABUSE OF PATIENTS.

The avuse of patients seem to divide itself into two parts. 1st, from attendants; 2d, from officers. Messrs. Hastings and Sherwood say, that in other institutions attendants are not allowed to use violence in any case except purely in self defense; this is strictly the rule in our hospital, and when it has come to my knowledge that it has been used in any other manner the attendant has been promptly discharged. In the few cases where the question was asked, this answer was elicited: "we have orders to hurt the patient as little as possible," and such I supposed was always the rule, and in *no* case was ever any violence reported, except in self-defence. When I read the one-sided testimony of the attendants, showing, apparently, that they had violated this rule, I at once issued an order, "that any attendant who should strike or choke a patient, would be arrested for assault and battery, and any attendant seeing it and not reporting it, would be treated in the same manner as an accomplice." Then your committee ask: "why was the order so long delayed? delayed until an investigating committee had been in the hospital for several days;" I answer for the best reason in the world, that I did not know it, until they developed it by an oath, occasionally they would get at variance, and report each other, and occasionally by close watching I could catch one of them, and of course they would be discharged at once.

2nd. From officers.

As Messrs. Hastings and Sherwood did not seek to implicate anybody else to any extent in this matter, I will confine my remarks only to charges against myself, there are two: the cold bath, and boxing patients ears.

The cold bath existed here when I came, and I am to-day informed that it was frequently used. I heard of it in connection with other things as I learned the routine of the house, it never struck me as a serious matter or anything wrong, whenever it was spoken of, which was very seldom, it was in connection with controlling very bad patients, I had much confidence in my subordinates and attendants, not being of a suspicious nature, I supposed it must

be all right, supposed it was simply drawing a tub of cold water, and dipping the person in it once, twice or thrice, until he agreed to quit his bad or dangerous conduct. In the fall of 1866, a very dangerous and homicidal patient stabbed another in several places, causing a very bloody scene, it was suggested that a cold bath would do him good. I consented to it, and went down to see the process, something I never had seen; the water was drawn, the patient stripped and at once jumped into the tub, ended himself over, and got out. I asked those present if that was the usual process. they said no. I told them to dress him and send him into the ward. In the fall of 1867, this same patient knocked an attendant down, and as he fell he went to the bottom of the trench on which they were at work, some ten feet deep. The attendant was severely injured. He was brought into the house, and of course the patient was sent in and the case reported. The cold bath was suggested again. I went down to see the process, and it was as described in the report of Messrs. Hastings and Sherwood. I stood by as a spectator; not touching the man. He was held under, what seemed to me, a long time; I think a half minute. I saw his face was growing red, and he was raised up; he was still very violent and was put in again, about the same length of time, and then promising to behave, he was taken out, and wiped and dressed himself. This is all the duck or cold bath I ever saw, and the last case occurring in this house. We have a patient who will hold himself under water over a minute by the watch, simply to amuse himself in his bath; but this refractory patient was not held under half as long, for I saw that there might be danger in it, especially with a patient of weak lungs; and might be abused on any patient in the hands of an incensed attendant. The attendant reports one other case where it was administered by my direction. I have no remembrance of it, but it may be so. He was a very dangerous and bad man; hiding knives, and ready to strike without notice. A few cases are reported in which attendants were directed to use the cold bath for persistent filthiness—a cold bath and scrubbing brush being more likely to prevent a recurrence than a nice, warm bath. I learn from the testimony that they were severe in some cases in administering it. This was not intended, or even suspected, until I read the testimony. I trust I need not assure you that a recurrence will not take place.

When I came in charge of the hospital in April, 1864, my poor predecessor had passed through a serious investigation by a legislative committee and otherwise—ending in his resignation. The patients were quite clamerous with strangers complaining of abuse, neglect, &c. I could not go into the wards but they were importuning me for this thing or that thing, and if denied, as they always were if it was an improper request, they were very abusive in language, occasionally ending by spitting in my face or on my clothes. My position was a new one, and, perhaps, not so well studied as

it ought to have been. I had been taught that such acts were the highest insult that could be offered by one man to another, and a box on the ear the lightest of punishment for so filthy an offence, of course I was fully impressed with the irresponsible condition of my patients, and when an attendant was assailed in the same way I would not excuse them from resenting it, but it is a different thing to be assailed yourself by a filthy, disgusting creature, who never has since the age of five years, been controlled by anything except his own obscene and vulgar tastes; he has never been controlled in his childhood or manhood; at home he assails his wife, children and neighbors; he is not a brave or good man, but is a bad and cowardly nature; he assails the first one in the hospital who crosses his wishes, most likely the superintendent, and he receives much to his surprise a stinging box on his ears; his astonishment is only exceeded by his desire to be on good terms with the first man who has ever dared to resent his insults, a quiet, plain understanding takes place, and seldom any further trouble is had between them. It is no part of my intention in this defence to deny that I have boxed the ears of homicidal patients who were flourishing knives to the great terror of attendants, of willfully pugnacious and obscene patients, also of some who have spit in my face, or been willfully guilty of other filthy practices, that I have resorted to it only in such cases as a father or teacher would be justified in doing the same thing to children who were persistently vicious, dangerous or willful.

I can truly say that I think it has always been beneficial to the manners of the patient, and if curable, it has assisted him or her to that self-control so necessary to their mental improvement. Let me give you a few instances or cases: Mr. D. Mc——, a patient in the upper ward, for many days when I came in sight of him, in my outside or inside duties, would heap the most *insulting* epithets on me; after a while other patients began to indulge in the same diversion. One day while in the flower garden he assailed me again from a window, after disposing of my company I went up to the ward to have a talk with him on the impropriety of such conduct, on entering the ward he at once assumed a pugilistic attitude and came towards me; I could have avoided a collision by jumping out of the door and holding it, and slipped in sometime when there was no danger of getting hurt, but I closed and locked the door in time to dodge the first round; I then caught him by the coat collar, and with the same hand pushed his face against the corridor wall, after holding him there, entirely helpless for a minute, I took my hand partially away and asked him if he was satisfied and would behave. He replied no, that he was not; that *he* was God Almighty, and he would show me that I could not hold the Almighty with one hand. I put him back against the wall with the same hand, and instantly he said he *was* satisfied. Of course he was at once turned round facing me, when I kindly told him he must give

up the idea of his omnipotence, as I could hold him with my thumb and finger, and that I would not allow any one to use disrespectful language to me. We were ever after good friends. In a few weeks he recovered and went home, Other displays of bad language towards me ceased at once. Now, if a dissatisfied attendant had soon after met an investigating committee bent on finding something for a sensation, and taken one-half of the story, they would have been gratified to their heart's content. Take another case. A Mrs. F——, a large woman weighing over two hundred pounds, sat at the table flourishing a knife, and breathing vengeance to any one who came near her. The attendants dared not approach her as she had previously cut one of them with a knife she had hidden in her bed. They sent for me. I took the knife away from her, removed her from the table, boxed her ears, and sent her to another ward. I have never heard of a repetition of her dangerous conduct in the succeeding two and a half years.

Another woman, Mrs. N——, had hurt one of my best attendants, removing an abundance of her hair, and giving her a black eye. On my next passage through the wards I spoke to her kindly on the impropriety of such conduct, when she remarked that she was after blood, and came directly up to me in quite a disagreable attitude. I gave her a slap on her ear and side of her face. Bloody hunts have not been among her pastimes since.

A man, J—— M——, a pardoned state prison convict, had assailed me, out of doors especially, with the most vile, obscene and profane epithets for many months. Not long since he did it in the wards. I did not think he would carry his violent threats into execution, still he had got to be very annoying and seemingly more threatening. He was laying on the benches, and it seemed to me that forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. I seized him by the back of the head with one hand and with the other I boxed his ears. Ever since his abuse and obscene language towards me has ceased, and we have been and *are* good friends. Now, these are some of the cases of abuse developed in the recent examination.

A violent patient cries "murder, murder—for *God's sake* don't murder me;" this occurs at bed time. I hearing the cry, slip noiselessly into the ward, thinking I had caught my attendants; when I got in, I found them assembled about a bed-room door, on the outside, and the door locked; I inquired what was the matter, they said Charley was having one of his times; I disbelieved them, unlocked the door and stepped in, feeling I should find some one inside beside the patient; he at once broke his chamber over my head making a wound four inches long to the bone, stunning and crazing me; the next thing I remember I had him down on the floor with my hand in his hair, the blood running in streams over my face and clothing from the wound in my head. This is the case of Charles I. Foster, so severely commented on by Messrs. Hastings and Sherwood, saying I raised him up with one hand and boxed his ears with

the other. I was injured severely, it taking some four weeks to heal my wound, and much longer before I could return to the severe mental and bodily labor required of a superintendent. Now, this man was an epileptic, and very violent and *cunningly dangerous*, when coming out of his fits, as shown by his cries to call some one within reach of his missile; still I ought not to have struck him; my excuse is that the *blow* that I received made me as irresponsible as the patient was who struck it. I regret striking him as much as I did the wound I received. He has never had one of his homicidal turns since—now over two years, and he has come to me for any little favor as freely since as before. Some of my own conscientious attendants call this a case of abuse. This is one of these cases that will ever occur to the superintendent who is on the alert to see that patients are not abused by the attendents, and at the same time is *unwilling* to ask an attendant to go *where* he is afraid to go himself.

It is true that patients will get marks, in their violence to each other and from attendants; still I can most truly say that I have seen more marks which have been inflicted by the hands of nearest relatives on the body of one patient, when received into the hospital, than *all* the marks would amount to, if added together, that I have seen on *all* the bodies of *all* the patients, from *all* causes combined, in *all* the time that I have been in the hospital.

I now propose to show two sides of a recent occurrence at the asylum; first, by giving the circumstances as they would have been related by a smart attendant, who disliked the superintendent, for some fancied neglect or merited reprimand. The attendant's story: At 2 o'clock in the night I heard a noise at the ward door; I got up and let in the superintendent and three other men; one proved to be a patient. They had no papers for him. They drew him along, he resisting, and said he wanted to go home. For some slight act he was seized by the throat by the superintendent and tied, and then placed in a room where there was no fire, and left all night. Is not this a bad showing. Now, for the facts fairly and truthfully given. Three men came to the hospital, near one o'clock in the morning, and were let in by the night watchman. He left them in the servants hall and called me. I dressed myself and went down; found the sheriff of Kenosha county and a Mr. S.; they had brought the son of the latter—a strong lumberman, but seven days insane, in the height of mania. They had him hand-cuffed and in irons. The father, a prominent citizen of that county, had sought advice of Senator Van Wyck, who told him that the law requiring papers, &c., had been repealed, and gave him a letter to me, which he brought, with two physicians certificates as to the insanity of the patient. The father was willing to do anything except to take his son back over the long road just traveled. I considered it my duty to receive him, and let them send the legal papers on their arrival home. The old wing rooms being full, I had to put him in the new wing—the

father and sheriff getting him along as best they could. Arriving in the ward, the patient asked me to take the hand-cuffs off. I told him I would if he would let me put on a leather muff, to which he consented. The hand-cuff was removed from one hand and we attempted to put the muff on, when he kicked me with great violence in the abdomen; in an instant I seized him by the coat collar, very close to the neck, sprang behind him and again secured his hand, he then kicked the attendant more severely than he did me, but we finally secured his hands in the muff and then sat him down on the floor and put some straps on his legs, holding them so near together that he could not kick us, then we prepared a room by putting in a straw bed, with sheets, pillows, and two good blankets, put him in bed with his clothes on, as the room felt a little chilly, (the weather being so warm we kept no night fire.) I then directed an attendant to remove his own bed near to the patient's door, and stay there the rest of the night. On getting back to the office, I said to his father I suppose this seems hard to you. He broke down, sobbing like a child, "said no. I am surprised with what ease you handle such powerful men, I have handled him twice as roughly to day and accomplish nothing." Now this is the two ways of representing a case, one showing *much* brutality, the other, an educated facility of doing what had to be done, using only half the roughness that a kind and feeling father had done to accomplish less. Many other occurrences handled by your committee, so as to look very badly, as related by some interested witnesses, would be much relieved if related by impartial witnesses, knowing all the facts.

The case of Jas. C. Burrell was cited by Messrs. Hastings and Sherwood as one of abuse. What were the circumstances: a man who had always been a sort of class leader, but as I am informed and believe, was a bad man and general thief, became insane, was put in jail and nearly killed the sheriff with a slung-shot. The sheriff took a horse-whip and gave him a very severe whipping, entirely subduing him, he recovered in three days from his insanity and returned to his home. Afterwards he became insane again, and was admitted here. He soon assaulted an attendent with a slung-shot, made from a large piece of lead and a string, injuring the attendant very much, causing the attendent to enter his room as seldom as possible, from fear of personal violence. When he called for food or water, (which he did almost hourly,) they would hand it through a small wicket or hole in his door. He then resorted to rubbing his own ordure all about that wicket, and would stand back in his room and compel the attendant to reach through it to hand him the water or food, thereby spoiling their clothes. This had been reported many times, and the attendants gave notice to quit. I then told them to take him and clean the door with his face, nose, mouth and beard, which was gently but faithfully done. I am compelled to say much to the disgust of the patient, and as subsequent conduct showed,

cured him of that habit. I related this to a brave soldier of the late army, who then was and now is a state officer, standing as high in the estimation of the people as he did with his comrades in arms. He told me of the horse-whipping in jail and sudden recovery, and urged me to apply the same remedy. Had I followed this advice the the thunders of Sinai over the mountains of sin, raised by God's chosen people, could not have been heard for the groans of the milk and water humanitariaus and interested scoundrels, whose greatest wish is to pull down what was not raised by such vacilating hands as theirs, no I am thankful that I did no such thing. I am satisfied it is better to have sins of omisison, than virtues of commission, if your acts are to be the subject of torture by every person who sits by the way-side to malign his betters. Had I cured him by this vigorous application the odium of the method would have sunk the hospital and myself in the estimation of all who did not know *him.*

A large stout man, a patient when *I* came here, nearly ruled the house. He had secreted a knife, and subsequently cut an attendant across the hand rendering it useless for many months, I was cautioned by Dr. Sawyer to be careful about crossing him as he would not hesitate to murder me, if he took offence, he would lay abed or do anything he pleased. I could not endure his insolence and plainly told him so—of course he did not like me. He picked up a knife blade in his walks, and had sharpened it to a very fine point in the window sill of his room, then put a handle on it, and laid it away where he could reach it easily. He approched me one morning, with his hand in his bosom, and enquired of me if an insane man was *responsible* for crimes, I feared he had the knife in his bosom, and expected to see it glitter the next minute. I seized him and placed him out of fighting line in about a second, I then searched him, but did not find the knife. I then took him to his room and directed him to get it, he protested he had none, I then made him sit down and commenced the search myself and found it. (I will show it to your Board when you visit the Hospital) I then gave him a good shaking, and during the subsequent 2 1–2 years he staid with us, he always exhibited due respect for me and my requirements. Now I wish to ask unprejudiced members of this board if I did wrong. If they do not think this wilfully vicious man escaped lightly. Whenever I have shaken a patient or boxed ones ears it has been for a good cause, still it would have been much better for me personally if I had been less energetic, cared less about good order and discipline, and been less ambitious to present a large per cent. of cures in my annual report to your Board. Confined my energies to the cleanliness, warmth and good order of the upper wards, only when I expected official visits, cared less for a good exhibition on the credit side of my farm ledger. Let the stock and farm take their chances with hired help, let them continue during my four years of management, (as the Hon. Edward Pier told me they had been anterior to my appointment) a constant expense to

the state, instead of a profit of between $14,000 and $15,000, let the boulders by the ton continne to occupy the ground near the front door, and mud and dirt knee deep at the back door. But my nature being otherwise—in the prime of life and manly energy—I felt that everything ought to come to iron rules, never sparing myself either physically or mentally while a single duty remained unperformed, requiring the same of all other officers and attendants about the Hospital.

Mr. Hastings and Sherwood have dwelt at some length and with their accustomed severity on what I am sorry to say has always been denominated in this hospital a *strong room* instead of a *shuttered room*, for it *is* an ordinary bed room, with heat and ventilation, with a pine shutter on the window to guard the glass, they call it the strong room, dark room, shuttered room, all is the same thing. They inform you that Dr. Howe say it is a polite way of speaking of a cell. That Dr. Bemas uses *very little restraint;* thinks it better to resort to temporary seclusion in one of the *ordinary sleeping rooms with the window glass properly guarded.* This is just what our strong rooms are, as you *all* very well know, and Messrs. Hastings and Sherwood *know it* as well as any of you, for they have examined them with every possible facility. These rooms are the same in all new Hospitals, in some of the old ones they are made like a cell.

Messrs. Hastings and Sherwood have furnished a great array of names of Superintendents who resort to restraint in very few cases, their rules and practice is just like ours, practically. I have visited *all* of *their* Hospitals but they dwell with much unction on Dr. Kirkbride, who is a *good* man and an excellent writer, (who says some things that I wish to quote for the benefit of these gentlemen before I get through,) and who has had vast experience with the insane, The class of patients that he receives is as different from ours as is possible to conceive. I need not even stop to explain the difference *most* if not *all* of you know it, still this same Dr. Kirkbride is the first man on a list of references used by a Philadelphia house engaged in making restraining apparatus for insane hospitals. The list embraces every article in use by us except the waist, which is made in every hospital in the land. Now, if Dr. Kirkbride does not use these, why does he commend them to others? Gentlemen, it is not true; Dr. Kirkbride and all other superintendents use them when they think it is necessary. But it is said that they are resorted to in very few instances. Well, this is the case in our own hospital; for many days none are in restraint, then again on some days we have two or three.

I can easily see why Dr. Kirkbride, Dr. Bemas, Dr. Choate, and some other superintendents, resort to restraint less than I do; it is because of the character of their patients. Besides they collect pay for furniture destroyed, bedding torn up, or damage to house, glass,

crockery, etc., etc., while *we* do not. It think it good sense to avoid loss in this way as much as possible.

Our amusements have been steadily on the increase since I took charge of the hospital. It is true they have cost little, and have been carried on almost solely by the untiring efforts of over-worked officers. Possibly we ought still to increase them. I wish to say, in passing, that aimless amusements have never been favorites of mine; nor do I believe they are appreciated by Western patients; nor do I believe they are as beneficial to Eastern patients as they are in building up the reputation of the superintendents in charge of them Messrs. Hastings and Sherwood have lauded the efforts of Dr. Earle, Dr. Kirkbride, and Dr. Gray in this matter of amusements—Dr. Earle in particular, who has had some assemblage of patients every day in the year except seventeen. Well, this is a fine showing; it shows untiring devotion in the Doctor and his attendants, but when we put the square and compass on the whole thing and ask for results, what do we find? We find his recoveries thirty per cent—which is fourteen on each one hundred less than ours—and his deaths eight and a half per cent., which is in excess of the deaths occurring in our hospital last year of over one hundred per cent. Dr. Gray's recoveries are less by four on each 100 patients than ours, while his deaths exceed ours by forty per cent. It is true that Dr. Kirkbride. with all his appliances, conveniences and long experience, cured two more in the 100 than I did, while his deaths exceeded ours by 79 per cent. Now I have not made these comparisons to question the ability or devotion of these gentlemen, for they have no superiors, or to exalt my own humble efforts, but I have been *shamefully* assailed in *this* matter as well as in others.

I wish to say a few words on the subject of the use of wine and whiskey in our hospital, and then pass to an entirely different subject. Messrs. Hastings and Sherwood have not assailed me with their usual severity in their report, touching the use of these articles, but I am informed that at least *one* of them has made an effort to poison the public mind by saying that "I had purchased and used *four barrels* of best whiskey per year." If I did it, it was because I thought it necessary, and what does it amount to? In this report all they show is that I have used in the four years of my superintendency these articles to the value of $963.46; now if you will divide this amount by the whole number of patients under treatment during the four years, (1129), you will find that the expenditure is 85 cents for each patient per year, In looking over the report of the Long View Asylum, I find that last year they expended in these articles for each patient $3.90, exceeding the annual amount expended by us on each patient 460 per cent., and I am not prepared to say that *they* expended more than they should in these broken down constitutions.

I now propose to examine as briefly as possible the official reports of the committees of the hospital for the last four years. Reports

made in many instances under the sanctity of an oath, and in all cases by men who stand high in the public estimation, and who esteem their assertions, morally, as binding as their oaths. In doing so I shall call yonr attention to extracts from the monthly reports, made by the visiting committee, giving the names of the committee, then a few of the semi annual reports of the visiting committee, and finally to the annual reports of the legislative committee :

MAY 17th, 1863.

Visited the hospital and passed through the wards, find the patients generally quiet, comfortable and contented ; the wards cleanly and in very good condition, and are well pleased with the appearance of the hospital, &c.

WM. W. BLACKMAN,
EDWARD PIER,
LYMAN J. BARROWS.

JUNE 8th, 1864.

We have this day visited the hospital and passed through the different wards and find them in good order, with the exception of the lower wards, which it is very difficult, with the present means of ventilation, to keep it in a cleanly condition and in order to remedy the difficulty would suggest the propriety of protecting the windows in the rooms in front of the wards with strong wire shutters in order to give more *room, more light*, and much better ventilation, which we deem of great importance. Upon the whole we are well pleased with the appearance and management. We would suggest the importance of allowing the patients to exercise in the open air and sunlight all that it is possible, believing it to be almost indispensable and a great blessing to them.

WM. W BLACKMAN,
EDWARD PIER,
LYMAN J. BARROWS.

JULY, 6th, 1864.

Have this day visited the hospital and the wards and find them in good order ; the inmates very quiet and generally contented. Not a male patient that is necessary to confine.

WM. W. BLACKMAN,
LYMAN J. BARROWS.

SEPTEMBER, 15th, 1864.

We have visited the hospital and passed through the wards. The patients are in the main quiet. The wards are comfortable and we are pleased with the general appearance.

WM. W. BLACKMAN,
LYMAN J. BARROWS,
EDWARD PIER.

October, 4th, 1864.

We have this day passed through the different wards of the hospital and find them in fine order, well ventilated, comfortable as to warmth, with the appearance of decided improvement in the lower wards. The patients remarkably quiet, contented and cheerful, and in many cases symptoms of decided improvement. The general appearance meets our hearty approval.

WM. W. BLACKMAN,
LYMAN BARROWS,
EDWARD PIER.

November, 22d, 1864.

This day visited the Hospital for the Insane, as visiting committee; passed through the several wards; inspected the heating arrangements and apparatus, and took a survey of the stock, pigs, poultry, &c., at the farm and in the yards. Everything in the several departments of the institution appears to be well cared for, well managed and in good condition. Although at the commencement of the cold term, and the thermometer this morning at 6°, the temperature of the several wards was comfortable, and means abundant are at command to meet almost any degree of cold likely to come upon us.

The patients appear to be very quiet, comfortable and contented. The same good order and neatness appears as usual.

E. W. YOUNG,
LYMAN J. BARROWS.

January 11th, 1865.

This day made the usual rounds of observation. Everything in good order.

The several wards at a uniform temperature of 68° F., neat and well ventilated. * * * *

E. W. YOUNG,
LYMAN J. BARROWS.

February, 22d, 1865.

This day visited the several wards; patients quiet and orderly, neat and cheerful. Nothing to suggest and everything satisfactory.

E. W. YOUNG,
WM. W. BLACKMAN,
LYMAN J. BARROWS.

Saturday, March 11th, 1865.

Passed through the several wards in the hospital and found all in good condition and well ventilated. Patients, with one or two exceptions, cheerful, contented and quiet.

Investigated to some extent the circumstances of the recent suicide of Mr. Kellogg, and satisfied ourselves that the occurrence was one of those unavoidable accidents, resulting from no want of careful attention and forethought on the part of the officers of the institution.

We would, however, suggest the propriety of a night watch passing through the building at stated periods.

E. W. YOUNG,
LYMAN J. BARROWS,
WM. W. BLACKMAN.

MAY 9th, 1865.

Passed through the several wards, found patients quiet and apparently happy, and everything in a satisfactory condition, also passed over the farm, examined stock, pigs, &c Farming operations active and seasonable, and we judge, well planned. No suggestions to make.

E. W. YOUNG,
J. J. BROWN.

JUNE 5th, 1865.

Visited the institution and passed through the several wards, over the farm, garden, &c., near the close of the day. It is the opinion of the committee that they have never seen the same in better condition than at present. * * *

E. W. YOUNG,
LYMAN J. BARROWS,
JAMES J. BROWN.

JULY 10th, 1865.

Visited the institution at 5 o'clock p. m., passed through the several parts of the building and over the farm as usual and found all things in the usual good order. * * *

E. W. YOUNG,
LYMAN J. BARROWS,
JAMES J. BROWN.

AUGUST 7th, 1865.

I visited the hospital to-day, and found everything in good order

JAMES J. BROWN.

SEPTEMBER 6th, 1865.

This day visited the hospital; made the usual rounds of observation, within doors and out, and, as usual, found everything in good order.

E. W. YOUNG,
J. J. BROWN.

October 2d, 1865.

Visited the institution and was well pleased with all that we observed.

E. W. YOUNG,
L. J. BARROWS.

November 8th, 1865.

We were well pleased with the appearance of things at this visit

JAMES J. BROWN,
—— ASHLEY,
W. R. TAYLOR.

December, 6th, 1865.

We visited the hospital ; found it in good order.

JAMES J. BROWN,
EDWARD PIER.

January 10th, 1866.

Visited the hospital, and found it in a satisfactory condition We would suggest the propriety of procuring a hose to connect with the water tank in case of a fire in the building.

JAMES J. BROWN,
F. S. LAWRENCE.

February 8th, 1866.

Visited the hospital and passed through the several wards; found them clean. Temperature and ventilation good, the patients quiet and contented.

JAMES J. BROWN,
A. S. McDILL,
E. W YOUNG.

March 7th, 1866.

Visited the hospital, found it in good order.

JAMES J. BROWN,
SIMEON MILLS.

May 25th, 1866.

Found wards and building, generally in good order and clean condition. Patients, many of them out enjoying the open air and sunlight, and for the most part cheerful and seemingly contented.

LYMAN J. BARROWS.

May 27th, 1866.

Visited the hospital this day; found it in a very satisfactory condition.

JAMES J. BROWN.

June 22d, 1866.

Committee visited the several wards of the Hospital and adjoining premises, found everything in a very satisfactory condition.

Patients were quiet and cleanly, and as far as can be determined thought to be in an improving condition. The attendants in the lower female wards desire special commendation for the Improved condition of that ward. It is more cleanly and better ventilated than heretofore. Committee would recomend to the superintendent the purchase of a good microscope with prepared objects, as an additional means of amusement and rational improvement.

R. Z. MASON.
LYMAN J. BARROWS.

July 12th, 1866.

Visited the Hospital this day, passed through the several wards found them in perfect order except the lower ward in the east wing having a bad oder from an imperfect floor in the water closet, which I have no doubt will be remedied at an early day. Was pleased to notice crops on the farm farther advanced than any that I have seen.

JAMES J. BROWN.

August 15th, 1866.

Visited the Hospital this day in all its departments; also the farm; and take pleasure in saying, that every thing seems to be in excellent condition. Cleanliness prevails in all the wards, and the patients seem to be well cared for in every respect. The farming operations are in a fine condition. The prospect for crops of all kinds is good, and the general management of this department is very satisfactory. Stock is also in first rate condition.

DAVID ATWOOD,
JAMES J. BROWN.

October 3d, 1866.

Visited the Hospital, found every thing in a satisfactory condition.

JAMES J. BROWN,
—— ASHLEY.

November 27th, 1866.

Have this day visited the Hospital in all its various departments, and we are pleased to say that we are much gratified, (from all we

can see,) at the satisfactory manner in which every thing seems to be conducted.

JAS. PRENTICE,
W. W. REED.

OCTOBER 31st, 1866.

Visited the hospital, and after a careful inspection of all the different wards and departments, am pleased to report everything connected with the institution in excellent order.

J. M. EVANS.

DECEMBER 27th, 1866.

Visited the hospital; found everything in order; patients well-cared for, contented and happy.

J. M. EVANS,
H. McKENNON.

JANUARY 29th, 1867.

Visited the hospital, in all its departments, find everything in order and properly managed.

J. M. EVANS,
L. H. CARY,
H. McKENNON.

FEBRUARY 12th, 1867.

Visited the hospital and found everything in a prosperous condition; the wards in a neat and cleanly condition; the physicians attentive to their duties.

J. M. EVANS,
HENRY C. McCOY.

MARCH 5th, 1867.

The undersigned have this day visited the hospital for the insane in all its various departments. In our judgments the institution is conducted in an excellent manner, and as far as we have been able to learn the medical treatment is correct in every particular.

J. M. EVANS,
D. COOPER AYRES,
DUGALD CAMERON.

JUNE 11th, 1867.

The undersigned, visiting committee, appointed for the month of June, have this day visited the hospital for the insane, and take

pleasure in saying that after careful examination they have found the several wards in a good sanitary condition. The superintendent and his subordinates exhibit fidelity and efficiency in the discharge of their duties.

The subject of providing healthful and rational employment for the patients was discussed and recommended.

JOHN FAVILLE,
YATES ASHLEY,
R. Z. MASON.

JULY 31st, 1867.

The undersigned, of the visiting committee appointed by the Board of Trustees for the present month, this day visited the hospital and passed through the several wards, finding things generally in a satisfactory condition. The male patients were mostly out at work or out in the timber for exercise or amusement.

We were pleased at this state of facts and think it cannot fail to have a beneficial influence to have them out in the open air as often as possible, when the weather is suitable. We would call attention to the suggestion made by the last months committee, in relation to the importance of providing healthful and rational employment for the inmates of the Hospital, and we trust the matter will receive the attention of the superintendent and assistant physician, until something practical may be suggested and adopted.

JOHN FAVILL,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.

AUGUST, 5th, 1867.

The undersigned of the visiting committee, for the month of August, report their examinations of the different wards as satisfactory; the day being rainy, the patients were all in their wards, and unusually quiet. In the male department no one was confined by sickness or violenee. In the female department only two, and one a new patient. We thought we distinctly discovered the sanitary effects of diversified labor in the male over the female, and cannot but lament that some way is not devised for the employment of such of the female patients as can be judiciously employed.

JOHN FAVILL,
J. C. SHERWOOD.

AUGUST 8th, 1867.

Having this day visited the hospital I fully concur in the above report.

F. S. LAWRENCE,
of Committee.

SEPTEMBER 26th, 1867.

In pursuance of the by-laws and regulations of the act establishing the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, I have this day visited the same and find the farm and garden tilled in good husbandman style; valuable both for the crop, and providing healthy and suitable exercise in labor, particularly for the male patients who are able to work. The rooms and wards are found in order, neat and clean. The patients generally appear in good health and well cared for.

W. D. BACON.

NOVEMBER 8th, 1867.

The undersigned of the visiting committee for the present month visited the Hospital this morning and found nothing of an unusual character, every thing so far as we observed being generally in a satisfactory condition.

Our attention was called to the evils resulting from the floors of the water closet and bathing rooms being made of wood, and these being so manifest we would recommend that as soon as possible, marble floors be substituted for the wood.

L. J. BARROWS.
SAMUAL D. HASTINGS.

DECEMBER 11th, 1867.

As a visiting Committee for the present month we have this day made an examination of the various departments in the Hospital and fine them in as good condition as could be expected. We would again urge the improvement in the floors of the water closets, recomended by the committee last month, as being a matter of importance and also that plans for the amusement of patients be devised as fast as practical.

DAVID ATWOOD.
L. J. BARROWS.

JUNE 14th, 1868.

The undersigned, the visiting committee for the present month, have examined the several wards, and found the general sanitary condition of the hospital good; the attendants faithful in the discharge of their duties; a general appearance of cheerfulness and contentment among the patients seldom before observed.

We concur in the recommendations of the visiting committees of November and December last, in regard to the repairs of the water closet.

A. S. McDILL,
L. J. BARROWS,
J. C. SHERWOOD.

WEDNESDAY, March 4th, 1868.

The undersigned, of the committee appointed to visit the hospital, for the month of March, 1868, have performed the duties assigned them—passing through all of the wards, in company with the superintendent, and found the several wards in good order, and cleanly, and the patients very quiet in their manner, and cleanly in their appearance.

As far as their observations extended, have found everything in good order and satisfactory.

L. J. BARROWS,
F. S. LAWRENCE.

APRIL 3d, 1868.

The undersigned visiting committee, of the hospital, have this day made an examination into its condition; found the wards and patients clean and orderly, and was, in some respects, improvements in the general condition of the patients—in the better order and quietness of the several wards and contented aspect of the patients in general.

We feel to *commend* the management of the hospital, and see *nothing* to *criticize* that can well be improved by its officers.

H. H. GILES,
L. J. BARROWS.

Not a single measu e spoken harshly or disapprovingly of, and I trust I will not offend these officers by saying that all the recommendations made for improvement were at my solicitation, after showing a necessity, except in the matter of amusement, which I thought we were pushing with all the vigor possible considering the character of our patients, the age of the institution, and the condition of our treasury.

I will quote but from two or three *semi*-annual reports, of this same visiting committee; the first that I will read to you is the report of the committee, April 10, 1865, made by the Hon. E. W. Young, the other members of the committee being Drs. L. J. Barrows and Hon. H. Blackman:

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

"The committee appointed by the board to visit said hospital, under the requirements of the statute, respectfully report:

"We, your committee, have visited the said institution each month since our appointment, to-wit: on the 22d day of November, the 20th day of December, 1864, the 10th day of January, 23d day of February, 11th day of March and the 10th day of April, 1865.

We have uniformily found the institution in unexceptional condition in regard to neatness, ventilation and comfortable temperature. The patients have, as a general thing, appeared cheerful and content, and, what your committee have been pleased to notice, and which we regard as a happy improvement in their condition under the regime of the present superintendent, they uniformly appear pleased to meet the officers of the institution, manifest a confidence in them, and make their petitions and requests, if any they have, to them, and do not fill the ears of the committee with complaints and abuse against them.

"In January your committee recommended the purchase of a piano for the use of the patients, attendants and attaches of the institution, and one has since been purchased and used, we think, with good effect. The officers have, throughout the winter, been thoughtful in devising amusements and recreations for patients, such as singing, dancing, lectures, &c., three or more times a week, at some of which your committee have been present, and we were well pleased to observe the interest and enjoyment shown by the patients therein, and the uniform good order observed by them.

"An unfortunate event occurred in the institution in January last, well known to the board of trustees, the suicide of Mr. Kellogg, and your committee deemed it their duty to investigate to some extent, the circumstances attending that event, and after doing so, we unanimously came to the conclusion, that blame on account of it was not justly chargeable to the officers of the institution, but that the occurrence was one of those unavoidable accidents resulting from no want of careful attention or forethought on the part of the officers; and we are glad to learn that the same conclusion was arrived at by the committee appointed by the legislature to investigate the same case. In view, however, of the prejudices that may arise in the minds of the community from the happening of such an event, and of the false stories and misrepresentations that, more or less, always spring up therefrom, tending to the detriment of the institution or some of it its officers, and in view of the moral effect that it may have upon the friends of those confined here, your committee have deemed it advisable to recommend the establishment of a night watch, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the officers, to exercise such vigilance as will make it doubly sure that all is right and well.

"Your committee believe in the good, moral, mental and physical effects of sunlight. We regret to see that the halls in the wings are so dark, and more especially regret that those patients who have not free access to the open air and sunlight, cannot have more of it bestowed upon them when in confinement, and we respectfully suggest to the board whether, if any way can be devised, either by changing some of the rooms into an alcove form or otherwise, so that direct sunlight can be admitted into the halls, it might not increase the per centage of cures and add greatly to the cheerfulness and comfort of the patients.

"Some repairs are necessary to be made to the building. The cupola needs painting, the slating is broken and other defects are apparent, caused by wind and weather, but your committee do not deem it necessary to call attention to such matters, as the officers of the intitution need no prompting in that respect.

"It may be proper to add, at this point, that the barns, stables and outbuildings attached thereto, are insufficient to answer the purposes intended, but we do not feel like recommending anything more than temporary additions, if any, to them, at the present, feeling confident that the board will, at no distant day, in the future, see the propriety and expediency of changing the location of the present buildings, when the desired changes can be permanently made.

"Your committee cannot refrain from calling the attention of the board to the cheerless aspect of the walls of the sitting rooms in the male wards, and also to the scanty library for the use of the patients and we suggest, whether it would not be wise to relieve the walls somewhat by pictures, engravings, lithographs, &c, even though they be of a cheap order, and to provide for moderate but constant additions to the library. We doubt not, that many friends of the institution would gladly contribute in that direction if only their attention were called to its wants. If not, we think that a small appropriation from the hospital fund annually for that purpose would be wisely applied.

"We close this report with feelings of satisfaction with the care and management of the institution. In point of economy judging from the annual reports of the various charitable and benevolent institutions of the state, it is most successful of all, In point of success in medical treatment and care of the inmates, it compares favorably with the best intitutions of like character that our country affords.

"Under the present system of management, with a liberal appropriation by the legislature, and with the present harmony and good feeling that exists between officers, patients and attendants, we hope for and predict a good degree of success for the year to come.

"Respectfully submitted,

"E. W. YOUNG,

"*On behalf of said committee.*

"Dated at said hospital, this 10th day of April, 1865."

In October following, the visiting committee, then composed of Hon. E. W. Young, Drs. Lyman J. Barrows and James J. Brown, made the following report:

"To the trustees of the Wisconsin state hospital for the insane:

"GENTLEMEN:—Your committee, appointed to visit said institution, respectfully report that they have, in discharge of their duty, visited the hospital once in each month since the last semi-annual

meeting of the board, to wit: On the 9th day of May, the 5th day of June, the 10th day of July, the 7th day of August, the 6th day of September, and the 2d day of October. We have not failed at said visits critically to examine into the condition of each and all of the wards; to notice the condition, bearing and deportment of the occupants thereof; to observe the state of feeling existing on the part of the patients towards the attendants, and the care and treatment by the attendants of the patients under their charge. Also, at each visit we have been interested in noticing the state, care and condition of the premises in general, and of the farming and gardening operations. It is our pleasure to report that we have not, in any instance, found any evidence of remissness in duty, or any lack of interest or faithful discharge of the trusts committed to the several officers and attendants.

"We have seen perceptibly growing from month to month a confidence and trust on the part of the inmates in the officers of the institution, which has been well pleasing to your committee. Neatness and good order have uniformly prevailed, respectful and friendly greetings interchanged, and the most agreeable harmony has been plainly exhibited.

"We are pleased to report the general good health of the inmates, and that, amid the prevailing epidemic of the season, no fatal cases have occurred in the institution. Our confidence in the medical, sanitary and moral arrangment of the institution by officers in charge, has been increased and strengthened as from month to month we have observed its workings.

"The farm and the garden deserve to be noticed, both for their productiveness and the thorough and careful cultivation they have received. A large item of expense in supplies for the hospital has been saved by the crop of vegetables, fruits, etc., raised therefrom, and that mostly, too, by the labor of the patients. The farming, we think, has been wisely planned and faithfully executed.

"The care, treatment and condition of the stock, teams, pigs and fowls, have been very satisfactory, and, in general, thrift and economy have plainly exhibited themselves in every department.

"Decided improvements have been made in various parts of the grounds; roughness, wilderness and stubornness are yielding to constant and patient cultivation, and untiring efforts to smooth, temper and subdue. Ere long, at the present rate of progress, there will be nothing offensive or unpleasant to meet with in any part of the grounds.

"Desirable improvements have been made in the barn and piggery, and the new farm, all rough and forbidding in its appearance two months ago now begins to wear the aspect of cultivation, forty acres thereof are ready for the plow, and several acres are nearly ready for a crop.

"Your committee have also been interested in gathering information in regard to the expenditure of the hospital fund in procur-

ing supplies, furniture, &c., and have been more than gratified in learning that all possible advantage has been taken of the state of the market, and savings of no inconsiderable amount have been made thereby, amounting in one item, that of coal, to more than $1,000, and in a bill for bedding, clothing, &c., amounting to nearly $900, upwards of 90 per cent. has been saved. So far as we have been able to observe, prudence, care and economy are uniformly exercised in all considerable expenditures.

"We do not design to flatter or to give undue praise, but we are honest and sincere in saying that we have the utmost confidence in the management of the financial affairs of the institution as we have in its sanitary regime. While we would not hesitate to notice and report mismanagement in any respect, we feel it our duty to report well-doing also. The superintendent, as the head and responsible officer, stands prominent in all that pertains to the institution, but we cannot refrain from saying that he has valuable aid from prompt and efficient subordinates. We are glad to report in flattering terms of the energy, firmness and untiring zeal of the assistant superintendent, who is always at his post, always courteous, affable and gentlemanly in his attentions, and prompt and faithful in the discharge of the duties of his department. The matron still sustains herself in the high estimation in which she has been heretofore regarded, and has become an indispensable part of the household.

"Before closing this report your committee feel it to be their duty to suggest and recommend certain improvements. A capacious root cellar is much needed, and also a proper ice-house, the cellar of the hospital being entirely unsuitable for the preservation of either. Also, there ought to be a light, airy, and capacious henery, there being nothing on the premises deserving the name. For these, and for fencing the new farm we would recommend and suggest to the board of trustees to recommend to the legislature a special appropriation.

"With feelings of satisfaction in the entire management of the institution, and with hopeful anticipations for its continued success, we close the term of our service and commend it to the watchful and critical care of our successors.

"Respectfully submitted,
"E. W. YOUNG,
"*On behalf of the committee.*
"Dated at Madison, this 3d day of October, 1865."

The constant desire to make this defense as short as possible induces me to read to you but one more of these semi-annual reports. It is made by the chairman of the committee, Dr. L. J. Barrows, who has been an officer of the Uti a asylum for ten years, and must know from experience, whereof he speaks. The following members of this board were associated with him during the period covered by

this report and none of them dissented, so far as the record shows to a single word in it:

For November, Hon. Samuel D. Hastings.
For December, Hon. David Atwood.
For January, Hon. A. S. McDill and J. C Sherwood.
For February, Rev. R. Z. Mason.
For March, Hon. F. S. Lawrence.
For April, Hon. H. H. Giles.

They say, "in behalf of your visiting committee, I would respectfully report that during the last six months, monthly visitations have been made to the hospital, and at irregular periods, in which duty your number, with but one or two exceptions, have from month to month participated We have endeavored, as directed by your by-laws, to carefully examine the internal management of the institution, and have noticed the manner in which the several officers and employees performed their duties, in their respective stations; we have uniformly found neatness and good order prevailing throughout the institution; the patients for the most part comfortable, quiet and contented, and exhibiting an increasing confidence in the medical and sanitary care of the officers The general health of the inmates has been good; there has been no prevailing epidemic; no fatal accidents, and the percentage of deaths has been unusually small.

"We have had occasion, several times, to call your attention to the unwholesome condition of the water closets and bathing rooms, particularly of the lower wards, owing to the defective floors; the wood work has become water-soaked and saturated with urine, till cleansing and ventilation avail little toward purifying the air of these localities. We urge the necessity of an immediate repair of these floors, and respectfully suggest that marble or slate be substituted for wood. In a former report your attention was called to the dark and gloomy appearance of the halls in the old wings—we suggest to the board that some change and improvement in those halls, admitmitting fully sunlight and air, will more fully meet the modern views of hospital theraputics.

"We cannot fail to notice the marked and permanent improvement in the management and productiveness of the farm and garden, and in the general care and treatment of the stock. Much expense in the way of vegetable supplies has been saved to the hospital, and a profitable means of useful employment furnished many of the patients, and we invite the encouragement of *manual labor* as one of the most effective remedial agents in the treatment of the class of patients sent to this institution.

"Your committee have also noticed a lack of proper amusements for that class of patients who are unwilling or unable to labor upon the farm, or assist in the domestic duties of the house, and for all the inmates when confined within doors by inclement weather. To meet this want we suggest a more liberal outlay than heretofore

upon such devisements for amusements and entertainments as the experience of older institutions may approve.

"Our attention has been called to the fact, and we think it demands your immediate notice, the position of the gasoline holder under the main building. The gasoline used for making gas is known to be a highly explosive material, perfectly safe, it is true, unless reached by fire, an accident that may occur notwithstanding the most diligent care. You, no doubt, will remember the terrible loss of life and property caused by an explosion of this material in an Eastern locality a few months since. Would it not be prudent to have the holder removed from the basement to a position where an accidental explosion would produce less loss to life and property.

"We congratulate the board upon the completion of the new wings of the asylum. The additional wards furnished will increase the facilities for classifying patients and thereby materially enhance the efficiency of other curative agencies, and the growing demands of this State for this class of her unfortunates will be more promptly met.

"LYMAN J. BARROWS, Chairman."

The older members of this board will remember that at the session of the legislature of 1867, an investigating committee of which Mr. Graves, of Sheboygan, was chairman was appointed to investigate the business matters of the Institution. They listened to the testimony furnished from day to day by persons who had failed to control me, or to use me for their base purposes, and after they had closed I asked the chairman if they were ready to hear the *other* or *my* side, when he said, that the testimony was all on my side now, and he would let me know if any more was wanted. I watched the journals of the legislature to see their report, but failing to see it, I asked Mr. Graves if he was going to make a report on the matter, he replied that the standing committee on benevolent and charitable institutions had covered the ground so completely that he did not deem it necessary to make a particular report, or words to that effect. I now beg leave to read the report to which he referred.

The committee on charitable and benevolent institutions respectfully report,

That they have visited the Wisconsin hospital for the insane, in all its departments, and have examined its accounts and vouchers, item by item, and found them correct to a cent The accounts are well kept, and, so far as your committee are qualified to judge, the purchases were made at proper prices. We, so far as the season admitted, examined the farm and its management. We found eighty acres under cultivation, from which excellent returns have been received; among other items were 400 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of corn, 5,000 bushels of root crops, and all the garden sauce

used in that large household. We were assured that much of the necessary labor in their production, was willingly rendered by patients. We found that excellent progress had been made in bringing the wild land recently purchased under cultivation, sixty-five acres having been grubbed and broken last season, and ready for a crop this spring. We feel to commend the efforts of the superintendent, Dr. A. H. Van Norstrand, in providing out of door work for his male patients, fully concurring with him in the belief that moderate, systematic, quiet labor in the open air, exposed to the life-giving influences of sun light, is of much more benefit to them than medication alone. We also found the horses, cattle and swine in excellent condition, well managed and cared for. We visited all the wards, corridors and rooms occupied by, and conversed freely with patients and employees. The halls and rooms used by inmates were clean, well warmed, lighted and ventilated. The beds and patients were cleanly and comfortable, order and system reigned in all its parts, the officers were attentive, and we think are discharging their duties faithfully and conscientiously. We believe the superintendent fully appreciates and faithfully discharges his great responsibility. Of all our charities this is the greatest It requires a man of good social qualities, iron constitution and nerve, as well as a good professional and business education, to meet the many different demands on the attention and acquirements of a superintendent.

The proper treatment of the insane is becoming the great problem of medical and physical science, requiring and receiving the best efforts of the ablest men in the world. The restoration of dethroned reason requires no quackery, but the strict application of certain rules now beginning to be well understood by the medical psychologists in the new and old world. We feel that we are not egotistical when we say that the old world is far behind the United States in this special charity. Many of our foreign-born citizens, when visiting our American institutions, express a desire to see our cells in which we confine our incurable insane, and are incredulous when informed that we have no cells ; that it is seldom ever required to seclude a patient for more than one day at a time ; that they eat at table, attend lectures, social and dancing parties, and divine service as other people do ; that it is as safe, and many times more pleasant, to spend an evening in the ward parlor in social conversation, or at a game of cards, chess or backgammon, than with some persons whose nervous systems are much shocked at the mention of insanity. We have found many intelligent persons who ask "is anybody ever cured in these institutions?" on whose table the annual report of the officers having them in charge has lain for weeks, yea, months, inviting their careful examination ; these reports showing that 44 1-2 per cent. of all that have been received for treatment in the last three years have recovered and returned to their joyous families and friends, while many more have been so much improved as to be easily and pleasantly cared for at home.

While looking over the per cent. of cures, we happened to obtain a report of an eastern institution, managed by a gentleman who stands at the head of the speciality in this country, in which he sums up the result of his efforts for the last twenty years, while in charge of it. This institution is receiving an average price for maintenance of nearly $7.50 per week, thereby enabling the superintendent to expend large amounts in amusing and pleasing his patients. We have compared some of his results with the result of treatment in our institution for the last three years, while under the management of the peesent superintendent, with results as follows:

Eastern institution, per cent. of cases of all admitted.....33 1-2
Wisconsin " " " " 44 1-2
Eastern institution, per cent. of all cases by death per annum of all under treatment.....21 9-10
Wisconsin institution, per cent. of deaths per annum of all under treatment.....12 1-2

Now, we yield to none in our admiration of the noble and christian philanthropy of our eastern neighbors, but when facts of such great import are plainly exhibited in official documents, should we pass them slightly by and ask no credit for the great expenditure our people are making in building and supporting these magnificent monuments of christian charity and progress.

And while we admire and with pleasure accord our meed of praise to the goodness of heart which would induce a man of high intellectual and social attainments to seclude himself for twenty years, from the busy scenes of life, to engage in a labor of love by administering to the mind, diseased, still we do not feel that justice would be satisfied should we fail to call attention to the fact, that our poorly endowed new institutions exceed theirs in cures eleven per cent. per annum, while our number of deaths is nine per cent. less than theirs. Perhaps it is not easy to say why this is, nor is it necessary; we do not wish to exult over them, but to quietly enjoy a pharisaical feeling that we are as good and successful as our eastern neighbors. We have, this session, repealed the law requiring the rich to pay for maintenance in this hospital, thereby saying that the people desired its benefits to be as free for the rich as the poor, that all might partake of its healings without money and without price. We fail to find language to express our pride of heart when we contemplate the grandeur of this position, showing a recklessness of pecuniary consideration scarcely American, and certainly not European. We know that we have well represented the sentiments of our constituents in its repeal, but while we have been permitted with the one hand to so generously point out their benevolence in the manner indicated, let us not raise the other hand to point to a parsimony not required of us; but let us vote all the money that can be economically expended in providing all the means of treatment required by this enlightened age—amusements, exercise, light, labor, books, pictures, good diet, medicines, &c., &c.

While on the subject of expenditures, perhaps it would be propor to state, that previous to examination, we shared in the opinion that they were large, and possibly larger than necessary, but by adding the number of patients (to the number of patients) to the number of employees and officers, and found it required but $3.62 per week, for board, washing, lodging, amusements, warming, clothing for paupers, medicines, books and pay of employees and officers. We changed our minds and are now fully impressed with the fact, that economy is well studied by its officers.

We have also examined the new wings now in process of construction—they are up to the top of water table and first floor timbers —the work has the appearance of being well done and of good material, which the superintendent assures us is the fact. The executive committe of the board of trustees, by resolution, required the superintendent, Dr. Van Norstrand, to superintend the work as it progressed, under the advice of the architect, Col. Shipman, thereby enabling him to assist and advise in arranging heating and ventillating flues, sewers, air ducts, arches, closets, &c., &c., so necessary to be provided for, from the foundations. We are informed that the stone will all be cut by April first, and carpenters work all ready to push the work with all possible haste.

The superintendent, in his annual report, has presented the estimates necessary for the sewers, air ducts, grading and filling in and around these wings, we presume, the amounts are correct, and recommend the necessary appropriations and present a bill herewith.

Your committee further wish to say, that there are two saloons or beer and whiskey selling establishments within a few rods of the corridor windows of the hospital, from which the patients are enabled to, and do see the exciting scenes enacted on the Sabbath, and other doings in their vicinity. We question the propriety of licensing these Sabbath breaking dens of iniquity, directly under the windows of this institution. We believe that the state ought to own the land on which they are situated, and thus get rid of them. We are informed that it can be obtained at a reasonable price, but had we to pay twice its value, would it not be proper to do so, considering the annoyance from the broils and difficulties occuring in and about these establishments? the land can be profitably used for some purpose by the hospital, but fearing from the lateness in the session that the proper arrangements cannot be made, we herewith report a bill to suppress the sale of intoxicating liquors within one mile of the hospital.

In conclusion we feel to ask—would it not be well for us to sustain and hold up the weary hands of faithful officers in charge of these institutions? they are men who have long been residents and tax-payers of Wisconsin; many of us have long known them in private life and public positions, and can vouch for a proper discharge of all the duties of good citizenship and official requirements; men who have the entire confidence of their boards of trustees, executive

and visiting. committees of which are frequent, and closely looking after anything that may be possibly improper. The trustees of these institutions are appointed from the best men in the state—men who are widely known for their integrity of character, financial ability, wealth and general worth—men who would very quickly detect any thing wrong and would not wink at it when detected. Would it not be better to consult with such men as to proper or improper conduct in officers in charge, than open our ears to any and every irresponsible person who has been disappointed a cent or two in the price of his butter, eggs or lard? Should we not commend an officer, who, in these times when the public treasury doors are wide open. is willingly and faithfully standing at one of its small doors, guarding well, as the law requires,—breaking up small local rings, founded to divide its patronage or displace a superintendent, whom they cannot control?

This report is made by Senators Webb, Littlejohn and Starks, and Assemblymen Babcock, Dr. Reed (of Jefferson) Pettitt Abrams and Dr. Orton.

And these are the words that so *entirely* expressed the sentiments of the investigating Committee, that they did not deem it necessary to make a report after the legal investigation into charged wrong.

The joint Committee on Benevolent Institutions for 1868, composed of Senators Webb, Warren, Whitman, Clark and Abrams and of representatives Ayers, Lyon, Williams, Struve, J. W. Carter, Hudd, Maxon and Reynolds among the best men in either branch of the legislature, without exception men who have a keen sense of all public duties imposed on them, all of them having personal friends under my charge, and one of them at least having relatives who had long been inmates of the hospital. The duty of making a report was imposed on Dr. D. C. Ayers, a man of high standing in his profession, and in all other relations among his fellow men. They say:

"The joint committee on Charitable and Benevolent Institutions beg leave to report that they have also visited the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, and examined into its internal and external condition, its interests and external management, as well as into the professional and executive ability manifested in conducting it. The institution is the largest of all our state charities, and the hopeless condition of those submitted to its care, induced us to give its examination much time and attention. We found a house five hundred and seventy (570) feet long, part three and part four stories high, with basement under the whole, in which the air chambers and heating coils are situated, thoroughly ventilating and

heating this immense pile of building. Every room in the house is so evenly tempered by warmth, that the delicate house plants can pass through the winter in them unscathed by frost.

There are six wards at present in use, containing from thirty to forty inmates in each, as properly classified as possible; of course this causes the filthy to be aggregated in one ward to number on the day of our visit thirty nine on the male and forty on the female side. Still this ward, as well as every nook and corner of this immense house, was clean and bright and the air much purer than the air of this chamber on many days during the present session.

The patients did not present that resigned contentment induced by fear, but were generally cheerful and happy and seemed to approach the officers with any little greviance or desire and not seek consolation or assistance from strangers; this, not obtrusive, manifestation of confidence in the officers having and exercising physical and moral control of those unfortunates, was very gratifying to your committee.

Your committee fully agree with Dr. Van Norstrand, the superintendent, that the exhausted condition of the patients received there with broken-down constitutions, and scarcely an organ in the body in working condition, requires nourishing, substantial diet—more nourishing and substantial than is necessary in any other one of our state charities, whose inmates are young and vigorous. This proposition is so manifest to all thinking men that it is unnecessary to elaborate it, simply adding that a fault in nutrition and sleep is in a great majority of cases the precurser of insanity. A restration of these functions, in a like majority of cases, is the precurser of recovered reason. The superintendent of the institution informed us that when a patient had recovered his health physically, and slept well, with no improvement mentally, his hope of a recovery wavered, or in a majority of cases was lost.

We are not disposed to dispute the superintendent's anti-utopian views in regard to the treatment of the insane.

He is well posted in regard to all such theories and selects from them such as his judgment recommends, feeling that the treatment of the insane has advanced as rapidly as any other science for the last half century. That stripes, chains, perpetual solitary confinement, cold, hunger, filth and neglect are laid away among other disgusting relics of barbarism; and kindness, proper medicine, warm rooms, good beds, associating corridors, good food and plenty of it, books, lectures, singing, riding, boating, fishing, walking, bathing, cheerful care with quiet and unfatiguing agricultural labor are happily substituted.

We examined the stock, barn, cellars, engine house, and found them all systematically cared for. The farm furnishes all the vegitables for that large family, and must be a large item in the economic management of the institution.

Although there were but one hundred acres under cultivation,

still the products were large, two thousand nine hundred and seventy (2970) bushels potatoes, six hundred and seventy-two (672) bushels wheat, six hundred (600) bushels corn, and over one thousand (1000) bushels root crops, and all other garden sauce used by the house. All the meat used is fattened on the place, and all the pork is raised on the farm—the latter, last year, amounting to eleven thousand seven hundred and eighty-five (11,785) pounds.

The inmates and officers of the institution are much annoyed by the sale (contrary to law) of intoxicating drinks within a few rods of the corridor windows, the scenes and influences having a bad effect on patients and employees. Your committee are fully convinced that it would be sound economy to purchase the eighty (80) acres of land on which the groggery and some half dozen other shanties are situated.

There are many other wants and necessities that must be met by appropriations, in order to put the new wings in operation, a statement of which the superintendent has agreed to forward in a communication to this body at an early day. For many years, reaching far back of the present superintendency, the appropriations have only reached to October 1st in each year, leaving the superintendent to purchase necessaries on credit, or the trustees to borrow money for the current expenses.

We deem it proper to recommend an appropriation of eighty thousand dollars ($80,000) which will be sufficient to pay all arrearages to purchase balance of necessary furniture, and support the enlarged house, accommodating three hundred and fifty (350) patients, up to January 1st, 1869.

We commend this institution, its inmates and its officers to the fostering care of the people of this state and to this legislature.

D. COOPER AYERS, Chairman.

Now, I have read to you the part or the whole of 42 reports of your visiting committees; also three *semi-annual* reports from the same committee, and the three reports of the last three Legislative committees, on charitable and benevolent institutions. I need not tell you that they are, with few exceptions, from the hands of good and true men; men who know their duty and do not hesitate to perform it; men who would not hesitate to *condemn* when praise was *not* deserved. What is their unanimous report—not *one word* of censure but quiet, unobtrusive commendation, frequently boldly and fearlessly expressed; expressed in such words, and by such men, that I could, without blush, use them as vouchers of my ability and capacity, if I ever should be *so foolish* as to seek another situation like the one I now occupy.

TESTIMONY OF PATIENTS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

I have mentioned before, that Messrs. Hastings and Sherwood visited the wards, unaccompanied by any one, at their own request,

under a volunteered promise "that they wanted to converse freely with the patients, *not to be used as testimy.*" After spending a long time in free communion with them they came to the office, saying "they had a fine time, and many of the patients were doing well, &c., &c. But when their report is read, they have introduced what *they* say these *patients* said, as testimony of *sane* patients; the report says: "that the statement made by these men we believe to be strictly in accordance with truth and entirely reliable';' "that these men certified to *each others* being sane, &c," but supposed they were sane, (which was false, and I cannot but believe Messrs. Hastings and Sherwood knew it) and certified to each others sanity; they were not under oath, and had been under the care of attendants instructed "to swear to all they could think of, and they would get the superintendent removed." If these nervous and excitable patients, who have been led into the conspiracy, *are* to be believed, *are* not those who have returned home, enjoying the full benefits of restored reason, to receive as much credence at your hands. As testimony of sane patients they give you that of Griffin Clark and Mr. Penfound. I think the member of this board, from Beloit, is sufficiently acquainted with the last named patient to know how sane *he* is. I will simply say that I have sent him home two or three times, thinking he was as sane as he ever would get to be, and possibly his friends could live with him. His neighbors have felt *ill* towards me for allowing him to come, saying he *never* reached home sane. In regard to Mr. Clark, I wish to say that nearly a month after your committee took his testimony (not under oath), I sent him home considering him as well as he would ever get. He was gone just 31 days, during which time he traversed the country far and near. One member of your board, finding him in his vicinity, assisted in getting him home. "He was very crazy or drunk." He now fell into the hands of one of those outside humanitarians; who could control a willful, violent, strong insane man by even a look—or at most a kind word; three days after, or on May 11th, near the city, I met this man and Clark, in a buggy, on the way to the Asylum. When he was received he was in great pain in his side, and on examination we found a rib broken, wounding the lung, so as to let the air escape—this of course had been done by a look or a kind word; but *Clark* in his anguish said he had "been jammed against a gate by this man." He is to-day, May 22, walking out of doors a little. He either did not tell Mr. Hastings what *he* says he did, or has changed his mind, or else he is trying to mislead an old neighbor of his at home, to whom he wrote on the 11th day after his return as follows:

"ASYLUM, May 22, 1868.

"FRIEND HORATIO:—How thankful I had ought to be to our great God, that I am able to sit down this morning and write you a few lines. I am much better, so I walked out a little yesterday, and am gaining slowly every day. I have had *every* attention a

person could have, the doctors, Mrs. Van Norstrand and Mrs. Halloday have shown me every attention and looked after me as though I was their own brother, for which I feel very grateful, and shall always speak well of a bridge that carries me safe over. We had a social in the chapel Monday night: cards &c., ice cream, cake &c. Dr. Wilson read a story Wednesday evening, "Me and my wife, my son John and his wife," very amusing; to-night, a dance as usual. Nothing new taken place in particular since you left, every thing is putting on its beautiful green, all things going on *in* doors and *out*, all *right as usual*. Tell your father while I lay on the bed of extreme anguish I promised myself, if I ever got well and left this Asylum, I never would go to Oregon, till I had joined the Sons of Temperance; I never make promises in serious earnest and break them, I am still determined, your father and others in Oregon and Madison know if Griffin Clark give a solemn promise, I never forfeit it, it shall never be said it was whiskey brought me here; I have been for years trying to drowned my troubles with it, I find it is of no use, so now I am determined to try the opposite. I have no wish to come to Oregon at present. I have left all the cares of the farm behind for the first time.

"I hope these few imperfect lines will find you enjoying good health and all the luxuries of freedom and liberty. Johnson is not impeached nor will he be. Give my respects to your father and family, and all who inquire after me, tell them in Oregon old crazy Clark is not dead yet, but is going to live in triumph over my enemies and see better days. I should like to hear from you how you get along, and all the rest of the Oregon people, and oblige

"Your obedient servant,

"GRIFFIN CLARK."

This is the testimony of this man as he is getting off from a feeble bed, in a private letter to a friend who had been an associate of his in our wards. If any part of Mr. Clark's sayings and writings are entitled to any credence, it occurs to me that a confidential letter to an old *ward* associate, and a neighboring farmer, should stand much before a conversation before a committee who had been represented to him, as hunting after *astonishing revelations*. And to show the impartial manner in which Messrs. Hastings and Sherwood acted in getting testimony, I will relate the following: I was informed by a patient, who was at that time as *sane* as either Clark or Penfound, that he was sent away by these men, saying he was too crazy, when *he* asserted the reason to be, "that he would not talk against me."

In this connection I have felt it a duty to quote from the letters of patients to their friends, while under my charge, and from some who had been restored to *reason* and *their* friends, writes to me or some of our household, and also from a few letters written from those who had known me in other positions, where there was a good

opportunity for the display of cruelty or carelessness. I mean in our late army, where a cold and unsympathizing answer to the pitious appeal of the weary and sick soldier, was too often applauded as an evidence of a thorough-going officer.

Mary Ridgeway, of Columbus, April 12, 1868, writes to Miss Hebard, supervisor, among other things, as follows :

"DEAR MISS HEBARD * * * * * Home is home, there's no place like home, and all the neighbors have been so kind and good ; they all had a kind word, and 'welcome home' greeted me everywhere. I often think of the piece of poetry I used to read when I went to school—'this world is not so bad a world as some would like to make it;' 'but whether good or whether bad, depends upon how we take it;' and I think either the people or the world are very kind to me. If we could only keep our eyes fixed on the bright side of life, how much happier we should be ourselves and all around us. I shall never forget how kindly I have been treated while I stayed with you at the asylum. I often think of the good times I had with your sister, sewing, and wish I had worked a little faster and should if I had known I had been coming home so soon; give her my love, and tell her I shall ever remember her kindly and with pleasure. I was very glad that I spent my last evening with Mrs. Halliday, and that we had such a good, long walk over the grounds.

O ! you dont know I wish I could just step in on a Friday evening and have a good dance. I cant do it so I must be contented. * * * *

O ! I dont know what they will do with me, I am sure; what with playing checkers and backgammon, dancing and having my fortune told, I am afraid they will surely turn me out of church; dont you think I am getting very wicked? * * * * * *

If you ever come this way we should like very much to have you call and see us. I should like to see you first rate. I wish you would just fly down this way for a day or two. * * Give my love to all enquiring friends and keep a good share for yourself. * *

APRIL 6, 1868.

Mrs. Anna Leroy writes to her husband among other things: "There are some patients who have been here five years, some more or less, and others who are most well and sighing to go home to children and friends, while others are perfectly contented to spend the remainder of their days here as it is such a pleasant home, whilst others go from necessity ; there is not a vacant seat, as soon as one is returned renewed, another weary wanderer of frail humanity takes their place &c. * *

April 6, 1868.

Ernest Kline writes to his brother-in-law: "I have now been here four weeks, *I can not* thank God enough for the kind treatment I have received here. * *

Dr. George Mansfield, of Janesville, Wis., writes to me:

March 3, 1868.

Dear Sir:—It is now some six weeks since my son Henry returned to us from the Asylum, where, under the kind care and treatment of *yourself* he was restored to his right mind again. His general health is rather delicate. Will you allow me to express to you *my thanks* for your kindness to him whilst under your care, of which he has frequently spoken. His recovery is a great comfort to us. He is now engaged in his profession at Lake Mills, and the adjoining towns, with all the success that can be reasonable expected. With much respect I am truly yours,

GEORGE MANSFIELD, M. D.

Reverend John Holt, of Hixton, Wis., writes me:

January 8, 1868.

"Dr. A. H Van Norstrand,

"Dear Sir:—My wife's health is good, she appears to be as well as ever, both in body and mind, and is enjoying her home which is a great consolation to her family, (for what is home without a mother) and many friends. I tender to you my sincere thanks for all your kindness shown to her. My prayer is that God may make you a blessing to the many unfortunates ones committed to your care, and may he prosper you for your arduous duties.

Mrs. Libbie Black fills a vacant quarter sheet in a business letter of her husband's to me in these words:

Rochester N. Y., March 13, 1865.

"Accept one word from me. Remember me to all. I am feeling pretty well, but not too strong. I will remember your parting words "not to worry and take everything cool." Our friends are very much pleased to find me looking so well hoping these few lines will find you and yours in the best of health. As ever, your friend and well wisher.

LIBBIE M. BLACK.

This lady's husband, who is a native of France, visited his wife once a week during her whole stay with us, and many times accom-

panied me in Madison and Milwaukee when making my purchases. He writes me under date of

"MAY 8, 1868,

"Dr. A. H. VAN NORSTRAND.

"My Dear Friend: "I am quite surprised to notice again that some one is darwing a plan and trying hard to force you into trouble. I had a long talk with a gentleman from Madison last evening He tells me that the principal charges against you were that you had ill treated some of the patients, placed under your care, is it possible that any one can be so week minded as to undertake to act out such false insulting words towards you? For I know myself how particular you have always charged your assistants to be kind towards all those who happened to be so unfortunat as to loose their reason. I cannot imagine for one moment, how any sane person ean ever make such remarks about you, you can have if you wish all the witnesses you want to show how falsely those reports are represented. Yes you can have direct proof from those whom have been under your care for months and years. I can not see for one moment how any one ever dares to circulate such reports which they themselves know are wrong. How careful too, you have always been in buying anything for the hospital. I claim to say, not however wishing to praise you, for myself, but I merely wish to say we as citizens of Wisconsin have a reason to feel proud over the management which you have thus far performed. Let an unexperienced person perform the amount of your duty, I think the Institution would soon feel the effects. I hope no one will succeed in their disgraceful acts. For I am positive you have always done your utmost to comfort the afflicted, the welfare of the institution should be enough to satisfy any one.

"My wife and family are doing very well, remember us to Mrs. Van and the children. Should you pay our city a visit, please look us up."

Joseph Ridgeway, whose daughter entirely recovered while under our treatment, writes me under date of March 27th, 1868, as follows:

"DEAR SIR—I return you sincere thanks for the kindness you showed to my dear child while she was under your care. I shall always feel that I am under a great obligation to you and Almighty God for the happy change. She is cheerful and chatty, she tells us of the scenes she saw with the patients, the good treatment and victuals she received while under your care. * * All our friends and neighbors rejoice very much with us."

Mrs. Martha James, of Oshkosh, who recovered under our treat-

ment, writes, June 30th, 1866, to Miss Hebard, supervisor, in a postscript:

"Give my warmest thanks to Dr. Van Norstrand and wife, also to their little girl, Dr. Sawyer and Mrs. Halliday. Ask Dr. Van Norstrand, if I get sick again shall I come there, for I was treated so kindly."

Her husband, David James, on the 16th of the same month, writes as follows:

"DR. VAN NORSTRAND:

MY DEAR SIR—I take the liberty of writing this note to you, for the purpose of expressing in some degree my feelings and sincere thankfulness to you for the efficient and kind manner in which you so successfully treated my afflicted wife, and to say to you that I shall always remember you as the restorer of my dear wife's lost reason, with earnest gratitude till the end of life. My wife also joins in this expression; and we both believe, that but for your skillful treatment she would have remained hopelessly insane.

"Yours truly,

"DAVID JAMES."

It is my duty to say, that I threatened this woman with very severe punishment if she again set the house on fire.

Wm. Whitely, of Racine, closing a business letter to me, June 1st, 1866, as follows.

"I send you two hanks of our yarn for a pair of socks for your little girl. Respects to yourself and dear wife, son and daughter. * * *"

This is the language of an old christian gentleman after fourteen months of our care.

Mrs. Sarah B. Wood who had been restored to reason while with us, and had returned to the scene of her domestic trouble writes me:

OCTOBER 9, 1865.

"DR. VAN NORSTRAND:

"Dear Sir—I would not trouble you with a line this morning as I know your time is fully occupied with business, if I did not know your kindness of heart, and how ready you and your wife ever were to advise me as kind friends. I found everything much worse than I expected when I came home. * * She then goes on to relate that her darling boy had died in her absence, and her husband hardly knows where he was buried; he had pawned her clothing, &c., * * She says, I thought it best to make these plain statements

to you, and any advice you can give me will be thankfully received. * * Closing her sorrowful letter with 'present my regards to Mrs, Van and the rest of your family.'"

Does this letter sound as if I was severe and unfeeling to my patients?

Mrs. Johonnot, aged 80 years, exceedingly insane when she came to us, but now well, writes to her daughter, March 26, 1868:

"I suppose you will be surprised to hear me say I am happy here; and why should I not be? for every one in the house is so kind. They do everything for me that I need for my comfort. Mrs. Van Norstrand is the kindest of the kind. When she thinks I am not well she takes me in her room and gives me a nice cup of tea, and the Dr. is very kind and polite; he does everything to make it pleasant for his patients," &c., &c.

Mrs. Hatch writing to her mother, March 28, says:

"All join with me in love to you and the Dr.'s family, ever shall I feel grateful to them for their kindness to you at the time you so much needed kind friends.

APRIL 23, 1868.

This same lady writes a letter to her daughter, Mrs. Hatch, desiring them to come after her, and expressing regret that they have delayed so long, adds:

"I regret much to leave here, but 'tis best that I should go. * * And further on says Mrs. Van Norstrand and the Dr. are well and as kind as ever."

This lady has since returned to her friends, who on May 19th wrote me the following letter, it will explain itself:

MILWAUKEE, May 19th, 1868.

Dr. A. H. VAN NORSTRAND,

Dear Sir:—I have noticed in the Madison and Milwaukee papers of late, reports of an investigation being had by the Trustees of the Asylum under your charge, into the management of the same; also that a majority of the committee have prepared a report adverse to your administration. If the charge before the committee relate to the important points of professional ability. Considerate attention kind treatment and successful management of patients, it would only be necessary for them to take the testimony of *those* returned to *this city* perfectlycured to prove the falsity of any such allegations. As a tax-payer and citizen of the state, I consider it my duty as well as a

pleasure to do all in my power to protect from inside or outside enemies a faithful public officer, and you are at liberty to use this communication in your defence should it seem desirable. Out of a number of patients returned to Milwaukee from the asylum, all of whom speak in the highest praise of the kindness received at your hands and your assistants. I will mention one in particular, coming under my own observation, that of my Grandmother, Mrs. Johonot. About one year ago last April, having been under the best medical treatment for months, and the constant care of relatives, it was found absolutely necessary to apply for her admission to the asylum at the great age of seventy-eight, giving strong evidence of insanity of the worst form and with but little hope of her recovery on the part of friends or yourself, and yet, *strange* as it *may appear* at the age of nearly four score she is with her friends, in *full* enjoyment of all her faculties both bodily and mentally, *perfectly sane.* This case alone speaks *volumes* for the management of the institution, those knowing the facts consider the cure as almost a miracle. Mrs. Johonnet often speaks of your uniform kindness to herself and all the inmates coming under her notice and in a conversation with her a few days since I stated my intention of writing you, she at once requested the privilege of endorsing my letter, remarking that I could not say to much in your praise. Trusting and believing you will be able to disprove all charges and foil your enemies.

Yours truly, O. ALEXANDER.

At the bottom of this letter, this old lady writes with trembling hand, almost palsied with age—"*I endorse this letter in full.*"

ABIGAIL H JOHONNOT.

For many months, an old lady, whose pecuniary circumstances had been much reduced by a husband's dissipation, occupied our middle ward; she slowly convalesced until her reason seemed fully established and she went to her humble home. On April 29th she wrote me.

DEAR SIR: I take my pen in hand to let you know how I get along since my departure from Madison. I am in the enjoyment of good health since I left your care. I never will forget your kindness to me as long as I live. I have a little stiffness in my neck and side yet; but it is wearing away as the weather grows milder. Oh! Doctor, how happy I should feel if I could see you, but as I cant, my wishes are that you may live a long life and a happy one, and hope your family are all well. I never can forget your kindness, it is more than I can describe, * * Please remember me to Miss Hebard, for I always got kindly treated by her. I hope she will be rewarded for her kindness towards me. I remain yours, with respect,

MRS. NICHOLAS BROWN.

This same woman, in writing to Mrs. Halliday, among other things, says: "I feel happy since I got home notwithstanding the kind treatment I got during my stay in the asylum. I have been treated with kindness by the doctors and overseers of the institution, which, I hope, will be rewarded in heaven for. * *

James Morgan, a poor man residing at Jeddo, Marquette county, had a daughter seized with epilepsy in August last. On December 7, 1867, he brought her here, very insane from the effects of her fits. The father told me that she had them so hard while on the road, eight miles from here, that he would have taken her home if he thought she would not have died on the way; she had several the first day here. On the 2d day of May he came, at my request, and removed her home. On the 10th instant he wrote me: the patient Ellen is like a new creature. * * * She raised no blood since she left the hospital. * * * * * * * She takes great delight in telling her mother how comfortable everything is at the hospital, good warm rooms, nice beds, plenty of clothing, various kinds of food, well cooked, warm baths, and how kind Mrs. Van Norstrand and Miss Hebard had been to her, the many delicacies and presents they gave her. Yes sir, Ellen is now sensible that she was very wrong for her own good, in hurrying away from the hospital, where she was treated more like a special friend than an ordinary patient. Dear sir, when I look back on all that has occurred for the last eight months, I have great reason to bless God for the good friends he has sent to my relief in the time of our great distress, and I hope God will protect and perpetuate the good institutions of our state and nation, and that they may be governed by kind and humane people. Dear sir, I don't like to interfere in my neighbors business, but I would say if it was necessary to have one assistant five or six years ago, how much more necessary now, when the business of the hospital has increased so vastly within doors and without, to have a second assistant. All day and half the night is too many hours for one man to be on duty —see to it while it is time. When Ellen grows a little stronger she will write to Mrs. Van Norstrand and Miss Hebard. * * I cannot find words sufficient to express our gratitude to all you having the management of the affairs at the Hospital.

On May 3, 1866, I received the following friendly letter. It sufficiently explains itself, except that I wish to say that this patient was an inmate of all our wards from the lowest to the highest in the progress of her treatment.

TOWN OF HAMPTON, WISCONSIN,
May 3, 1866.

To Dr. VAN NORSTRAND, *Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Lunatic Asylum.*

DEAR SIR:—A sense of duty prompts us in this expression of gratitude to you and those associated with you in your philanthropic labor of love for the unfortunate ones committed to your care. Believe us, dear sir, when we assure you that language cannot express the thankfulness we feel for what has been done for our sister Henrietta McDonald who is living with us, clothed and in her right mind. The blessedness of her present condition contrasted with what it was ten months ago be gets within the heart a joy that is truly inexpressible and which demands at our hand this humble acknowledgment of gratitude to those contributing to her welfare while in your home for the insane. May the blessings of God constantly attend you and crown with abundant success your labors in behalf of others of this unfortunate class. And rest assured, dear sir, while reason maintains her throne your kind benefaction shall never be forgotten but receive at our hands the most grateful remembrance. We therefor beg of you to accept of us this humble thank-offering from hearts that feel more than words can express. Our sister joins with us in this token of heartfelt gratitude.

Yours respectfully,
JARED C. HAZARD,
EMILY A. HAZARD,
CHARLES C. McDONALD,
HENRIETTA McDONALD.

On May 17th, 1868, Hon. Ira E. Goodell, of Beloit, Wis., whose father was with us for years, and died here not long since, writes as follows:

"Dr. A. H. VAN NORSTRAND:

"DEAR FRIEND—Observing the trouble you are put to, as I believe either by the weakness of head or heart of others I feel constrained to comfort you a little as one of those who have been deeply interested in you in your official position.

My father was under your care from the time you entered upon the duties of your office as superintendent, until his death this spring, except some 6 or 7 months that he was out on trial at my brothers. He always spoke of you as a kind man and never in any instance complained of his treatment by you, or those under your control, on the contrary, said it was a good home, only the confinement was irksome.

Whether they succeed or not, in ousting you, you will ever have our grateful thanks for your uniform kindness to him.

Remember me to Mrs. V. N. and believe me ever your warm friend."

J. E. GOODALL."

David G. Goodall, another son of this old man, writes me from Beloit, on the 19th of May, as follows:

DR. A. H. VAN NORSTRAND:

Dear Sir—I can freely state that father ever stated that he was kindly treated, that he had a good home and nothing to complain of. My own observations at numerous visits to him at the asylum would tend to confirm his statements. He was an inmate from 1862 to his death, March 3d, 1868, excepting about six months in 1864–5, when he was at my house.

The above was his invariable testimony, notwithstanding the restraint was very irksome to him, and his most earnest desire was constantly to be taken away. He told my brother at his last visit, a short time before his death, that they were *very kind* to him.

I am, truly yours,

DAVID G. GOODALL.

The following letter was written by a gentleman who is conversant with institutions of this kind, both in this country and Europe, who has a brother now with us who is very helpless and very insane. It was written to an intimate friend, who had assisted him in getting his brother into the Hospital.

He came in much doubt as to his duty. He lived near one member of your committee and had heard much and feared much But he came in a manly way, sufficiently considerate of my feelings, not to tell me his fears, and was permitted to see all parts of the house and the ordinary routine, as far as he could in a half day's observation. This letter was written after he returned home. It is a little more liberal in its praise than I would have written it, and perhaps a little more so than it would have been had he expected you to have listened to its reading. I tried to leave out the part that is most flattering to my vanity, but it broke up the connection so much that I was compelled to give it to you whole.

"RIPON, May 4th, 1868.

"W. E. SMITH, ESQ.:

"My dear sir:—As you cheerfully and promptly gave me your aid and as we have availed ourself of the benefits of the asylum, by placing our afflicted brother where he participates in the privileges of this noble charity of our yet young state. I feel sure you will find pleasure in being informed of our progress herein.

"After visiting you, and prior to my visit to the establishment I learned by intimation, that "*all was not sound in Denmark*"

Indeed that a committee of investigation would most proberly bring to light things greatly detrimental to the good name and fame of the superintendent.

"Thus armed I made my acquaintance with Dr. Van Norstrand, the superintennent and the Institution under his control.

"I have been familiar with these Institutions of our own, and in Europe and have enjoyed large opportunities for studying character and oppinions of men, and of course within myself, deeided to make the occasion of my visit, one of critical examination, especially in so far as moral integrity and qualifications of character in the Superintendent was embraced.

And now I hesitate not, to declare that my fears are all allayed, and that whilst I am cheered with the fact that there are those who from motives of real benevolence towards the afflicted of our own race and best interest of the state, seek to know that all is right in the management of the Institution, yet in common with all good men, I should deplore *unwise* and *untimely* changes and thus mar the good, we now *actually* enjoy and derive.

"I was much pleased with my personal intercourse with the Doctor. He possesses a *large grand character*, and as compared with our more prominent *best* business men, he must rank high. I judge this from observing his management of this herculean enterprise, his administrative and executive talents must be pre-excellent. No one will doubt this when they perceive the order and precission of adjustment that obtains in all the departments of the establishment. His talent for government must be unusually good, this is seen at a glance and calls for admiration. Perhaps there is no class more sensative of restraint and control than our afflicted insane, and yet as he passed through the wards, I could but be impressed with the cordial greeting given to the Doctor by the inmates. There was the freedom, and jocund intimacy, good fellowship and absence of all appearance of absolutism or despotic rule.

"There his dietetic and physiological views—leading to the observance of proper rules of diet, purity of atmosphere, cleanliness, exercise and all other health invigorating devices, as witnessed in the apperance and condition of the inmates, mark him as '*the right man in the right place.*' It may be easy to find men who would gladly take his position, but more difficult to find one possessing his peculiar qualifications. What the *paternal* and *kindred* relationship has failed to accomplish, there, in his present position, *he* is called to do!

"When in London many years since, I enjoyed a familiar acquaintance with Elizabeth Fry, the great benefactor of her age, and when I met Dr. Van Norstrand among the inmates of the asylum, and witnesssd his interest in and devotion to his work, I could but call to mind his great prototype, and to believe that he was animated, in a measure, by the same spirit.

"Since my return home, I have sought to learn the character of

the charges against the Doctor, and lo, and behold! I am told that he is a Democrat! Well, well; we ought to be on our guard. I would *distrust* one of our Republicans if he had nothing but the *spirit of party* to fit him for a post of such solemnity of interests.

"Do allow me to interest you, to suggest to our Republican friends composing the Committee of Examination not to allow the bias of mere party considerations to influence them in their investigations, lest thereby an irreparable injury should be done, and a man displaced whom God has raised up with special qualifications for the performance of a lasting and great work for the deeply afflicted of our day.

"Knowing your readiness to aid in sustaining and promoting every good cause, I commend this matter to your more intelligent and efficient discretion, and remain,

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) "WILLIAM DAWES"

Now these are a few of the letters selected from the files, and it seems to me that if they fail to convince an unprejudiced mind of the general good feeling of recovered patients and their friends towards me and my associates, many more would be useless. Here are letters from persons in affluence and poverty, from the ignorant and educated, all asking for blessings on the heads of those who have been kind to them while reason was bereft. I feel that these letters must claim consideration at the hands of *all persons*. They come from the hearts of those whose minds have not been poisoned by artful promises of designing persons.

I have a large file of letters from eminent physicians in almost all parts of the state, written to me or my friends, and by them sent to me—that I would like to read to you—speaking well of professional and business reputation; of my humanity to my men while in the army and to my patients in private practice, written by professional brethren who have known me from five to twenty-one years in Wisconsin, among whom is Dr. Warn of Whitewater; the learned Dr. Linde of Oshkosh; Dr. Jas. Cady, *the surgeon* of Central Wisconsin; Dr. I. Manly of Markesan, member of the last legislature; Dr. Solon Marks, *the rising man* in surgery in Milwaukee, for many years a partner of mine; Dr. Samuel Wilson, who was assistant under me, and who followed the old 4th cavalry through all its bloody fields for four and one-half long years. But this paper now far exceeds my wishes in length, and I will not ask you to listen to any of them. If any of you desire to see them you will have full opportunity. I wish to read the following resolution, and then will leave this branch of my defense:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this society are hereby tendered to Dr. Van Norstrand, superintendent of the Insane Asylum, for

the cordial manner in which the members of the society were entertained while visiting the Asylum. And, in so doing, the society wishes to express its high appreciation of the very able manner in which the several departments of the institution under his charge are conducted."

"I certify that the above is a true copy of a resolution adopted by the Wisconsin State Medical Society, January 31, 1868.

"H. P. STRONG,
Secretary Wisconsin State Medical Society."

I might here remark that the highest officer in that society has been so very unfortunate as to have one son die in the hospital, and has, since the above was adopted, brought another to us.

The majority of your committee have been very free to quote other superintendents as examples of all that is right, and they have in almost all cases, as you well know, given you the names of those who have no superiors, but the one who has filled the largest space is Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, who is not only one of the best of superintendents, but perhaps one of the smoothest and most *plausible* writers in the beauties of Hospital life. I have shown you in another part of this paper, the practical results of his treatment compared with others of less pretentions.

Messrs. Hastings and Sherwood have attempted to show that he uses restraint very little, still I have shown you that the Dr. heads the list of recommendors published by a Philadelphia House, who deals in precisely the same apparatus used by us and in nothing else. They have animadverted pretty freely and harshly on strong rooms, shuttered rooms, dark rooms, &c. Dr. Kirkbride in speaking of wire screens, such as I placed in the sitting rooms of the lower wards, says: "two or three such guarded rooms will be found desirable in every ward, while in those for the most excited, something stronger will be *required* in a few rooms *such as a close window shutter*, but with perforations for the admission of light, which I do not think ought to be excluded under any circumstances of excitement," *just precisely the kind of rooms we have.* He further says: "For a few rooms in the more excited wards it may be desirable to have only a small window too narrow to admit the escape of the patient, and too high to be easily accesible." This is more like a cell, and I am happy to say we have nothing of the kind. Messrs. Hastings and Sherwood tell you that the attendant timed me by a watch in my progress through the wards. they did not tell you though what Dr. Kirkbride says in his work on Insane Hospitals. He says: "under *no circumstances* should a trustee so far forget the proprieties of his station, as to resort to subordinates for information that should come from the principal or to *circulate unfavorable* reports in regard to the Institution." Have these men followed this advice? Have they not encouraged and sought renegade attendants? and have they

not on more than one occasion written articles to the public press, that were injurious to the Institution, and slanderous of me, and then diligently exhibited these papers containing such articles to men in high public position! *when these men* were deprecating the "one man power" in our Hospital, they did not tell you that Dr. Kirkbride says: "it would require but little argument to show that a hospital for the insane should have but one official head, * * to whom everyone employed about it must be strictly subordinate. * * The simple possession of adequate authority by the chief executive officer of such an institution often prevents the necessity of its being exercised; it may be unseen and unfelt, and yet a knowledge of its existance will often alone prevent difficulties and wrangling in the household, and secure regularity, good order and efficient discipline about the whole establishment. * * That a large amount of authority must be invested in the chief officer. * * It is a great error to suppose that there is any detail about the management of an hospital for the insane, beneath the dignity or authority of the attention of its chief medical officer. * * The superintendent who voluntarily confines his attention to the mere *medical direction* of his patients, *must* have a *very imperfect* appreciation of his true position, or of the important trust confided to him. He becomes in reality a very secondary kind of officer. * * The long continued and uninterrupted performance of the duties of an hospital superintendent among his patients is a tax upon the mental energies, and ultimately upon the physical powers of an individual not easily appreciated by those who have not had some experience of the kind; and one of the best modes of counteracting these effects is for the officer to devote a portion of his time to the supervision of *out door affairs*. By this means he will not only have the invaluable advantages of active muscular exercise in the open air, but also a kind of occupation for the mind, that will more effectually than any other, divest it from the train of thought which had been induced by a protracted visit through the wards. Change of occupation, both mental and physical, is the relaxative of a superintendent of an hospital of the insane, and *is indispensible* if he expects for any long period to preserve health and usefulness. So many noble spirits in our own country have already broken down, while engaged in the zealous performance of these duties, that hardly a better contribution could be made to the cause, or one that would more subserve the interests of the afflicted, than that which would aid in preserving the mental and physical health of the right kind of hospital physicians."

Many more quotations could be made from Dr. Kirkbride's excellent writings to show that Messrs. Hastings and Sherwood have entirely misapprehended his spirit, or intentionally perverted the facts.

Now I feel that I should be judged by results attained in my whole management of the institution. I was not placed there to

only make and administer prescriptions for the insane—but by law I am the chief executive officer of the hospital; the farm, the stock, the heating, ventilating, the engine house, aad laundry; purchaser of all afticles the hiring, paying and discipline of help; the improvements of grounds, repairs of buildings, &c., &c., are all imposed on the superintendent. $40,000, or more, in purchases have to be made in articles as various as the extremes of the amount; and all must be made *so* judiciously as to bear the investigation of from *one* to *three* committees yearly. Prompted by the jealousy of every tradesman in the nearest city that does not feel that he has *full* half of the trade of the institution—as well as all discharged employees and their friends, and many other persons, who reason, that *because* it is a "state" institution, I have no business to *decline* paying, at least, 15 to 20 per cent more for articles purchased than other people pay. I know, and some of you know, that these malcontents compare notes, and conspire to rule or ruin; hint very mysteriously to some available person—that there is something going on that is not right. This person tells two or three persons more and they all accidentally, of course, all speak to some trustee about it, as they casually meet him on the street. He thinks it is *remarkable* that the first hour he is in Madison he should be spoken to by *three* different men on the same subject, and in nearly the same language. His largeness of heart at once prompts him to suggest a *committee* to enquire into it. In 24 to 36 hours every attendant or employee that has been ordered to cease his improprieties, or seek other employment, hears of it, and resolves *he* will *now* do as he pleases or turns against the superintendent in his testimony. A superintendent that believes he is *right*, and would rather suffer *wrong* than do *wrong*—at once discharges him or her, and they proceed to town and besiege the committee's doors. The committee are like other men; they do not like to hunt and return with no game; they listen to his story and ask him if he can tell them of any one else; he modestly suggests that *some* other person (of course, in accord with him and an enemy of the superintendent) knows of *something*—and the committee is *swayed* and *entertained* by the enemies of the man they set out to give an *impartial* hearing; and the "report" is made so manifestly *unjust* as to almost compel a man of a fair sense of honor to resign a place that he has just become fitted for, or in which he has believed until now, that he was faithfully laboring for the good of the institution and his own reputation.

But I have strayed from the proposition that I set out to discuss, that is, 1st. That it is a well established fact,—and no man *now* has the temerity to contradict *it*. That abuse, neglect, and ill treatment, of all orders of the animal creation (no less with the higher than with the lower) *increases* the mortality lists. The lackaday farmer shows this in the skeletons of cattle and sheep in his fences, corners, enclosing his poorly tilled lands. The *poor*

"surgeon" or the *harsh* "general" in the many new made graves near his camp. The neglectful municipal authorities in the extent of the "*Potters* field." If neglect, abuse and ill treatment tells everywhere else in the mortality lists, it must also tell in Insane Hospitals. I trust I need not *elaborate* this proposition, to make it plain to this intelligent "Board." 2nd. That I should be judged by the *results* of my labor. For the purpose of *comparing those* results I have taken one of the most western and one of the most eastern institutions, similar to our own, viz: Iowa and Maine. The per cent of recoveries in the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, for the last 4 years that I have had charge of it, is over 44 per cent. of the whole number admitted, and the deaths were 4 1-2 per cent. of the whole number treated. Of the Maine Hospital last year it is 36 per cent. of recoveries and over 7 1-4 per cent. of deaths, and of the Iowa institution the last two years is less than 29 per cent. of recoveries and over 13 1-2 of deaths. Now these institutions are in charge of men who stand high in the profession and are spoken of in excellent terms by their "Trustees." Of Dr. Ranny of the Iowa institution, his Trustees in their last report say: "We consider it simple justice, while we remember the able administration of Dr. R. J. Patterson; and the faithful labors of those associated with him, to speak in high terms, of the devotion, skill and executive ability of the present superintendent, Dr. Mark Ranney.

Still, if we take seven from his number of recoveries, mine will exceed his just 100 per cent., while the deaths occurring in his institution exceed those in mine just 300 per cent. Now if we take the Maine institution, which has been in charge of the present able superintendent a score or more of years, seemingly giving entire satisfaction to his trustees—they saying in their last annual report "that the affairs of the hospital have been well conducted, that the officers, &c., have been faithful and kind in the discharge of their several duties, and that the patients have been rendered as comfortable as their several cases would admit." Still we find his cures last year is over 19 per cent. less than mine, while the deaths occurring in his institution is over 82 per cent greater than in ours, while the annual per cent. of deaths for 27 years was 16, which is an annual excess of those occurring in this institution of 355 per cent. But your committee, in their searching and *partial* investigation of our institution, did not think it best to compare *my labors* with these faithful but less successful ones. They sent for a witness to the borders of a neighboring state, who had been an employee in our Hospital, and also at the Taunton asylum, in Massachusetts, an institution at whose head is a man that has, possibly, no superior in this country—a man ripe in learning and rich in experience—a man who is not ambitious, and has very little labor required of him outside of his wards. They have no farm, I believe, and a man they denominate clerk who does the buying, keeps the books, and writes the letters. They proved by this witness, among other things, that

Dr. Choat visited his wards twice a day officially, but did not devote any more time at each visit to 400 patients than I did to 160; he, therefore, did not devote as much time in both official visits to eachpatient, as I did in my one visit. But they proved by her that about every other day, the Dr. went in in the afternoon and stayed about an hour in each of the upper wards, and half an hour in each of the lower wards, talking and playing cards, &c., with the patients. He having six wards, this would occupy four hours time Well, what of this. He had no outside improvements or duties to look after or books to keep or purchases to make, and took this method of disposing of his spare time. He, of course, thinks it a proper thing for *him* to do. But there are other superintendents who have serious doubts of the beneficial effects of indiscriminate social intercourse with their patients; that you can learn most of their delusions and mental obliquities by inquiring of attendants, and careful observation during official or intentional occasional visits to the wards; that do not believe it *necessary* to *feel* each patient *all* over every day to keep pace with his mental condition, especially if there has been no change in it for the *last* few years. But what is the result of the comparison of the two institutions? I supposed the committee would inform you in their report. But I have again resorted to the true test, viz: official reports. *Not made* to prove any set of facts, or theories, or to unjustly condemn, *but* to state facts as they impress themselves from a closely studied and scientific standpoint. That report, dated October 31st, 1867, shows that the recoveries in that institution for the last ten years is 36 1-2 per cent., which is a little over 20 per cent. less than ours, and seven annual reports show that their annual deaths, for the seven years covered by those reports, averaged 7 1-2 per cent., which exceed ours by over 65 per cent. Now, it seems very plain to me that these institutions are built to cure patients, and if ours cures 20 per cent. more than the model institution, that that fact presents an *irrefutable* argument in favor of the excellent care taken of our patients. When I show that the number of deaths occurring in a given number of patients, all other things being equal so far as I know, is 65 per cent. more in the model institution of your committee than in ours, while in one of those institutions—the superintendent of which is so well spoken of by his board of trustees—they have had two suicides and one homicide within the last year.

In their report Messrs. Hastings and Sherwood have with their characteristic generosity quoted from the writings of old and good superintendents, who write with great facility and from long practice are enabled to say many fine things—dwelling particularly on Dr. Gray, Dr. Pliny Earl and Dr. Kirkbride. This induced me to examine their last reports, and I find that Dr. Gray cured less than 40 per cent. of his patients, over 4 in a hundred less than I did, and he lost 4 9-10 per cent. by death of all he treated, which is

4-10 of 1 per cent. more than I did. Dr. Earl cured less than 30 per cent. of his patients, which is over 14 in a hundred less than I did, and lost over 8 1-2 per cent. of all treated, which is only lacking 1-2 of 1 per cent. of being double the number of deaths in our hospital. While Dr. Kirkbride is the only one of the six whose cures exceed mine. His cures are less than 46 per cent., which is nearly 2 per cent. in excess of mine, while his deaths are over 6 1-4 per cent., while ours, as before stated, is but 4 1-2 per cent. per annum for the whole 4 years of my service in the hospital.

Now I have had to speak of these matters, not to reflect on the management of the institutions named, but to compare my results with the best institutions in the country, I only intending to mention the first two, they being located at the two extremes of our special territory. But your committee were kind enough to point out the others as models of management during the investigation and in their report. The results I have shown. I beg of you not to look on this showing as *egotistical* in *me* When a person's *manhood* and professional standing are assailed it is his duty to make *his* statement. If it is backed by proper facts, the just will fight his battles.

Two superintendents, equally consciencious but of different temperaments, may differ as to what constitues recovery of a patient; but there can be no difference of opinion as to the per cent. of deaths, no matter what a man's temperament is —nervous, sanguine, billious or phlegmatic. He *knows* when his patient is *dead*, and can easily find the per cent. of mortality on a given number under treatment, so that there can be no mistake in the per cent. in mortuary lists.

Now, if neglect or abuse of all animal creation increases the per cent. of deaths, it shows that other superintendents, of whom *their* trustees speak in the highest terms, have neglected or abused their patients, or else that I have not only *not* abused *or* neglected my patients, but have given better care and treatment than any other institution in the land whose reports I have been permitted to see. Now, I feel that these figures ought to be a sufficient reply to the conspiracy of attendants, and the attempted obloquy of the report submitted by Messrs. Hastings and Sherwood. But it is *not* all. I have proven good care and kindness towards my patients, by those not in the conspiracy ring, viz: Dr. Wilson, Miss Hebard and attendant Palmer, all of whom were named by the committee to me as their witnesses.

I have now considered and given you my explanation of the important points involved in the case at as great length as I thought this Board would be willing to listen to. And as explicitly and thoroughly, as the few days placed at my disposal by your board would permit. The time was short, and other duties connected with my superintendency claimed much of it.

The duties of the Hospital or the progress of improvements or

any other matters outside or inside, have not been neglected. I have industriously used *all* my spare moments, and I hope I have succeeded in convincing you, that if errors have crept into my administration, they have been errors of the *head* and not of the *heart*.

That in my efforts to place our new institution in the front rank of similar enterprises, I have devoted fifteen hours per day to my duties. That in my *very* energetic administration of out of door affairs, I have sometimes, much to my regret, carried a part of the same energy, into inside discipline with patients and attendants.

While writing this last paragraph I have received a private letter from an old superintendent. It is so much to the point that I will give you a few of his words.

He says, "The care of the insane in a large state hospital is becoming *so perilous* to the reputation of medical superintendents, especially in the west, that any man who has any reputation to loose, may well pause before taking the risks.

"As I have often before said, *none but fools, never make* mistakes or commit blunders. Therefore *I* hope you have *made* some, for *if* you have never blundered, you ought to be removed immediately." Possibly you may think, I have made mistakes enough, not to be classed with the persons spoken of by the learned doctor. *I* have made *many* mistakes in my life, before I came to this hospital *one* of which was, in accepting the appointing of superintendent *here*. I had just closed a hospital of 4,000 beds, organized and conducted under the most adverse circumstances, in an exceedingly bad climate. *All* had been done successfully. I reasoned if I could conduct so vast an enterprise, in the face of so many difficulties, that I certainly *could* conduct a well constructed and appointed hospital of *only* two hundred patients with great ease and *credit* to myself. I little thought of the many friends each one of the two hundred had, who *must* be propitiated; of the many annoyances from exacting tradesmen, and of *some* trustees who would so far forget the *proprieties* of their station as to go to the help of the house for information, when they could have got it from *me*; of the many difficulties of finding and keeping *good* help; of the one thousand and one things that I have not the time to enumerate or you the patience to hear.

I have, in my day-dreams, looked forward to the time when the statements of discharged help and half-cured patients would not be gathered with so much avidity, by men who ought to know better, as a *desirable* item for the public press; when the trustees or those hospitals would *unanimously* stand by a *hard working* superintendent, and kindly *point out* the rocks and quick sands in his troubled sea; to the time when the friends, who cannot control their insane at home, except by the strongest measures, would cease to expect *us* to control them by a kind look alone; to the time when relations would not stand aghast when they learn that the insane in some institutions do not like *us* any better than they did kind friends at home, who they insanly but firmly believe had poisoned or done them

some other great injury; to the time when the patient who comes to the asylum suffering from a form of disease, perverting all the natural sentiments and affections, who assures us of the constant attempts of relations and friends to poison, injure and destroy them, will view us in a very different light long before he is fully restored to reason.

We pray that these halcyon days will soon come and terminate this awful winter solstice.

Now, gentlemen, to close this defense, I will only add that I came to the hospital full of expectation and a hope to succeed where other men had failed. I could not *then* look back over the paths of similar efforts and see the mental and physical wrecks of those who were willing to give all, *even* their lives, yea, even lost their reason to restore the same faculty to others.

I think the awful lines of Dante should be written over the private room of every superintendent in the land, that he may be constantly warned of the fate of his predecessors.

Respectfully,

A. H. VAN NORSTRAND, M. D.

TESTIMONY.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
FEBRUARY 24, 1868.

DR. A. H. VAN NORSTRAND appeared before J. H. Carpenter, Court Commissioner within and for the county of Dane, on the 24th day of February, 1868, at the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, in the town of Westport, in said county, and after first being duly sworn by said Commissioner, testified as follows, to-wit: I am superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, situated at Westport, Dane county, Wisconsin, and have been since April 19, 1864. I purchase all the supplies for the institution, except those articles that come peculiarly under the charge of the matron, such as linens, cotton goods and table furniture etc. We always see that articles purchased for the hospital are all delivered It is not always convenient to weigh the articles when we buy in large quantities, but I have on many occasions weighed articles when I had any reason to suppose that anything was short, and charged back what I found short. There are some houses that I have never deemed it necessary to weigh after them. I had reason to suppose there was something short when barrels were not full, and yet were charged the same as I had paid for full barrels. I think we have usually weighed butter. We count eggs that we buy because we can do it without much trouble. We do not always weigh butter. Have found it necessary to weigh after some houses, and have weighed after them in some instances. I do not weigh in all cases after these houses. Many packages come in *original packages*, with the original marks on them, and those we do not weigh; but if not in original packages, with original marks, we frequently weigh after them. I was satisfied sometimes that we saved by it. In some cases we did not save by it. If we found only a variation of two or three pounds of sugar in a barrel we said nothing about it; if more than that we charged it back, and insisted upon its being allowed. We do not always compare the articles charged with the bills. In cases where a few articles are purchased, some for use by the matron and some for use elsewhere we do not compare them with the bill. We always compare when we purchase a bill of groceries

and always weigh tea when bought if there is anything irregular from an examination of bills. Bills are always taken when purchases are made, and handed to me or laid on the table for examination. At the end of the month I get new bills from the dealers and compare them with bills received at the time of the purchases. I have a scale where I weigh beef cattle &c. I do not always buy beef by weight, as a rule I do, but sometimes buy by estimate, because I think I can do better. When I buy beef of dealers I always weigh it. I gave to my brother a bill of the weight of some steers and a cow I bought of him. I think one of the steers ran so we could not weigh it and we guessed at that. I gave the bill to my brother. I gave no bill to any one else. This was last October (Oct. 1867) I think.

CLOTHING FOR PATIENTS.

The only law that I know of, upon the subject of clothing patients, is section 8 of the organic act, which provides that patients shall be maintained in the hospital at the expense of the State. I have construed this act so that where the friends of patients refused to furnish them with clothing, I have done so at the expense of the State. I do not think that over 20 per cent. of the patients are clothed at the expense of the State. Some articles are furnished to others. Some shoes have been furnished to those who have worked on the farm &c. About 20 percent. additional of the patients are furnished a part of their clothing at the expense of the State. This is an estimate only, but I think is large enough. The clothing furnished at the expense of the State is cheap, coarse, but good warm clothing. That for the males is unsalable clothing. There is no discrimination between the patients with regard to the clothing we furnish. This applies to male and female patients alike We have one female patient that will not wear calico, and the matron has furnished her with something else, I noticed that the cost varied but little, and so let it go. The articles furnished females are calico dresses and cotton or cotton flannel under clothing, depending upon the season. We write to the friends of patients as to the wants of their friends in the hospital. We write at first kindly, suggesting what is needed. If they do not respond, when we know they are able, we write, demanding what the patient needs. I think about half of the patients are provided by their friends voluntarily, when called upon. We always allow the friends of patients to furnish them apples. Some furnish apples, candies, raisins, etc. We always allow them to have them when they are in good health. Some have sent wine to patients, and, in two instances, we have allowed the patients to have it.

In two or three instances the friends of patients have wished to furnish more than we wished them to. Sometimes they leave the money here for us to get what they need. What is not used we

return. Seldom that we get things for them, for we think we furnish all the food they need. I keep a record of these cases. I keep Dr. and Cr. with them. The money for the women is turned over to the matron. Of that I keep no account but the matron does. Three persons have furnished chairs for their friends. There is only one in the house now furnished in that way. There is another case. A Milwaukee gentleman furnished his wife a wardrobe and chairs; he desired to sell them to us, but we declined to buy, and the articles have not been called for. There may have been other cases, but I do not now remember them.

The friends of the patients are never allowed to furnish them special attendants One case a special attendant for a patient was passed, and rather than allow a strange person in the ward, my wife's sister went in and waited upon the patient and was paid for it by the friend of the patient. I do not think an attendant should be allowed, who has not an interest in the general success of the House. In incorporated Insqitutions at the E st, they allow special attendants for the patients. I think they are furnished by the superintendent, and paid by the friends. I think a superintendent would not allow a person to go into his wards as an attendant, unless he knew them pretty well. I do not think of any case, except the one referred to, where a special attendant has been urged for a patient here. It is not necessary for new patients for the first few days to have a special attendant. Patients frequently have for the first few days, and sometimes for weeks or months, special care. We deem two good attendants in a ward, better than more, as the division of responsibility is less. Suicidal patients always sleep near an attendant, and with another patient in the room with them.

Question by Mr. Sherwood: When a patient arrives in a highly excited state—disposed to be noisy—moving restlessly to and fro—what is your treatment?

Ans We first try him in the corridor among the other patients. We examine him and see if he needs any immediate medical treatment, give him a warm bath. If, after this or after a few hours he continues to be noisy and violent so as to disturb others very much, we shut him up in his bed room, until that propensity is changed by good living and tonics and proper conversation. This seclusion very seldom exceeds 24 or 48 hours.

Question by Mr. Sherwood: If such a patient arrives at night, what is your treatment?

Answer. We go through the same routine above mentioned, and if he breaks glass we put him in a shuttered room, undress him and put him to bed. If he still continues noisy pounding at the doors, tearing his bed clothes and bed, we restrain his hands and the attendants retire and leave the patient alone, the attendants listening to his conduct from the outside at proper intervals, depending upon the character of the patient. The patient generally be-

comes quiet in an hour or two. Should he not become quiet by half past nine o'clock, p. m., the attendant goes to bed and the night watch goes on duty, who reports any unusual noise to the supervisor. If he continues his noise he does not disturb other patients, owing to the situation of the room. We sometimes resort to medical treatment.

Question by Mr. Hastings. What mechanical restraints are used in the management of patients?

Answer. Waist, with continuing sleeves or straight jacket, strap and wristers, muff and bed strap and seat strap.

Recess till 2 o'clock, P. M.

At two o'clock, p. m., proceeded to business. Dr. Van Norstrand still testifying and as follows, to-wit:

Question by Mr. Hastings. Under what circumstances are these various restraints used?

Answer. A patient who is not very violent, moving about the wards, picking up straw, hair, buttons or other matters and putting them in the mouth and makes efforts to swallow them, and perhaps does swallow them, undress themselves or other patients or pull their hair, we use the continuing sleeves upon.

The strap and wristers we use where a patient has a strong propensity to strike attendants or others upon a sudden impulse. These leave the hands at liberty, except they cannot raise them to strike.

We use the muff in cases of strong patients to accomplish the ends answered by the first two means mentioned.

The bed strap we use in cases strongly disposed to suicide, and also where they insist on a perpendicular position night and day, and are much exhausted.

The bed strap is a method of restraint confining the patient to the bed, and yet giving him the free use of his limbs and freedom to lie upon either side, made of leather straps and webbing.

The seat strap is used where the patient has a strong propensity to run about the ward and perhaps disposed to kick out a window, &c.

The seat strap is a straight leather strap, with buckle to fasten the patient to a seat.

The rule is that these shall not be used except by orders of the superintendent, yet I have known some of them to be used without such orders, but found it necessary upon investigation.

(All these articles of restraint were exhibited to the committee.
J. H. CARPENTER, *Com.*)

Question by Mr. Hastings: In what cases do you employ isolation or solitary confinement?

Answer. In cases of persistent excitement if left in associated corridors. Also where they maifest wilful violence towards the attendants, officers or other patients. In the latter case only from one to twenty-four hours.

Questions by Mr. Hastings: Do the attendants ever shut up a patient without orders from an officer?

Answer. Yes sir, and report it at once to the officers. This is done where a patient strikes an attendant or other patient and is violent, and shows persistency in it. Very little of this required among males, but more among females. I do not mean that it is done *without orders.* My order is, if patients are violent to shut them up and report at once to me. If a patient becomes violent he is confined under this general order without waiting for a special order for that case.

Question by Mr. Sherwood: Under what circumstances are the shuttered rooms in the 4th story used?

Ans. They are used when it becomes necessary to seclude a patient belonging to the upper ward. They are used for the same purpose that the strong rooms below, but are for a better class of patients.

Question by Mr. Hastings · What is done for the amusement of patients?

Ans. Sunday, divine service in the forenoon. Sometimes a walk in the afternoon, both sexes in company with the officers and their families. Also, riding, skating, ball playing, quoits, swings, parties in the open air, picnic's, boating, walking.

In door amusements are billiards, checkers, chess, reading, writing, back gammon, dominoes, bagatelle, cards, matron's parties, and parties in the superintendent's room, theatricals, tableaux, masked parties, imitation ten pins. The ball is made of hair and is covered with leather. It is a devise of mine, or of some of the patients, improved upon by myself. These amusements are in use every day the weather permits.

On Monday's we have reading by myself or assistants. Wednesday we also have reading. Friday we have a dance.

We intend to have divine service every sabbath, sometimes owing to the state of the weather it is omitted. It has been two or three times this winter. Wm. Bird conducts the service. The service is substantially like that in the churches.

About 100 of the patients on an average, attend these services. We have had 168, at a Christmas tree gathering, out of 190. During the last year we have not had many of the Sunday afternoon walks, prior to that it was frequent and followed up right along. About 100 of the patients participated in the Sunday afternoon walks. Sometimes these walks would last one and a half hours, and sometimes three to four hours. I think ninety per cent. of the patients walk out. The intention is to take them all out. If not proper for some to go in company with others, they go out with attendants. They are usually out about one and a half hours in winter, and two and a half hours in summer. The rule is to walk every fair day, but I do not think they have been out over sixteen or eighteen times in the last month. Some of them work out every day. I

think we average ten that work every day. About fifty-six of the patients ride out. We have the feeble ones ride, and intend to have them ride three times a week. For the last year we have not had teams enough for the work and the rides too, and the rides have not occurred as often as they ought. I think twelve, or fourteen, or sixteen of the men skate. I bought six or eight pair of skates, and some had skates. Not as many females as males skate. I do not know how many females skate. In the skating season some of them went every day. I think more than sixteen skate, but that is about the number of pairs of skates we have. We have not boated much. It is only a few of the patients that it is advisable to have engage in that. Sometimes thirty go boating at a time. We have pic-nics, with refreshments, three or four times in a season; oftener out-door parties without refreshments, perhaps sometimes two or three times a week, and then perhaps a week without any. About the same number attend these that attend the services in the chapel, but not always the same patients. Only the upper ward patients play billiards. I think half of the male patients participate in the in-door games. These games are always in the wards and used every day. Chess and billiards are only used in upper wards. Checkers, dominoes and cards are used in the middle ward; the lower wards do not admit of many games except cards. These answers refer to the male wards. The imitation ten pins are used in male and female wards. Cards, bagatelle, imitation ten pins are used in female wards. They also knit, sew and read and write.

I think half the patients in the hospital read. I cannot tell how much they read. I have not all the reading matter I want. I think we need 100 volumes more. Our reading matter is mostly light reading, books of travel, etc., not many novels. We have *Harper's Magazine*. Only a few of the patients have that. We take 10 papers, and the patients have 9 of them, and we have exchanges once a week from the *Journal* office, perhaps 50 or 60 papers per week. We allow the patients to write to their friends. Those who are given to too much writing we restrain some and those not disposed to write we coax up to it.

The matron's parties are held perhaps once a month. About 35 to 45 patients attend them. Sometimes we have parties in the chapel, with 60 or 70 present. The matron's parties are of both sexes. We select those who are gentlemanly and lady like in conduct to attend them. These parties are not selected from any one ward. I have parties in my room perhaps six time a year. My wife and Mrs. Halliday sometimes go into the wards and hold parties there. My parties do not differ from the matron's, except more attend them as we have more room. They are held in the hall. The chapel parties are like the others, except more attend them. They are sometimes held twice a month, sometimes once in two months, as we have time. We have had theatricals perhaps four times within the last year. They are not favorites with me

because of the looseness of discipline in attendants they engender. The heavy parts are taken by attendants. Patients take some of the parts. Masked parties are held about four times a year. Perhaps a few more attend the theatricals than the divine services. Tableaux are generally connected with other amusements. The masked parties are attended by some patients that do not participate in other amusements. About 40 per cent of those masked are patients. The readings were commenced about the first of winter—perhaps not more than two months ago. Some of the readings are amusing; some historical. About one hour is spent at a reading, We sing before and after reading and spend in all about one and a half hours; sometimes two hours or more. About the same number attended the readings that do other chapel exercises. We sometimes punish a patient by excluding him from the reading. They seem to enjoy the readings At the readings and concerts the patients are generally as well behaved as any audience. Sometimes we have a slight disturbance and a patient is removed. The dances are held every Friday night. We have a rule that at the first and last dance the attendants may dance together. All the rest of the time they dance with patients. About half of the patients attend the dances, and about 30 per cent of the patients dance. I think a larger per cent of the middle ward patients dance than in the upper ward. Our best woman dancer is an inmate of the lower ward.

LABOR.

I think for four months last summer half of the male patients worked. I think 20 per cent of the upper ward patients work. The reason why more of the upper ward patients do not work is because when patients are doing well we do not care to have them work. If they are doing well we are satisfied. They do farm work and work in the garden. They have grubbed 100 acres; helped to break it, and buried probably 2,000 tons of stone. I think the patients will do half as much work as hired men. In digging they will do more than that. Some of them are just as good as hired men. I have one here that will plow as good as any one. I have never forced but one man to work. He was exceedingly restless and almost suicidal. He imagined every one was making up faces at him. He refused to work and I sent him to the carpenter's shop to work. He stayed a day before he went to work, and then went to his work and did well. I frequently say to the men, "Come, we wish you to help to-day, and they go and work. I do not always consult their wishes about it. The men who wish it are allowed two quids of tobacco a day when they work. Some will go and work for the sake of the tobacco. Three-fourths of the work done by patients is done by incurable patients. The orders are that patients are not to have tobacco in the house. Sometimes patients at work will keep a part

of their allowance of tobacco and give it to another patient in the hospital. The attendants are not allowed to smoke in the house. There are twenty male patients at work now; two are in the engine house; three in the laundry; three cutting feed and doing other barn chores; one takes care of the pigs; two take care of the cattle stables; five are to-day cutting ice; two are at work in the carpenter's shop; and two in the kitchen acting as assistant porters The farmer superintends the care of the stock. If I had work twenty more could work. If I had a wood lot twenty could work there at this temperature, and thirty-five when it is warmer. There are two females employed in the laundry, twelve in the sewing room, and others all over the house, at work knitting and sewing.

Adjourned till February 25, 1868, at 9 A. M., at Hospital.

FEBRUARY 25—9 A. M.

At Hospital ready for business.

Dr. VAN NORSTAND'S testimony continued, as follows:

The two male patients in the kitchen have worked there about a year. Female patients do not assist in cooking I do not need more help in the engine house. No more could be used there to advantage. The patients do most of the heavy work at the engine house. The firemen should do it. This is limited to recent date. I have to take away one patient from the engine house so as make the firemen do their duty. They, before, seemed disposed to let the patients do most of the work there.

The laundry consists of two parts, the wash room and ironing room. There are three hired persons in the wash room, one man and two women. There are three or four hired women in the ironing room. We intend to keep four there, but if we are short in the house we take one out for service in the house. I think there are female patients who would be willing to go to the ironing room, but it is difficult to select those that can be trusted there. Some, it would not do to have there at all. They mingle with men there and have to be watched closely, and cause much anxiety to the officers. Many of them are also too inattentive to work profitably there; they will burn the clothes, &c. I do not know the amount of help usually employed in other institutions in the laundry. I have sometimes thought other institutions might employ more, and if they did, their patients would smell better than they do now. In the main kitchen four are employed, and in the family kitchen one. These are not patients.

One house maid is employed. She takes care of the dining room, for help, washes dishes, &c. There are two others who are proper house maids.

One seamstress is employed, and one porter in the house.

Mr. Mitchell, farmer, is employed. James Ready and Patrick Welch, who do any thing, are also employed. They are men of all work about the place.

There are two teamsters who go with coal teams. One teamster who takes care of the mail team and takes patients out visiting, and does errands in town, and any and every thing that is required of him.

I ought to have said that the laundry is under the charge of the matron, and I do not interfere without consulting her. All the female help are under her charge unless they do something that I cannot overlook and then I discharge them.

We bought 621 tons of coal last fall and have been drawing it all winter, and it will take a month perhaps to complete it yet.

The two hospital teams have not much else to do this winter but haul coal. They fill the ice house, bring supplies to the house; go to mill, &c.

I do not think one of the firemen could be dispensed with. In December, January and February, we keep two firemen, and the rest of the time we keep one. Some of the coldest days I presume we use six or eight tons of coal per day. This month, I presume, about four tons a day.

The expense of the laundry might possibly be lessened by having an experienced attendant there who could take charge of a class of patients that could do the work.

I think the atmosphere of the laundry would be injurious to patents, particularly in the wash room. I would not be willing to put a patient there in the winter. In the ironing room it is not as bad, but it is very warm there.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Do you not think you could use your time to better advantage to the institution if you were relieved from the duties that are usually performed by a stewart?

Answer. I think I could; but I think I now devote as much time to the patients as the by-laws require, and as much as any other superintendent in the country.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Do you think the appointment of a steward will do away with the necessity for another assistant physician?

Answer. I do not know but it would, but I think an assistant could do his duties and the duties of steward, and the interest of the institution would move on more smoothly. The pay of an assistant would also be less I think.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Does it require any peculiar characteristics in an individual to make a proper attendant for the insane?

Answer. I would like persons of peculiar characteristics for attendants, but we are obliged to take the best of those that offer, and they present the characteristics of outsiders generally.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Would a suitable person for a chambermaid be a suitable attendant, in your opinion?

Answer. We do not often employ a chambermaid for an attendant. A person could be a good chambermaid if ignorant and passionate, but such a person would not make a good attendant.

Characteristics of a good attendant are, a fair education, industry, kindness and firmness, personal cleanliness and sufficient mental ingenuity to meet emergencies that may occur in the wards. We prefer christian attendants. I have not had as good success with attendants of mature age as I have with those that are younger. I found, during the war, a difficulty in procuring good attendants. It is less now. The personal conveniences we give attendants here has a tendency to keep them longer in the institution. In my opinion, men from 25 to 35 years old, and women from 20 to 30 years old, are the best for attendants. My two best attendants are between 19 and 22 years old. They are males. We cannot keep a supply of attendants such as we desire. I find difficulty in getting such as we desire. Our dread of change, and a slight improvement in an attendant prevents making frequent changes lest we should not do as well. We find it difficult to get a first-class attendant to accept a position in the lower ward. The attendants in the lower ward are paid same as in other wards.

Question by Mr. Sherwood. What are the principal articles of diet?

Answer waived by interogator.

Question by Mr. Hastings. What is your custom as to entertaining company at the expense of the state at the hospital?

Answer. My custom is to entertain company just as I would in my private house. Part of the company here is our company and part is the company of the state. I think nine tenths of the company that come here would not come but for the hospital. They come here on business, either with patients or other business and are entertained just as our own company is.

If persons come with patients late in the afternoon and are clean, we invite them to stay over night, if they are not cleanly we send them to the hotel across the way. I cannot tell how much company we have that is our own company. There are three gentlemen in town who with their wives take dinner or tea with us about once in two months on an average. Others are here in the same way but not so frequently. Many members of the legislature visit the hospital and bring their wives or daughters with them. If they are here at meal time they are invited to the table, just as they would be at my private table if they called on me. Any prominent men of the state would be invited in the same way.

There is a great deal of the state company, I cannot tell how much. I do not think I can approximate to the amount of the state company.

We use about two barrels of whiskey a year. We make medi-

cines and bitters of it. We make ten gallons of bitters at a time. We use the whiskey with medicines. But very little of it is given as whiskey alone. It is either mixed with food or medicine. We use whiskey I suppose about as other institutions of like character in this country. In cases of persistent refusal of food we take one or two eggs a pint or pint and a half of milk, and from half an ounce to an ounce of whiskey and introduce into the stomach twice a day by the use of the stomach pump. We save life by it. We could get along without the whiskey, but think the combination better. This diet varied by beef tea, mutton and chicken broth is persisted in until a disposition to eat recurs. We feel that in this method we have saved the lives of many persons who would have died in a few days had this method of nourishment been neglected, and returned them to their friends recovered. This Institution shows a less number of deaths than others. By the method of feeding patients with the stomach pump we avoid a large mortality list from exhaustion.

Last year our mortality list was less than 3 1–2 per cent., of the number treated, smallar than any other Institution whose report I have examined. Some members of the legislature visit us and ask for liquor to drink to keep them warm in crossing the lake, and I let them have it. This is not confined to members of the legislature, though very few *others ask* for it.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Do you think there ought to be a night watch inside of the building?

Answer. I do not think it necessary, the outside watch can get in hearing of every patient on the outside. A male night watch could not be allowed in the female wards, and a female night watch would not go into the male wards. This difficulty could be obviated by having a man and his wife for night watchers. The outside watch answers all the purposes of an inside watch and also other purposes that the inside watch cannot attend to.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Would or could the outside watch know if a patient should become exhausted from acute maina?

Answer. No he would not. A patient does not become exhausted from acute maina without showing symptoms during the day that any person would notice. In that case the attendants are required to sit up with them.

Question by Mr. Sherwood. Would not a night watch inside, going through the wards, hear or be likely to hear patients that were exhausted; hear them sigh, or something of that kind!

Answer. A ward is seldom entirely quiet. One may be sighing, one snoring and another quietly singing. An attendant would hardly be warranted in going into a room, simply because a patient should sigh, because a patient might do that while sleeping. A night watch would not be a proper person to watch with an exhausted person, for his duties require him to be all about the wards.

PUNISHMENT.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Did you ever have occasion to administer what you call punishment to a patient?

Answer. The nearest I ever came to it I will tell. I call it punishment. An Irishman in the lower ward secreted the blade of a sheep shears and attacked a man with it. He did not kill him, but if the man had been a weak man I think he would have killed him. He was brought back to the house and the case reported to me. I could get no satisfaction from him for his course, and directed the attendants to draw a bath tub nearly full of cold water, I directed him to take off his clothes, and he did so. Before I could direct the attendants to take him up and put him into the tub of cold water, as I intended to, he jumped into the bath tub, turned a somersault and swashed himself about, and I thought it so good a joke that I left him and came up stairs. Nearly two years afterwards he very violently assaulted an attendant, knocked him down, and injured him very much, so that he had a black face for three or four weeks,. My assistant and myself then directed the attendants to draw another bath tub of water, and after removing his clothes they put him into it in my presence. After leaving him in it half a minute or less, we allowed him to talk with us and remonstrated with him, but got no satisfactory answer. They then put him back in again and left him about the same length of time—a little less time perhaps—then asked him about his conduct, and he agreed to do so no more, but promised to behave himself in future. That is the only case that I call punishment that I have used since I have been here. I do not think the first time he regarded it as punishment. He did the last time, and has not offered to injure anyone since. He has been many years past recovery. The last case was in September or October last. The method is to seat him in the tub with his feet out, and then to put his head under water till he begins to look red in the face. I do not think the patient suffers much, but the punishment is in the fact that he feels he is completely in the power of another.

Question by Mr. Sherwood. What methods of discipline or punishment are resorted to in case of viciousness on the part of patients?

Answer. Patients are first talked to, and then those from the upper ward, for persistent vicious conduct, are sent below. From other wards we sometimes shut them up and let them go without their dinners. This operates as a punishment to the patient, but is a necessity for the protection of other patients and the attendants. We have one case that was removed from one ward to another because she annoyed the other patients. Since such removal she has behaved well. We try to inculcate kindness in all parts of the house. Kindness will win in the end, and especially after you have had to resort to restraint. By shutting patients up in the dark

room they will grow quiet. A maniac is not humiliated by being shut up. I have not observed that it caused melancholy. Vicious persons will be humiliated by being shut up. Conflicts between patients and attandants are not frequent. I think they are less frequent than they would be if the attendents were not well protected. Attendants are less likely to protect themselves if they are protected otherwise. I have patients now under medical treatment; there are 51 of them under medical treatment at this time. I think many of them only require tonics, &c. There are 36 that require special treatment now. There is one case of fever. These patients I see daily except when you are here and prevent me. There is now one case of erysipelas. Cases of special treatment for chronic diseases are seeen by the officers only twice a day unless something new occurs. There is no daily record kept of the treatment of each patient, but a general history of each patient under treatment is kept.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Do you not think it best to keep a daily record or history of the treatment of each patient?

Answer. I do not; I do not think it would be useful, and it would require additional clerical force, and an additional set of books. I do do not know of an institution in the country that keeps such a record. Has been but one violent death in the instltution since I have been here. There was another near to the line of a violent death. I refer to the one who poured kerosene on his head and set it on fire. He died from the effects of it. He was here eight and a half months. I think he sought every day to commit suicide. He sought it every day and was foiled. One evening he went into the patients parlor, passing the attendant in the hall; took off his coat, got up on the table, took down the lamp and poured the kerosene over his head and rubbed it over his face. He told me he expected the lamp would explode at once and end his misery. He told me this after he was hurt; he having been foiled in all his other attempts. The lamp was extinguished in the operation. He next got down, took off his shoes and softly went to the lamp in the hall, removed the chimney and set the oil on fire with which his hair and clothes were saturated. His head was immediately enveloped in flame, and he ran down the hall screaming with pain. I met him at the end of the hall, near the center house. I sprang into an adjoining bed-room seized a blanket, and with it I smothered the flames. This was on the 18th of April, 1865. He died on the 24th of April, 1865. We did not put this down as a suicide, though perhaps it might have been so classed by others. The attendant was at the time putting the patients to bed. No one was in the parlor when he made the first attempt. I do not now remember where the other attendant was when this occurred. I did not regard the attendant as in fault. Did not censure him at all. He was attending to his duties. The other case of violent death was the celebrated Kellogg case. He was admitted January 25, 1865. A statement

of his case is furnished to the commissioners and is marked by him, exhibit "A." A copy of the papers upon which he was received into the Hospital is hereto attached and marked exhibit "B."

(The same is hereto attached and is marked as before stated.
J. H. CARPENTER, *Com.*)

His attendants name was Lowe. He is still living, or was the last I heard of him. It was reported that he was dead and that he had admitted on his death bed that he had injured Kellogg on the night of his death. I wrote to his sister and inquired for Lowe. She responded and said she presumed I asked on account of the rumor above referred to She said that her brother was living and had made no such confession.

Adjourned till Feb'y 26, 1868, at 9 A. M. at the hospital.

FEBRUARY 26, 9 A. M.

Present and proceeded to business.

Testimony of Dr. Van Norstrand continued.

We entertain more company here than we should if the institution was located near town. If it was where they could get hotel accommodations, four fifths that now stop with us would go to a hotel.

Question by Mr, Hastings: Were the rooms that require carpet all carpeted when you took possession of the building?

Ans. They were nearly so, in the center house. The carpets, when I came here, were mostly old, and had been used in my rooms with children, Children had been raised on them, and smelled so strong of urine that they were unfit for my use. The carpet in the sitting room was taken up and turned over to the matron. The carpet from the parlor was taken up and put into the sitting room, and a new one purchased, for the parlor. The carpets remained in that shape, I think, until last spring, when the carpet in the sitting room became very thread bare, was taken up and again turned over to the matron and the one from the parlor moved to the sitting room and a new one purchased for the parlor. This makes a set of carpets within my four years for my two rooms. I think Dr. Sawyer three years ago required a new carpet for his room. The matron did the same. I saw the necessity in both cases of having new carpets, but still wished to delay another year before buying them. They were a little earnest about it, and being officers of the house I did not feel like saying "*no*" peremptorily. The same reason that caused me to desire a change of the carpet in my sitting room was one of the reasons why Dr. Sawyer required a change in his. So far as I remember, this is all the carpets we have bought.

Question by Mr. Hastings. What did the matron do with the old carpets?

Answer. They were placed in other rooms, where they would answer, and if too badly worn to be placed whole, were cut up and the good parts used to carpet patients rooms.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Upon what rooms were the carpets used that were removed, and were in a condition to be used without being cut up?

Answer. I cannot say. Several changes were made of which the matron can give the particulars. The old carpets were all used in the building, that were suitable for use anywhere. This is, as I remember, the facts.

Question by Mr. Hastings. I see in the annual report of expenditures or current expenses for 1867, two items, one for "*Jewelry* $117.25," and one for "*Silverware* $88.07." What were the items that made up these bills?

Answer. The two bills extend from June 11, 1866 to April 4, 1867, and the items were in the "Jewelry" bill:

1 dozen Knives	$10 00
3 pairs Spectacles	2 50
1 Coffee Pot	3 25
1 dozen Plated Forks	6 00
1 Alarm Clock	6 50
1 dozen Tea Spoons	5 50
1 dozen Knives	18 00
1 Clock	6 50
4 dozen 6 oz. Tea Spoons	24 00
1 Calendar Clock	35 00

The items in the "Silverware" bill are:

2 Butter Knives	1 40
2 dozen Plated Spoons	16 00
1 Plated Pitcher	14 00
1 Celery Dish	7 00
2 Castors	20 00
1 Tea Bell	1 50
2 dozen Plated Spoons	12 92
Engraving 4 dozen Spoons and Pitcher	3 25
1 Coffee Urn	12 00

Question by Mr. Hastings. Are you in regular communication with the friends of the patients where they are known to have friends?

Answer. Not universally. But I think with three-fourths of them.

Question by Mr. Hastings. In case of restored patients are their friends notified when they are to be discharged?

Answer. That is the rule.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Are they allowed to leave unaccompanied?

Answer. The rule is otherwise. The rule is they must have company; varied in cases of undoubted ability to take care of them-

selves, accompanied with poverty of themselves and friends to furnish company.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Do you ever furnish means to send patients home?

Answer. We do in extreme cases. We never allow patients to go alone that are not recovered. They sometimes elope. We sometimes lend them a little money to go home with.

Question by Mr. Hastings. When they escape what efforts do you make to retake them?

Answer We turn out all the help we can spare to search for them, and make the search very thorough. It is successful about half the time.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Do you pursue this search beyond Madison?

Answer. We do not unless we hear of the patient. Friends are always notified if we do not recover the patient. If the patient is cured or incurable we allow the friends to do as they please about returning them. If cureable we solicit the return of the patient at once.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Section 14 of the by-laws of the trustees provides as follows: "All moneys received by the superintendent, or by any person employed by him belonging to the hospital, shall be promptly paid over to the treasurer of the hospital who shall receipt," &c. Has your practice been in harmony with this requirement?

Answer. As I construed the requirement it has I may not have construed it rightly. I have paid it over yearly.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Have you been in the habit of making purchases and paying out funds belonging to the hospital otherwise than prescribed by the by-laws of the trustees?

Answer. I have, as set forth in my letter to your committee. Some of the items in that communication we sold something from the place, and the man who bought it sold to us another article for use at the hospital. He took out the price of his article and sent the balance of the money. And in that communication I set forth so much money received and so much paid out. I charged myself with the whole amount received and credited myself with the amount paid out. In one case, that is in insuring a barn and carriages, I had had some communication with Mr. Mills about insuring those things. Mr. Mills thought the state ought to take its own chances. I got nervous about it, knowing that the men went to the barn with kerosene lanterns for many months, morning and evening, during the winter; and the patients were also around there; and I had found some smoking there contrary to my directions. I deemed it best to insure it. I conversed with Mr. Atwood, a trustee, and one other, perhaps Mr. Lawrence, and their feelings were that it ought to be insured, and I took some of the money that was in my hands from miscellaneous sources and insured it. I do not remember of any other important thing.

Question by Mr. Hastings. I notice in your report, you made special reference to money received for picking hops, and the manner in which you intended to use it. Why was not that money paid into the treasury or added to money received from other miscellaneous sources.

Answer. Because I had promised the patients, if they would earn the money it should be spent in the purchase of books for their use.

Question by Mr. Hastings: Have any of the patients ever worked on the public roads?

Answer. They have. Always here on our own premises, and in cutting a road to the Cat Fish through the bushes. It was a very bad road, and for that reason people were prevented from bringing their stuff here to sell. This work was not done for outside parties. We all had a poll tax to work, and it was not always convenient for the help to go and work out the tax. We took the teams and patients, and some attendants, and went and worked out the tax near the premises, and worked much more than the tax. The path master so understood it when he allowed us to work out the tax near the premises. From a very bad road we have made it a very excellent road, the whole length of the State property, and have protected the State property from the overflow of water and consequent washing away of the soil. I do not know what amount of tax we worked. I never inquired. We needed the work here and we went and worked, and the path master never called for more. No account of this work has ever been kept. I cannot tell how many there are here who are liable to pay poll tax. I think all but three of the men about the hospital, as employees, have to pay poll tax. There was much more work than the amount of the taxes. I think there was no charge made to those men for their tax thus paid, unless there was in one case. I am not sure as there was in that case. I thought I would charge it to him as he got drunk when at work on the road.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND RECORD BOOKS OF THE HOSPITAL.

The record books containing the history of cases, one for males and one for females, in which is kept the age, sex, habits, time of admission, married or single, whether religious or not, length of time have been insane, where born and residence at time of arrival at hospital. This record is made up from papers on which the patient is admitted. After admission we enter any thing that is peculiar in the case or its treatment, in its progress towards recovery or otherwise. We intend to make a record of the condition of patients when they arrive, if there is anything peculiar in the case. I think the longest record in any one case is six pages. Mrs. Osborne's case has been noted twenty-six times. She was in the hospital from March 3d, 1863. to August 14th, 1865. In one case there are twenty entries.

The Time Book is kept for a record of the time of the attendants and other employees,

The Farm Book is kept for my own amusement. It is an account with the farm. I charge the farm all the labor, tools and other things used thereon, including teams and feed for the same. I credit it with the product of the farm, including labor of men and teams done elsewhere. We keep a Journal and Ledger, such as I think answers the requirements of the by-laws. The journal contains the name of the person and number of the bill, the amount thereof and date. The ledger contains the footings of the journal. The books are now kept as they were when I came here. I think the method of keeping them was changed when Dr. Sawyer came here. The ledger contains but two permanent accounts; the account of current expenses and treasurer. These accounts are duplicates of each other. We keep a visiting book. It is the visiting committees' record.

We keep a book containing the names of patients from each county, and the number the county is entitled to. We have another book that shows the number of the patient as received, each patient is numbered when received. It contains date of reception and discharge, county from whence they come, the post office address of the friends of patients, and result of treatment and who accompanied them home.

I think that is all of the books. There is a book kept of the minor incidental expenses. It contains a statement of the accounts of the minor incidental expenses.

A. H. VAN NORSTRAND,
Superintendent.

Carefully read and then subscribed by him, Feb. 27th, 1868, in presence of

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane county, Wis.

EXHIBIT "A."

R. O. Kellogg, Jefferson county; admitted January 25, 1865, aged 38; born at Goshen, N. Y.; resides at Fort Atkinson; married; poor; clergyman. His sermon on Sunday, the 16th, showed some signs of insanity, but it was not fully developed till the following Thursday. Has been violent, noisy and destructive at times; but has had a daily remission. He believed he had received a message directly from God. He devoted himself assidiously to his professional duties. Is naturally delicate, and has for two years lived largely on vegetable diet, fruits and Graham bread. Two years ago he over-worked himself by holding many meetings, &c., &c., and was obliged to lay by to recruit, though he was not at that time in-

sane. Has recently been fasting a good deal, and this with over work and excessive zeal, have brought on the physical prostration and nervous excitement which have led to the present attack. Practiced masturbation when young, and has recently had peculiar notions of the sexual relations which have led him to have no connection with his wife for the last year.

Quiet when admitted, eat some supper and went to bed without trouble; but at eleven o'clock he became noisy; singing, praying, exhorting, running round his room, pounding at the door, &c. Half a grain of morphine was now administered, but as he did not become quiet at the end of an hour he was removed to a shuttered room in the fourth story. After this he seemed to rest; was quiet in the morning, washed, dressed, eat breakfast regularly, and conversed during the forenoon with a good degree of clearness, though very nervous and somewhat incoherent. In the afternoon he was more excited; his remarks were disconnected and his manner abrupt and unsteady. At bed time he was found by the superintendent apparently in the act of prayer; after a time he rose, was assisted into bed and seemed disposed to remain quiet. Twenty minutes after this he received half a grain of morphine and was still resting quietly in bed; but he soon became noisy and was again removed to a shuttered room. He continued noisy for a time, but at length became quiet; and it was supposed that the excitement had expended itself or the morphine had produced quiet; but on opening his door in the morning he was found lying on his face on the floor quite dead. He had forced open the shutter, broken out the upper half of the sash, stripped himself naked, and torn his bed and clothes; the walls and floor were marked in a few places with blood, but none was to be found on the window guard or sash.

The following morbid appearances were found on the body: The whole frontal region was discolored. Puffy, œdematous and the cuticle abraded over a space one inch square in center of forehead, at root of hair. There was a slight depression one and a half inches above left eye, but it seemed not to be a fracture. The lids of the right eye were much discolored, and the upper lid and outer canthus slightly cut, but the globe was uninjured. There were three small cuts along the edge of lower jaw, on right side. Discoloration one inch square over sternal extremity of fifth rib on right side. There was a discoloration three by four inches over the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium on each side. The scrotum was discolored and somewhat excoriated. The anterior surface of the knees, the top of the shoulders and scopular region, especialy along the spine of the scopula, the sacral region, three inches square over each trochanter, the back of the elbows and index side of forearms, were discolored with numerous small excoriations scattered over them. The back of the hands and feet were slightly bruised. No further post mortem examination was made. Rigor mortis was absent when the body was found, but commenced in the back and neck one hour afterwards.

EXHIBIT "B."

APPLICATION.

I request that R. O. Kellogg of Ft Atkinson, be admitted as a patient in the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, and certify that the answers annexed to the following questions as correct.

1. What is the patient's age? 38.
2. Birth place? Goshen Conn.
3. Single or married?
4. If children, how many and age of youngest? Has had four children, two living, youngest about nine months.
5. Occupation and pecuniary circumstances? Clergyman, living on four hundred dollars a year.
6. When did this attack of insanity commence and in what manner? Some saw signs Sunday the 16th in his sermon, but not fully developed till Thursday night January 20th, He believes he had a message from the Lord.
7. Is the disease increasing, decreasing, or stationary? Increasing apparently,
8. Are there intervals, if so, how often and what is their duration? There have been daily for more than half the time until Monday, when he had not come out of his morning raving at 2 P, M.
9. Is there any permanent delusion? If so, what is its nature? None.
10. Any disposition to injure others? If so, is it from premeditation or sudden passion? There has been no such disposition till Monday morning when after being in the cold he struck the man at the depot.
11. Ever attempted suicide or homicide? If so, in what manner? No.
12. Has he any disposition to destroy clothing or other property? No.
13. Is he cleanly in his habits? Yes very.
14. Has he received any medical treatment? Dr. Winslow left one prescription but he only took two doses.
15. What is his present physical condition?
16. Has any restraint or confinement been resorted to? If so, of what kind and how long? No except yesterday morning for an hour or two was necessary to hold him.
17. What is the cause of this attack? Physical prostration and nervous excitement.
18. Is this the first attack? If others when? and what was their duration? state explicitly. The first.
19. What is his natural disposition? Has he any peculiarity or ecentricity, predominate passion, religious impressions?

Never any before developed. Always a consistent christian from boyhood.

20. Was he ever addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks, opium or tobacco, or any improper habits?

21. Has he ever had an injury of the head, paralysis, epileptic or other fits, any hereditary disease, sudden suppression of any eruption or of any accustomed discharge? No.

22. What relatives near or remote have been insane? None on either side.

23. Were the parents blood relations?

24. To whom and where should letters be addressed in case of this patient's death, need of clothing, etc., etc.?

25, State other particulars of interest in the case very fully. Immediate cause, fasting one whole day and with one intermediate day, part of another. For two years past he has lived largely on vegetable diet, and I think has not eaten meat enough to keep up a good vitality Is naturally delicate. Two years ago overworked, also holding meetings every night, and preaching three times frequently on Sabbath was obliged to quit work from nervousness and weariness and went to "Our House" at Dansville, N. Y., under care of Dr. Jackson. Was not insane at all at that time only prostrate.

"Has had no connection with his wife for more than nine months, has an idea that the human being should do those things only as other animals do, has also lived on fruit and graham bread for some time."

(Signed) A. W. KELLOGG,
Brother.

Dated,

CERTIFICATES.

We hereby certify that we have this day carefully examined Rev. R. O. Kellogg, of Fort Atkinson, and find him insane.

JOSEPH WINSLOW, M. D.,
(5 ct. U.S. rev. stamp.) LEWIS B. BICKNELL, M. D.
Dated, January 25, 1865.

I hereby certify that R. O. Kellogg, of Fort Atkinson, has been examined by Joseph Winslow and Lewis C. Bicknell, physicians of respectable standing in the profession, and residents of this State.

(5 ct. U. S. rev. stamp.) J. G. MERRIMAN, President.
Dated, January 25, 1865.

While his blood is kept in good circulation, by bathing his feet in hot water and the application constantly of hot irons and flan-

nels, with ice water on his head, he keeps from raving and is very quiet, If he gets chilled, or his extremities cold, he gets wild. Opposition that is unreasonable seems to enrange him, I think. I *know* that as far as he can be humored without injury to himself it must be done. His mind, though wandering, comes at last to a correct conclusion. He needs sleep.

Follow these Instructions to the letter.

The expenses of patients at this hospital are paid by the State, except for clothing and for conveyance to and from the hospital, which must be provided by the friends or by the county of which they are residents

The hospital, while of its present size, can accommodate less than one-third of the insane in the state, therefore no patient should ever be sent to the hospital until application has been made and an answer that he can be admitted has been received. *By observing this rule much annoyance and unnecessary expense may be avoided.*

If the foregoing application and certificates are properly filled out and forwarded to the hospital a definite answer will be sent by return mail. In filling out the application the answers to the printed questions should be fully and definitely given—to say "don't know" is not a sufficient answer, except when, as in the case of some insane vagrants, it is impossible to ascertain the facts. Under the 24th head should be fully stated any facts in the history of the patient, which have not already been given, with a general description of the circumstances under which they became insane and their conduct since that time. The application should be dated, should be signed by the nearest relative or friend of the insane person, and should state the relationship after the signature.

The first certificate must be signed by two physicians who are residents of this State, must be dated and have a revenue stamp affixed and properly canceled. The second certificate must be signed by the mayor of the city or the chairman of board of supervisors of the town in which the patient resides, and must be dated and stamped like the preceding; but if the patient be already confined in jail, this certificate may be signed by the sheriff of the county, or if in the poor house, by the superintendent of the poor.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.
February 26, 1868.

MRS. MARY C. HALLIDAY, being first duly sworn, testified as follows: I am matron of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, located at Westport, Dane county, Wisconsin, and have been ever since it was opened, in June, 1860, I was connected with the

insane hospital at Columbus, Ohio, two years before I came here. I was in the sewing room there.

Question by Mr. Hastings. What is the nature of your duties, as matron of the hospital?

Answer. I superintend the kitchen for the the patients', but not for the superintendent's table, but for the help and all the tables, except the superintendent's. I superintend the sewing room and do the cutting; superintend the wash rooms and ironing room. I buy the female patients' clothing, except what is furnished by their friends. I also buy the table ware for the whole hospital; I also buy bedding, except when purchased in large quantities. I buy all the dry goods that are bought in town for the hospital. I do not buy clothing for male patients, except shirting. I also have to look after the house to see that it is kept in order. I have the care of the providing for the sick. Where patients are clothed at the expense of the state I buy for them calico, muslin, cotton and woolen flannels, cotton and woolen stockings. Once in a while we get a female patient a delaine dress. I got Mrs. Chamberlain a delaine dress last spring. In December, 1866, I got Mrs. Chamberlain a winter dress. In February, 1867, we purchased, for a masquerade, six yards of Scotch plaid and one and a half yards of poplin, and some tarleton for tableaux. The Scotch plaid was used for a Highland dress. I do not purchase umbrellas for the patients. I bought one for the use of the hospital, and it belongs to the hospital. We have tableax both winter and summer. My duties take me into some of the wards daily. Sometimes I go in and stay some time, and again I only stay a few minutes. We have a patient in the lower ward that is desperate when excited. We restrain them to prevent their harming themselves and others.

I do not think it is the intention to punish them at all. We sometimes put them into their rooms, fasten them to a seat and when very much excited we use a *bedstrap*. I have never *witnessed* cruel treatment to a patient by an attendent. I have *heard* of such a case, and the Doctor discharged the attendent for it. It was Dr. Van Norstrand. The name of the attendant was Smith. He struck the patient, as I understood. I never knew or heard of any cruelty on the part of officers towards a patient. No night watch for the patients is kept inside of the house. There is an outside night watch. The patients are not unfrequently noisy at night. Sometimes there will be several nights without any disturbance, and then several patients will be noisy on the same night. An attendant sleeps at each end of the ward, so located that they can hear any disturbance therein. I have known a case here where I think if there had been an inside night watch suffering might have been alleviated. I refer to the case of Mr. Kellogg as a case in point. I think of no other case.

Adjourned till February 2., 1868, at 9 A. M., at Hospital.

FEBRUARY 27, 1868, 9 A. M.

Proceeded to business. Testimony of Mrs. Halliday continued.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Mrs. Halliday what is done for the amusement of patients?

Answer. Parties given,—tea parties and dancing parties, whist, euchre, chess, checkers, dominoes, balls and pins, (imitation of ten pins), billiards for males, bagatelle for females A good many of the patients seem interested in the games. More males than females are interested in these games. The females interest themselves in sewing, knitting, &c. I think a museum would be interesting to many of the patients. Dr. Sawyer has something like the magic lantern that I think might be used to advantage. The dance that you attended here one evening this week was not a fair sample of our dancing parties. The attendance was less and a less number of the patients participated than usual. I suppose it was owing to the music we had that night. We frequently have better music. Many of the patients do not like the music we had the night you were present. We sometimes have many more patients present than were present this week at the dance. The rule is to take all the patients that are willing to go, and we urge some to go. We have dances almost every Friday evening. It is the rule to have them every Friday evening. It has been omitted sometimes, but only a very few times. When it is omitted the patients seem to feel quite disappointed. Most of them seem eager to attend. In extreme cold weather, on account of the difficulty of heating the hall, it is omitted, and it is also omitted when the circumstances are such in the building as seem to require it. It has, I think, been omitted a dozen times within the past year. We also have readings in the chapel, and generally twice a week. They were established this winter. Previous to the readings, the dances were the only regular established evening entertainments. There is a sermon in the chapel on Sunday, either in the morning or afternoon, according to convenience. There are no other religious services except the sermon. They are conducted by Mr. Bird. I think more than one-half, perhaps two-thirds of the patients attend the chapel exercises. They seem interested in them. I presume many of the patients would enjoy a religious service each evening. Some of the patients understand and keep the run of the stories read to them. They talk about it afterwards and some of them will repeat much of what is read.

I used to hold matron's parties every other week. This winter they have been held less frequently because Dr. Van Norstrand thought the parlor was too close for them. They were held in the parlor. I had from 35 to 40 of the patients at these parties. That was as many as we could well entertain. I invited such as I thought would enjoy it. Seldom held a party without having some new patients present. At these parties we play different games and have

refreshments. The guests take their supper at these gatherings instead of taking it as usual. None of the matron's parties have been held since last fall. Since then the superintendent has had patients attend card parties after supper, and sometimes at these parties apples are passed around The patients enjoyed these parties very much and have missed them since they were suspended. It is several weeks since any of these parties were given by the superintendent. Last summer we had them quite often. I cannot tell how many of them have been held the last year. I think more than a dozen of them have been held the last year. I do not class the masquerades with these parties. We have had four masquerades during the last year. All these parties are for the benefit of the patients. We have never had a masquerade here without having the patients present and some of them masked. We have had a *dance* here when the patients were not invited. The Doctor's folks made a large party last winter at which they danced and patients were not present. It was held in the chapel. That is the only one that I recollect. There was also a *surprise party* here, where the people came from the city and brought their own music and refreshments. The patients do not play games on Sunday. They sometimes walk on Sunday in the summer time. These walks are occasional on Sunday. Not every Sunday. On week days those that are able are required to walk. There is nothing going on Sunday evenings. The superintendent visits the patients every day, spending sometimes more and sometimes less time with them. These visits are seldom ever omitted. The assistant superintendent always goes with the superintendent, and also, sometimes, in the afternoon and evening. Whether the assistant visits the patients every afternoon or evening I do not know. I would not always know if the superintendent's visits were omitted The attendants would know. There have been many different attendants since I have been here. Generally they have left of their own accord, I think. A number have been discharged. Mr. Smith was discharged for abusing a patient. One female attendant was discharged for inattention to her duties and absence from her place of duty. There have been others discharged but I cannot tell what for.

Question by Mr. Hastings: Do you think an attendant should have peculiar traits of character, and if so, what?

Answer. I do. They should have decision of character, should be kind and sympathizing. They should be intelligent Should have self-control. There is much difficulty in getting the right class of attendants. We have had to take such as we could get, because we could not get such as we wished. I think the difficulty is in the scarcity of the right kind of persons. Some have left because they were going to get married; some on account of failing health. I never heard that any left because the pay was insufficient. I do not know that any females have refused to come because the pay was not sufficient. The female attendants are three Yankees,

one German, two Norwegians and one English. We have not had many attendants that were over thirty years of age—but one I think. I think the patients are now entertained in the wards as much as they care to be, they get tired of their amusements now.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Do you think it would be for the interest of the patients to have a person employed whose entire time should be devoted to entertaining, amusing and interesting the patients.

Answer. It might be beneficial.

LAUNDRY.

I have the general supervision of the laundry. We sometimes employ one and sometimes two female patients there and very often not any. They are in the ironing room. There are none in the wash room. There are three female employees in the ironing room and two in the wash room. There is one male employee in the wash room. We seldom have female patients that are suitable to go to the laundry. They cannot stay in the wash room and cannot be trusted in the ironing room. The better class of female patients are not willing to go to the laundry. Some of the patients would seek the privilege of going to the laundry for the facility it affords for running away.

Recess for dinner.

JULY 27, 1868, 1 1-2 P. M.

I do not think we could get the work in the ironing room done by patients, even if we had there a competent attendant or attendants. They sometimes manifest a disposition to destroy clothing by burning. I think it is thorough wilfulness and carelessness both. I think there is all the labor of patients employed there that can be advantageously. If the laundry was in the hospital it would not be as difficult to get patients to and from the same. I do not know that *compulsion* is ever used to make patients work. We ask them to and urge them. If they persist in refusing we do not insist upon it. I do not know that those who work find fault because others do not. I think they all understand it is voluntary on their part. I think some would dislike to be kept from the sewing room. Washing and ironing is going on every day. There are two male patients employed in the kitchen. No females are employed there and I think could not be advantageously. The male patients employed there bring up vegetables, wood, and assist the porter. They are not employed there all the time. They help roll up the waiters. We have tried to use females in the kitchen, and do not think the experiment was a success. There has been no effort of the kind made lately. They would not peel vegetables properly; would not wash dishes clean, and if excited make much trouble—such as throw-

ing a dishcloth in another's face. I do not think we could employ more male patients there. We have four girls in the kitchen and they do all the cooking and baking for the whole house. These girls get up at half-past 4 o'clock a m., and the patients breakfast at 6 a. m.; dine at 12 m.; have supper at 5 o'clock p. m.

Breakfast consists of Johnny cake, bread and butter, meat, fish or eggs, and potatoes always; chickory coffee. The breakfasts for all the wards are alike. We sometimes give them a good gravy or syrup instead of butter. Syrup is given when butter is very high. In the upper ward the patients have dessert for dinner; either pie or pudding. I presume we average 25 pounds of butter per day that we use.

Dinners for the patients on Tuesdays and Fridays is baked pork and beans. On Sunday they have baked potatoes, bread, butter, tea and pie.

On other days it is sometimes corned beef and cabbage, sometimes veal and sometimes mutton, depending upon the butcher. It is not uniform on these days, they always have potatoes and some other vegetable, sometimes peas, sometimes beets, &c. I do not think we have ever been a week without butter. We try to get the best butter, but do not always succeed. I have known of an instance where the attendants bought butter for themselves because they were dissatisfied with the butter furnished. It was a male attendant that bought the butter. The male and female attendants do not eat together. The patients have the same food that the attendants do. All the employees of the house, other than attendants, eat at the farmers table. The attendants wash their own dishes. The patients help wash their own dishes. The cooks are employed to do the cooking and take care of the dishes they use. There is a separate kitchen for the superintendent's family; one person, Rosa Brown, is employed there. There are two table girls in the house, one for the superintendent's table and one for the farmer's table. There is one chambermaid that has charge of office, &c. The patients for *supper* have bread and butter; fried potatoes for the two middle and two lower wards, and tea. For the two upper wards we have bread and butter, cake, sauce or fruit and sometimes dried beef or cheese and tea.

The tea for the middle and lower wards is made together. For them I use about two tea cups of tea at each meal. The tea for the upper wards is made separate.

The supplies are all under my care. We use about a chest of tea per month. There is but one kind of tea used in the house. I never heard of any difficulty between Dr. Van Norstrand and a female patient. I did not purchase blankets for the Hospital of Mr. Hibbard.

CARPETS.

Dr. Sawyer's carpet was washed and put into the reception room. What was left of the reception room carpet was used in the

male wards. All the old carpets that have been displaced by new ones have been used in the building. Some of them in the rooms of patients, and some elsewhere. There have been five carpets bought since Dr. Van Norstrand came here that are now on rooms that were carpeted before. Two of the old carpets were worn out, and peices of these carpets are now used as rugs. One of the others has been cut up for patients' rooms; one to carpet a spare bed-room in the fourth story; and one to carpet Flora's room in the fourth story. Flora is Dr. Van Norstrand's daughter. On her room there was an ingrain carpet before and that was put into the wards. I cut all the bedding and keep an account of all that is made for the house. I do not keep an account of the bedding destroyed.

MRS. M. C. HALLIDAY.

Carefully read to the witness by me and then subscribed by her in my presence, February 27, 1868.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane county, Wis.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Feb. 27, 1868, and March 12, 1868.

JOHN MOONEY, being first duly sworn, testified as follows: I am an attendant in the lower male ward of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane. I have been in the hospital since Feb. 22, 1865, except about two and a half months. I am now twenty-two years of age I commenced service in the lower ward last night; before that I had been in the 2d ward. I commenced in the upper ward and stayed about a year, then went into the 2d ward and stayed till last December, when I went away. I came back about ten days ago and went into the middle ward, till last night, when I went below. Mr. Clifford left the place I now occupy yesterday. He had been here but a short time; his brother has been here a long time. I changed wards by the direction of the Doctor. I was born in Pennsylvania. I never attended school a great while never had but little chance. I was a farmer before coming here. I was in the middle ward over a year. There were from thirty-nine to forty-two patients there, was but one attendant beside myself. I get up at the riging of the bell, 4 1-2 o'clock. Sometimes do not get up as early. I get the patients out of bed, and make them wash and comb. With the help of the patients the attendants make the beds. We breakfast at 6 o'clock in summer, and 6 1-2 in winter. After breakfast we mop the halls and rooms that need it. We have to shave the patients and cut their hair once a week. They do not object to being shaved. We fill beds when required. Some beds have to be changed daily. We have sick men every other day. In the sum-

mer we have to go on the farm one day a week to watch patients. We take turns in doing this. We have dinner at 12 M. The attendants and patients set the tables for their respective wards, In the afternoon we generally go out to walk, when the weather permits. Sometimes we do not stay out more than half an hour, sometimes we stay two and sometimes two and a half hours. Sometimes all but four or five of the patients from a ward go out to walk. They sometimes try to get away. We have supper at 5 o'clock. Last summer we had supper at 5 1-2 o'clock. Patients in the second ward go to bed from 7 1-2 to eight o'clock. In the upper ward they go to bed about nine to half past nine o'clock. They play cards, checkers and sing in the evening. There is nothing particular done to amuse the patients in the wards. It takes the attendants about all the time to do the work so that they can not sit down to play with the patients. They have a dance every two weeks, they used to have one every week. Have them most every week, but sometimes do not have them regular. The practice is to have them Friday nights, but they fail sometimes. Fiddler disappoints or something else prevents. All the patients in the middle ward can go to the dances that have clothes suitable. Generally all that wish to go we fix up and have them go. The attendants have charge of the clothing of patients. Patients enjoy the dances. They like to go to them. They appear brighter and happier when they go to a dance. I think they rest better after a dance. They occasionally have a party here. Do not remember one this minute. Last one was last fall, given by the matron. She used to hold them about once a month, and sometimes oftener. Nine or more patients from the middle ward attended these parties and seemed to enjoy them. I do not know why they were discontinued. Never heard any one say. Readings are now had. They have been instituted since December last. Some of the patients understand what is read to them. Sometimes picnics are held. Not very often. Two or three times last summer. More go to them than to the dances. The officers attend them. Sometimes masquerades are held here. Were held here two or three times last year. More attend these than attend the dances. We had theatricals two or three times last year. Patients in the middle wards sometimes ride out. They rode out to-day. Last summer those from the lower ward rode out. Patients rode last summer about once in two weeks. A year ago this winter I do not remember their riding more than two or three times. Patients go skating. Four or five went skating from middle ward and some went that could not skate. They went out about every other day while good skating lasted. I think twenty-five of the patients from the middle ward work. The greater part of them were willing to go out to work. Those that were unwilling to go we made go. Did not use much force. Took them out and after they had been out a little while they would

seem to like it. I do not remember a case where we had any trouble to get them out. Sometimes they would refuse to go with the farm hands, and we would tell them to go and then they would go. I have sometimes had noisy, vicious patients. If too ugly I shut them up, and keep them half a day or a day. If very bad feed them in their rooms; let them out when they get over it. I believe one man was kept shut up two or three days. We took him out and breakfasted him and put him back. He used to get excited and tear up the beds. When ugly and wicked we sometimes struck them. We shut them up. If they pitched into me to fight I choked them. A patient will usually give up when we shut off their wind. I do not remember how many times I have knocked patients down. When I first went in had to use a good deal of force; when the patients got acquainted with me I had to use very little force. If I could not keep them in fear of me I could not do anything with them. They test every new attendant. Patients have never overpowered me. The other attendants and patients help in cases of necessity. I never had to call on the superintendent for help. Never had occasion in my room to put them into a bathing tub. If I wanted help should call for other attendants. I never had occasion to call for other attendants. Do not remember how many patients I have had to choke; should say twenty or twenty-five, more or less. Most of these cases occurred in the middle ward, some in the upper ward. Choked them till they gave up; would sometimes change color in the face when choked. The superintendent generally knows when patients are shut up. If shut up a day or two the superintendent would know it. No marks were ever left where I struck or choked patients. Superintendent and assistant physician visit the wards most every day together The assistant physician visits when the superintendent has other business. The superintendent visited pretty regularly last September and October; more than half the time, I think. Sometimes his visits would be deferred till evening. I took Lowe s place. I was here when Smith put kerosene on his head and set it on fire.

Question by Mr. Sherwood. What did Lowe tell you about Kellogg?

Answer. He told me he put him up in a shuttered room because he was noisy. He was soon quiet and in morning found him dead. They had trouble in getting him up. Guppy, the supervisor, helped put Kellogg in his room. Two can put any patient into a room. Guppy, the last I heard was in Boston. I think Lowe is dead. Guppy left here a year ago last August.

Question by Mr. Sherwood. How often does the assistant physician visit the wards!

Answer. Once a day and sometimes twice. If any one is sick he visits more than that. Usually the superintendent comes with him.

JOHN MOONEY.

Carefully read to the witness by me, February 27, 1868, and then subscribed by him before me.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane county, Wis.

Adjourned till March 2, 1868, at hospital at 9 a. m.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
March 12th, 1868, 10 A. M.

JOHN MOONEY, recalled by Dr. Van Norstrand: I have been here nearly thirty-seven months. I do not know how many times I have choked patients. I do not mean that I choked them as I would if fighting, but that I choked them to keep them off of me and to conquer them. Some days, perhaps, would have to choke two patients, and then again would not choke one for two weeks. Had to choke more when I first went in than I do now. If I had then been as well acquainted with patients as I am now I could have avoided a great deal of the choking. I have hauled off once and knocked a patient down with my fist. It was Mr. Adams. I was feeding a man in the strong room. I looked out through the hall and saw Adams take a chair and raise it up to strike one of the working men—a patient. I went into the sitting room and told him to sit down and behave himself; told him I did not wish to catch him at it again. If I did I should shut him up or choke him. He sat down and I went back to the strong room to undress the patient I was feeding. I was putting out his clothes, and looked back in the sitting room and saw Adams swinging a chair round there. I went into the sitting room and bid Mr. Adams put the chair down. He said he would not do it. I grabbed the chair and threw it one side and threw him down and choked him. While I was choking him another patient came up and hit me a crack on the back of the neck. I got up from Adams and went to turn the patient that hit me on the neck out of the room, and Adams got up and caught me by the hair. The patient that hit me on the neck was Studley. Adams got me down on my knees. I told him to let go my hair twice. He said he would not do it. I made a crack at him and hit him in the eye with my fist. I cannct tell wetker he fell or not. He was on the floor after. I got through the scuffle and I took him up. I do not know whether he fell from the blow I gave him, or whether he made believe he fell. That ended the squabble. There is no other patient that I know of that I have knocked down. I meant the other day when I said I had frequently knocked patients down—that I had thrown them down; tripped them up. I have received orders lately about striking and choking patients. They were that we should not strike or choke patients at all, and not to shut a patient in the strong room without

reporting to the office. The order to not shut a patient in the strong room without reporting to the office, I received the day before yesterday. I did not receive it before that. We received orders not to choke or strike when I was in the upper ward, unless in self-defense; but I did not carry that order to the middle ward with me. I got an order day before yesterday not to strike or choke a patient at all. In September and October last there might be one or two days some weeks that Dr. Van Norstrand did not visit the wards. I cannot remember the time when he failed to go through the wards for two days in one week, when he was at home. I did not pay much attention because he used to come pretty regularly.

EXAMINATION BY COMMITTEE.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Do you know or have you heard of any cases of cruel or harsh treatment of patients, by yourself or any one else that you have not mentioned?

Answer. Yes, sir; a patient in the lower ward called "Thunderbolt." I do not know his name; he was shut in the strong room—(this is a case I know); he plastered his manure over the walls and the door. The lower ward attendant came and told me the Doctor wanted to make him eat it or stick his nose in it. He came after me and one of the attendants on the middle hall. "Me and Miller" went down stairs and made him do it, and after doing it we gave him a shower bath Mr. Baker helped us do it. He was present. Baker came after me and said he had orders to give the shower bath. I mean by shower bath this: We put cold water in the bathing tub and then put the patient into it and hold his head down till he gives up We did not tie his hand behind him. Did not tie his feet. One held his feet and one held his hands. He was put in back down; his feet out of the tub and his head down in the tub.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. The patient smeared the hand hole of the door with his manure. The attendant could not reach through the door and give the patient a cup of water without soiling his clothes.

Question by Mr. Hastings. There was a man in the upper ward—his name was Hanchett. The doctor slapped him; whether he choked him or not I cannot say. I witnessed it. Do not know how it commenced. Mr. Guppy and Mr. Palmer were present. The patient was not down.

A young man on the upper hall; his name was Jenkins; he was a patient. He went up to the doctor and asked for a shirt or collar. The doctor was coming up to go out of the hall. I do not know whether the patient slapped or patted the doctor on the shoulder or not. The doctor told him to go away, that the attendant or supervisor would get it for him. This is what the patient told me. The

patient went to the doctor the second time. I think the doctor set him down on a seat, but am not sure. When he came up the second time I saw the doctor's foot raised. I do not know whether he kicked him or not. The patient had bothered me all the afternoon for a shirt. I told him he would have to wait till it came up from the laundry.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. Jenkins and Hanchett were both exceedingly violent when they were excited. They were excited at these times; were violent and abusive.

Question by Mr. Sherwood. In the case of Hanchett I do not know whether he exhibited violence or not; he looked excited. I did not see it commence. I think he would have exercised violence towards the doctor if he got a chance. Mr. Guppy and Mr. Palmer were present.

I think there was danger of Jenkins exercising violence towards the doctor when the doctor raised his foot to him. None but myself and patients were present. The other attendant was out. Mr. Foster, a patient in his room. I heard from Redford that he had some trouble with him (Foster). He went out to the office for the doctor to come in. As the doctor was going into the room Foster hit him with a chamber on the head. The doctor caught him by the hair and slapped him and ordered the attendants to shut him in the strong room.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. He cut the doctor on the head. I do not know how much. I saw a scar next morning. I did not go to Foster's room that night. I heard he broke the chamber.

Question by Mr. Sherwood. I do not remember any case of attendants or officers swearing at patients.

JOHN MOONEY.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness before me, March 12, 1868.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

Recess for dinner.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
March 2d, 1868, 9 A. M.

HERBERT BIRD, being first duly sworn, testified as follows: I came to the Wisconsin State Hospital a year ago last Nov. I have been attendent in the 2d male ward of the Hospital ever since. The wards are numbered 1, 2 and 3. The lower ward is No. 1, middle ward is No. 2, and upper ward is No. 3. I shall be 19 years old this month. That was the first of my employment here a year ago

last November. I was going to school before I came to the Hospital. Wm. Smith, K. J. Smith and Henry C. Norton have been attendants in the ward with me. Mr. Redford was also an attendant a while. John Mooney was in the ward as attendant when I first came in. I took Frank Dining's place when I came here. He left about a week before I came. I do not know why he left. I never heard any thing said why he left. He is now in Kansas I believe. I do not know in what place. I think he is in Nebraska instead of Kansas. He did not go there directly from here. He taught school a while first. John Mooney remained with me till he left this last fall. He was on the farm in the summer, and Wm. Smith took his place while he was on the farm. I think Norton took Mooney's place when he left last fall and has been there ever since. K. J. Smith took Mooney's place while Mooney was off on a week's visit, I regard Mooney as a good attendant, one of the best. I regard him as kind to the patients. He is the oldest attendant here. He is of Irish descent. There are now 42 patients in our ward. Have had 43. Generally have about 40. New attendants are generally advised and governed by the old attendants. It is not pleasant for new attendants. Patients will not recognize them as such or obey them. A new one has to speak authoritatively and make it appear he intended to carry it out. New attendants have to resort to violence to the patients at times. I have never soen a patient struck. I do not approve of it at all. I never saw a patient knocked down by an attendant. I have seen them choked and have done that myself. When we do this, we report to the superintendent, That is expected of us. Patients are sometimes punished for violation of rules. Generally are locked up in the strong or blinded room in the wing. If it happens in the morning they are kept till dinner time. If in the afternoon they are kept till supper time. Two or three honrs at a time. The effect is good. They appear more subdued after it.

Question by Mr. Sherwood. The attendants report all their actions to the superintendent. Whatever force they use they report to the superintendent.

Answer. Yes, sir. I do not report such occurrences every day. I have not had anything of the kind happen for about a month. K. J. Smith was a supervisor here at the time he was turned away for pounding Capt. Hopkins, of Racine, a patient. I understand it happened in Smith's distributing room. Hopkins went in there and Smith told him to go out, and put him out. He went back again and Smith pounded him, and I put him in the blinded room. Smith got the keys and locked the blinds. Smith told me that Capt. Hopkins came and he told him to go out. Capt. Hopkins went out, but returned again. Smith pounded him then. Capt. Hopkins had one very black eye, and when the doctor questioned Smith about it he answered evasively. Said he did not know how it came there, but suppsed he got it when he (Smith), threw him down on the

floor. Capt Hopkins was on the floor when I saw him. and I think Smith was then choking him, I think the black eye was all the mark Hopkins had. I did not see Hopkins resist, but should judge from what Smith said that he did. It is not usual that choking leaves any mark, unless the one that is applying the force has long finger nails and scratches. When Hopkins was down he was submissive. I suppose he was put into the strong room to punish him. I do not think Smith gave any reason for putting him in the strong room, but he told me to do it, and he being supervisor it was my duty to obey him. There was no report of this case made to the doctor, but he discovered it by seeing the black eye that Hopkins had. I do not know how long Smith was supervisor; not a great while; not a year; three or four months, I think. I know of other instances of Smith having contests with other patients. Once last summer we were going out walking; one did not wish to take the place assigned him; Smith (K. J.) choked him a little bit, and took him back into the house. We were just about starting; Smith told him to take his place. The patient refused, and when Smith went to put him in his place the patient resisted. I do not know as this was reported to the superintendent He was not put into the strong room He did not throw the patient down. I do not remember as Smith swore at the patient I have heard him use profane language. I do not remember as I ever heard him use profane language to patients. There is one other case I know of where he had difficulty with the patients. We were just returning from a walk last summer, and were passing in at the door, I saw a patient kick at Smith; whether Smith had done anything to him I do not know; Smith "tackled" him and took him to the upper ward, where he belonged, and had a "tussel" with him up there. I had a hand in that. When he kicked at Smith at the door we both grabbed him and pushed him up into the ward. When we got him into the ward we released him. He was talking loud and making a great deal of noise, and did not cease when we told him to, and we choked him. He was a German and we could not understand him. We had to throw him down. I do not know as Smith put his knees on his chest. We have to do that to keep them still sometimes. We had to keep him down but a few moments. He did not turn black. When we released him he was quiet. When we choke them we determine when they are choked enough by loosening the hold and asking them if they will behave. I do not know as this case was reported to Dr. Van Norstrand; I did not repo t it and do not know whether Smith did or not. When treated so they are not generally exhausted. They get up and walk around as usual. I remember one more case where Smith had difficulty with a patient. A new patient that had just come, a very large man, he took him into the ward. When he was released he was running from one end of the hall to the other against the grates. He stripped himself of all his clothes.

Was running against doors It became necessary to put him in a blinded room. Had no contest with him except it required some pulling to get him there. He was kept there till the next morning and fed in his room. I think that case was reported that night. He choked him before he got him into the room. The patient was not ugly, but wild and was soon sent to the third ward. His name was Freyson from Lodi. It required both of us to hold him. We can conquer them easier by choking than by striking them. It is an easier mode of subduing them. The superintendent knows this is the common way of dealing with patients, but does not know of every particular case unless it is reported to him. It is the rule and we have orders to report all such cases. I can count a dozen cases where I have had to use violence since I have been in the ward, for a year and four months.

Recess for dinner.

Richard Palmer was an attendant in ward No. 3 when I came here and is still. John Dunlap was also an attendant in ward No. 3 when I came here He was here only three or four months and was succeeded by Frank Clifford who is still here. Clifford was absent on a journey to Washington with government patients, awhile K. J. Smith was an attendant in ward No. 3, for a week since I have been here. Fred. Van Norstrand was an attendant there two or three months last summer, in place of Clifford, who was then at work on the farm. Fred. Van Norstrand went on duty again to-day as an attendant in ward No. 3. Richard Palmer is now painting on the new wings. W. W. Smith and Charles Wilson have also been attendants in ward No. 3 since I have been here.

John Mooney did not have much difficulty with patients while I was with him. I participated or was present when he had difficulty with patients generally. He was present when some of the twelve cases that I spoke of occurred. I did not report all these cases to the superintendent, when I've had difficulty with the patients. I reported some of them—three I think it was, that I reported to the to the superintendent. If I remember rightly, he approved of the punishment we had inflicted. The reason why I did not report the others was that I did not understand my duty and had not been informed that I was required to report such cases Dr. Van Norstrand afterwards told me that whenever I used disciplinary means, or shut patients up, he wished me to let him know it. Dr. Van Norstrand told me this about four months ago. There was a copy of the rules of the institution in my room. I probobly did not pay the attention to them that I ought. I said I was here a year before I knew that I was required to report cases of discipline to the superintendent. I have never applied for instruction to the superintendent when I had a case that I thought required discipline, but I

have to the supervisor. The supervisor decided what should be done in such cases when I applied to him. I always go to the supervisor instead of the superintendent, but if I should go to the superintendent I should be received, I think, though we usually speak to the supervisor about matters of discipline. The supervisors spend all their time in the wards. The assistant physician is in the wards in the morning with the superintendent, and occasionally at other times through the day. The superintendent is in every day. He is generally in there every day. He usually comes in before going to town, on those days when he goes to town. There are days when the superintendent does not come into the wards. The superintendent has failed to come through once since last Wednesday. He could not go through my ward unless I should know it. I do not remember how it was last fall. I do not rumember that he failed often to come through. I do remember he failed to come. I think in September and October last, he failed, perhaps as often as once a week. He might have gone through when I was out on the farm, and I would not have known it I have seen paients ears boxed, though not often. I have done that. I do not remember doing it but once. Nothing peculiar in the circumstances. The patient was Mr. Adams. I think he was using very abusive language both to me and the patients. We have an old, feeble man on one ward who has a rocking chair. I have seen Adams take the chair away from him. The Doctor has instructed me that when I saw that to box his ears. I do not remember any other cases. I heard of Wilson's boxing the ears of a patient in the lower ward. I think I have not had occasion in any other cases to punish patients.

Mr. Clifford was acting as supervisor one day, taking medicine round, and one of the patients shook his fists in his face and Clifford gave him a bath. Dr. Wilson and the Supervisor witnessed it. I think Dr. Wilson saw it but am not sure. The patient was Densmore. He has now gone home. I think that was last summer. I was not present when this occurred. Was present once when Densmore was put into a bath. At this time he stole a knife from the dining room and hid it. He denied having it, but it was found in his possession. The punishment was administered to him because he took it away. We had to search him and found it on his person. We had to take it away from him. The supervisor, Mr. Redford and me. Baker was present at the time the bath was administered. I think the doctor ordered the bath. Mr. Redford and Baker administered it. Do not remember as Redford said he had orders to administer it. I sew it administered. Redford never told me he had orders to administer it.

Question by Mr. Sherwood. What reason have you for saying that you supposed the superintendent ordered this bath?

Answer. Because I do not know as the supervisor ever took it upon himself to administer any such punishment without orders.

I do not remember how long a patient's head was ever kept under water in those baths. I never timed it, but should say about a minute. The clothes are first removed and the patient is then put into the water and held down. His head and body about to his hips are immersed. His knees hang out of the tub and his head is down in the tub. One of the attendants or supervisor is generally at the head of the tub and holds the patients head under. Another has his hand on his breast. Another is at his feet at the foot of the tub. I saw only one such case. The patient did not strangle very much. He coughed some and told us he would behave if we let him out. He did not strangle much. The moment he was out he dressed himself and went out into the hall. These are the only cases I have ever heard of them. I know of no other methods of punishment used here. Sometimes in the afternoon we are at liberty, and we roll a light ball in the hall for amusement. It was got for our ward some time last summer. We have cards also. The ball I know was introduced during last summer. Cards and checkers are played in our wards. I play checkers with them oftener than once a week, and cards oftener still. I am on duty as much as Mr. Mooney; my time is as much occupied as his. Nearly all the patients play with the ball and pins; it is used most every day; it has not been used for the last week. I was not here last Tuesday evening. We put the ball out about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and it is used most of the time till evening. I think about a dozen of the patients in my ward play cards. Some are playing cards all the time; some play a while and then others take their places. Less play checkers than cards. Six that I know of play checkers. We have four patients in my ward that help us about the work—scrubbing, and sweeping, and mopping and making beds. They do not make the beds well. The attendants have to make them over. Some of the patients sweep their own rooms. They do not object to doing this work. The attendants do all the bathing of the men. I have had them carry dirty beds to the hopper. The patients help clean dirty rooms. This last summer as many as twenty patients have been from my ward out to work; they go out willingly. The rest go out walking in the afternoon. The dances are held every Friday evening; used to have them once in two weeks, but have had them every Friday evening for eight or nine months past. In warm weather it was mostly card parties. My father is in the laundry, my mother is in the dining room, and my sister is in the sewing-room.

HERBERT R. BIRD.

Carefully read to the witness by me March 2, 1868, and then subscribed by him in my presence.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.
March 12, 1868, 1 1-2 P. M.

HERBERT BIRD, being recalled by Dr. Van Norstrand testified as follows :

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. Did you tell me at once when Smith struck Capt. Hopkins?

Answer. I told you after it was done. I told Dr. Wilson of it when he came in. I then went out and told Dr. Van Norstrand of it. It was after Dr. Van Norstrand found it out through Capt. Hopkins, by discovering that Capt. Hopkins was marked. Was only one mark on Capt. Hopkins. I do not know whether Smith struck him more than once or not. After I saw it, it was more slapping with the hand. I think it was Mr. Redford that you questioned about this. You did not question me about it except when I was called to the office. I mean when I say that I put my knee on the breast of patients to hold them down that I use my leg to help hold them down.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. You say that you sometimes had put your knee on patients breast to hold them down. Do you use the sharp point of your knee in doing this as men do when they fight, or do you use your knee and leg to assist in holding them?

Answer. I do use the knee and leg. I do it to keep the arm of the patient secure so he can not strike. I wish to be understood that the sharp point of the knee does not come directly on the patients breast. I do not know that I have ever seen or heard of any one putting the sharp point of the knee on the patients breast.

Question by Mr. Sherwood. I have never seen a fight where one person had another down with his knee on his breast. It would be the natural way where there is fighting and one had another down to use the knee and leg rather than the sharp point of the knee. I meant to say that I laid my knee and leg accross the breast of the patient, the foot close to the arm.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. Do you remember any case of choking patients that you reported to me?

Answer. Yes sir. I told you that Henry Norton wished a patient to go and black his shoes, and he refused to do it. The patient struck at the attendant as I heard. I was in the sitting room sweeping at the time I heard Henry tell him to go and black his boots. I heard him swear at Henry and tell him he would not do it. I came to the door and took the patient down with Henry Norton's assistance. The patient was Joseph Morrison. I choked him. I reported the same to Dr. Van Norstrand when he came through on his morning call. I shut the patient up in the strong room.

Question by Mr. Sherwood.

The doctor told me that when I shut another patient up he wished

I would let him know it. He said nothing about my choking the patient.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand.

Morrison is a swearing, vulgar man, strong and in good health. I have heard he was a state prison man. I reported another case. It was Mr. Bates. He was a large, stout, powerful and violent man. Another case was Capt. Hopkins. Nothing was done to him except strapping him to the bed. It was for making a noise in the hall. The intention was, I believe, that we thought he would make less noise when in bed.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. Did Mr. Carpenter use the right word where he has you as saying in your former testimony that I knew you "commonly" choked patients?

Answer. We claim that Dr. Van Norstrand knows that that punishment is used most. You never caught us at it. I claim that you knew this was commonly used, because I reported these two cases to you, and I supposed others had. You knew of K. J. Smith's case with Capt. Hopkins, and also with Bates. Smith was discharged for his conduct, as I supposed. I did not know what he was dischared for. I have been an attendant one year and four months.

Question by Mr. Sherwood. Have you ever known of attendants here that were in the habit of using intoxicating liquors?

Answer. I have seen one drink beer and have heard of another. I have heard of only one person being drunk. He was not an attendant at the time. It was before he was an attendant. It was Fred. Van Norstrand. I am sorry to say it. I have heard Redford and Mooney speak of it. It was while they were living here. Fred. Van Norstrand was not here at the time. I heard he was laying out here in the woods. It was before I came here. I have heard that W. W. Smith was in the habit of using it before he came here.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand: Have you ever known of Fred. Van Norstrand drinking a drop of intoxicating liquors while on duty at the Hospital!

Answer. I have never seen him drink a drop, though I have heard that he had some in the ward. Richard Palmer told me of it.

Question by Mr. Sherwood: Do you know or have you heard of any cases of cruel or harsh treatment of patients by yoursel for any one else that you have not mentioned?

Answer. I have had a fuss with a patient since I gave evidence before. I choked a patient. It was before the new order that the Doctor has given us. The patient's name was John Johnson. Before I choked him he scratched me and put me on to a bed. I reported it to Dr. Wilson. Dr. Wilson did not reprove me or say that I did wrong. He inquired into the fuss. I have seen Dr. Van Norstand strike Victor Adams, a patient, with his hand twice, at two different times. He cuffed him very severely—hard enough to throw him on to a bed. I have also seen him take a patient by the

hair and lift him up on to a seat. It was Joe Morrison. He is here now. Those are the only three cases that I have seen.

By Dr. Van Norstrand.

Joe was layng on the bench. The Doctor took him by the hair and set him up. The Doctor told him to get up. He made a reply that I did not understand, and do not know, as the Doctor did. The Doctor grabbed him and set him up, and cuffed him severely.

By Sherwood.

I have heard of his slapping Hanchett, a patient. I have heard of his lifting a patient from the floor by his hair. It was Charly Foster. I believe Mr. Redford and John Moony saw it. I have heard of his kicking a patient. It was Fred Jenkins. John Mooney saw it. John Mooney told me he saw the doctor kick him. I think Redford was present at the time he told me. It was not at the time, but after it occurred. I heard of his using abusive language to a patient; it might be termed an oath, I think. The patient was being fed by using a wedge to open his mouth. It was Monroe. His lip was cut by the wedge so that it bled. The doctor remarked to him that that was what he got by being a damned fool. Mr. Redford was there. Those are all the cases I remember hearing of, now. I cannot say that I know or have heard of any cases of sick patients being neglected, either in the administration of medicine or food. We have a man in the strong room in our ward that the doctor has not seen for several mornings, to my knowledge. The patient's name is J. Neil. He has been there now about two weeks. He is subject to fits; epileptic fits. He is quite wild at present—crazy. He does not exhaust his strength in these fits. At least I have never known him to.

By Dr. Van Norstrand.

He is strong enough to be dangerous.

By Sherwood

He has not had medicine every day, to my knowledge, while having fits. I would usually know it if he had, as it is not safe for one person to go to give him medicine alone. I know that medicine has been given to him twice.

By Hastings.

I do not know that Dr. Van Norstrand has visited him but once in two weeks. During that time Dr. Wilson has seen him two or three times.

By Sherwood.

I do not think the superintendent spends time enough in the wards to inquire after all the patients. Five minutes will carry him through my ward the way he has been in the habit of visiting. He asks me sometimes how McCarty is. He is a feeble patient. We have no sick patient now in our ward. Goodall was the last sick one we had there. The doctor has passed through the ward and asked me how he was.

By Dr. Van Norstrand,

Dr. Van Norstrand used to see Goodall when sick. I think the doctor saw him every day when he was confined to his bed. I can think of no day when he did not call.

HERBERT R. BIRD.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, before me, March 12th, 1868.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner.
Dane Co., Wis.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
March 12, 1868—8 1-2 o'clock P. M.

FRED VAN NORSTRAND, called by Dr. Van Norstrand, and duly sworn, testified as follows: I have not had a drop of whiskey in the ward since I have been there. I was attendant two or three months last year. I did not then have a drop of whiskey in the ward. I have had other spiritous liquors there. It was when I was in there last year. It was wine. I think it was rhubarb or currant wine, I do not know which. It was some that was used for medical purposes.

By Sherwood.

I think I was an attendant last year about a month and a half. I had been to Beloit college before, and staid the term out, and half through the vacation. I did not go back to Beloit after I was an attendant, but here to the University. I was at Beloit college two terms. I left there the last of March or first of April, 1867. I was not back there after that. I think that I entered the University here in the fall term. I left Beloit college because I was not very well suited and they were not very well suited with me.

Question by Hastings, Will you explain what you mean by "they were not well suited with me and I was not very well suited with them"?

Objected to by Dr. Van Norstrand.

(Answer not given. Commissioner.)

Witness says: My father knows the reason why I left Beloit college.

FRED VAN NORSTRAND.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, March 12, 1868, before me.

J. H. CARPEATER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane county, Wis.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
March 2, 1868.

FRANK CLIFFORD being first duly sworn testified as follows: I am an attendant in ward No. 3, in the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, and have been since January last. I was also here from Sept. 1866, to Sept. 1, 1867. I was an attendant first in ward No. 1 for about 3 months. Then I went into ward No. 3, and was there till June, 1867, when I went out on to the farm. I think John Mooney took my place when I went out on to the farm. I am 23 years of age. John Mooney was in my place a while, then he went on to the farm and Fred Van Norstrand took my place. I was born in Ohio. I went out to work on the farm as a matter of choice. Alonzo Baker was my first associate attendant. He left last fall sometime. He left of his own accord. His home is Racine. I do not know as he is there now. Do not know how long he was here. He left before I did. Richard Palmer was in ward No. 3 with me. Palmer went off on a visit and K. J. Smith took his place during that time. I was in Michigan Asylum ten months and in the Asylum at Indianapolis seven months before coming here. I was a farmer before going into an Asylum. There are now twenty-seven patients in my ward. That is about the average number. Not obliged frequently to punish patients. Do not often have occasion in that ward to punish patients. They will take liberties with new attendants that they will not with old ones. We then punish them. Shut off their wind and shut them up in the strong room. They dread choking more than striking. In all the time since I have been here, I have had occasion I think a dozen times to attack patients. They sometimes "go for me," and I have to interfere. I have had occasion to shut them up probably a dozen times. I think I have not choked a patient in the upper ward more than three times. A week ago a patient came at me with a chair. I warded the blow off and threw him down and choked him a little, and took him down to the bath room and made him bathe. I was trying to get him to go and bathe when he came at me with the chair. In another case a patient came at me in the dining room. I was trying to coax a melancholy patient to eat. He came at me and said he "wanted a hand in that show." I took him into the strong room in the fourth story and left him there till eight o'clock. It was at supper time that he attacked me. I had no difficulty in getting him up into the strong room. I went up at eight o'clock to put him to bed. The patient wanted to come out. He objected to staying there and came at me. I conquered him and put him to bed. I took him down and choked him. His name was Henry Mansfield. He has got well and gone home. He lives in Janesville. He stayed all night in the strong room. The next morning he was taken to the lower ward. The next case was that of a Mr. Studley. He took hold of Mrs. Van Norstrand's arm, and wanted to go out at the door with her and company. I took hold

of him and locked him up in his room. He came against the door with his foot and broke the lock and came out and came at me. I took him down and choked him a little, and took him up in the strong room and left him there till the next day. I am not able to state where he lived. His name was Ezra Studley. He ran away from here a short time ago. Two or three weeks ago. Is not here now. These cases were reported to the supervisor, Wm. Redford. He did not assist me in either case It is the practice to report all these cases to the supervisor. When Studley ran away he was in the second ward. He had been previously removed there. We have orders from the superintendent not to hurt the patients more than is necessary in self defence, but to subdue them in the easiest way possible. Patients never have assisted me against a patient. I have had them interfere to help the patients. I have been twice called to administer the cold bath to a patient. The patient was Henry Densmore both times. It was mostly for striking and abusing other patients. I did not have to choke or throw him down before putting him in the bath. We find it necessary to keep their heads under about a minnte. We keep them down till we see signs of strangling. They lay on their backs, and their heads at the bottom of the tub, and feet hanging over the end of the tub. Dr. Wilson was present on one of these occasions. I cannot say whether in the other case it was ordered by one of the doctors or not. There was time between the offence and bath to get orders from the superintendent. I have put patients in the strong room four or five times, and they are usually kept there nntil the next meal time. In the third ward we put them into the strong room without orders, but have orders to report the cases. In the lower ward we did not report such cases. The imitation of ten pins was started while I was absent, sometime between last September and the 10th of Jannary last. About a dozen patients play cards in my ward. Some of them are at it all the while. About the same number play checkers. Four or five know how to play billiards. The table has been out of repair for three weeks. Clark plays billiards. He came back about the 19th of January and got sane after two or three days, and has been sane ever since. When he was here before he was put into the strong room. He wishes to go home. I went to Washington last summer with five patients. Fred Van Norstrand, Mr. George Hibbard, J. W. Sumner, and W. L. Smith went with me to Washington. Two of the patients were bad. The others were melancholy cases. We used no restraints at all. I had charge of them. We took provisions with us. We got two or three meals on the route. We had transportation to and from Washington for an attendant for each patient. We took the patients directly to the hospital in Washington and stayed there all night and till about 11 A, M. the next day. We stayed in Washington about three days. I think it would have required three attendents to have taken those patients safely to

Washington. Two of them required an attendant each. Mr. Hibbard carried money and had charge of the expenses. We took meals on our way back. We put up at a hotel in Washington. The superintendent did not give me orders about how long to stay in Washington. Some of the rest told me that he said we could stay a week.

FRANK CLIFFORD.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness March 2, 1868, before me,

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane County, Wis.

Adjourned till March 3, 1868, at Hospital, at 9 A. M.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
MARCH 3, 1868—9 A. M.

FARINGTON REDFORD being first duly sworn, testified as follows: I was first employed in the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane in May, 1865. I am now twenty-three years of age. I was born in England. I first occupied the position of attendant in the middle ward when I first came here. I occupied that position about fifteen months—either fourteen or fifteen months. The attendants with me were Stenchfield, who stayed about two weeks after I came; the next one was Warren, who stayed two months; the next one was Edwin Bush, who stayed about a month. I was then alone two months. Then a Mr. Miller was employed; I think he came in October or November, and stayed till about the middle of next May. I think Frank Denning was next. I was with him about six weeks, and left him in that ward and went myself into the upper ward. I was not with him as long as six weeks, come to think; not more than two or three weeks, I think. I was in the upper ward about two months, and was then made supervisor; I was made supervisor August 1st, 1865; since then I have performed the duties of supervisor, with the exception of about four months; I was away from about May 1st, 1866, for two months. When I came back I was an attendant in the middle ward for about two months, and then took the place of supervisor again. None of the persons mentioned by me are here now. Richard Palmer was with me as an attendant all the time I was an attendant in the upper ward. Palmer left yesterday and went to painting on the new wings. All have left but Palmer. Stenchfield left of his own accord; Warren to get married. Edwin Bush was discharged; he did not attend properly to his duties; he lost his keys and told a lie about it; he was a fiddler and used to play for the dances here. Miller left of his own accord; he thought he could do better. Denning was discharged; I never knew the reason; I believe one reason the Doctor gave for his discharge was that he was hard on the patients; I thought he

was at times rather harsh; he was a new hand and had to be more severe. That is invariably the case, that new attendants have more difficulty with patients than old ones.

Question by Mr. Hastings. What is the nature of your duties?

Answer. I have the general supervision of all the male wards. I am expected to see that the attendants perform their duties as they should, carry medicine to the patients, look after the sick, mark all the clothing for the male patients, keep an account of all clothing sent to patients by their friends—also what is furnished by the state. I sort the clothes each week that come from the laundry, send all to the sewing room that need mending. Have the bell at the office to answer whenever it rings, and perform all duties required by the officers. I have to see that the dead are prepared for burial. My duties are not alike every day. Most of the orders to attendants are sent through me. I have sometimes to get extra food for the sick; I go to the kitchen for that. Patients, as a general thing, are willing to take their medicine. If they refuse to take it, we generally give it to them by the use of a wedge to open their mouth. Am hardly ever obliged to do this more than once. A great many patients in a year take medicine. If we can persuade them to take it we do so; if not, we use the wedge. This is done by laying the patient on the bed; one on each side of the bed holds his arms; if more are required to do it we have more; three or four perhaps. We open the mouth with this wooden wedge and pour the medicine in. The wedge is made out of hard wood, is probably five or six inches in length and about one inch in width. It is slightly tapering the whole length, and near the end is down quite thin. We do not have to insert it over an inch, I think, to get the mouth sufficiently open to administer the medicine. When the medicine is poured in they do not strangle much. I think I have had occasion to administer medicine to the same patient this way twice. I am not sure as I have more than twice. I think I got the method of administering the medicine from the other supervisor. I cannot say whether I ever got any orders from the superintendent to give medicine in this way or not. He knows we do it in this way. He has sometimes assisted me to do it in this manner. I think of one case now where the wedge has had to be used more than twice on the same patient; I think not to exceed half a dozen times. The superintendent visits once a day; I cannot say how long he stays; I do not always see him; I am sometimes in the distributing room. I do not think he ever goes through all the wards, male and female, in half an hour. This is when on the morning visit when the superintendent is accompanied by the assistant physician. The superintendent is not usually in but once a day. The assistant very often comes in twice and occasionally three times a day; sometimes more in one ward than others. It is not more than half the time that the assistant physician visits all the wards more than once a day. The superintendent very seldom omits the morning visit to

the wards when at home. He is not often away so as to prevent his morning visits.

AMUSEMENTS.

In the upper ward we have a billiard table, cards, checkers; sometimes we have puzzles there, and a ball and some pins. Most of the patients in the upper ward take a part in some one of these games. I should think as many as two-thirds of the patients play at some of these games. The attendants in the afternoon have some time to play with the patients but usually walk out with them after dinner. Some of the attendants spend more or less of the time every day in playing with the patients, and some do not. I do not know of an attendant who never plays with the patients. I sometimes have time to play with the patients. I cannot tell how often I play. May be a week that I do not play. Then I may play for several days in succession. May be called away when at a game and not return. I do not think over a half a dozen patients now play billiards. Some are fond of it and play a good deal of the time; others play but little. Some have played billiards nearly every day ever since the ball was broken. They play with three balls. The strong rooms in the fourth story can be heated. Sometimes it is almost impossible to get heat there. They have been comfortable this winter. They are not kept heated unless we have violent patients that we have to keep there. When we wish to heat the strong rooms in the fourth story we open the registers, and if no heat comes we go to the engineer and request him to put heat on to the coils for those rooms. The same coils that heat the wards, or that heat the upper wards does not heat the strong rooms in the fourth story. We find the engineer at the engine house, or in the cellar, or about the building looking after the pipes, &c. The strong room over the bath room is heated by the coils that heat the wards. That room is generally in a condition to be heated. There is generally heat on that coil. Always when patients are put into the strong room, the heat is put on so as to warm the room if it is necessary. It is not part of the punishment of the patient to keep him in the cold. Sometimes if a patient goes into a strong room and covers himself up and is one that will keep covered, the heat is not thrown into that room. It is not always deemed necessary. There may have been instances when patients have been in there when it would have been better to have had the heat on, when it was not, but I do not think a patient has ever suffered with the cold there, I do not think of an instance. I generally have the control of the punishment of the patients if the superintendent directs me to do so.

Question by Mr. Hastings: What orders have you from the superintendent with regard to administering punishment to the pa-

tients? I mean *general* orders and not orders in any particular case?

Ans. I think not any.

Question by Mr. Hastings: What punishments are administered to patients?

Ans. They are sometimes sent from one ward to another for a punishment. This is never done without orders from the superintendent. Patients are not moved from one ward to another by any one without orders from the superintendent. They are sometimes shut up in a room for punishment. They are sometimes showered, but very seldom. This is simply a cold bath. They sometimes wear the muff.

Question by Mr. Hastings: Are any of these things done without orders from the superintendent?

Ans. They are sometimes shut up without orders from the superintendent; but they now have orders from the superintendent, not to shut them up without orders. It is only a few weeks since we got the orders not to shut up patients without directions from the superintendent. It is not more than three or four weeks I think. The order was not given to me. One of the attendants shut up a patient and the Dr. told him, as I understood, that hereafter when he had occasion to shut up a patient, he wished him to report the case to him as soon as it was done. This attendant was Mr Bird. I do not know as such orders have been given to other attendants. It is very seldom now that a patient is shut up. Much less frequently than a few years ago. Bird and Mooney are the most experienced and two best attendants here. Attendants are not expected to shut up patients or punish them without consulting me. That is the rule, but they have heretofore done such things. Nothing of the kind has occurred lately, that I know of. I do not know where the rule came from. Such was the rule before I became supervisor. When I was an attendant and shut up a patient I used to report to the supervisor or the doctor. Generally when an attendant has any trouble with a patient he informs me of it, and unless it is some trifling matter that happens every day, I report it to the superintendent.

THE SHOWERING PROCESS.

The patient is first stripped of his clothing, hands tied behind his back and put into the bath tub partly filled with cold water, and his head held under at the bottom of the tub. The patient is on his back. His feet generally hang over the end of the tub. It generally takes three or four to do it. I think they generally dread it very much. There is no other method of the appliction of water as a punishment to a patient in this hospital. I have seen this done six times, and have heard of its being done two or three times when I did not see it. The first case of showering happened when I had been here less than two weeks. The patient's name was Fish. He

is here now. He hurt another patient very badly and was showered for it. The patient that was hurt, I think, was laying or sitting on the floor when we got him. The supervisor, Stenchfield and myself administered this bath. Neither physican was present, I think. I do not know by whose orders it was done. The supervisor gave the orders under which I acted. Whether he had orders from the superintendent I do not know. I asked no questions. It was done in, perhaps, fifteen minutes after the offense was committed. I do not know whether the case was reported to the superintendent or not. I think after the first alarm I went back to my work and was called to help give the bath.

Another case was that of Densmore. That was for hurting a patient. He was showered three times. The three times were three of the six that I have named. In two of Densmore's cases I think the bath was given for hurting patients. In one case when I was gone to town he maltreated an attendant When I got back and learned of it, I went to see the doctor about it, and he gave me permission to shower him. I think it was a year ago this winter. The three cases of Densmore were all by the order of the superintendent. Dr. Wilson was once or twice present when it was done, and I think Baker was there each time. I think once he was showered when neither doctor was present. Another case was that of John Malone. He is here now The doctor ordered him showered. I think it was for tearing his clothes and rubbing manure about. The other case was that of John Shannon. He is here now. Both doctors were present in that case. The cases I heard of were those of James O'Barell alias "Thunderbolt." He was showered more than once,—cannot say how many times. He is now in Washington. Miller and Baker were present, I think, when "*Thunderbolt*" was showered. I think the physicians were there. I was not present. I think the attendants sometimes have occasion to strike the patients. I have known of cases where attendants have struck patients and left marks. I cannot think of but one case that I saw. That was with me. I was in the room alone with a patient, and he got the better of me for a while. It was Mr. Adams, when we got through he had a black eye. It happened soon after breakfast. It was reported that morning when the superintendent came through the ward.

Recess till 2 o'clock, P. M.

MARCH 3, 1868, 2 P. M.

Proceeded to business. There were other cases that I heard of, but I did not happen to see them. Another attendant, John Mooney, gave the same patient a black eye. He came to me and reported it after it happened. He told me the fellow had him by the hair, and the only way he could get away was to strike him, and he could not always see where to strike. I presume they have been

struck many times that I cannot recall. Many of these cases occur that I do not see, I presume. Probably an attendant was never employed that did not have more or less trouble with patients, and probably never will be. I think Adams was locked in his room through the day after I had the affray with him. I think no other punishment was administered to him. I do not consider striking the best way of conquering patients. If obliged to do either I should prefer choking them. Choking them leaves no mark and it is the best way to conquer them. Patients, as a general thing, will not interfere when there is a difficulty between a patient and an attendant. Sometimes they will help the attendant and sometimes they will help the patient. Once I had three or four men attack me in the upper ward; all stout men. Never heard Guppy say anything about Mr. Kellogg. He seldom spoke to an attendant unless spoken to. I never talked with him about a patient. He was here a year after I came. I took his place when he went away. I was never in his room while he stayed here, and my room adjoined his all but two months of the time. He seldom talked to the patients, as far as I observed, or to any one else. Guppy was a supervisor. I think Guppy attended to his duties very well, except that he did not talk to the patients. He was very sour and morose —the most so of any man I ever had any deal with.

F. REDFORD.

Carefully read to the witness by me, March 3, 1868, and then subscribed by him before me.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner.
Dane County, Wis.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.
March 12, 1868.

FARRINGTON REDFORD, recalled by Dr. Van Norstrand testified as follows:

I have among my duties to see that the sick have proper nourishment, when they have extra food as a general thing I get it for them. I do not think a supervisor can do his duty—hold the attendants up to their duties and report all cases of delinquency on their part and remain popular with all the attendants—could with some and could not with others. I have recived an order substantially like the one shown me, (it is marked exhibit "C" and is hereto attached, J. H. C court commissioner) except that I do not remember as "striking" was mentioned. The order was verbal.

Question by Mr. Hastings. I have never received a general order similar to this before that marked "C" as I remember.

By Dr. Van Norstrand. I have considered it my duty to report cases of sudden sickness, or any change in existing cases that was

serious. I do not remember receiving any orders to that effect. When I have so reported I think they have been promptly supplied with what was considered necessary. Where I have used the wedge to give medicine, I do not think I could have coaxed the patients to take the medicine. I think it was the wedge or no medicine. The same remarks apply to the administration of food with the wedge. I do not think when we feed a patient with the stomach pump we could coax him to take the tube in his mouth. In the cases where we have fed patients with the stomach pump I do not believe they would have voluntarily taken food. I have never known a patient here to go four or five days without food.

By Mr. Sherwood. In the case of Mr. Foster a patient. He had been having fits. That night at bed time he refused to take off his clothes and go to bed. After I had locked all the other patients in I locked his door. He was in his room at the time with his clothes on. I was an attendant at the time. About an hour after, I went again to his room and tried to have him let me take his clothes off. He still refused to take them off. I waited till the other attendant came into the ward at 9 1-2 o'clock and then went in his room and undressed him forcibly. After we came out of his room he hallooed. He hallooed "murder." The superintendent came in and asked me where that noise was. I told him it was Mr. Foster. He said he knew who it was but wanted to know where it was—in which room it was. I showed him the door of the room that he was in. The superintendent opened the door. As soon as it was open, Foster threw the vessel. I do not know whether it struck the superintendent directly in the head or hit the edge of the door first. It struck the superintendont's head any way. The superintendent and Mr. Guppy rushed into the room. I do not remember what took place in the room. I think Guppy had hold of Foster's hair when they got him out of the room, whether the doctor had hold of him or not I do not remember. Foster was taken to a strong room, but I do not remember the manner in which he was taken. They stopped near the door of the strong room—just inside of the door leading into that part of the wing. I think Guppy was unlocking the door, I think Foster was sitting on the floor. I think the doctor raised him by the hair with one hand and slapped his ears with the other. I distinctly remember that part of it, but what else was done I do not remember. I did not see Foster try to hurt them after they got him out of his room. I think he fought them while he was in his room, but it was dark and they between me and Foster, and I could not well see. I think the doctor's head was bleeding at the time, whether dropping on the floor at that time or not, I cannot tell. I remember cleaning up the blood in the hall, but do not remember about it on the floor near the door of the strong room. I could not state what the doctor said while he struck him. He talked to him, but what was said I cannot say. I do not know as any oaths were used. He had no fit upon him when put in

the strong room. I helped bathe Foster the next day and he was pretty well marked up. Was marked on his face and body. The marks were black; were bruises.

By Dr. Van Norstrand.

Epileptic patients frequently get bruised about the face. I do not think these bruises occurred from my getting off his clothes that night.

By Sherwood. How long has Neil been in the strong room this time?

Answer. I think he was put there last Saturday or Monday. I put him there; Bird and Norton assisted me. I think he was put in since the committee was here last. It has been several weeks since he was in before. I do not know how often the superintendent has visited him. He has had four doses of physic since he has been in the strong room this time, and medicine for his eye. The attendant told me the superintendent had visited Neil once since he had been in the strong room this time. While Neil was in the upper ward, before these fits came on this time, I had been in the habit of giving him medicine twice a day. He is a very strong patient. I did not see him when his brothers brought him here. I was away at the time. I heard it said that he was strongly tied with ropes.

Question by Sherwood. Do you know or have you heard of any cases of cruel or harsh treatment of patients by yourself or any one else that you have not mentioned?

Answer. I do not remember all I have mentioned. (Cases mentioned to witness that he had before spoken of.) We have been obliged to use harsh treatment a great many times. One case—Oakley, Mulenborough and Polson attacked me in the upper ward. I was alone at the time. Palmer and Dunlap, attendants, came to my assistance. After I got from them we took each one to the strong room, gave them a good choking and left them there for a time. Two were let out that day, and one was kept there till next morning. It was reported to Dr. Sawyer as soon as it was over. I reported it. I told Sawyer that Clark came out of his room with his coat off to have a hand in. He said he wished we had given him a thrashing while we were about it, and also that he was glad they did not overcome us. Also the case of Thomas Singleton. We were going out to walk one day. Singleton picked up a large stone. Singleton was an epileptic patient, and we were afraid he was going to strike some one with it and we asked him to put it down. He refused to do it with an oath. In taking it away we had quite a scuffle. He fought us. We took the stone from him, and turned around and took him in the ward. We had to take all the patients back as far as the door. After he was in the ward I asked him to come with me. I was going to shut him up. He refused to do so and we caught hold of him and he fought us again. After quite a scuffle we threw him on to the floor—we choked him, and I do not know but we slapped his ears. We shut him up in a strong room. Frank Clifford was with me at the time. That is all.

By Dr. Van Norstrand.

Witness. Singleton was a very stout man. Would weigh 200 pounds. I think it would take two good attendants to conquer him in a square stand up fight. Clifford and I had all we wanted to do. I do not consider the treatment we gave Singleton abusive. It did him good. He would not mind one attendant alone. I think very likely that Oakley, Mulenborough and Polson were handled more severely than they ought to have been.

By Sherwood.

Witness. I think we are apt to use more force than is necessary, more particularly if a patient strikes us or any thing of that kind. I think any one looking on they would, perhaps, consider it abuse or ill treatment, but if they were engaged in it and excited they would not stop to think. There are a great many cases that I think I could call to mind and a great many that I cannot call to mind, similar to those I have related. I have heard of several other cases. Some of the attendants and some of the Doctor. Mooney told me about Fred Jenkins. He told me the Doctor kicked him. It was bathing day and Fred Jenkins shirt was not ready for him. I think the boys told me about the Doctor having trouble with Joe Morrison. I do not recall any other cases. I see things that do not meet my views exactly here, whether I am a good judge or not I do not know. I presume the committee know all that I do. I think and have always thought that things would go off much better if Mr. Hibbard's family was not here. They can do things, every one knows, that any other employee could not do. In the first place it is not generally believed among the employees that they earn the wages that they get, and this creates dissatisfaction with them. They do not do as much as the other employees. I have heard others complain that they interfered where they had no right to. Mr. Mitchell, I have been told, complained of this. Miller and Mooney complained of this. They are not here now. They have been employed both in the wards and outside. Mitchell is here now—he is the farmer. I have heard all the female attendants complain of Mrs. Van Norstrand. They think the old lady, Mrs. Hibbard, watches and dogs their movements. That she is sort of a spy among them. They feel as though they were not trusted. They complain that Esq. Hibbard interferes with that that does not belong to him, and that it does not matter whether he does any thing or not; while Mr. Bird, an old man, has to work for his $25 per month. I cannot tell what Squire Hibbard's duties are. I do not think any one in the institution can, except that he attends to the gas. I have seen him go down two or three times in an evening, but think he does not usually go as many times as that. I do not know but he turns it off in the morning. Mr. Nelson attended to it when Squire Hibbard was gone He is night watchman. Have seen Squire Hib-

bard attend to getting up the gasoline and pumping it into the cellar, but not as often as once a week.

By Sherwood.

It is pumped into the cellar with a small hand tin pump.

By Dr. Van Norstrand.

I know who has prepared some of the tobacco used here by patients for the last two years. Mr. Hibbard is a tobacco manufacturer I believe. I believe he worked at it at different times last winter and this winter. I have seen him at work at it at different times. Exactly how much time he spends I cannot say.

By Sherwood.

I cannot tell how long it takes to manufacture a pound.

By Dr. Van Norstrand. Squire Hibbard has had charge of the flower garden for three years, I believe, but I think the patients have done a good share of the work. Mr. Hibbard superintends the transplanting house plants from the house to the garden and from garden to the house. He does not do any of this work alone. He sees to cleaning the fountain and putting fish in and taking them out, I believe. It was not cleaned a great deal last summer, I think. Squire Hibbard gathered some of the green corn and peas for the house last summer, and others gathered some. I have not very often seen him showing visitors through the house,—sometimes when Dr. Wilson is away. I have seen him sitting idle as much as I have attendants, the last three years. I do not see him as much as I do attendants.

By Sherwood. I cannot tell how many hours per day Squire Hibbard is employed. The carpenter can tell you how much idle time he spends in the shop. I see him there a good deal. I used to chew tobacco, but I cannot call to mind a time when I would chew that made by Mr. Hibbard, even if I had no other. The patients complain bitterly of the tobacco.

F. REDFORD.

Carefully read and then subscribed by the witness, March 12th, 1868, before me,

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

EXHIBIT "C."

MARCH 7, 1868.

Any attendant that strikes or chokes a patient will be arrested for assault and battery, and any attendant that sees it and does not report it, will be dealt with in the same way as an accomplice.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
March 3, 1868.

RICHARD PALMER, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

I am an attendant in the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, in the upper ward, or ward No. 3. I have been here since February 20th, 1866. I have been in ward No. 3, all the time. The attendants in that ward with me have been John Mooney, F. Redford, Mr. Smith—I think it was K. J. Smith—and John Dunlap, also, Fred. Van Norstrand. Mr. Clifford is there now with Fred. Van Norstrand. Fred. Van Norstrand was there between two and three months. I believe he left to go to school. He came there from school. It was during vacation that he was there. He returned to school a few days after he left the ward. He was going to school at that time at Beloit. I think Fred. Van Norstrand spent over half as much time in the ward as I did. The patients would not mind him as quick as they would me. If he had any trouble he generally came to me. He never went where there was turbulent patients, or where there was any danger without me. I went out to painting, at the request of Dr. Van Norstrand. I am painting now, and am a painter by trade. I was willing to get out for a change. It takes a new attendant about three months, I think, to get broken in so as to do as well with the patients as an old attendant. I never struck a crazy man with my fist, and never would. They may strike me, but I am cool enough not to strike back.

Question by Mr. Sherwood: Is it necessary, under any circumstances, as far as you have observed, to strike a patient?

Answer. No sir. If an attendant is quick tempered and does not realize what a crazy man is, they will strike and knock them down. Patients will sometimes have wild turns at night. It requires skill to handle them. You need to understand them in order to control them. We do not often have to shut up patients on my ward, except when they have their fits. We then put them in the strong room. I have never had to choke a patient to keep him quiet. I take hold of them sometimes to set them down. If they get too bad we report them to the Doctor and have them removed to the other wards. No punishments have ever been inflicted on patients in my ward since I have been here. Some of the old gentlemen patients would pass remarks about Fred being too young for an attendant. Attendants should be about twenty-five to twenty-eight years old to be the best. They will answer when below twenty if brought up well and have good morals. Fred is a good boy. He has his failings—likes to run out, like other boys. I do not know how old Fred is. Fred had no trouble with patients. He always asked advice of me. The cold bath has never been administered to patients in my ward since I have been here. If the ight kind of attendants are employed there need be noknocking down or choking of patients. I do not think boys like Fred Van Morstrand could get along with patients.

I once saw a patient drive all the other patients into the sitting room. He raised a chair and drove them all. He came at me with the chair. I met him and took the chair away from him, and shoved him into the bed room and locked him up. I went and got the muff and help and put it on him. I think when they get a good man in such a place they had better raise his wages and keep him. That is one thing they ought to do that is not done here. I know of good attendants who have left because they did not get wages enough to suit them. I am twenty-eight years of age. I was a sailor before I came here. Was in the army two years, nearly. Was a sailor before I was in the army. I was not on a ship, only a passenger boat. I was brought up on a farm. That was my principal business before I came here.

RICHARD PALMER.

Carefully read to the witness by me, and then subscribed by him before me March 3, 1868.

J. H CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
MARCH 12, 1868.

RICHARD PALMER, recalled by Dr. Van Norstrand, testified as follows:

I never told John Mooney that Fred. Van Norstrand had had whiskey in the ward since he has been here this time. I never saw him have any there either this time or when he was in there before.

By Sherwood.

I cannot say I ever saw him drink any liquor except wine. He had it in the ward. He did not give any to the patients. I saw no effect produced by the wine upon him. I cannot say when it was that he had the wine. It was the first time he was in the ward as an attendant. I did not mention the fact to any one that Fred. Van Norstrand had wine in the ward. I did not mention to any one that he had any kind of liquor in the ward. I saw Dr. Van Norstrand box Hanchett's ears with his hand. We were putting a new patient to bed and Hanchett left his room and came to the room where myself and the supervisor were. Hanchett was naked. He commenced cursing and pitched into the supervisor. I took hold to help the supervisor. We were making considerable noise and the Doctor came in. Hanchett kept on cursing and hallooing and the Doctor told him to keep quiet; he kept on worse and would not keep still, and the Doctor boxed his ears with his hands. He also tried to stop his noise by putting his hands over his mouth. The Doctor told me then to go and get a pair of muffs. We took Hanchett

down into the lower ward and put him into a strong room. I then left and went back to my ward. Have seen the Doctor cuff the ears of Herman Derolf. Have not seen it done in any other case by the Doctor. I have been over two years in the hospital. Never saw the Doctor shake a patient.

RICHARD PALMER.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness March 12, 1868, before me.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane County, Wis.

Adjourned till March 13, 1868, at 9 A. M., at Hospital.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.
March 3d, 1868.

HENRY C. NORTON being first duly sworn, testified as follows: I was twenty years old Feb'y 19 last. I formerly lived in adison. My mother formerly lived there. She now lives about three miles from here. I came here Dec. 22, 1867. I am in the middle ward. Herbert R. Bird is the other attendant in the middle ward with me. I have had difficulty with patients two or three times. One did not wish to go to bed, and when put to bed would not stay. I choked him a very little. At another time a patient got into the wrong bed, and I wished him to get up. He refused and kicked me and I slapped him. That is all the trouble I have had with patient's, but have assisted others when they have had trouble with them. I think I have assisted others in their troubles with patients four times I think. I think one case was with Morrison. He did not wish to bathe in water that another patient had bathed in We told him to get in and he refused. Mr. Bird told him to do so, and he said he would fight first. Mr. Bird told him he did not allow fighting, and if he did not comply with the rules and bathe, he should put him in the strong room. He still refused and we put him in the strong room. He was kept there half an hour, or it might be longer. He was then released and bathed, but not in the same water. He had clean water. When we went to take him to the strong room he resisted till we got hold of him. We did not have to choke him. He was willing to bathe in clean water. I think the superintendent came and let him out. The next was a filthy patient. He refused to take his medicine. We had to choke him some. His name was James Neil. He is a Scotchman. We had to take him into the strong room and give him his medicine by the use of the wedge. It is not a severe operation. We put the wedge between his teeth, and open the mouth a little, and then give the

medicine, It took three of us to take this patient to the strong room. I have not received any general orders in regard to punishing patients. I supposed the other attendant was to guide me. In these cases of difficulty with patients, I have not reported them to the Dr. but think Mr. Bird has.

H. C. NORTON.

Carefully read to the witness by me, and then subscribed by him, March 3d, 1868, before me.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co. Wis.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
MARCH 3, 1868.

ELIZA GIESKEN, being first duly sworn, testified as follows: I have been here five years. It will be six years August 25th next. I first had the position of attendant in the second ward. I have always been in that ward except a few weeks that I was in the first ward. I think we have now 36 or 37 patients in my ward. That is larger than the usual number. We have had as many as 46 patients at a time in that ward. Miss Wilson is now in the second ward with me and has been since last October. She used to be in the lower ward. Mrs. Douglass used to be with me in the ward. My sister was in that ward a few weeks. Miss Palmer, Miss Mott and Miss Lewis were also with me awhile. We have had violent, noisy, troublesome patients in our ward, but we have not many of them now. We sometimes take them down to dark rooms and sometimes put the jacket or muff or strap on to them. Sometimes they pitch into us and we have to defend ourselves. We have to wait for orders before doing these things unless the patient gets to breaking glass or something like that, and then we put the jacket on and go and speak to the doctor, and he orders about it if he wishes something else done. There are, or have been, attendants that have choked patients. I do not know of any at present. I never choked one, but have sometimes put my hand under the chin on to their throats to frighten them—"making believe." I have seen patients choked in my ward by Miss Lydia Lewis. Her name is now Mrs. Decker. I cannot tell how many times I have seen her do that—quite a number of times. I cannot say as it is done in other wards now. I have known of its being done in the other wards. I have heard of attendants striking patients. I have seen them box their ears. I have known patients to be put into the bath tub for punishment. We call it the *cold bath*. They are put in and their heads held under the water. I cannot tell how many times I have known it to be done—a great many. It is not done as

much lately as it used to be some time ago. I have assisted to give the *cold bath* to patients. It was given by direction of the superintendent. I have known of attendants doing it without such direction but do not now know of an attendant who does it without directions from the superintendent. I do not know of any attendant that has given the cold bath without orders since Dr. Van Norstrand has been here. I think the last cold bath I assisted in giving was sometime last spring. It was given to a Mrs. Jackson. She had a very bad temper. They tried every way to cure it and could not do it, and finally gave her a cold bath. She was very violent. I could not tell how long her head was under water. It could not have been over two minutes. She strangled. I could not tell the time. I had no time piece Dr. Wilson was present and holding her head. She left about two weeks ago. I do not think she was perfectly well, but probably as well as she ever will be. She had a very quick temper. The patient's head is put into the tub, under water, with her feet out. The patient is on her back when put into the bath. Miss Vance and Dr. Wilson were present with me when this bath was administered. That is the only cold bath that I knew of Mrs. Jackson having. She was never as bad after it. I think that was the last I assisted at. There was two that were inclined to be filthy, and we thought we could break them by giving them a cold bath. It was sometime last spring or about that time. One was in the middle and one in the lower ward. Mrs. Douglass was present at the bath given to the one in the middle ward. I do not remember who was present at the other. Neither of the Doctors were present. These baths were given by order of the superintendent. There are many cases that I cannot now tell the names of the patients. The cold bath is more effective than putting them in the strong room. They all dread it. They put them in and take them out and get them to promise to behave. If they will not promise to behave they are put in again. Some are put in more times and some less. I think some as many as five times. Their heads are dipped in and then taken out. If they refuse to promise it is put under again. Sometimes when they promise to behave and are taken out and then do not keep their promise, they are put back again. I have never known one of the Doctors to be present except in the case mentioned. I cannot remember the offences that they have been put into the cold bath for. There is no strong room in my ward. There is one below and one in the 4th story. I think there is a patient in that all the time. She is very noisy nights. The last case I remember was that of Mrs. Brayton. It was three or four weeks ago. She was very noisy and pounded on the doors and windows. I do not know whether she was put into the strong room or not. She was taken down stairs. In such cases we report them to the supervisor and she goes to the superintendent and then we get our orders from the supervisor. I cannot say how many patients from my ward have been put

into the strong room within the past year. We sometimes take them down for a couple of hours or so. Sometimes there will be one a week, sometimes not as often, and sometimes oftener. There has not been a case now for a number of weeks. We tell the supervisor what they do and ask her what we shall do. She tells us after going out, as I suppose to the superintendent. There is a woman in my ward by the name of Metzel. I have not had much trouble with her. She has taken a liking to me and gives me but little trouble. She liked Dr. Van Norstrand at first, but not now. She dislikes my sister and dislikes Mrs. Douglass. Dr. Van Norstrand has had some difficulty with her. I do not know what reason she has for disliking Dr. Van Norstrand. She took a dislike to him before she came into my ward. Dr. Van Norstrand was going through the ward and she spit at him, and he struck her, and after he struck her she spit at him again and kept on spitting at him and he kept on striking her, and they had quite a time. He got her up against the window and got hold of her hair and jammed her head against the wall. Dr. Sawyer, Mrs. Douglass and myself were present at the time. She is a very small woman, and one would not think she could be so ugly. He threw her on the bed and held her there. She had hold of his clothes and he tried to get away. He finally got her up to the window again and Dr. Sawyer helped him to get away. There are so many matters going on at such times that I get mixed up. I think she tore his coat. It was a thin coat. It was in the summer. She has never been on good terms with him since. I heard she took a chair to him in the lower ward. She will sometimes strike the patients if she takes a dislike to them. She has been here, I think, four or five years. I have known a great many times of the doctor striking the patients if they did not behave, but I cannot tell their names. The name of one is Mrs. Kuntz that he struck. She came at Mrs. Douglass with a knife. It was in the dining room. She is at times violent I have at times struck the patients. I have assisted to hold their hands while others choked them. I never could choke them, it seems so horrible. I have always tried to turn it off on other attendants when it was necessary to choke them. I have never seen Dr. Van Norstrand choke a patient, but have heard he did choke them. My sister told me of it. The patient was Mrs. Osborn. I do not know what she had done. I have never heard of his doing it in any other case I do not know of any patients but what speak well of Dr. Sawyer. I think he was less impulsive than Dr. Van Norstrand. He was not as quick and was more mild. Some of the patients dislike Dr. Van Norstrand. We have no particular amusements in our ward. Some go to the sewing and some to the ironing room. The patients do not care to go to the ironing room. We have tried to teach them to play cards, but they do not seem to take any interest. I do not have much time to devote to amusements. When it is pleasant we

go out walking or riding with the patients. I have been here the longest of any attendant. Miss Sunville has been here the next longest, and about three years, I think. I was not sixteen years when I came here. I am now twenty-one years old. The superintendent, when at home, generally comes through the wards daily. That is his rule. If he is busy he does not come every day, When he does not come through we think he is absent. He sometimes fails to come once a week, and sometimes not at all, and sometimes when absent he does not visit the wards for three or four days.

ELIZA GIESKIN.

Carefully read to the witness and then subscribed by her, March 3, 1868.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis

Adjourned till March 4, 1868, at 9 A. M., at the Hospital.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
March 4, 1868, 9 A. M.

Proceeded to business.

EMELINE RICHARDS being first duly sworn, testified as follows: I am twenty years old. I have been here just nine months, all the time in the lower ward. I am an attendant. My associates have been Miss Vance, who was here when I came and stayed about six weeks after I came. The next was Anna Wilson, who stayed about five or six months, and then was removed to the middle ward. The next was Sarah Foot and she stayed about six weeks. The next was Kizzie Staley who stayed about two months. The next was Rebecca Griner, who is here now. She used to be in the doctors dining room. Lizzie Luty is also an attendant in the lower ward now and has been there six weeks.

AMUSEMENTS.

We do not have any amusement in the lower ward. Sometimes we read aloud to the patients. Some will listen at times and sometimes none will listen. We read two or three times a week or oftener, if any one will listen. The patients down there do not care for amusements.

PUNISHMENTS.

Seven or eight patients since I have been here, have been brought from the other wards down to be put in the strong room and then taken back after a few hours. One was brought down just before dinner, and I wanted to take her back just after supper, and she knocked the lamp out of my hands and pulled my hair, and the

doctor thought she better stay till the next morning, and she did. That was the longest I ever knew of any one staying, that was sent from above. She was very violent. Her name was Margaret Kneeland. In the lower ward on two occasions we have had to put four a day into the strong room. Sometimes we do not have to put any in for several days. We do not keep them long. We put them in sometimes about nine o'clock a. m., and let them out to dinner. We have not kept any there for days since I have been in the ward. We sometimes put them in and then take them out and strap them down. Miss Vance and Miss Nelson went into Anna Kating's room to bring her out and to clean her room. She resisted and in struggling to bring her out she broke her arm. We moved a bed stead into the strong room. She had to be strapped to the bed. I think she was there about five weeks, she was kept there because she was so noisy that she disturbed other patients. I think that is the only accident in our ward. There have been four deaths in that ward since I have been here. Mrs. Dewet who died in August 1867, Mrs. Brekenstader who died I think in September, Mrs. Dewet was about forty-five years old. Mrs. Brekenstader was from forty to forty-five. The next was Margaret Grusha who died in September I think. I could not tell her age but think between thirty and thirty five. She was a mere skeleton when she died. She was confined to her bed when I came here, I never heard her speak but three words, Mrs. Weiss was the next, she died in November, I think she was between fifty and fifty-five I think, perhaps older. She had two excited spells, and would tear her clothes, she had been sick a long time. Mrs. Dewet was a violent patient, she was sick only a short time, she was taken Saturday morning and died the next Monday noon. She had been violent just before being taken sick. Three days before she was taken sick she had been in the strong room half a day, she used to quarrel with other patients, she got a tea cup and put it in her pocket, we did not observe it, she threw it at a patient, If we told her she must go to the dark room she would go without resistance, I think she had been here between three and four years. I think it was Tuesday that she was put into the strong room and stayed there half a day at that time, she always submitted as soon as spoken to. Never made any resistance. We would sometimes tell her if she would be good she might come into our room and sit. Sometimes she would be good for a half-day, she seemed to know when she did wrong and yet could not help it. She always seemed pleased to come into our room and sit. Mrs. Weiss used to be violent, tear her clothes. We did not use to do anything with her. She was very filthy, we never punished her for it. We never punished but one in our ward for that. I think that I have struck fifteen patients, perhaps more and perhaps not as many. For a while Anna Wilson and I tried to get along without any violence. They got so that

they drove us and tried to put the muff on to us. I never choked a patient. I have held their hands while others choked them. Rebecca Griner choked them. I feel as though I ought not to strike or restrain a person older than I am. I feel as though I should not like to have my mother used so. If I was insane I should wish to be brought to the asylum, but should try to take care of my mother at home if she was insane. I have never helped to administer the cold bath, and it has never been done to a patient in the lower ward since I have been here. I do not think the cold bath has been administered to a patient, since I have been here, from any of the wards. I have never heard of its being done. We usually hear of such things. I have only known of patients being choked three times since I have been here. I was told it was done in one other case. We do not wait for orders to choke patients. We are obliged to do it. When very violent we lock them up in the strong room and go to the office and report the fact to the Doctor. We always report the case when we lock up a patient. I always report when I have trouble with a patient, and tell what is done. I do not report what others do. When they are choked we do not throw them down, but trip their feet and lay them down on their backs. It is always necessary to do that when we choke them, because otherwise we are afraid of hurting them unnecessarily. Sometimes when we cannot trip them up, one takes hold of their feet and another of their shoulders and we lay them down. Miss Hibbard sometimes visits our ward more and sometimes less. Sometimes she comes through with the medicine twice a day, and sometimes not at all. Sometimes, when we wish to report, Miss Hibbard is in her room and sometimes she is not, and sometimes we do not know where she is. When Miss Hibbard is not in one day she comes the next. She has never been away, since I have been here, to stay more than one night at a time. I have seen Miss Hibbard strike three or four patients. I do not think she has ever choked any. I have been absent eight or ten days once on a visit.

Question by Mr. Hastings: Do you frequently have occasion to call for the physicians, in case of emergencies?

Answer. We do have such cases, where patients are taken sick or any new phase of insanity appears. I think I have had such occasions five or six times since I have been here. The most striking cases were those when Mrs. Deuet was taken sick, and where Anna Kating broke her arm, and the sickness of Mrs. Weiss. The most marked case of difficulty I have had, where I needed assistance at once, was that of Mrs. Newton. She said she was thirsty for blood, and wanted to bite some one. She struck me with the heel of her shoe. Before this she had been a very quiet patient—had never given us trouble before while I had been here. I have never felt the need of assistance from the superintendent or assistant physician when neither of them were in the building. I have known the superintendent and assistant physician, both to be absent at the same

time. When the superintendent, assistant physician and supervisor are absent and I want advice or assistance, I go to Mrs. Halliday. We have had patients that manifested a dislike to Dr. Van Norstrand. They think he might let them go home, and dislike him because he does not let them. The patients like Dr. Wilson because he has not been here as long. One said he had not been here long enough to learn to be ugly Some like Dr. Van Norstrand and some Dr. Wilson best.

EMELINE RICHARDS.

Carefully read to the witness by me and then subscribed by her, March 4, 1868.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
MARCH 13, 1868—1 P. M.

EMELINE RICHARDS, being recalled by the committee, further testified as follows :

There were two cases of patients that the doctor did not go in to see. One, Margaret Grusha, and the other Mrs. Molliter. They were both on the lower ward when I was there. I went up into the middle ward on Monday of this week. I did not know of the doctor visiting Mrs. Molliter for six weeks. I am most always present when he comes through on his regular visits. I would be sure to know when there whether he visited her or not. I do not know what is the matter with her.

By Dr. Van Norstrand.

I remember Dr. Van Norstrand visiting Mrs. Molliter once. In the lower ward the attendants have two evenings out of three to be out of the ward. I never called Dr. Van Norstrand's attention to any patient that was sick that he declined to go and see. If there was a change in the condition of a patient I should feel it my duty to call the superintendent's attention to it when he was on his visits through the wards. I think Mrs. Molliter has been slowly failing for eight weeks—not more than is and was to be expected. When Mrs. Molliter was in the ward she always held her outer dress over her head unless prevented.

Question by Dr Van Norstrand. Do you think that any gentleman who does not observe the color, &c., of clothing, or whether *I* would observe with my usual care in passing through the wards, whether the patient I should see with her head covered with her clothes was Mrs. Molliter or some other patient?

Answer. I do not know what the doctor would think but I should think any person might tell because she sits in a different position.

Mrs. Molliter sits down on the floor with her feet curled up under her and her clothes over her head. Mrs. Harrison sits or squats down with her body erect, head sometimes bowed a little, and her clothes over her head. Mrs. Hoge generally lies down with her head in another's lap and the dress of the person in whose lap her head is over her face. When not in that position she takes off one of her skirts and puts it over her face.

By Mr. Hastings.

It was in the morning when he went through that the superintendent visited Mrs Molliter, and it was about six weeks ago. She has been abed about ten weeks. I do not think Dr. Wilson has visited her but once, and that with the superintendent for six weeks, except since the committee were here before. She has been visited by the Doctors every day since the committee were here before. The door of Mrs. Molliter's room has been closed all this time that she has not been visited, but has not always been locked. There is one other door closed all the time. That is the room of Jane Randolph. It is because she is cross to and bites other patients. I do not think it is customary for the Doctors to go through the wards when the doors are closed without knowing who is in the rooms, without it is the case of Mrs. Molliter. There were two besides Mrs. Molliter that kept their rooms most of the time. I do not think they knew who was in Mrs. Molliter's room. They never asked me who was in that room, and never asked me why it was closed. I did not open the door of that room because it was not customary to open the doors of the rooms where sick patients were when I went into the ward. When new attendants go into a ward they usually adopt the methods of others in performiug their duties. The superintendent never visited Mrs. Grusha, to my knowledge, but twice. I came here in June, and she died September 30th or October 1st, following. She was in her room when I went into the ward. Those two visits were made in the morning when the superintendent went through. I think they were made in September and were about a week apart. I should think the last visit was made about a week before she died, but I cannot tell the time for I did not expect to speak of it. I do not remember whether the superintendent passed through the ward every day for a week before she died or not. The evening she died I noticed she did not look as well. She was very thin, and we could not tell a change in her as quickly as in others. We asked Mrs. Halliday if we better sit up with her and she advised us to. About 10 o'clock, P. M., we left the room for a few minutes, and when we returned she was dead. We did not expect her death as soon. She was not taking medicine. I do not remember of Dr. Wilson visiting her but once, and that was with Dr. Van Norstrand. I do not remember as he visited her at any other time, and do not think he did. I do not remember how often the supervisor visited her. I do not think she did very often.

Once a week, sometimes, and sometimes not so often. She might do it some times and we not know it. The attendants furnished Mrs Grusha with her food—such as was on the table. She asked me for cake once and Anna Wilson once, and we gave it to her. Sometimes when extras were sent for others we gave her some too. She never expressed a wish for other food. I think she was between thirty-five and forty years of age. I do not know what was the matter with her. I do not think she was hurried away on account of neglect. I did not think at the time she was neglected. Anna Wilson, Sarah Foot and Kizzie Slater were attendants in the ward with me at the time. Kizzie came in Sept. I think.

By Dr. Van Norstrand.

I came June 6th and commenced duty June 7th.

By Sherwood.

One of the attendants usually go through the hall with the doctors. If they ask for sick ones we open the door and usually go in before the doctors do. June, 1867, I first came here.

E. RICHARDS.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, March 13, 1867, before me.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
March 4, 1868.

ANNA WILSON, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

I have been in the hospital about two years and three months I was in the kitchen when I first came. I remained there about ten months, I think. I went from the kitchen into the lower ward as an attendant. I remained in the lower ward about eight months. I am now in the middle ward. I have been in the middle ward since last September, I think. I may be a little mistaken. I think it was in October that I went into the middle ward. Miss Vance and Miss McGinnis were in lower ward when I first came there. Miss Emeline Richards took Miss Vance's place in the lower ward. Miss Eliza Giesken has been in the middle ward ever since I have been there. There are only two of us in that ward. There is not much amusement for the patients in the lower ward. They go out walking and attend the dances. There is nothing done in the lower ward to amuse the patients. Sometimes, from six to ten from the lower ward would go to the dances. Generally thirty-three, thirty-four or thirty-five in the ward. From the middle ward, from twenty-six to twenty-three attend the dances. Some of them enjoy the dances and are very much disappointed if we do not have them.

Others do not seem to care much about it. Those that go to the dances are more cheerful and rest better after it. I think it improves their minds a great deal. About the same number from the middle ward attend the reading that do the dances. Some of them are interested and favorably affected by the readings, and some of them do not care anything about it. They will go after we talk a while to them about it. The dances are not very often omitted. Sometimes we have them every week, and then not for three weeks, though that is very seldom. We had a dance last Friday evening. The usual number of patients was not at the dance. Not more than fifteen, I think, from our ward Were more than half as many as usual from all the wards. Last Friday evening we were told we were going to have company, and were told not to take all the patients up. We received these instructions from the supervisor. She told me to take up only those that would behave and be quiet. She told me not to take some that I had all ready to take up. She said they were goiug to have company she did not like to have them up there. Those that were left behind did not care much about going up. They were not disappointed. We have not had a reading this week. We have no amusements in the middle ward. We would have some time to devote to amusements if we had them in the ward. In the lower ward we had trouble pretty often with violent patients. I cannot tell how often. To punish them we used sometimes to put a jacket on them, and sometimes put them in a blind room. I cannot tell how many times we had to put them in the blind room. I think every day, and sometimes three or four at a time. We used to put them in without orders when I was there. Now they have orders. When I first came there the others put them in the blind room, and I understood that was the rule to do so. We did not, when I first came here, report as soon as we put a patient in the blind room. I do not think it is much over two months ago that we received orders to report all such cases. I received the orders from the supervisor. In the lower ward I have had occasion to strike patients.

Recess for dinner.

After dinner proceeded to business.

It was to defend ourselves from being hurt. do not think I ever struck a patient so as to leave any mark. When patients are disposed to fight I do not know as it does any good to strike them. I saw Miss Vance choke a patient. I have never seen any one else do it. I do not think it is done on our side. I have seen a patient marked. Miss Vance was a very tough case with patients and very often left marks on them. I think I have seen Miss Richards leave marks on a patient. I think she struck one with her keys. I think I struck one with my keys and left a mark. It is as much as six or seven months ago. It was in the lower ward. The patient's name I cannot think of. Yes—it was Ellen Dunn.

She had a notion of striking when a person passed her and she struck me. I then struck her with my keys on the head. It brought a little blood. (The keys were here shown.) I reported this case to the Dr. I got a plaster myself and put it on. We always do. I do not remember what the Dr. said when I reported the case to him. I think the Dr. said I ought not to use my keys, but I am not positive. The scar did not remain over two days to show. I do not think of any other case where I left a mark. I do not remember any other case where I had occasion to strike a patient with the keys. We very often have occasion to do it. When I struck with the keys that was the end of it. I do not think I ever used the keys before, and do not think I have since. I think I have seen Miss Richards (Emeline) and Miss Foot strike patients with their keys. I cannot tell whether they left marks in either case or not. A while the attendants were in the habit of taking the muff strap and striking patients with it and I have seen marks left in such cases. The strap was so used for a while but is not now. We have strict orders not to do so now. The mark was a red spot where the strap touched and it would go away in a few moments. It was on the shoulder. I never saw them hit on the face or head with the strap. I think I used the strap to strike patients. It was in the lower ward. I did not report it to the super intendant. I received orders not to use the strap to strike patients with, from the supervisor. I think it was in August last that we received the orders not to use the strap. The orders were given quite while before I left the lower ward, and I left there in October. It was in August or September that I got the orders and I am not positive which. I think I was in the lower ward with Miss Vance from January to July. She is not now here. She left last July, I have heard she was discharged and have heard she was not. She had been an attendant in Illinois, she lives there. I think Miss Vance was there eight or ten months. She did not leave until she was sick. I have assisted to give two cold baths. The first patient I assisted to give it to was Mrs. Hitchcock. It was last spring, I cannot tell the month. It was when I was in the lower ward. Miss Hibbard, Miss Vance and Miss Douglass assisted in giving it. Neither physician was present, It was done by their order. I do not know why it was given, she had been doing something in the middle ward. I *do* now remember what she did. She struck Miss Hibbard as she was passing around with the medicine, and gave her a bad bruise. I was present when it was done. Mrs. Hitchcock had been brought down below in the morning, and this was about 11 A. M. The supervisor does not always get orders to send patients below, but takes them down without orders. She struck Miss Hibbard in the face and left a mark. I do not remember whether any other attendant saw it or not. She was put into the bath right away after she struck Miss Hibbard. I cannot tell whether Miss Hibbard went to the superintendent before putting

her into the bath or not. I had to assist Miss Hibbard. She did not attempt to strike her but once. She did not have a chance. She had a spite towards Miss Hibbard. I do not know why.

PROCESS OF GIVING COLD BATH.

We fill the bath tub about half full of cold water, and then tie the patients hands and feet—the hands behind them. Then we hold them under water just as long as we can hold our breath—we first remove their clothing and make them nude. We raise up their heads and let them breathe. If they are as bad as ever we put them under again. In the case of Mrs. Hitchcock, we put her head under three times. We required her to promise not to strike any one again. She did not seem much exhausted. She was round the rest of the day. The other case was Mrs. Jackson. I think it was last July. Dr. Wilson, Miss Giesken, Miss Hibbard and I think Sarah Foot were present. I was present. Mrs. Jackson had been previously locked in the dark room. We tried to get her out. She would not let us in. She had the door fastened. Both doctors were there, and at last got the door open and took her out and gave her a bath. She was put in the dark room for being very noisy and raving. She was the most excited patient I ever saw. I do not know as she had done anything in particular, but make a noise. She was not an ugly patient, would not try to strike us but would talk bad to us I think she had on this occasion been in the dark room from 9 A. M., till 2 or 3 P. M.. She was mad, would scold and act as though she wanted to kill us, but was harmless. She wanted to go home. She had a shoe and had got the register out and was pounding terribly. We had tried to get her out before we sent for the doctors, and could not. The doctor came to get her out. They had to take her by force. She was taken from the dark room right to the bath. She was undressed and put in the bath. I could not tell how many times she was ducked under, not over four times I think. Doctor Wilson held her head. She was very good for a week after the bath. She was more exhausted than Mrs. Hitchcock when she came out. She is not here now. She recovered I think—has been gone about two weeks. She lives at Pine Lake, Waukesha County, I think. I do not know of any other cases of the cold bath, I think I have heard of one other. The patient was Mrs. Mickingham. I do not know who was present. Miss Hibbard was supervisor at the time. Before I went into the wards I did not hear of any of these cases. Attendants are not allowed to tell of these things outside of the wards. I have heard that Mrs. Molliter had a bath. I think Miss Giesken told me this. She told me it was for filthiness. I cannot think of any other cases, Miss Vance was able to trip up some patients and throw them down alone. In some cases she did it and some not. The supervisor rooms in our ward, but is not often found in her room.

I cannot tell how many times I have seen her strike patients. I have a good many times. She does not lately have occasion to do so in our ward. When I was in the lower ward she used to do it. She did not use the strap or keys but her hand,—would box their ears. When Dr. Van Norstrand passes the ward, we tell him what patients have done. He would sometimes say, "why did you not box her ears?" I do not know whether he meant it or not. He never gave us any other orders except to shut them up. Once a patient was at the window nude, and the doctor told me to strap her. I told him I did not use the strap. I am twenty-one years old. The supervisor does not very often go through our ward. I do not know as she goes through twice a day; I think she does once a day, but she misses some days. She goes twice a day sometimes, I suppose.

ANNA WILSON.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, before me, March 4, 1868.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
March 13, 1868.

ANNA WILSON being recalled by the committee testified further as follows: Mrs. Grusha was in the lower ward all the time I was there from January to September. I think she was confined to her bed about six or seven weeks of that time. I knew of the superintendent visiting her three times, that I asked him to go in while she was confined to her bed. I think Dr. Wilson visited her when the superintendent did. I do not remember seeing Dr. Wilson go in there only when the superintendent did. I cannot tell you how often the supervisor visited her. She might do it and I not know it. I do not remember as I ever saw her go in there at all.

ANNA WILSON.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, March 13, 1868, before me

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane county Wis.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
March 4, 1868.

REBECCA GRINER, being first duly sworn, testified as follows: I have been in the hospital a little over fifteen months. I was first

in Dr. Van Norstrand's dining room, and went into the lower ward the 3d day of last November, and have been there ever since. Miss Staley and Miss Emeline Richards and Lizzie Luty have been attendants with me. Miss Richards and Miss Luty are there now. The superintendent, as a general thing, visits our ward every morning. Sometimes he does not come through. He sometimes fails to come through oftener than twice a week. I think once, when off on a visit, he was not in for three days. On his morning visits I do not think I have known him to stay over ten minutes, not usually as long as that. If there are sick patients he stays longer. On his moning visit the assistant physician is with him. As as general thing I think the physicians do not aim to come in only once a day to our ward. Sometimes they come oftener, if called. I think the supervisor visits our ward twice or three times a day. I have not known her to spend any length of time in the ward—perhaps ten minutes. Sometimes the distribution of the medicine is missed in our ward, perhaps two or three times a week. I think there are seven or eight patients in our ward that are taking medicine every day. When it was not brought round they had to go without. Some I think, need their medicine and ought not to go without it. I do not think there have been days without the medicine being brought round. Sometimes it will be missed in the morning and brought in the evening, and then not be missed again for three or four days. When the supervisor is gone, Miss Gieskin attends to the medicine. When the medicine is not brought at all Miss Hibbard is not absent, but is in the house. When it is left with Miss Gieskin it is never omitted.

PUNISHMENT.

We have to confine the hands of violent patients. We can conquer them by holding. I believe I have, to save myself and partner, choked a patient. We have to use rough means, but it is not because we are angry. I think I have struck about seven patients. I do not approve of striking patients on the head. I do not often box their ears. I have done so lightly. I never used a strap to strike a patient. I did use my keys once to make a patient let go of Miss Richards' hair. I struck her on her fingers with my keys. I think I have only choked patients twice. The first case was Mrs. Mickingham. She had attacked my partner while I was at dinner. She had my partner well under her own charge. It was Miss Richards. They were both on the floor and down. I first loosened her hands from Miss Richards' hair, and next I choked her. I did not hold her any length of time. She yielded. We locked her up in a dark room and she remained till supper time. It was just after dinner. I think the case was reported to Miss Hibbard. Miss Richards did the reporting at the time. One or the other of us always reported when we used harsh means. We got orders about two months ago to report cases if we could before shutting them up,

and if we could not to report the case when shut up. We got the order from the supervisor. It was about six weeks ago that Mrs. Mickingham attacked Miss Richards. The other case occurred about three weeks age. The name of the patient was Mrs. Bugton. She was brought from the middle ward. She imagined that I was a lady that she knew and hated. I was taking her clothes from her after she had retired and she got both her hands into my hair. To prevent her pulling my hair out I tripped her on to the floor and choked her. She gave up. Seemed to come to herself. She was left in her room. Nothing further was done to her. The next day she came to me and asked my forgiveness, and I of course asked hers. She told me I did perfectly right. I did not report the case to Dr. Van Norstrand. He was not at home that evening. Miss Hibbard was not at home. I think Dr. Wilson was not at home, but am not positive. It seems as though no one was at home but Mrs. Halliday that evening. Those are the only cases where I have had occasion to choke patients since I have been here. I have never assisted to, or given a cold bath to a patient. I was at Indianapolis before coming her. I was there nineteen months—eight months in the convalescent hall, and the rest of the time in one of the lower wards. The system of punishment at Indianapolis was about the same as it is here, except there they used the shower bath. They do not use the dipping or cold bath at Indianapolis. If we had trouble with a patient there, if we could not leave them on the hall till we could go to the superintendent, we put them in their rooms and then reported to the superintendent, and the assistant physician came and attended to them. The room they were put into was a strong room. I have frequently known occasions there on the lower hall where we had to strike or choke patients in order to subdue them. I think the patients there were far worse than here. We had 21 patients and two attendants there. I am 25 years of age.

REBECCA GRINER.

Carefully read to the witness by me and then subscribed by her, March 4, 1868.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
March 13, 1868.

MARY BIRD being called by the committee, and first duly sworn, testified as follows: I have been here over seven years. It was seven years last August. I was in the sewing room first about three months—then went into the wards and stayed till September,

1866. After Dr. Van Norstrand came here I have been in the upper ward all the time except one week in the middle ward. Miss Palmer was supervisor when Dr Van Norstrand first came here. Miss Lewis succeeded Miss Palmer as supervisor There was one patient that used to be troublesome. We took her in the 4th story. She was locked in the dark room. It was Mrs. Osborn. We sometimes had patients that we took below. I have never had occasion to strike or throw a patient on the floor since Dr. Van Norstrand came here. I have never seen a patient struck. I cannot say that I have seen any force used upon a patient any more than to shut them up in their rooms. I do not reccollect of any such case now. I now have charge of the sewing room. In the winter I am there from 8 a. m. to 6 p m. In summer a little longer. Sometimes six or seven and from that to fifteen or sixteen of the patients help in the sewing room. Miss Hebard was seamstress before I went in there. I have been in there a number of times before I had charge of the room. It was not in my ward. I have been at times temporarily in the sewing room where I was an attendant.

MARY BIRD.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness March 13, 1868, before me,

J H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane county Wis.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
March 13, 1868.

JAMES DOYLE, being called by the committee, and first duly sworn, testified as follows:

I am engineer at this hospital, and have been since December, 1865. I do all the repairing of iron work, &c., except mending boilers, and do some of that. The air is put on to the gas works by the fireman. I have operated the gas works once or twice. In the summer time I am where I can see the work going on in the gardens. As far as I know Esq. Hebard is at his duties the same hours as other employees. I put the heat on to the coils. The coils that heat the strong rooms are not all always kept heated. One is kept heated all the time and the heat is put on to the others about three or four P. M.—depending upon the weather. I put the heat on the coils myself.

JAMES J. DOYLE.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, March 13, 1868, before me,

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

Adjourned till March 17th, 9 A. M., at the State Agricultural Rooms, in the Capitol, at Madison, Dane Co., Wis.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
MARCH 4th, 1868.

ANNA SUNVILLE, being first duly sworn, testified as follows: I came here three years ago the 13th of this month. I was first an attendant in the lower ward. I was then twenty-one years of age, or was the June after. I was in the lower ward about a year and eight months. The attendants there with me were Amanda Brown, Dora Giesken, Mary McCall and Marietta Richards. I went from the lower to the upper ward and stayed there till last May when I left the hospital. I was gone four weeks. I came back and went into the middle ward, and was there I think three months. Eliza Giesken was there with me. I then went to the upper ward and am still engaged there. Marietta Richards, a sister of Emeline, has been and still is in the upper ward with me. There are twenty-four patients in the upper ward. One came in to-day. There have been twenty-seven patients at a time in that ward.

PUNISHMENTS.

We punished patients in different ways in the lower wards. We sometimes put them in a dark room. Sometimes put on the jacket or muff and sometimes strapped them to their seats when we could do nothing else with them. I do not think a patient was choked while I was in the lower ward. Sometimes they would get hold of our hair and we had to put our hands under their chins and hold them off. Sometimes they will bite and kick and we have to hold them off in like manner. I have seen a patient thrown down in that ward, but not choked. Have thrown them down myself. The easiest way to manage patients that are disposed to fight is to get hold of them behind their backs and set them down and hold them. Was obliged to do that to a good many of them. I never choked or saw a patient choked. I think there are other ways to manage them. I think many of them can be managed better than to choke them. I do not think it necssary ever to choke a patient. I have boxed the ears of patients but not enough to injure them. I have not done so frequently. Patients that were wild and that could not be kept on the hall we put in a dark room and carried their meals to them. Formerly we did not report these cases at the office, but to the supervisor or doctor when they came round. The last of the fall of 1867 we got orders to report to the office cases of shutting up patients, and what they were shut up for. I never assisted to give a patient a cold bath. Got ready once to do it in the case of Mrs. Howard, and she promised to behave and we desisted and did not give it. I should think I had heard of its being given six times.

AMUSEMENTS.

In the upper ward we play cards. Many of them enjoy cards. Sometimes as many as six. There are now only two that seem to enjoy cards. We play checkers. About four patients play checkers. Sometimes more. One plays backgammon. Not many play bagatelle. They rather roll the ball up and down the hall. Last winter we had no patients that used to enjoy bagatelle very much. I do not know how many patients we have sent below for punishment. There are so many going back and to that I cannot remember the number. We do not often have to use the dark room in the fourth story for punishment. I only remember two. We have taken hold of patients' hands and shaken them when putting them up in the dark room, and at times in their own room. I have never struck a patient in the upper ward I have never seen the supervisor do it. I have seen Dr. Van Norstrand box a patient's ears in taking her down from one ward to the other. I have seen Miss Hibbard strike patients but I cannot tell how often. Not more than half of forty times. Miss Hibbard sometimes strikes a patient because they speak saucy and are cross. Sometimes because they would not mind, and sometimes because they refuse to take their medicine. I do not know that a patient was ever shut up when the visiting committee was coming because they would not wash and get ready for them, or for any other reason. I have twice seen Dr. Van Norstrand box a patient's ears. One night in the dining room a patient was threatening to put a knife through us and we sent for the Doctor. He came and took her by her arm and slapped her on both sides of her face. He then took her below and slapped her again. This was Mrs. Jane Crandall. She calls herself Mrs. Fremont.

Another case was that of Mrs. Eldridge. She refused to go to bed. I took her by the arm. The other attendant went and got Dr. Van Norstrand. He came and told her she must mind the girls and if she did not mind us he would come and put her to bed. He boxed her ears once or twice, and she went to bed willingly. I have not seen any other difficulties that Dr. Van Norstrand has had with patients. I have heard of his having trouble with Mrs. Metzel twice, I think. She came to the lower ward just before I left, but what for I do not know, but think it was for striking a patient. I have heard of one more case; it was that of Mrs. Eggleston. Miss Wilson and Miss Giesken ought to know about this. Mrs. Eggleston said Dr. Van Norstrand boxed her ears and pulled her hair.

Adjourned till March 5, 1868, at 9 A. M., at the Hospital.

MARCH 5, 1868—9 A. M.

At Hospital ready for business.

Testimony of Anna Sunville continued:

Miss Wilson was present at the time, and can tell all about it. I have thought since last evening of several other cases that I have heard of. Another case, as I was informed by Rebecca Griner, was that of Mrs. Newton. I heard that Dr. Van Norstrand boxed her ears. The next was one that was strapped to the seat and had the muff on. She spit in his face and he boxed her ears. Her name was Zinckheisen. Rebecca Griner saw it. Another case was that of Mrs. Kating. Emeline Richards saw it. I think she spit in the attendant's face, and Dr. Van Norstrand saw it and came up and boxed her. I have heard of another but cannot tell who was present; it was in the lower ward; the patient was Mrs. Jackson; it was in May or June last, I think. I heard he threw her on the floor. I think Miss Wilson was present at the time. Never saw Dr. Sawyer strike or abuse a patient, and never heard of it. I never saw Dr. Wilson strike a patient; if Dr. Sawyer was obliged to take hold of a patient he managed her in a different way. I heard Dr Wilson boxed a patient for talking vulgar to him. I understood Dr. Van Norstrand struck Mrs. Jackson. I understood it was in the dark room; it might have been Miss Vance that was present.

The supervisor spends more time some days in the ward than others. Some days she is not in my ward at all when busy on something for herself. Some days she will walk through one end of the hall and not stop to see or inquire for patients. The doors that she comes in at and goes out at are near each other. Some days if she wants a patient to do anything for her, she will go farther down the hall. I have known this to occur two or three times along this winter. The reason why she did not visit more was that she was fixing to go to parties. During those times we seldom found her in her own room. Not any day I think but what she would pass through the ward as I have described. I think not any day that we did not see her in the ward. We have eight or ten patients that take medicine daily. Miss Lewis is obliged to have quieting medicine twice a day, and if she does not have it she will scream, and we are obliged to get it for her. Mrs. Chamberlain is also obliged to have hers twice a day. It is Miss Hibbard's duty to take the medicine to them. She does not do it regularly. We oftener have to get it for those two patients than otherwise and the others of course have to go without medicine. We oftener get the medicine for those two patients than Miss Hibbard does. Sometimes we have occasion to call for the supervisor. We do not often find her in her room. I cannot say that I often find her in the ward, and when I want her, oftener out than in. In one case on a Sunday morning Miss Hibbard brought the medicine to the upper ward and the patient had it. She went down to the middle

ward and the medicine was left in the distributing room and stood there Monday morning in the tumblers. It was the medicine for the middle and lower wards that was left over Sunday and was in the tumblers Monday morning. I have heard of this being done at other times. Last fall I used to take medicine round when MissHibbard asked me to do it, when she was in the house. I have done this a good many times. I think there are more patients that dislike than like Miss Hibbard. It was otherwise with Miss Lewis I think Miss Lewis was supervisor about a year of the time I have been here. Miss Lewis always took the medicine round or had it done. It was never neglected while she was here as I can remember. She spent most of the time in the wards and when she was not in the wards she was in her room where we could always find her. I do not think Miss Hibbard spends more than half the time in the wards. She, of course, spends some of the time in the other wards that I cannot account for.

The superintendent comes through the wards once a day unless absent. I have known two or three times when he was in the house that he did not visit the wards, but this is not often. I remember his being absent two or three days at Milwaukee. I remember several days that the assistant came alone, but I do not know where Dr. Van Norstrand was, neither can I tell how often this has happened. I cannot form any idea how often it happened. Always visits regularly once a day when in the house. Sometimes he will go through my ward in less than five minutes. Sometimes if patients speak to him it takes him longer, Sometimes twenty minutes and more than that. I have known him to be in as long as half an hour. That is in cases where patients are talking to him about going home, &c. Usually he may stay on an average, ten minutes. One attendant always has to be in the ward. The doctor could go through the ward and I not know it if I was about. The doctor could not well pass through the ward and the attendants not know it. I think he just as often spends half an hour in a ward with patients as with the committee.

The assistant visits in the morning with Dr. Van Norstrand. I have seen him in the afternoon. A year ago this winter he came evenings. He always comes when there are sick patients. Dr. Van Norstrand also visits sick patients.

Sometimes when there is company in the house and in the doctor's family, as there is frequently, and they are furnished ice cream, the patients and attendants have to take skim milk, or go without any. One occassion this week the patients had skim milk, and the attendents had to go without. The company that was here at the time had ice cream. It was in the afternoon that they were here. It was last Tuesday afternoon if I remember. I do not think we ever had ice cream except some that was left after company.

We have had ice cream parties here of attendants and patients when we had ice cream. There were evening parties in winter and picnics in summer, at which we would have ice cream and cake. The patients parties we have not had, I think, since last summer. I think during the summer there were three picnics and one or two evening parties. The patients did not have refreshments last Friday evening They were at the dance till 9 o'clock. We had orders to take them to the wards at 9 o'clock. The attendants whose night it was to be at liberty, returned to the dance after the patients were taken back to the wards. They danced till 11 o'clock, and then had supper. I think they danced after supper. I heard the music after supper. They had Mr. Hobbs, from town, with a violin for music. The patient that fiddles played while I stayed, till ten o'clock. I left the dance a little after ten o'clock. I think there were about sixteen strangers at the dance. but not as many as were expected, from a remark I heard made.

The matron used to have parties for the patients. When she had them I think she had them once a month. The patients seemed to enjoy them. Some that did not dance would enjoy attending the matron's parties and having a good cup of tea. I do not now remember as the matron has had a party since last spring. I do not remember of but one party of patients given by Mrs. Van Norstrand within the last year. Apples and grapes were served for refreshments. I do not think I have attended but one party given to the patients by Mrs. Van Norstrand It was last fall. A year ago this last winter I think Mrs. Van Norstrand gave the patients two parties. I know of one instance where oysters were given to a sick patient, and but one instance; there may have been others. I know Mrs. Van Norstrand to pass peaches in the wards three times last summer. The patients were given one each. There would be times that we would get peaches for sick patients besides these three times they were brought by Mrs. Van Norstrand. I think Mrs. Van Norstrand dictates and interferes too much with the attendants especially in my ward. She sometimes interferes in the management of patients, and makes it harder for us. She sometimes comes to the wards and plays cards I think the patients would do better if she would not interfere. She does not have as much to do with the patients as the supervisor. I think the patients would be treated just as well if she did not interfere. I think Mrs. Van Norstrand gives more attention to those patients who have friends than to those who have none. This is a subject of remark among the patients in the convalescent ward.

ANNIE SUNVILLE.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, March 5, 1868, before me.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane county, Wis.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
March 5, 1868.

MARIETTA RICHARDS, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

I am an attendant in the upper ward of the Wisconsin State Hospital. I first came here July 28, 1866, and left December 19, 1866, Returned here again May 20, 1867. When I first came here I was in the ironing room half a day, and was then offered a place as attendant in the lower ward, and accepted it. I stayed there till I left. When I came back I went into the upper ward, and have been there ever since. Mary McCall and Anna Sunville were in the lower ward when I first came. Miss Anna McGinnis took Miss McCall's place, and Miss Vance took Miss Sunville's place. I think Miss Vance came about the 8th or 10th of November, and I left December 19th following. Mary McCall was first with me in the upper ward, and she staid till the last of August, when Anna Sunville took her place. At times we had considerable trouble to manage patients in the lower ward. We used to lock patents in dark rooms, put straight jackets on them, strap them to seats and use the bed strap to strap them to their beds. We had occasion to use some of these restraints pretty often—almost every day. We have not always had orders when we have used these restraints. It was late last fall or early in the winter that we got orders to report to the office when we restrained a patient. Mrs. Stimers was locked in her room by Miss Hibbard for *saucing* her, and Mrs. Van Norstrand came in and unlocked her. Mrs. Van Norstrand then went out. Sometime during that day we received the orders from the Doctor that we must report it to the office when we locked a patient up. Mrs. Van Norstrand was in the habit of coming into the ward and giving orders, even if it was contrary to what the Doctor had said. I remember one time, about changing the clothes of Mrs. Johonnot's, she said, (Mrs. Van Norstrand,) that it made no difference what the Supervisor had said. She, (Mrs. Van Norstrand,) was older than the supervisor and myself, and she wished me to do as she said. The supervisor had given orders not to change Mrs. Johannet's clothes and Mrs. Van Norstrand told us to change them and to do as she, (Mrs. Van Norstrand,) said. I think this occurred last August.

I know of some other cases where Mrs. Van Norstrand has interfered with the orders of the supervisors, but I cannot now remember them. I know there was one time that Mrs. Van Norstrand interfered with the orders of the Doctor for I spoke of it afterwards. It was about the patients, but I cannot remember the circumstances. Mrs. Van Norstrand does not spend much time in the ward. Sometimes more and sometimes less. She sometimes goes through in the morning and again in the afternoon, and sometimes not at all. She sometimes spends an hour or two there. When in there she sometimes asks the patients questions; sometimes she plays cards; sometimes looks out at the windows and sometimes interferes with the work. She has favorites among the patients, especially those

that have wealthy friends or are wealthy themselves. It has been remarked by patients several times. Mrs. Eggleston has remarked it several times. Mrs. Van Norstrand does not go into the wards every day. Mrs. Van Norstrand brings in to her favorite patients, coffee, ice cream, cake and fruit. I have heard other patients say they wish they could have some. I do not know but these things were furnished by the friends of the patients, but do not think they were. I think the fruit was. These things were furnished to Mrs. Johonnot when she was well. When she was sick she did not have as many delicacies, nor as much attention at times. I do not think she had as many delicacies or as much attention when sick as she ought to have had. Other patients when unwell do not have as much attention and as many delicacies as Mrs, Van Norstrand's favorites, unless Mrs. Halliday comes into the wards and finds what they want, and then she gets it for them. The patients all like Mrs. Halliday. All like to see Mrs. Halliday come to the ward. The patients prefer to stay in their rooms to staying where Miss Hibbard is when she comes into the ward—not so much now as formerly. The patients do not generally like Miss Hibbard. She has tried to make herself a little more agreeable to them of late. Sometimes Miss Hibbard comes into my ward once a day and sometimes oftener. I do not think she spends more than two hours in one ward a day. She does not average as much as that. She does not average more than half an hour a day, one day with another, in our ward. Just before the holidays she did not attend to the distribution of the medicine always, and I used to speak to Anna about it and say that I should think the patients ought to have it. Sometimes the medicine would not be brought once a day and sometimes it would be brought only once a day. Since then it has been neglected a great many times. Once I went to the distributing room, (a room under Miss Hibbard's charge), after some clothes, and I saw the medicine tray there with all the medicine on it except what she had carried through the upper ward. It had stood there over night. I think it was Sunday night. I have seen Miss Hibbard strike patients. I have seen her strike Mrs. Clark, and Mrs. Kloeter, and Maria Hyer. I do not know whether she struck Mrs. Lever or not. When I came up she was shaking her. It was for not taking her medicine. I should think I had seen her strike patients as many as fifteen times. I have seen her shake them a good many times. I should think as many as twenty times any way. I have never seen her choke a patient. She would box the patients as hard as she could on the side of their head. I consider Miss Hibbard very passionate. I was here last July and August. I remember Miss Hibbard locked a patient in her room. The committee were here that day. Dr. Van Norstrand unlocked her door. I think the patient was locked up because she would not comb her hair. The patients do not generally like Dr. Van Norstrand. I know of patients that will go their rooms rather than stay

in the hall when Dr. Van Norstrand comes through. More speak in favor of Dr. Wilson than of Dr. Van Norstrand. The patients used to like Dr. Sawyer. I never saw Dr. Sawyer strike a patient. I have seen Dr. Van Norstrand strike a patient; it was when I was in the lower ward. I never saw him strike one in the upper ward. I have seen him shake a patient in the upper ward. I saw him shake a patient once on the upper ward. I do not remember seeing Dr. Van Norstrand strike a patient but once. He struck Miss Marion for spitting at him. She was strapped to a bench in the lower ward, and had on a jacket at the time he struck her. She spit on his clothes. He struck her right on the side of the head. I cannot say how many times he struck her. I think her face was black and blue after it. I am quite positive it was. He struck her more than one blow; it was twice and might have been more that he struck her; it was about a month after I came here, and it made an impression upon my mind; it was the first time I had ever seen him strike a patient. I was about a yard from him when he struck her. I thought at the time he was striking her very hard. I have seen the cold bath given twice, and have assisted to give it both times. One of the patients that it was given to was Mrs. Howard, and the other was Mrs. Molliter. The bath was given to Mrs. Howard for being filthy. The superintendent told me if she did it again to give her a cold bath. Miss Vance and Miss McGinnis assisted me to give the bath. We put her head under the water twice. I did not keep her there very long—half a minute probably. I think I held her head myself. One is at her head, one at her feet and one in the middle. She had on a muff at the time. We did not remove all her clothing this time. The bath was given to Mrs. Molliter for the same offense. Miss Giesken assisted to give her the bath. The Doctor told me to take the scrubbing brush and scrub her, and give her a bath. We did not put her head down more than three times. She is about fifty years old. She is sick now and has been for seven weeks. I heard one of the girls say that neither doctor had seen her for seven weeks. I have seen Anna Sunvil.e and Miss Vance hold the throats of patients. In one of these cases the attendant had her knee on the breast of the patient. The patient was Mrs. Howard. She was down on the floor; it was Anna Sunville that had her knee on Mrs. Howard's breast. There is one patient in our ward (Miss Lewis) that the Doctors do not visit unless we ask them to go up and see her; she is sick, and I think she is sixty years old; she has told me so; she is in her own room in the 4th story, she has to have quieting medicine twice every day and if it is not brought we go to the office and get it for her. We sometimes ask the Dr. when visiting the ward if he does not wish to go up and see Miss Lewis. He sometimes says "no," and sometimes goes up and sees her. There is a Mrs. Crocker a patient, that sleeps up in the fourth story. Miss Lewis stays all the time night and day in the fourth story and is up there days

alone, unless Mrs. Crocker stays up there, as she sometimes does, sometimes patients go and sit with Miss Lewis. There are no patients that sleep in the fourth story except Mrs. Crocker and Miss Lewis. They do not sleep in the same room, and their rooms do not join each other. Mrs. Crocker is sometimes noisy. She is one of the worst patients we have in the ward. The physicians in making their regular visits do not go through that part of the house where Miss Lewis is. Sometimes they do not go up there for a week. I have a week on the hall and a week in the dinning room and alternate with my associate attendant every Sunday morning. When I am in the hall I know whether the Dr. visits Miss Lewis or not. I think I can say pretty positvely that it is more than a week sometimes that neither Dr. visits Miss Lewis The reason why I cannot say positvely is because of my alternating from the dining room to the hall. I think she is now gradually failing. She sits up long enough to have her bed made She was sick with dysentery last summer, and since then has been confined to her bed. One day I was telling Miss Hibbard the supervisor what a patient said about the cruelty of keeping Miss Lewis in the fourth story &c. About three hours after Mrs. Van Norstrand came up into the ward and went up staris where Miss Lewis was, and upon her orders Anna Sunville and myself helped to dress Miss Lewis. She said she did not wish to get up that it would make her worse &c. Anna took her up in her arms and carried her down staris. I do not think she could have walked down. Down stairs she was put into a low rocking chair and a pillow put to her back. She appeared very weak and if left a moment would fall right down on the floor. She did fall on the floor once. She did not stay till dinner time, we carried her back up stairs. I assisted to carry her back. Mrs. Van Norstrand did not stay long after she was brought down, but long enough to see how weak she was and how difficult it was to sit in her chair. She said, "mercy! Miss Lewis, why don't you try to sit up," Mrs. Van Norstrand said afterwards she guessed it did not do her much good to take her down. Miss Lewis while down groaned and rolled her head constantly. She said she could hardly breathe while sitting up, and appeared relieved when taken back. Taking her down stairs made her worse at the time. The supervisor does not visit Miss Lewis often. She used to send her medicine up to her by a patient. She sometimes takes the medicine up to Miss Lewis herself, but not very often. She never goes up there to stay any length of time. She was up there this morning. I do not know when she was there before. I went once to get her some medicine. I could not find the doctors,—found Miss Hibbard and told her that Miss Lewis needed some more medicine. She said she could not have it. I asked her to go up and see her. She went and stayed longer than I have known her to do at any other time. I think she stayed about fifteen minutes. I do not think she has been in a habit of

visiting her as often as once a week. I cannot remember when the doctors last visited Miss Lewis. They have not this week. They did not last week. I cannot be positive about the week before that. Anna was in the hall that week. The last time Dr. Van Norstrand went up there, he went at my request. I told him I thought it was cold up there. Miss Lewis, if she asks for one of the doctors, calls for Dr. Van Norstrand. He is in favor of giving her medicine that she wants, and Dr. Wilson is not. I think the last visit of Dr. Van Norstrand to Miss Lewis was as long ago as three weeks. About three weeks ago there was a day that neither doctor visited our ward. I heard they did not visit the other wards the same day. The girls told me so. It has occurred twice, that neither doctor visited our ward during an entire day. I have known cases when both doctors were away from the building and could not be had if wanted. They were both away at the time of the medical convention in Madison, and at the time of the governor's party, and at the time of the hook and ladder party. I cannot always know when they are both gone. The supervisor, Miss Hibbard, was absent at the time of the hook and ladder party. Both doctors and Miss Hibbard were also absent at the same time, at the time of the state fair. There may have been other times when they were all absent at the same time but I cannot call them to mind at present. I was nineteen years old February 25th last. Another case of neglect is that of Mrs. Bond. She is seventy years old; has the scrofula badly. The doctor gave her some medicine for it in the early part of the winter. That did not do her any good. Nothing has been given to her to benefit her. No medicine has been given to her for the scrofula since the fore part of winter. She is very industrious; goes into the sewing room every day. The scrofula is broken out in sores on her and is very painful. Mrs. Bond spoke to the doctors about doing something for it and they paid no attention to it. She told me this. I did not hear it. She is a very quiet, industrious patient and takes a great deal of interest in the house.

MARIETTA RICHARDS.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, March 5, 1868, before me.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITOL,
MADISON. March 20, 1868.

MARIETTA RICHARDS recalled by the committee, testified as follows: I ceased being an attendant at the Hospital, March 8, 1868. It was Sabbath day. Mrs. Eggleston did not feel well and was ly-

ing down on the bed. After chapel services I took the shawls of the patients to carry to the box room. I stopped at Mrs. Eggleston's room to see how she was, and she invited me in. I saw she had company and told her I guessed I would not come in. Mrs. Van Norstrand was in there. Mrs. Eggleston asked me for her dress that was in the box room—asked me if I would get it. Mrs. Van Norstrand told her no, she could not have it that day. I told her then that she could have it the next morning if she wanted it. Mrs. Van Norstrand told me to go away from the door and shut it. I said, Mrs. Van Norstrand I think I was attending to my duties. I went down the hall to the box room and put the shawls away and when I came back into the hall, Mrs. Van Norstrand was gone. Shortly after Miss Hibbard came up and said the doctor wished to see me at the office. I went down to the office. The doctor asked me what the trouble was. I told him as I have before stated as near as I can remember. He told me like this. "If these difficulties cannot be stopped you may just pack up your things and go." I think Mrs. Eggleston asked me more than once to come into her room, She asked me once before she asked for her dress and then she said again "won't you come in?" I told her "No I did not wish to." I did not hear Mrs. Van Norstrand tell me but once to shut the door.

Question by Mr. Sherwood: Do you know that Mrs. Van Norstrand said the reason you was turned away was because you swore falsely before the committee?

Ans. I heard that she told so in the sewing room.

Dr. Van Norstrand. Who told you that Mrs. Van Norstrand said it was because you swore false that you was turned away?

Ans. My sister told me that Mary Bird told her.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand: Have I not spoken to you before that Sunday, about your impertinence towards my wife and requested you not to do it any more?

Answer. Once. I was sick in bed, and Mrs. Van Norstrand was in the sitting room. She sent Mrs. Gallagher to my room to ask me to come down to the sitting room. She said she wished to see me. I told Mrs. Gallagher to tell Mrs. Van Norstrand if she wished to see me to come up to my room, as I could not go to the sitting room. I was in bed sick. I am positive I told Mrs. Gallagher to tell Mrs Van Norstrand I was sick in bed, and could not go to the sitting room.

By Dr. Van Norstrand. You swear in your former testimony that Dr. Wilson and myself were both away the night of the governor's party. Did you intend to swear falsely?

Answer. No. I suppose it is true. You were both away that night. I was told that you were both away. I did not see you go away, but those in the house told me so, Miss Hibbard told me so, and Freddy told me so.

Question by Sherwood. Might it not have been at another time,

near the time of the governor's party, that they were both away beside the hook and ladder party instead of the governor's party?

Answer. It might.

MARIETTA RICHARDS.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, March 20, 1868, before me.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Comissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
March 5, 1868.

LIZZIE LEUTY, being first duly sworn, testifies as follows:

I am twenty-eight years of age. I have been here seven weeks, nearly. It will be seven weeks next Saturday. I have been in the lower ward all the time. I am an attendant in that ward. Miss Griner and Miss Emiline Richards are my associates. I have assisted about six times to punish patients. One case was that of Ellen Bover. I wanted her to go to bed. She refused and tried to get my keys away from me. I pushed her on to the bed and boxed her ears. We got on to the floor before we got through. Another case was Mrs. Mickingham. Miss Richards requested he to stop tearing her clothes. The second time she requested Mrs. Mickingham struck her. We had orders to put her in a dark room. We did not choke her. Have not administered the cold bath since I have been here. I do not remember how many times I have seen attendants strike patients. Sometimes a week will elapse without our striking one. I saw Dr. Van Norstrannd strike Mrs. Zinckheisen. He was passing through the ward and she spit on him—on his coat. She had on a muff and was strapped to her seat. She has always worn a muff since I have been here. He slapped her on the face, raised the color, but left no other mark. I saw Dr. Wilson strike Mrs. Kuntz. She slammed the door to, and he went out and she used improper, obscene language to him, and he struck her on the side of the face three or four times so that it was black afterwards. She had a spite against him. Never saw him strike any other patient. Have seen Miss Griner strike a patient. I assisted Miss Griner to conquer Mrs Bailey. She was kicking Miss Griner and we put her in a dark room. Mrs. Molliter is a patient and has been sick and confined to her room. Neither Doctor has visited her since I have been here. The supervisor has not visited her, to my knowledge, since I have been here. In the first case of trouble with Miss Bover I did not assist.

LIZZIE LEUTY.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness before me, March 5, 1868.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

Adjourned till March 6, 1868, at hospital at 9 a. m.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
March 6th, 1868, 9 A. M.

At hospital ready for business.

LIZZIE LEUTY'S testimony continued. I do not think the physicians could visit Mrs. Molliter without my knowing it, unless it was done when I was off the ward. The first week I was here Miss Griner thinks Miss Hebard gave her medicine. Has plenty of good food and generally a good appetite. The attendants see her every day. No others, to my knowledge, unless it is patients. Patients do not go and sit with her. She is not an American and we cannot understand all she says. I do not know what the matter is with her. There is a patient in my ward that has fits and sometimes keeps her room two or three days without coming out. Her name is Jane Randolph. The superintendent does not visit Jane Randolph when she is in her room. Neither does the assistant physician. She sometimes comes out in the hall. The physicians in making their regular morning visits do not inquire after these patients unless they inquire of the other attendants They do not inquire of me. The door of Mrs. Molliter's room is shut during the day. We have to keep it shut to keep the other patients from troubling her. The door will not stay shut unless we keep it locked. I do not know of any reason why the physicians do not, or should not visit Mrs. Molliter's room, unless they think she is not sick as she pretends. She moans all the time. I see her every day. She looks very pale—always keeps her head covered; does not get up to eat; sits up in bed to eat. From her appearance I think she suffers at times I have had no conversation with her. Except when I ask her if she will have such and such food she will shake her head. I cannot converse with her Sometimes when there is no milk in her tea, I ask her if she likes it and she will shake her head. She liked to have milk in her tea. Usually she does not have it and she wants it. I always get milk for her when I ask for it.

There is a patient now in my ward that has a mark on her face that was made by an attendant It occurred within a week. Her name is Rassett, or something of that sort. I saw the occurrence. She was abusing another patient—an old lady; she pushed her off the seat and kicked her. Miss Griner came, and she attempted to bite Miss Griner. I held her hands to keep her from pulling Miss

Griner's hair, till we got her strapped to the seat. While we were trying to strap her to the seat Miss Grines slapped her face to make her stop. Miss Griner struck her while I was holding her hands. She struck her three or four times on the right side of her temple with the palm of her hand. It left a blueish mark over the eye and round the temple, as near as I can remember. The patient, Rasset, is very violent and will strike and kick other patients. We did not notice the mark until a day or two afterwards. I think it was the day before yesterday that we first noticed it. The mark is now getting better. I do not think the attendant meant to strike so hard. The patient has been here about a week, and this mark was given her two or three days after she came. Neither physician has been through our ward more than once a day since I have been here. They come in the morning. Dr. Wilson sometimes comes in to see a sick patient in the evening, I think Dr. Wilson has been in the second time a day about three times to see if the rooms were comfortable and clothing enough on the beds.

Miss Hebard comes morning and evening, to distribute medicines. She sometimes misses mornings and sometimes evenings. Miss Giesken sometimes brings the medicine, It may have been missed twice since I have been here, but I cannot recollect positively. Miss Hebard generally spends five or ten minutes a day in our ward.

LIZZIE LEUTY.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by her before me, March 6, 1868.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane county, Wis.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.
March 6, 1868.

ELISA GIESKIN, being recalled, testified as follows: One evening Mrs. Eggleston was very noisy. We sent for the doctor and he came in. Were two or three cases occurred about that time, and I have them some mixed up. I know the doctor struck Mrs. Eggleston, and she was taken down stairs. She talked badly and called us all names, and called the doctor names. He struck her on the side of her face. I do not know how many times. I did not see him pull her hair, but Miss Wilson said he did. When alone, and we are going to give a patient a cold bath, we remove all their clothing. When we gave Mrs. Jackson a bath Dr. Wilson was present. Her clothing was not all taken off. Once Mrs Jackson was in her room and Dr. Van Norstrand came in and pushed the door open. She said he knocked her down. I did not see that. When I looked round again she was on the floor. I saw him strike her; then I looked around at something else. When I looked at her again she

was down on the floor. While she was on the floor he struck her again until she promised that she would behave herself I saw him strike her more than once while she was on the floor. I cannot tell how many times exactly—I think three or four. Mrs. Jackson I think, is about forty-five years old. I should think he struck her pretty hard. Miss Vance saw it, and I think Miss Hebard was present. One day company was going through, and Dr. Van Norstrand with them, and Mrs. Metzel came out of her room with a vessel. I did not see her throw the contents on to the doctor, but saw him after it was done. He went out—did not say or do anything to her. This occurred after the transaction of her spitting on him and his chastising her for it. It was some little time after, but how long I cannot say. We locked her in her room. I think there was another time when something of the kind occurred. I recollect two or three other instances of Dr. Van Norstraud's striking patients, but I do not remember the names of the paiients. Miss Hebard does not make a practice of spending any particular time in our ward. She carries medicine. She sorts clothes in distributing room. Some days it takes ten or fifteen minutes to sort the clothes, and some days it takes twenty minutes. Some days they are sorted twice, where some come up in the forenoon and some come up in the afternoon.

Sometimes I carry the medicine very often for Miss Hebard. Sometimes two or three days at a time. Then again I carry it in the morning and again in the evening. I do not know why I carried it, except I was asked to do it. Sometimes she gave me the reason why she wished me to carry it and sometimes she did not. Sometimes she would be going to town and sometimes she had company and was fixed up a little and did not like to go in the lower ward. Not long ago she was making a garment to wear to a party, and I carried the medicine quite a number of times, answered the bell, sorted the clothes, and did little chores for her. At the time I carried the medicine, Miss Hibbard did not visit the wards in the discharge of her duties and did not ask if we wanted anything. When Miss Lewis was supervisor and an attendant was gone, she took the attendants place. I have never known Miss Hibbard to do that. Miss Lewis spent most of her time in the wards. She devoted all her time to her duties as supervisor.

ELIZA GIESKIN.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, March 6, 1868, before me

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane county, Wis.

Recess for dinner.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
March 6, 1868.

JOHN S WILSON being first duly sworn testified as follows: I am assistant physician in the Wis., State Hospital for the Insane. I have been here in that capacity since Oct 1, 1866.

Question by Mr. Lawrence: What orders have the attendants for punishing patients?

Ans. They have orders not to punish patients without reporting anything of the kind to the superintendent. They are to report any case that requires punishment to the superintendent, and under no circumstances are they allowed to administer it themselves without first reporting it, and receiving orders to administer it.

Question by Mr. Lawrence: How long since those orders were given?

Ans. It is hard for me to say. It is understood in the house. I have heard the dootor tell attendants that was the rule. It is understood to be the rule in every case, though I am not positive as to whether it has been done in every case.

Question by Mr. Lawrence: Have you ever known that rule to be violated?

Ans. I have never known a cold bath to be administered without orders but once. There have been cases where attendants have punished patients and did not report it to the superintendent, but where he found it out afterwards. I do not remember but one case of the kind—that was the case of Capt. Hopkins. The attendant in that case was discharged.

Question by Mr. Lawrence: What constitutes the process of choking when administered to a patient?

Ans. I have never seen it myself—have never been present; but what I understand it to be is a matter of self-defence to the attendant—that being the only manner in whlch the attendant can protect himself from the patient. The patient being a strong man, or woman. This process could be carried to that extent where it might be injurious, but never has been to my knowledge in this Hospital.

Question hy Mr. Lawrence: Do you think an attendant justifiable in resorting to that process?

Answer. Not if he can get along with milder means. Patients are more inclined to attack new than old attendants. Patients are cunning about that. They look at a man and seem to know whether they can manage him or not, and whether the attendant has any stamina or not I go through the wards every day. Sometimes more than once. Generally more than once. Some days I go into one ward several times—as many as six or seven times. I am accompanied in my regular visits by the superintendent. By regular visits, I mean the morning official visit. There have been exceptions to that, but that is the rule. I have known the superintendent to be away in the morning, and I, myself, have been away. We have

never both failed to visit the wards on the same day. Sometimes, on my progress through the wards, I have been called out to see a sick patient, or to attend to some other duty, and the visit to some one ward may have been omitted on that account. Our aim is for one or both of us to go through the wards every day, and one or the other of us is here to do it

Question by Mr. Sherwood. Would you know in your absence whether the superintendent visited the wards?

Answer. I have known the doctor has been through the wards in my absence through indirect proof—for instance, the change in the medicines, new prescriptions having been made, and casual mention of the fact of his presence in the wards by patients or perhaps attendants. I could not positively swear that the superintendent always went through the wards in my absence. There has not been a day since I have been here when, I have been at home, but what I have been through the wards, unless I was called out when on my progress through, as before stated or excused by the superintendent when the superintendent was going through himself.

Question by Mr. Lawrenee. There is some testimony that Mrs. Molliter, a sick patient, has not been visited for seven weeks by the superintendent or yourself. How is that?

Answer. We always make it a point to see patients that we are giving medicine to, or that are sick with an acute disease, every day. We discontinued Mrs. Molliter's medication about two months ago, after an accute attack of intermittent fever. since that time it may be that I have not seen her more than three times but I supposed I had seen her every day. She was up awhile after we discontinued her medicine, she was put in a different room again. I do not know by whose orders. I do not remember giving any orders for it myself. She is not sick now—just as well as she ever was since she has been here. It is a case dementia—chronic dementia. She is one of those patients that sits on the floor with her knees up to her chin—her arms over her head and her skirts or part of them over all—if she had been the only case her absence would have been noticed at once—it is understood that if there is any new case of the kind, the attendant will call our attention to it, or the supervisor is informed of it and the supervisor informes us. It is the attendants duty to inform the supervisor or physicians of anything that is wrong in the ward—whether it be sickness or anything else that interferes with the regular routine of the ward.

Question by Mr. Lawrence. Can the superintendent or yourself go into a ward and visit a patient without the attendant or attendants knowing it?

Answer. Yes sir.

Question by Mr. Lawrence. If there is no attendant in sight, what is your method of calling them?

Answer. I rap on the door with the keys. Many times we have

to rap more than once before the call is responded to. The attendants are sometimes in the wing or in other parts of the ward. They may have been negligent under such circumstances.

Question by Mr. Lawrence. If an attendant was in the sitting room and engaged could the physicians go into the ward and out again and the attendants not know it?

Answer. Yes sir, especially in the lower female ward.

Question by Mr. Lawrence. Did you ever make a visit to any ward where the attendants were engaged—and where they did not know of your visit?

Answer. Yes sir, a number of times I knew they did not know I was in the ward, by their saying to me, "doctor you were not in the ward on a given day," when I knew I was there. They always know about the time I am coming round. The time of the visit is from nine to eleven. Sometimes as late as a quarter to twelve at noon. I cannot instance a case where I have visited the wards or a ward and the attendants did not know it, but I think Mr. Bird once asked me the question, or remarked, "doctor you were not in the ward," &c. The attendants are more apt to be attentive at the times they expect us to visit the ward. I sometimes catch them in their rooms writing. They are always on hand at the regular time or about the regular time. That is one reason why the superintendent varies the times of the official or regular morning visit. We sometimes go in other than at the regular times for the purpose of seeing if the attendants are attending to their duties.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Have you ever known of a patient being choked since you have been in the hospital?

Answer. Yes sir. It was reported by the attendant who did it. It was Mooney. He said he was attacked by a patient and had to choke him off. Mooney was scratched around the throat.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Do you understand that this process is sanctioned in the discipline of this institution?

Answer. It is not, sir.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. Who prescribes for patients in the house when the superintendent is at home?

Answer. The superintendent generally does the prescribing. If I do it I submit it to him for his approval. Sometimes I suggest something myself. I take the responsibility of making prescriptions myself sometimes. There is nothing in the rules of the house to prevent me doing it. I keep the list of medicines and dispense the medicines.

I do not think the superintendent, as a general thing, austere, but otherwise. I have never seen the superintendent strike a patient, except with his flat hand, and only three times in that way. One of the patients he struck, was Victor Adams. He was very abusive at the time it was done to the superintendent. Adams has a delusion with regard to the superintendent's wife. He talks in a manner that must be very trying to

the superintendent. Adams said he would be damned if he would not "bile" the superintendent "and all the rest of ye." The superintendent told him to keep quiet and he would not and did not, and the superintendent boxed his ears once. Adams said it did him lots of good. He said "Doctor I am glad you did it." He has never repeated the abuse when I have been present since. He has abused others since but in a milder degree. He swears and talks vulgar still. Another patient is Herman Dierolf. He is a very powerful man. Broad shouldered. The superintendent struck him with his flat hand. The occasion was this: We had just got into the upper ward. Dierolf was walking up and down the ward. He came up to the superintendent and against him. The Doctor took him by the shoulder and brought him around facing him quickly and said, "here, what are you about." Herman said something—I do not know what. He swore the Doctor struck him with the flat of his hand twice and called an attendant and told him to take him up stairs.

Another case was Margaret Neylor. I am not sure the Doctor struck her. He tripped her up. She was scratching the Doctor. He pulled her feet out from under her and she came down on to the floor and struck on her seat.

All the patients but one I think, like me. Perhaps Adams is another exception. The one that dislikes me likes Dr. Van Norstrand. I do not think many of the patients dislike the superintendent. Mrs. Metz dislikes him. Many of them talk and we cannot tell whether they mean it or not. I do not know of a patient that approaches sanity that would leave the room when the superintendent comes in.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. Has there been any particular change in Mrs. Molleter's condition within the last two months, or is there likely to be any change in her condition for the next six months, except that she may grow weaker?

Answer. There has been no change in her condition for the last two months, and is not likely to be for the next six months, except she may grow weaker. We do not expect to be of any benefit to her except to see that she is kept clean, provided with food and with medicine for recurring bad symptoms. It is not a rule of the house to take as much professional interest in, and give as much attention to, utterly hopeless cases as it is to those we hope to benefit, except in cases where the hopeless cases are sick. It is expected where any change takes place in the condition of a patient for better or worse that it will at once be reported to the office. Mrs. Molliter's room is next to the attendants. It is a front room and has a good window in it, and is comfortable. The same is true of Miss Lewis' room. Miss Lewis is about sixty years of age. We give her an anodyne every night. That is all the medicine she has. By reference to the record I find Miss Lewis is sixty-five years of age. Mrs. Bird is a patient She has the salt rheum.

We tried along in the fall citron ointment for it. Along in December her medicine was changed to resin ointment and simple cerate. This did not do her any good. I think it hurt her. It was too stimulating and increased the morbid symptoms. The next we tried was sulphuret of potash and made a wash of it for her. It increased the irritation and she asked to have it discontinued. The next was glycerine (one drachm), acid tanins and sulphate of zinc (each five grains). This prescription has done some good, we think. Sometimes she thinks she is better and then thinks she is not. Such diseases are not expected to be cured after a number of years' standing. It can only be palliated. The last prescription was made about a month ago, and she has had charge of her own medicine since being perfectly competent to do it. The superintendent and myself were not at the Governor's party together. I declined to go because the superintendent was going. It is a rule that the superintendent and myself do not both leave the house at the same time. We did go to the hook and ladder party together. We did not go till late. It was half past nine p. m. when I got to the party. The superintendent was not in the city at eight p. m I went over in the afternoon. The day of the races at the State Fair was the day fixed for me to go to the State Fair. We were both away at that time from the hospital about four hours. If I go out when the doctor is not here, to be gone any length of time, I leave Squire Hebard or the supervisor in the office. I never go out when the doctor is gone to go beyond the sound of the bell, without leaving some one in the office. The day I went to the State Fair I stayed all day.

Question by Mr. Sherwood. How many times since last October have you and the superintendent been in Madison at the same time?

Answer. About three times I think. I think we have been in Madison six times together since I have been here. In the winter of 1867 we were at the Horticultural Society lecture together. Also at Dr. Ingman's party. Also one night at the Vilas house. Also at the medical society one evening. I have been home three times within a year and a half. Once I was gone a week. The other times I went Friday and returned on Monday.

JNO. T. WILSON.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, before me, March 6, 1868.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

Adjourned till March 12, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Hospital.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
March 13, 1868, 9 A. M.

At hospital. Proceeded to business.

AUGUSTA HEBARD being called by Dr. Van Norstrand, and being duly sworn, testified as follows: I am supervisor of the female wards of the hospital. My duties are in the morning to unlock the iron stair doors; then if there are any particular cases that require looking after early in the morning, in any of the wards, I do so before breakfast, or if any of the patients require any thing extra for breakfast I ask the girls in the kitchen to get it, and if they do not, I go and do it myself before breakfast. If we have sick patients then I have to go and get extra breakfasts for them. I do this frequently—not every day, but sometimes for more than one a day. Then I have to take the medicine round at 9 a. m., or as near that as I can. This takes fifteen or twenty minutes. I guess not over fifteen minutes, unless I am hindered in some of the wards. I have the clothes to distribute. I have clothes to make for every patient that is sent here and have lists of articles of clothing to make out that patients need or something of that kind. If it is a pleasant day I go walking with patients. Sometimes I go in the upper ward and play cards with the patients. Some of the attendants prefer to go walking, and if they do I stay and attend ward for them and let them go and walk. Do not, as a general thing, get dinner for the sick, but do sometimes, when they require milk, &c. If a new patient comes I have to see to the bathing. If I have nothing to do in the afternoon I generally take my sewing and go into the upper ward and sew or play cards when there are patients that wish to play—unless duties call me to the other wards. This is the way that I have spent much of my time this winter. I give medicine again at 5 p. m., and at that time I look to see if the rooms are warm and if they are not I look and see that the heat is put on. Then at 9 o'clock p. m., I go always and see that the rooms are warm where there are patients that will not keep themselves properly covered. I get up usually a little after 5 a. m. Sometimes if kept up late the night before I do not get up till 6 A. M. I go to bed at 9 1-2 P. M. generally. But sometimes I do not get to bed as early as that, but that is the rule. Lights are to be out at 9 3-4 P. M. My hours of work are 16 1-2 hours. Out of this 16 1-2 hours, I do not spend many hours to myself. I do not spend many hours out of the ward. I know I do not spend an hour a day for my own amusement generally. I sometimes sew in my own room, but my door is open and I have patients with me. I do not regard that for my own amusement, for the patients sometimes bother me exceedingly. The supervisors before me have never marked any of the patient's clothing. Mrs. Halliday has heretofore done that. But since I have been a supervisor, I have always attended to that, until about two weeks before Miss Lewis went away. The attendants were in the habit of getting

the extra food required by patients. That rule was changed about two weeks before Miss Lewis left, and since then that duty has been attended to by the supervisor. Mrs. Halliday used, I believe, to bring lists of the patients wants, to the office before I became supervisor. Since then, I have done that. When I have handed to Mrs. Halliday such lists, she told me to take them to the office, and I have done so. I have Mrs. Halliday's work to do when she is gone and as much of my own as I can do—that is, work in the ward. Many times when she is at home, and she has a great deal of bedding to sort and a great deal of work in the kitchen; I go in and help her do it. When I am attending to Mrs. Halliday's duties at 5 P. M., giving out stores for the house, &c,, I have some one else to attend to my duty of taking the medicine around. Sometimes I have more to do than just to give out the stores for the house.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand: Miss Richards swears that Mrs Van Norstrand was in the habit of taking better care of, or showing special attention to the patients who had influential friends or were rich. Have you noticed this?

Answer. I can say no. It has not been so manifest as to attract my attention. I think she generally takes out those that appreciate going out. We have not had any patients that we regarded as rich or having influential friends. I have never heard of any patient complain of want of attention to them on the part of the superintendant or of Mrs. Van Norstrand unless it was connected with their delusions.

Question by Dr. Van Nostrand. Miss Richards and Ann Sunville tell of a case where the medicines for the patients stood from Sunday night till Monday morning. Will you explain this to the committee?

Answer. I went through the upper ward with the medicine and distributed it there; it was on Sunday morning, and when I got to the middle ward I found three patients who had not had their breakfasts as I had ordered for them—some little extras I had ordered for them. Then I had to go to the kitchen to get it for them myself, and it took me until it was chapel time. I am required to assist in singing in the chapel and I was obliged to do it that morning. The patients that needed any medicine other than their tonic mixtures; the important cases, I gave the medicine to them that morning. I took the medicine to the lower wards and gave them the medicine that had been mixed for the morning and gave it to them at night. I then took the tray to the office and it was filled again and I distributed that for the upper ward and let the rest stand over night. So that the patients in the lower wards did not have their medicines that Sunday morning, except in one case of special medicine. I do not know of any patients that habitually leave the wards when Dr. Van Norstrand comes in. I have never known one to leave the room because of dislike to him, unless it was a case of delusion on the part of the patient. When they get over it they

always say they are sorry for things that they have done, &c. A patient may like Dr. Van Norstrand one minute and dislike him the next; but it will not be for anything he has done. They are impulsive. In the cases of Miss Lewis and Mrs. Chamberlain they always ask for their medicine at just the time for it. I cannot always be there exactly on time. And when these patients ask for their medicine the attendants go to the office and get it for them. If they did not do this Miss Lewis and Mrs. Chamberlain would always have their medicine, These patients I have been led to regard as chronic cases, long past recovery. I go to Miss Lewis' room many times and stay as long as I can, as long as I have the time to spare. She is all the time complaining, it is always the same thing with her—that she is lost. It is not entertaining, cannot be any company to her. It is always the same thing with her, that she is lost; but I do go there and stay but do not spend any length of time, because I have not the time, but I stay as long as I have time to stay. It is not true that I do not see Miss Lewis but once a week. I see her many times when the attendants do not know it. The superintendent and Dr. Wilson were not both absent on the night of the governor's party. Dr. Wilson was here that night. I never knew of a day without my visiting the upper ward and spending more or less of my time there, as much as I could spend there. Ann Sunville does not get the medicine for Miss Lewis and Mrs. Chamberlain oftener than I do. I cannot always be in my room consistent with my other duties. I do not believe it possible for a supervisor to do her duty, to look after attendants, upbraid them when they do not do their duty and follow them closely to see that they do their duty, and still be popular with them. I think a supervisor could be more popular with them if she would go to the reception room and kitchen, and have a general frolic with them every other night. I do not know as that is proper, but it is so. I have remonstrated with Ann Sunville for roughness and unladylike conduct. I have remonstrated with other attendants for roughness towards patients a number of times. I have lately received an order like "Exhibit C." in F. Redford's testimony and have read it to every female attendant in the house. I do not mean particularly Dr. Van Norstrand that patients dislike. It is any one. Any one that visits the wards, they are liable to like one minute and dislike the other next.

AUGUSTA E. HEBARD.

Carefully read to the witness and then subscribed by her, March 13, 1868, before me.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

Recess for dinner.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITOL,
MADISON, DANE COUNTY, WIS.,
March 17, 1868—9 o'clock A. M.

In the matter of the investigation of the business matters of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.

J. G. MCKINDLEY being first duly sworn (being called by the trustees), testified as follows:

Question by Mr. Hastings. Will you state such facts as you may be in possession of, in connection with the death of the Rev. R. O. Kellogg?

Answer presented in writing and hereto attached and marked *exhibit "No. 1"* by the commissioner.

EXHIBIT "No. 1."

Upon Mr. A. W. Kellogg's receiving a most heartlessly worded telegram from Dr. A. Van Norstrand, soperintendent state lunatic asylum, at Madison, Wis, that his brother Rev. R. O. Kellogg, had committed suicide, I was requested to go to the asylum and get the body. Proceeding at once I reached Madison about 4 p. m., (I do not remember the year but think it was 1865, the ninth day of the month). After some delay a team and undertaker were procured, crossing the lake we arrived at the asylum about 5 o'clock. Entering and introducing ourselves, (I may as well state here that I met a friend of Mr. Kellogg's on the cars going out to Madison from Milwaukee, the Rev. Mr. Bardwell; Mr. A. W. Kellogg can give you his address; I invited him to go over to the asylum with me; he kindly consented to do so—therefore you will understand me when the word we is used.) We were kindly met with something of a flourish by the superintendent. We stated our business. The superintendent said their "tea" was all ready and pressed us to go in and partake with him—he insisting, we complied, inasmuch as we must return on the nine o'clock train. We said to the superintendent there must be no delay; that we had a coffin with us, also an undertaker, and that if our "tea" would interfere in the least we must decline. The superintendent replied to all this that all could be done; that he wished everything to be kept quiet; that the death of the Rev. R. O. Kellogg was not known in the asylum, and I think not even to any member of his family; that the knowledge of this death was confined to himself, Dr. Sawyer and one or two assistants; that he wished great care used in moving the body from the asylum, and in no event could it be done till it was quite dark. We passed into "tea."

After tea we found nothing had been done by way of putting the body into the coffin as yet. We requested the superintendent to show us the body. We went into a back room on the 2d floor. The

body was laid out in plain black clothes. Its appearance was the body of a man who had come to his death by violence. On his breast were large bruises, with the blood settled under the skin. Hands and arms black, in places, with injury. The head and face severely cut and jammed, the result of blows inflicted by some one, or caused by being thrown heavily against some hard substance. After viewing the body, the coffin (it now being quite dark), was brought in the body placed into it and removed to the sleigh While this was being done by the undertaker and assistant, we asked the superintendent to give a full account of and all the circumstances attending the death of the Rev. Mr. Kellogg. To this the superintendent made some general statements, but referred us to the assistant superintendent, Dr. Sawyer, who also said some things in a general way, he (Dr. S.) calling in one Low, or Lowe, who, it appeared, had immediate charge of the ward of patients where Mr. Kellogg had been placed. Mr. Low's statements were as follows: that Mr. K. spent most of his time during the evening previous to the morning he was found dead, in singing and praying; that about ten P M., he, Low, got him (Kellogg) into bed, but very soon after this he commenced making a great noise, shouting, and so on. That he (Low) tried to stop him and could not; that he (Kellogg) continued in this way till twelve M., when he (Low) resolved to take him to a room, or cell like place, in the 3d story of the asylum.

It appeared that about this time, Kellogg was up out of his bed, with nothing on but a shirt; that on his (Low's) bringing him out from his room to take him to this solatary cell up stairs, as they had to pass nearly the length of the hall to get up stairs, and while doing so, Mr. Kellogg broke away from him, (Low,) and running, threw himself with all his power and strength on the hall floor; upon lifting him up, he (Low) was unable to get him (Kellogg) any further; so calling another assistant, they two forced him—sometimes shoving, sometimes carrying—till they got him up stairs; he (Mr. Kellogg) resisting and protesting against going up. Locking him into this room, and hearing nothing from him till next morning. When in making the usual calls upon all patients, required by the rules of the asylum, calling upon Mr. Kellogg, they found him dead, not yet cold, on the floor a little way from his bed, (a straw mat.) Mr. Low stated that this visit to the room of Mr. Kellogg was about 5 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Low stated that this room, or cell, was furnished with a straw mat, a tick, a chamber; no chairs, no stove or table. It was lighted by one window. Iron bars outside, wood (oak) shutters inside. When Mr. Kellogg was found, he was away from his bed on the floor, the chamber broken to fragments, and that the shutter was open, and one or two pains of window glass broken After hearing what this assistant, Low, had to say we went up and viewed the room, and found, as above described, a room or cell in the back part of the third story of the building. When we visited the room, every thing had

been removed, by way of bed, &c. Spots of blood could be seen on the walls and floor, tending to show that Mr. Kellogg had wandered about the room. Upon coming down from the room, we left the asylum bringing the body with us.

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. McKINDLEY.

Testimony of J. G. McKINDLEY continued.

Question by Mr. Sherwood. Will you state further facts relative to this matter, if you have them?

Answer. I did not examine the body, but looked at it as his clothes were turned down, etc. I looked at the body closely but did not examine it closely. I cannot say how his injuries were inflicted—whether by himself against the shutters, or with his chamber, or from outside forces. I am at a loss to determine. Possibly some might have occurred by his resisting going up stairs—hanging on with his hands at places and having them hurriedly removed. There might have been some slight abrasion of the skin. but it was slight, if any. The injury seemed to be under the skin—possibly some break in the skin about the head, but I cannot state positively. My impression is that there was; but it could not have been very large.

Question by Mr. Sherwood. Would there not have been in the excited state of the patient, had he injured himself on the shutter, enough to cause death, necessarily frequent gashes or cuts on the head?

Answer. I should think there might have been, upon the assumption in the question. I bring that scene to my mind in my answer—Mr. Kellogg in that room. He might never have hurt himself against the shutter at all.

Question repeated to witness.

Answer. My answer is, yes sir.

Question by Mr Sherwood. On the theory that he injured himself with the broken vessel, could he have escaped cuts and gashes on his head, face and body in his then excited state?

Answer. I should think not.

Question by Sherwood. Was there anything in the room, except the shutter and vessel, with which he could have injured himself?

Answer. I understood from Mr. Low that there was nothing in the room but the tick, blankets and chamber. This also may have been stated by Dr. Sawyer and Dr. Van Norstrand.

Question by Mr. Hastings. was there any reason assigned by Dr. Van Norstrand why he wished this matter kept quiet?

Answer. I do not remember whether the Dr. *assigned* any reason or not, bnt I understood from what was said that he thought it best to keep it quiet owing to the excitability of patients. The idea was to impress me with what was a common practice in Asy-

lums. That this death was like others and it was desirous that all such should be kept quiet from the patients. I assumed that such was the purpose.

I think most of the bruses were over one eye, I cannot say which eye, and down on the side of the head, and perhaps some under the hair. I think a little blood was settled under one eye.

By Dr. Van Norstrand. Were not the contusions over the eye, on the forward part of the hip bones and on his arms just where they would have been if he had thrown himself violently on his face?

Answer. His injuries might have been received by that kind of infliction. The injury on the head I question whether it was caused by his throwing himself on the floor. The others I do not question.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. Had the shutter been made of pine wood would it have inflected gashes?

Answer. I think it might. I think it possible.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. Do you think I would have been excusable if I had left chairs and stove in the room of an excited patient?

Answer. I think not sir. I think the shutters should have been fastened, and I think the chamber should not have been left in his room any more than a chair or stove. I did not intend to convey the idea that the room was cold by saying there was no stove in it. My impression, made up from the whole case, is, that Mr. Kellogg was not well cared for. Whose fault it was I do not know or whether it was the fault of the construction of the building I cannot say. Was nothing in Dr. Van Norstrand's manner but what was excessively kind and attentive. It consisted apparently in doing every thing for us, furnishing us with all facilities to arrive at the facts of the case, and tendered us the hospitalities of the house, &c.

Question by Mr. Sherwood.

I did not see the bruises on the hips. I have traveled about 182 miles to attend here from Chicago.

J. G. McKINDLEY.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, March 17, 1868, before me.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

Mr. J. H. McKINDLEY recalled on the part of the committee at 2 P. M, March 17, 1868.

Question by Mr. Hastings: What impression, if any, did the manner of Dr. Van Norstrand while you were at the Hospital, which you characterized as excessively kind and attentive, create in your mind.

Answer. I plainly saw the great propriety of having the duty which we were performing, conducted quietly, and acquiesced in my own mind in all he said and did, as being highly proper, yet in view of what we learned of the death and the attending circumstances, we were impressed that there was an object behind to divert our mind in some and various ways from this event, and screen the institution and in some way introduce something of a screening nature and to divert our minds from it, and relieve the sadness of the case by over politeness to us. That is the way we looked at it. That is the way we were impressed.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Have you a distinct recollection of what occurred there and did you make any memorandum of what occurred there?

Answer. I made a condensed memorandum of what Mr. Lowe said. I recollect rather distinctly but do not wish it understood that I am infallible about that. I think I recollect what occurred about the time the body was put into the coffin, and in the office afterwards.

Dr. Van Nostrand took us across into the office and told Dr. Sawyer to give us all the information we wanted and left us. Dr. Sawyer appeared also desirous that we should have all we desired to know, and proposed sending for Mr. Low.

Dr. Sawyer, if I remember rightly, did not give us any particular information. I should conclude that he did not know much about it, except what he had gathered from other parties. Mr. Low was sent for and immediately introduced. Dr. Sawyer directed him to state to us all that had happened. He proceeded to say as I have stated before in my statement. We asked Low some questions. He appeared a little disconcerted. I remember Dr. Sawyer suggesting some things that he had said to him that he had omitted in his statement to us. Several corrections of that kind were made. We were impressed by Low's manner, that his statements were considerably "doctored" in some way, we could not tell how. His manner was hesitating and his style of talk disconnected. He did not appear to be a very intelligent man. It occurred to us that he had given his statement before, either to Dr. Sawyer or Dr. Van Norstrand. He appeared to be somewhat at a loss to make the same statement to us, judging from the corrections that Dr. Sawyer was obliged to make. I think Dr. Van Norstrand came into the office once or twice while we were talking with Low I am not clear about it, but it is my impression he did. Possibly he joined Dr. Sawyer in some suggestions to Low. My impression is that such was the case, though I do not intend to swear distinctly on that point.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Did you understand that Dr. Sawyer told you all that he personally knew?

Answer. I so understood it. I supposed that between Low and Dr. Sawyer we got all the facts

I did not understand from Dr. Sawyer that he assisted in taking Mr. Kellogg up stairs. I did not get that impression from anything that I heard. I did not get the impression that Dr. Sawyer was about at the time Mr. Kellogg was taken to his room up stairs. I think I should have remembered such a fact if it had been stated in that interview. It is barely possible that I am mistaken about that, but do not think I am, I understood when Mr. Kellogg was last seen he was put into the room by two attendants; not quiet, but noisy, disturbed, displeased. I understood Low was the last person that saw or heard Mr. Kellogg that night. Dr. Sawyer was present at all our conversations with Lowe. I do not recollect that Dr. Sawyer corrected Low and told him he (Dr. Sawyer) was present when Mr. Kellogg was taken to his room, I do not recollect as Dr. Sawyer said anything that led me to think he had anything to do with taking Mr. Kellogg to his room, or ever saw him till he was dead. It did not occur to me that Dr. Sawyer was up there, from anything I heard.

By Dr. Van Norstrand.

Answer. I think they were moving the body down while I was with Dr. Sawyer and Lowe. The fact that Dr. Van Norstrand left us with Lowe and Dr. Sawyer, while we were enquiring about the death of Mr. Kellogg, and occasionally returning to the room during the conversation, did not at the time, and does not now, impress me as anything out of the way or improper. I make the statement upon the assumption that Dr. Van Norstrand supposed we would get all we wished to know from Dr. Sawyer.

J. G. McKINDLEY.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, March 17, 1868, before me,

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITOL,
Madison, Dane county, Wis., March 17, 1868.

Mrs. R. O. KELLOGG called by the trustees, and being first duly sworn, testified as follows: I am am the widow of the Rev. R. O. Kellogg who died at the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane. I think my husband manifested evidences of insanity about ten days before he was taken to the hospital. It was the Thursday morning next before he was taken to the asylum and he was taken there on Wednesday. He never showed any disposition to take his own life. He never manifested any disposition to injure others. His manifestations of insanity at first was by exhibitions of violence once a day —early in the morning, at about 2 a. m. He talked very loudly in these manifestations, prophesied what he thought would happen. I

cannot tell definitely how long these spells lasted—perhaps two hours —the first one. Between the spells he lay on the lounge very quietly, then would appear natural and walk about the room. These spells increased in length. The severest one was quite long. It was at the time he ran away and went to the depot. Mr. Roberts, Mr. Merrian and Mr. Frisell had the care of him some of the time while in these spells. I was with him nearly all the time till he was removed, except when he was violent. He was all the time when violent in the house, except when he went to the depot. He was usually much exhausted, I think after these paroxysms. He would complain of pain in his back and head and would lie down. I was so situated that I should have known of it if he had made any attempt to take his own life or the life of others. One night Mr. Frisell was going to stay over night with him. Mr. Kellogg requested him to leave. Mr. Frisell told him he was going to stay with him. Mr. Kellogg told him he had no business there and would give him five minutes to leave. Mr Kellogg then kicked Mr. Frisell and told him to leave. Mr. Kellogg rose to take hold of Mr. Frisell and to put him out. Mr. Frisell threw him back on the lounge and he remained there an hour or two and afterwards went to his bed. I think he did not kick him violently so as to hurt him. This was after he went to the depot. I saw Mr. Fuller last Friday, the man who stayed at the depot. He said he was sleeping in the office and the first thing he knew Mr. Kellogg struck him on the head, shook him and inquired why a telegram of his had not been sent the day before. He struck him with the palm of his hand, as was supposed, with a view to awaken him. Mr. Fuller said he was so much frightened that he could hardly remember what Mr. Kellogg said. Mr. Fuller struck Mr. Kellogg with his boot; the boot was in his hand. He left a mark on Mr. Kellogg's face. Mr. Kellogg clung to him and wanted him to send the dispatch. Mr. Fuller knocked him down in the snow and escaped from him. Mr. Kellogg was then taken into Mr. Morrison's house, where he was quite excited and talked very lively. It was necessary to hold him. I went there about ten o'clock in the morning and found him insensible. After I had been there a few minutes we all thought he was dying. We immediately got his feet in hot water, bathed his head in snow, and after a few minutes he seemed to know where he was, and that he had done something wrong. The reason we thought that he thought he had done something wrong was his first remark, which was, "Forgive me." It was addressed to me. I do not remember his making a similar remark to me at another time. Mr. Fuller did not know him when he first approached him that night. He supposed he was a drunken man. Dr. Bicknell called to see him. I think he went to feel of his pulse. Mr. Kellogg told him that he had not sent for him, and did not wish him to prescribe for him. Dr. Bicknell persisted in feeling his pulse and he kicked him. I did not see it; it is what I

heard them say. There were no other instances that I know of. I never heard Mr. Kellogg threaten to take his own life or the life of any one else. I never discovered the slightest indication of his thoughts tending that way.

By Dr. Van Norstrand.

Mr, Frisell told me that he never heard or saw anything that indicated that Mr. Kellogg wanted to kill himself or any one else. I never heard that he said any such thing to any one.

At Mr. Morrison's I was told Mr. Kellogg tried to escape. I never heard that Mr. Kellogg attacked any one with an axe or an axe handle.

Question by Mr. Hastings.

I asked Mr. Lowe for the particulars of my husband's death ; he said that when Mr. Kellogg became noisy the first night they forced medicine into his mouth, and removed him to the fourth story where there was a bed on the floor. Mr. Lowe left him there, locked in the room, pounding on the door and calling for the superintendent, while he, Lowe, went to his room out of hearing and slept. The next night the same thing was repeated, and in the morning he found him on the floor dead and cold. I asked Mr. Lowe why Mr. Kellogg had not had an attendant as they had promised he should have. He replied it was impossible, as there were forty persons in his ward and but two attendants.

MRS. R. O. KELLOGG.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, March 17, 1868, before me.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane county, Wis.

Adjourned till 2 p. m., March 17, 1868, at state agricultural rooms, in the capitol, Madison, Wis.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITAL,
March 17, 1868.

A. W. KELLOGG called on the part of the committee, and being first duly sworn, testified as follows: I was a brother of the late Rev. R. O. Kellogg.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Will you please state what facts you may be in possession of, relative to the insanity of your brother, of his removal to the hospital and of what occurred at the hospital while you were there ?

Answer presented in writing and is hereto attached and marked "Exhibit No. 2."

EXHIBIT "No. 2."

My brother was stationed for the third year by the conference, in October, 1864, at Fort Atkinson. It being his first station, and being conscientiously scrupulus about his pulpit preparation, the mental labor was severe. In January, the neighboring Congregational Church held daily extra services, in which he frequently assisted, and became deeply anxious for the spiritual revival of his own soul and his own church, and once, the week before his attack, observed a fast, (appointed by that church,) strictly for the whole day. By these extra labors, in addition to his regular ones, his rather frail and delicate organism became overtasked, untill he became too nervous to sleep. This continued three or four nights, until Thursday night, his mind was first observed to wander.

A physician was called, but Friday, he was around the house as usual attending to ordinary duties, omitting study. Friday night, at nearly midnight, I arrived in answer to a telegram from his wife. Before morning, having slept none, he had a spell of two or three hours of constant talking, rapid and incessant, making full and coherent sentences, but recurring to one subject frequently, and repeating a great deal. In the morning another physician was called, but he had little hope in his remedies, of immediate effect. During Saturday he was dressed again and around the house quiet, and seemingly rational. In the afternoon he insisted on taking a sleigh ride, and I accompanied him. He drove to the postoffice, met several of his parishoners, talked cheerfully with them of the morrow's services, conversed with me about himself and his labors, quite rationally, and arranged to go home with me Monday.

Saturday night he slept once again, and about midnight began another paroxysm of talking and raving (with his tongue only) lasting three hours, in which he imagined a person to whom he had taken a dislike, was in the house, and wished her turned out. Towards morning he became quiet, and owing to the very severe snow storm consented to remain at home and not attempt service. He rested on the lounge some during the forenoon, but we were not sure that he slept. In the afternoon he ate as usual with us at the table, talked sensibly and seemed to enjoy much my reading to him, and we thought he was surely better. He retired early that night (asking that the house might be kept perfectly still), was quiet (but his wife thought he did not sleep) until about three o'clock, when he was impressed that his babe, which was threatened with croup, must have a warm bath. He, with his wife, dressed, came down stairs, put on water, making the needed preparations as carefully and thoughtfully as though perfectly well. About four o'clock he stepped from the sitting room to the kitchen for some water and did not return. His wife, after a moment's waiting, put down the babe and stepped to see, but did not find him. She at once aroused me, who was just in a doze in an adjoining room but he

was gone. I procured a lantern and tracked him through the snow and soon found that he had run out that bitter cold morning (bare-headed, in his slippers, with no overcoat or gloves) about half a mile to a friend's, where he knocked and shouted at the door, but before the occupant could get up and admit him, he ran on down to the depot, rushed in and awoke the attendant, sleeping on a lounge, with a punch and a scream "why did'nt you send my dispatch." The man, confused snd startled, seized and scuffled with him a moment, then slipped out, ran and called for help, my brother pursuing and yelling, until, as he overtook the man, he (the attendant) struck him Help soon came and took him into a neighboring house. where I found him, talking wildly and raving, so that some of the time it took two men to hold him upon the lounge. This lasted two or three hours, and he then went into a stupor and was stupid and stiff for two hours or so longer. During this time two physicians were called and consulted. At length he roused and commenced his incessant talking again. That afternoon, by the advise of friends and physicians, I started for Madison to procure medical advice. The train had gone and I was compelled to drive. Arriving just before midnight, I called at once on Dr. Favill, who, on hearing the case, said he could not go to see him, but strongly advised to bring him without a day's delay to the asylum, as the best place for him, remarking that his recovery might depend upon there being no delay. He also suggested that I go to the asylum and make the arrangements for his reception, and telegraph friends to bring him on. Early Tuesday morning I went to the asylum, still hesitating as to the best course, seeking advise, and with the purpose, if possible, to get one of the physicians to go back with me and see him.

I met both Dr Van Norstrand and Dr. Sawyer, and had quite a lengthy conversation with them, stating his case as fully and frankly as possible, telling all the above mentioned facts, but much more fully than I can write them, just as one naturally would seeking advise and help. They, of course, said they could not go, but advised bringing him to the asylum as soon as I could return, when there was little doubt of a speedy recovery with the rest and removal from the scenes in which his mind had wandered.

After the consultation I filled out the statement necessary to his admittance, which will be found on the records. This may not have been written out as fully as it would have been had I not had the personal interview. I stated to them that at no other time except at that depot, had he shown any disposition to violence, either towards others or himself. I found on returning that his paroxysms, as it were, of tongue-raving, recurred again Monday night, as also after my return Tuesday night, while during the day he was comparatively quiet, though not so well as before that Monday morning, and that he still did not sleep. Physicians and friends advised to take him to the asylum, believing he would then soon recover. We started Wednesday noon. He made no objection or resistance, and

only once or twice on the way any disturbance, yelling out a few times, when some soldiers in the car disturbed him by their noise. We reached the asylum Wednesday night. He warmed himself in the parlor and then went to his room quietly. I handed the superintendent a letter from his wife, stating that he was better when his feet were kept warm and head cool. I also stated that morphine would tend to excite rather than soothe him, and advised against its use. I remained through the night, but was not permitted to stay with him. The doctors thought best to give him morphine and did so. About 11 o'clock he became noisy, but the noise soon ceased, and I supposed he had got quiet, but learned in the morning that he had been removed to another room out of hearing of other inmates, but supposed, of course, that he had an attendant at least within hearing.

In the morning I had another conversation with both physicians and again suggested the probable exciting effect of morphine, when Dr. Sawyer said (and I think in the presence of Dr. Van Norstrand), that he too thought morphine or opium in any form would be deleterious and he should not deem it advisable to give him more I asked carefully about the attendance he would have and offered to procure a man to stay with him all the time, but Dr. Van Norstrand said, none but regular attendants were allowed in the institution, but promised me that "he should have all the attendance he needed, even if it required some one to be with him constantly."

Although I had not taken leave of him, and expected to see him in the morning, I forbore doing so at the doctor's request. He informed me that my brother seemed quiet and rational, not moody and sullen, and that there was always most hope of that class of patients.

I left during Thursday forenoon and only know what took place afterward from others and the records. Friday morning I received the following telegram:

"SIR—Your brother committed suicide last night, we will expect you on the four p. m. train. I have telegraphed his wife."

"A. H. VAN NORSTRAND."

The dispatch to his wife was of similar import. It seemed to me then, and has seemed to his friends since, that the telegram was an unnecessarily cruel and almost utterly heartless one. A friend, J. G McKindley, went for his remains and I hurried to his stricken widow.

I have always felt that his treatment, according to the officer's own statements, viz: giving him morphine after the first night, and locking him up in a close room, leaving him alone and out of hearing, while raving and screaming for help, from ten o'clock at night till five or six in the morning, falls very little, if any, short of *murderous neglect.*

Mr. Lowe, the attendant of my brother, left the hospital soon after his death, and returned to Fort Atkinson. Mrs. Kellogg sent for him, and after two or three invitations he came (and at my request) she thus records the account of the interview, or a portion of it:

"I asked Mr. Lowe for particulars. He said that when Mr. K. became noisy the first night, they forced medicine into his mouth and removed him to the fourth story, where there was a bed on the floor. He (the attendant) left him locked in this room, pounding on the door and calling on the superintendent, while he (Mr. Lowe) went to his room, out of hearing and slept The next night the same thing was repeated, and in the morning he found him on the floor dead and cold. I asked him why he did not have special attention as the superintendent promised. He replied that it was impossible as there were forty persons in his ward and but two attendants."

A. W. KELLOGG.

TESTIMONY OF A. W. KELLOGG CONTINUED.

My brother's mind seemed to be in a highly excited—rather an exalted—state, most of the time occupied with religious subjects. He seemed to be strangely and wonderfully affected, or rather influenced, by the minds about him, especially during these paroxysms, as we have called them, or times of excitement. If a person of moral and religious thought was about him, his thoughts seemed to be turned in that direction. If a swearing person was with him—as at Mr. Morrison's—as he did that morning at Mr. Morrison's utter some oaths. He seemed to have a remarkable perception of the character of those about him, as well as to be influenced by them. His principal difficulty seemed to be that he could not sleep. Want of sleep was what we thought was the matter with him. Physicians told us it would be necessary to get him away from home and the scenes there in order to secure his recovery. I said to the superintendent that I thought a want of sleep was what ailed my brother.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Did you conceal any fact whatever that could have any bearing upon your brother or his case?

Answer. Not to my knowledge or intention; and that is evidenced by the fact that I went there for advise. I never heard or saw anything that impressed me that he was homicidal or suicidal, and never heard or saw anything of the kind, except what I have stated as having occurred at the depot.

Question by Hastings. Why did you request the physicians at the hospital not give him morphine?

Answer. Only on account of a conversation with a lady friend at Fort Atkinson, who described its effect upon her brother in a

similar case; also from a conversation with Dr. Winslow, who believed it would be deleterious, and from a kind of indefinite horror of it.

The superintendent and myself had considerable conversation about my brother the morning after he was brought to the hospital, and that he did not particularly object to going to the strong room. He did not tell me that the strong room had any effect upon him. He told me he was quite comfortable in the morning. I saw my brother after his death. He was not removed from the coffin after I saw him—after he returned to Ft. Atkinson. Just below the roots of his hair, in the center of his forehead; pretty well back there was a place where a blood vessel had broken under the skin; it was discolored with blood, a place as large as a half dollar, perhaps not quite as large. Just at the left of that, on his forehead, was a bruise with an indentation of the skull, just apparent; a depression of the skull, just apparent, about the size of a twenty-five cent piece. Under his left eyebrow there were bruises and small cuts, three, four or five, making it puff out considerably. There was considerable swelling and blood under his eye. That is, blood under the skin, black and blue. Either one or both, and I am not quite certain which, of his ears were badly bruised and swollen. The backs of both hands were badly bruised above the knuckles, extending nearly over the whole of the back of his hands. I seem to remember—whether I got it from others or not, I cannot say—that the hip bones, on the outside, were considerably bruised. Whether I examined them or not I cannot now remember. I think his knees and toes were also black and blue. He died Friday morning and I saw him the next day, Saturday. It is my impression that I stated to Dr. Van Norstrand the fact that my brother had an unconscious fit at Morrison's. My impression is that I stated the fact carefully to the doctor. I left my brother the day before.

By Dr. Van Norstrand,

My impression is that I told you that at Morrison's he had to be held, and then went into a kind of stupor and came out of it and then resumed his talkativeness. Those are the facts, and it is my impression that I told them to Dr. Van Norstrand. I have not the alightest doubt that I told him of these facts.

A. W. KELLOGG.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness March 17, 1868, before me,

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane County, Wis.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITOL,
MADISON, March 17, 1868.

Dr. A. H. VAN NORSTRAND, re-called by committee, testified as follows:

The theory of myself and Dr. Sawyer about the death of Rev. R. O. Kellogg, was that he became quiet after he went into his room; the room being warm and comfortable; that after lying quiet two or three hours he became excited again; jarred the shutter open, broke the sash and glass with his vessel and thereby broke *it*. That he bruised his hands, and perhaps his head some in trying to get out at the windows. Failing in this he threw himself upon the floor, perhaps both backwards and forwards, until, finally, he threw himself on his face, or nearly on his face, so hard as to produce unconsciousness, resulting in death very near daylight in the morning. I might add here that I do not regard this as premeditated suicide, as there was broken glass within his reach which he could have taken to cut himself with if he had desired to.

Question by Mr. Lawrence. Why did you call this suicide?

Answer. I was somewhat excited by the occurrence and did not distinguish perhaps as closely as I ought to in making the distinction between death from self violence and intentional suicide. No other case like this ever happened in the hospital. No case of suicide has occurred in the hospital since I have been there. The case of Smith was a case of death from self inflicted violence. We feel now that when we have taken away all chance for using a sharp instrument or an opportunity to suspend themselves, we have taken good measures to prevent suicide. I said this morning that I had been told that Dr. Sawyer was the last one at Mr. Kellogg's room, and sat down on the step and listened. My wife told me that Dr. Sawyer said so. I do not know it myself. My wife only spoke of it since the examination at the hospital a few days ago, and I have not written to Dr. Sawyer since. Dr Sawyer's sitting down on the steps is very much like what a physician would have done knowing all about the habits of the insane. Many violent insane persons when first put in a room will make a noise, a good deal of noise. but when left alone and find that no one is interfering with them, will become quiet and lie down. If Dr. Sawyer was there that is what he was waiting to hear. I have no doubt. Mr. Kellogg was not cold when I went to him, which was sometime after he was found, as I had to get up and dress after he was found. I wish to add that I believe every word of the record made in this case after Mr. Kellogg's death. It was made by Dr. Sawyer and is in his hand writing.

Question by Mr. Sherwood. Why do you state now or for what purpose, that patients when left alone will frequently become quiet?

Answer. I state it because it is a fact. I do not remember ever hearing of the insensible spell that Mr. Kellogg had at Mr. Morrison's house at, Fort Atkinson, or anywhere else. I do now be-

lieve that Dr. Sawyer went to Kellogg's room and sat on the stairs. I do not remember as Dr. Sawyer told me so himself. My theory to account for Dr. Sawyer sending for Lowe when Mr. McKindley was present, is that Lowe was an attendant in the ward and first found Kellogg in the morning.

The shutter in this room I think is made of pine, it may be of oak. There are augur holes bored through it about eight inches apart. I think they are one-half inch holes. I think the shutter is two inches thick. These shutters are hung on each side of the window, closing in the centre. The first one closed is fastened by a spring bolt into the window sill, the other one being closed on it and fastened by a lock and key. The shutters fit pretty tight, or were intended to. If the bolt should come out the shutters would come open without being unlocked. I think the same shutters are there, though they were repaired and the carpenter can tell better than I can whether they are the same shutters or not. The fastening on the shutters has not been changed that I know of.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Do you think it possible, with nothing to operate with but the hands for a man to get those shutters open, fastened as they were?

Answer. It does not seem possible the way it is secured now. The fastenings are better now I think than they were before this accident.

Question by Mr. Hastings. How long since you came to the conclusion that the case of Mr. Kellogg was not premeditated suicide?

Answer. I cannot say, but I think about two months ago that I fully came to that conclusion. I have lately looked on the case of Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Smith as being more similar than I did at first. I do not think that Mr. Kellogg threw himself around in the way he did with the intention to kill himself. I think in his paroxysms he was too insane to have an intention. I think Mr. Smith intended to kill himself. In fact he said he did. In my report of 1865 I speak of a case of suicide. I there referred to Mr. Kellogg. My authority for stating in that report that he was suicidal and homicidal, was that Mr. Lowe told me that Mr. Frisell informed him, that he could have told us that Mr. Kellogg would have killed himself or any one else at the first opportunity. I asked Mr. Lowe why Mr. Frisell did not inform me of the fact. He replied, that Mr. Frisell said he did not know it was of any importance, or that he did not think of it, I am not sure which. He at the same time told me that Mr. Kellogg had assaulted some one at the Fort with an axe. He perhaps told the name, but I do not remember it. Mr. Lowe told me the day after Mr. Kellogg died, that he had at one time noticed his propensity to throw himself on the floor backward I think.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Is it customary to leave such patients as Mr. Kellogg, alone beyond the hearing of any one after so

slight knowledge of their condition as there was in this case; and if so, is such regarded as proper treatment?

Answer. I think it is. We usually put noisy patients in strong rooms measurably out of hearing of other patients, and also of the attendants; occassionally directing attendants to take a chair and sit down outside until the patient becomes quiet. Had I known of these insensible spells succeeding his violence, I would have put him in a bed strap until the violence and succeeding exhaustion had passed, and directed an attendant to have observed him. I would not perhaps have kept him in the same room, but in a room where there was a bedstead.

A. H. VAN NORSTRAND.

Carefully read and then subscribed by the witness, before me, March 17, 1868.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner.
Dane County, Wis.

Adjourned till March 18, 1868, 9 A. M., at Agricultural Rooms, Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITOL,
Madison, March 18, 1868, 9 A. M.

EBENEZER FRISELL being called by the committee and first duly sworn, testified as follows: I reside at Fort Atkinson, Jefferson county, Wisconsin. I had the care of the Rev. R. O. Kellogg most of the time before he was brought to the hospital. I never saw any signs of suicidal or homicidal tendencies in him. I never saw any signs of his injuring himself or others. I never told Mr. Lowe that he was homicidal or suicidal. There was no such conversation between Mr. Lowe and myself. I do not think there was any thing said about it between us. We were together but a few moments. I asked Lowe how Mr. Kellogg came to his death and he went on and told me how he came to his death. When Mr. Lowe related the circumstances to me he was a little excited. I do not know but he had been drinking. I thought he had. He was a little excited when he was telling me the story. I did not form any impression or conclusion about it from his appearance. Lowe was a young man that was a little mite reckless I think, sometimes. He would sometimes have sprees. I formed the impression that he went to saloons sometimes, but I might be mistaken about it. My remarks in relation to his habits have reference to both before and after he was an attendant. I do not wish to be understood that I ever saw him drink a glass of spirits or beer or any thing of that kind. I never visit saloons. This interview of mine with

Lowe may have been a week or ten days after Mr. Kellogg's death. I cannot state the time. It was in the winter. He came when I was weighing hay and I did not have time to say much to him. My interview with him was very short. I do not know whether he had then left the hospital or not.

Question by Sherwood. I wish you to state how strong your impressions were that Lowe had sprees?

Answer. I could not state, only I formed the impression that he sometimes had sprees. I think I have seen Lowe partially intoxicated. I formed that idea, but may be mistaken. That is as strong as I can express it. I never saw him so but what he could go.

Question by Mr. Sherwood. Do you think you know, Mr. Frisell, when a man is intoxicated?

Answer. I think I do. Mr. Lowe appeared like other men that had been drinking but not so but what he could go about; that was my opinion that he would sometimes take a glass of spirits—that he had been drinking.

By Sherwood. What was Mr. Lowe's statement of Mr. Kellogg's death?

Answer. I think he said he put him into his room and he became very noisy, and they took him and put him in to the upper story and locked him in. I think he said he went up about 12 o'clock and heard no noise and then went back to bed. He slept till six o'clock and then went up and found him dead in the room. He said he thought he jammed his head against the wall—the way he came to his death. I think he said it was six o'clock, but I am not certain as to the hour. He said he had the appearance of jamming his head against the wall. That is pretty much all I heard him say.

By Dr. Van Norstrand.

Witness continues: I am sure he said he went up at 12 o'clock and listened at the door.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. Have you ever seen Mr. Lowe so that you could swear positively that he had been drinking intoxicating drinks?

Answer. I could not swear positively; that was my opinion. I cannot say that he ever drank a drop in the world but he had the appearance of drinking. I think Lowe was at Fort Atkinson a year. It may have been one and a half or two years. I could not tell you whether he was a man of bad character or not there. I never heard anything about it. I never went round to inquire about his character.

EBENEZER FRISSELL.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, March 18, 1868, before

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner.
Dane county, Wis.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITOL,
MADISON, March 18, 1868.

JOHN FAVILL, being called by the committee and first duly sworn, testified as follows:

I have been a practicing physician twenty years. I have been connected with an insane hospital; it was the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane. I was connected with it for about eight months. Perhaps I have given more attention to cases of insanity than the average of physicians. I think I have.

Question by Mr. Hastings. You have listened to the testimony, or read it, relating to the insanity of the Rev. R. O. Kellogg, and to his treatment while in the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane; also read the record of his case made at the hospital. Do you regard such treatment as proper?

Answer. If you expect me to answer the question in the light of all the testimony, I would be compelled to say I do not. I received a full and minute statement of this case from Mr. Kellogg's brother previous to his admission to the hospital. I consider there is always doubt about recovery in all cases of insanity. I did not think there was anything peculiarly doubtful about this case, hence I urged with unusual earnestness that there should be no delay in getting him to the hospital. I think Mr. Kellogg told me of his brother being insensible at one time. I urged as a reason for haste in removing him to the hospital that his life would be jeopardized by keeping him out. Hence I urged that he should not return for further consultation with his friends, but should go to the hospital and get the requisite papers and hasten him forward. I would not be willing to state that Mr. Kellogg told me that one time they thought his brother dying.

By Mr. Hastings. Will you state wherein the treatment of Rev. R. O. Kellogg was not proper?

Answer. The shortest way I can express it is, the case was neglected.

By Mr. Hastings. From your knowledge of this case in connection with the record made at the hospital after his death, do you think there was any ground for saying that he committed suicide?

Answer. None at all.

By Mr. Hastings.

The following is a process to which patients in the hospital are sometimes subjected: The bathing tub is filled nearly full of cold water. The patient is strippd, his hands tied behind him, his feet tied together, and lifted into the tub with his feet out; the head is then put under water and held till the patient turns red in the face. The process of putting the head under is sometimes repeated three or four times. Do you regard this as a safe process? and if not, why?

Answer. I do not; because I should be afraid of killing my patient. I do not understand such to be the practice in hospitals,

and yet it may be in every hospital in the land. I do not understand such to be the theory of the treatment of patients. If praticed, it is a private matter. I should say I cannot recall ever having seen it suggested in any thing I have read on the subject of insanity. I may have done so, but think not.

By Dr. Van Norstrand.

Although the bath, as described by Mr. Hastings, has been abandoned since the first time I ever saw it administered, and I would not now endorse it under any circumstances, was it not administered in the hospital while you were there, to your knowledge?

(See previous question of Mr. Hastings)

Answer. I never saw it administered. I have reason to believe it was administered, and I became aware of it accidently. I made a great row about it and reported it to the trustees.

By Dr Van Norstrand.

With the light of a fatal result, in the case of Mr. Kellogg, you think it looks as though there was neglect. What different care would you have administered had you had the same information that I had from Mr. Kellogg's brother and the papers?

Answer. Well, doctor, I do not know as I should have done differently; but if I had done rightly I should have watched my patient with more care.

JOHN FAVILL.

Carefully read to, and then subscribed by the witness, March 18, 1868, before me.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co. Wis.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITAL.
MARCH 18, 1868.

L. J. BARROWS, being called by the committee and first duly sworn, testified as follows:

I have been a practising physician most of the time for eighteen years. I have been connected with a hospital for the insane. I was about two years at the New York state asylum at Utica, for the insane.

Question by Mr. Hastings. You have, &c., (being question asked Dr. Favill and marked *No.* 1.

Answer I regard the theory and general principle of treatment as correct, some points in carrying it out I object to. The medical treatment I approve. The fact that he was left that night without a watch I object to. His removal to a room a way from other patients was right. I understand the room was warm and comfortable with comfortable bed and clothing.

Question by Mr. Hastings. From what you have heard of Mr. Kellogg's case and from your knowledge of cases of insanity, do you know of any reason why he would not have recovered with proper treatment?

Answer. I should regard the chances for the recovery better than for a fatal result, based on the facts as presented when the patient was presented to the Asylum.

Question by Mr. Hastings. From your knowledge of the case in connection with the record made at the Hospital after his death, do you think there was any ground for saying that he committed suicide?

Answer. Not as my attention has been called to the difinition of the term *suicide*, with the understanding that suicide is premeditated I should not.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Is there any more evidence from the facts in this case for saying that he committed suicide than there would have been if he had fallen dead while running from his house to the depot as described by one witness?

Answer. No, but I should like to say there is more evidence of self inflicted injury than there would have been in the other case,

Question by Mr. Hastings. The following is a process to which patients in the hospital are sometimes subjected. The bathing tub is filled nearly full of cold water. The patient is stripped, his hands tied behind him; his feet tied together, and then lifted into the tub with his feet out; the head is then put under the water and held there until he turns red in the face. The process of putting the head under is sometimes repeated three or four times. Do you regard this as a safe process; and if not, why?

Answer. I do not. I should be afraid of killing my patient. In that class of patients there is generally a want of vitality—of vigor necessary to recuperate after such treatment. This process was not used at Utica while I was there to my knowledge. The shower bath was used, but was being done away with, and is now done away with as I understand by published reports. By shower bath I mean shower bath, and do not use the term as it has been used here.

By Dr. Van Norstrand. The only case in which I ever saw the bath described, in the question of Mr. Hastings, was in the case of John Shannon. Do you remember the person of John Shannon?

Answer. I do.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. Would you apprehend any danger to him (Shannon) from giving him this duck bath and holding his head under water till his face was red?

Answer. Not under the management of the superintendent. His direct personal management. I deem there would be danger without his supervision. Shannon is a strong, rugged man.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. Have you read the telegram sent by me to Mr. Kellogg's brother on the sad occasion of his

brother's death? Under the circumstances do you think the wording of that telegram improper or inexcusable?

Answer. I have read the telegram. I do not.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. If a patient had come to the Utica hospital while you were there, with the papers like those brought with Mr. Kellogg, with the other information that I received from his brother, do you think he would have received more attention than I paid him?

Answer. If Dr. Van Norstrand visited Mr. Kellogg five or six times, Mr. Kellogg received more personal attention from the superintendent than I have ever known patients to receive in the same length of time from the superintendent at Utica, Asylum. On the basis of the testimony as already given, I say I do not.

Question by Mr. Lawrence. From the experience you have had, and from your chances of observation as one of the visiting committee, what is your opinion as to the general management of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane in all its departments?

Answer. Since the present administration, under the circumstances and with the means, it has seemed to me well-managed. There are some particulars in which I have desired a change—in the matter of amusements—which is being gradually made. I have suggested, as a member of the visiting committee, that there should be a night watch. At the time I speak of there was no watch. I have since learned there is a night watch for the building, but that he has no access to the wards, but is in communication with both supervisors. I first learned of the night watch to-day. This night watch does not meet my views. No facilities for examining the building or seeing patients has ever been deemed of use by Dr. Van Norstrand. How many patients there are there that I have not seen I do not know. I suppose I have seen all except those that were out at work. We have sometimes thought that there was an unnecessary delay in the morning on the plea that the building was not cleaned and ready for visitors, but whenever we have pressed, the Doctor has readily yielded. I never notify the superintendent or any of the officers of the time of my visits.

By Mr. Hastings.

Witness, I do not know anything of the treatment of patients except when I have been at the hospital. I have never heard of any complaint. I understand that when I visit the building I am shown to all parts of the building where there are patients. I frequently ask if there are any patients confined. I visited there last the first of this month. I visited with Mr. Sherwood there this last winter. I think I did not visit the fourth story on the female side at that time. I was not aware that there was a patient there. I think I did not visit the fourth story on the female side on my last visit.

LYMAN J. BARROWS.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, March 18, 1868, before me.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner.
Dane Co., Wis.

Adjourned till 2 1-2 P. M., March 18, 1868, at Agricultural Rooms in the Capitol, at Madison, Wis.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITAL,
MADISON, March 18, 1868.

Charles E. Bross called by the committee and first duly sworn testified as follows: I am telegraph operator in this city (Madison). The paper I now hand the commissioner is a true copy of a despatch, sent last night. It is marked by the commissioner "Despatch No. 1.

(It is hereto attached,

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner.)

I received the paper marked "Despatch No. 2," in reply to-day at 1 1-2 P. M.

CHARLES E. BROSS.

Despatch No. 2 is also hereto attached,

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, before me March 18, 1868.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

"DESPATCH NO. 1."

MADISON, Wis., March 17, 1868.

To DR. JOHN W. SAWYER,
Superintendent Butler Insane Hospital, Providence, R. I.
Did you accompany R. O. Kellogg to the strong room, on the night of his death, and go up afterwards that night.

S. D. HASTINGS,
J. C. SHERWOOD,
Committee of Trustees.

"DESPATCH NO. 2."

To HON. S. D. HASTINGS.

By telegraph from Providence, R. I.

No, was in the office, was aware the change was made and remained up till all was arranged.

JOHN W. SAWYER.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITOL,
March 18, 1868.—2 1-2 P. M.

Ready for business.

J. J. BROWN, being called by the committee, and first duly sworn, testified as follows: I have been a practicing physician nineteen years. I have been a visiting physician to the Wiconsin State Hospital for the insane. I was such for one year.

Question by Mr. Sherwood. You have listened to the testimony or read it, relating to the insanity of the Rev. R. O. Kellogg and to his treatment while in the Wisconsin state hospital for the insane, and have also read the record of his case made at the hospital. Do you regard such treatment as proper?

Answer. I have listened to the testimony in relation to treatment and do not regard it as proper, for the reason that he was placed in a room, out of hearing, without an attendant.

Question by Sherwood. From your knowledge of this case, in connection with the record made at the hospital after his death, do you think there was any ground for saying that he committed suicide?

Answer. No, sir. I do not think he intended to kill himself.

Question asked Dr. Favill, and marked "No. 2" in his testimony, repeated to Dr Brown.

Dr. Brown answers. I do not regard it as a safe process. I should be afraid the patient would die in the operation. I wish to add that I do not believe in any form of bath, either plunge or shower bath, as a punishment. I do not think it necessary. I can conceive of cases where the shower bath, as a sanitary measure, might with propriety be resorted to. From my observation I believe the general management of the hospital to be good. It looks well, but as to treatment I have never been able to form a definite opinion, for the reason that there seemed to be a difficulty or want of communication in both about treatment; not that I believe they wanted to avoid it, but there was not that disposition to talk about treatment that gave satisfaction to me. From reading the record of the cases I rather got the idea that there was but little medical treatment. The superintendent showed more disposition to talk with me about cases than the assistant did, still it was not satisfactory with the superintendent.

When we visited the hospital, as a general thing, we were admitted to the wards when we requested admission. There were two exceptions. The first time was when the assistant was there. The superintendent was east. The assistant wished me to go up to the barn and look around. The assistant was Dr. Sawyer. I saw that the assistant wanted to defer my visit to the wards. I told him I could not make a general visit and would like to go to the wards at once. He yielded to my request and we went to the wards at once. I should think it was 1 1-2 P. M., possibly might have been 2 P. M. I then plainly saw why he wanted to defer the visit to the wards. We found the wards unusually dirty; odor very bad. Dr. Sawyer apologized, and said that the superintendent was away and he had every thing to look after and he had not the time to see to having them made right and clean. That was the only time I ever saw the wards when they looked bad or filthy. The other time was about 9 A. M. Dr. Barrows and myself visited together. Possibly it might have been a half hour earlier, but I think not The request was made by us to the superintendent that we pass at once to the wards, as we were in a hurry. The superintendent said the wards were not yet in readiness; that the attendants had not got through cleaning. I told him that was just what we wished to see; the wards when they were dirty or when they deemed them out of order. If the visiting committee is to be delayed till the institution is put in readiness for their reception, then visiting committees are a farce. I think it was from three-fourths of an hour to an hour before we were admitted. When we did pass through the wards we found them in good order, which must have been from 9 1-2 to 9 3-4 o'clock A. M.

Question by Mr. Lawrence.

I was first appointed a member of the visiting committee in 1865. I served a year. I will not be positive but I think I did not see that report till it was published. I think I was not consulted about making up that report, but is possible I may have been. I will not swear positively but it is my impression that I never saw the report. I refer to the report signed by Young, on "behalf of the committee."

I was chairman of the visiting committee from October, 1865, to April, 1866, and visited as stated in my report. I wrote the report and submitted it to the board of trustees. It is signed "J. J. Brown on behalf of committee." It is on pages 317, 318 and 319 of the records of the board of trustees. The evidence I have given to-day has reference to the six months subsequent to the time when that report was made. I was chairman of the visiting committee from October, 1865 to October, 1866. My associates in the last six months were appointed by the board. I cannot say positively that I made a visit every month. I cannot say that I made a report at the end of my time. It seems to me that I stated the number of visits that I had made and referred the board to my former

report as to recommendations at the end of my term—adopting substantially my former report. I acted with Barrows and Young, but I cannot tell as to dates. I saw the report made by Young after it was published and as recorded on pages 307, 308, 309 and 310 of the records of the board of trustees. I do not think I made any observations about the report except what I have made here to-day. The impression that I had was that the report was a good deal of puff of all connected with the institution—officers and employees. That was the impression I had at the time of reading it.

Question by Lawrence. Had you noticed any marked feature in that report in which you could not coincide, would you not have felt it your duty to have made a minority report to the board?

Answer. Certainly, if there had been any thing criminal or worthy of notice.

By Dr. Van Nostrand.

Witness In view of all the attendants have to do, I do not think they can be ready for *visitors* until between 9 or 10 a. m. I want it understood that I refer to general visitors and not to the visiting committee. I think that the wards should always be ready for the visiting committee—in other words that the visiting committee should be admitted at any time. I did not complain in my report of being excluded from the wards for half an hour. I was strongly tempted to. I supposed I looked at it as the first offence of the superintendent, and did not deem it of enough importance to find a place in the record of monthly visits.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand.

Did you ever ask me what treatment a patient was on, directly pointing to a particular patient, when I neglected or declined to answer?

Answer. I do not remember any case in which there was a direct refusal. I should say, no. I never felt free to talk with the superintendent, and more particularly with the assistant, about treatment. The superintendent never directly or indirectly intimated to me that I was prying into that which was not my business.

JAMES J. BROWN.

Carefully read to, and then subscribed by the witness, March 18, 1868, before me.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITOL,
MADISON, March 18, 1868.

A. J. WARD, called by the committee and first duly sworn, testified as follows: I have been a practising physician for twenty-three years.

Question asked Dr. Favill and marked in his testimony "No. 2," repeated to this witness.

Witness answers. I should not regard it as a safe process, for the reason that it is liable to produce congestion of the brain.

Question by Sherwood. Have you heard the evidence in the Kellogg case?

Answer. I have heard a good deal of the evidence in that case.

Question by Sherwood. From the evidence in the case in connecting with the record made at the hospital after his death, do you think there was any ground for saying that he committed suicide?

Answer. I should prefer to use some other term to characterize it.

A. J. WARD.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, March 18, 1868, before me.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane county, Wsi.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITOL,
MADISON, March 18, 1868.

WILLIAM LOHMILLER called by the committee and being first duly sworn, testified as follows: I have been employed by the firm of J. W. Sumner & Co. I was so employed from Aug. 12, 1867 to March 1, 1868, with the exception of a few weeks in January. That firm commenced business August 11th or 12th 1867. The members of the firm are J. W. Sumner and Dr. Van Norstrand. The business of the firm is dealing in Drugs and Groceries. It was very seldom that Dr. Van Norstrand came there. I cannot say that I ever saw him in the store an hour. He was not there every day. Cannot say how many times a week—some weeks not at all, and sometimes two or three times a week. I cannot say he was ever there more than three times in a week. Always when there, it was in the afternoon a little before the time for the afternoon mail. I was employed there as book-keeper. The firm were in the habit of selling goods to the Hospital.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Do you know of goods having been charged to the hospital in larger quantities and greater weights than were delivered?

Answer. I do. I do not know as I can recollect any particulars unless it was about the last I charged while there. It was a chest of tea that Dr. Van Norstrand ordered of me while Mr. Sumner was out. I cannot exactly remember the weight, but think the gross weight was fifty-eight lbs. I made a memorandum of the tea not knowing whether it was to go on the contract or not. So I made a pencil memorandum and kept it till Sumner returned. Then Mr. Sumner made the weights and I billed it accordingly. I think, but

would not say positive, it was netted at sixty lbs. The gross weight was not exceeding fifty-eight pounds. This is the only instance where I weighed myself. I do not know as there was any other tea charged where the *tare* was not deducted. I have not heard any one connected with the store speak of any other case where there was more tea charged than delivered. I know of cases where butter has been charged to the Hospital without the weight of the crock being deducted. I cannot say how many cases of that kind I have known. I know of one where I weighed the butter myself. The butter came from a Mr. Clark, a farmer near here. Were four jars perhaps. The jars were three and four gallon jars. One was larger. I made the weights of butter in a book, under the head of "*Contract Account.*" They were altered by Mr. Sumner.

I know of a case of a barrel of sugar sold to the hospital where the tare was not deducted. I cannot think of any other article in particular. I have not heard any of these cases spoken of much. Mr. Sumner usually waited upon calls from the hospital. I do not know of any other employee in the store that knows of anything of this kind. Stone crocks are considered as weighing about four pounds to the gallon, that is the Chicago commission house tare. I think Mr. Sumner told me that water was put into a barrel of whiskey that was sold to the hospital. I do not remember even telling John H. Clark about it. Mr. Sumner told me of it and mentioned the price, but I do not recollect the particulars. It was some time ago. I do not recollect telling that Sumner & Co. would have a good thing on their whiskey as they put in three-fourths water. One of the boys assisted Mr. Sumner, said something about ten gallons at the time. I do not think the man that helped him knew who it was for. I do not remember which one it was that helped him. The persons at that time employed in the store are, George Gunther, who had charge of the cellar. I think he is now at Fond du Lac. He is half brother of the butcher Boudler. Patrick Regan, John N. Regan, Frank A. Barnes and Walter Clark have been employed in the store. Fred. Van Norstrand was there also perhaps seven weeks. He was book keeper, took my place when I left. He was there a few weeks before I left, to get acquainted with the business. He left about January 19, 1868. I was not employed there when he left but was in the city. I cannot say why he left.

By Dr. Van Norstrand. Witness.

Dr. Van Norstrand told me once that goods that were sold to the hospital, were to be charged the same as they were when sold to other parties in wholesale lots. I did not tell you (Dr. Van Norstrand) that this was going on at the store because I was in the employ of Jas. W. Sumner, and was at work for him. It was under his instruction. I supposed you had an understanding and I never said a word to Dr. Van Norstrand or Dr. Van Norstrand to me.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. Did you ever see anything in my conduct, directly or indirectly, to induce you to believe that I knew of this?

Answer. I can tell you why I thought so. After it had been first done, not having heard anything from the goods sent, as I supposed they were weighed when they got them at the hospital, I concluded that Dr. Van Norstrand knew it. I think I am excuseable for not informing you on these grounds. Sumner made the remark several times, "It is all right." The tea sold to the hospital at $1 20 per pound was retailed at $1.50, I think. The whisky sold to the hospital was retailed, before being watered either, at $4.00 or $6.00 per gallon. Both are bourbon whiskies and the difference is in their age. I think I can rectify this by having control of the books. I can as far as I know.

By Sherwood. Did you send this butter purchased of Mr. Clark by itself?

Answer. If I recollect right it was not sent with any other butter, but with other goods. Butter well packed is generally estimated at eight pounds net to the gallon. One accustomed to dealing in butter would readily know the gross from the net weight of butter in crocks. I should judge that he would redily know that there was not that amount of butter. Never was any bill of the butter sent back to have the tare taken out to my knowledge. I think Dr. Van Norstrand stood by when the tea was weighed, but I do not think he noticed the weight of the tea. He ordered it at that time. I think the gross weight was fifty-seven or fifty-eight pounds.

WM. LOHMILLER.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, March 12, 1868, before me.

J. H. CARPEATER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane county, Wis.

Adjourned till March 24, 1868, at 9 A. M., at the Agricultural Rooms, capitol, Madison.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITOL,
Madison, March 28, 1868.

WM. LOHMILLER being recalled by the committee, testified further as follows: J. W. Sumner & Co. are successors of Pardee & Clark. I was book-keeper for Pardee & Clark before they sold out to J. W. Sumner & Co. I wrote part of the inventory of Pardee & Clark on their sale to J. W. Sumner & Co. It was afterwards copied into a book. I was away the first three days of the taking of the inventory There was a quantity of halibut in the store of Pardee & Clark at the time they sold to J. W. Sumner & Co. I heard Pardee say "it was not inventoried—it was not worth inventorying,

not saleable, not fit to sell," It had lain in the store during the summer. This fish was afterwards sold to the asylum within a week after J. W. Sumner & Co. commenced business. It was sold August 15, 1867. Dr. Van Norstrand ordered this fish sent to the asylum. Other things were ordered at the same time. There was 132 pounds of this fish. The price charged for this fish was a shilling per pound. We retailed halibut at that time at two shillings per pound. The memorandum bill that went with the fish called it "codfish." Mr. Sumner told me to call it in the bill "codfish." It is charged on the book "fish." I never saw any bill sent back for correction of that fish. I was book keeper at the time. I usually corrected bills and the books where any mistake was made. I would have been apt to have known it if there had been any correction of the bill of fish.

On the 7th of October, 1867, there was sixty or sixty-five dozen eggs charged to the asylum by Mr. Sumner. The next time Dr. Van Norstrand was in the store, after the eggs were charged, he remarked that they were worse than he expected. Things for the asylum are usually charged when the order is given for them. It has not always been so that the things were put up and taken away when the order was given. Sometimes one, two or three days intervening I have known three days to intervene. The condition of a good many of the eggs was very bad. They were old, and when broken smelt bad. I knew they were bad from the odor that arose from them as I passed them. I did not examine them. They had been in the store some time. A good many of them were what I term "rotten eggs." J. W. Sumner & Co. never had any other halibut except that that came from Pardee & Clark.

WM. LOHMILLER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me March 28, 1868, after being carefully read to the witness by me.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITOL,
MADISON, March, 20th, 1868—9, A. M.

Present ready for business.

JAMES W. SUMNER, being called by the committee, and first duly sworn, testified as follows: I am one of the proprietors of the store, known as J. W. Sumner & Co., and Dr. Van Norstrand is the other. Dr. Van Norstrand asked me, if the boys had made any mistakes or over charged goods sold to the hospital. This was last Monday morning, I think. I told him I thought there was a couple of mistakes, where the tea was charged. Dr. Van Norstrand said

to me, that I better see the boys and see if any thing was wrong—if they had done any thing wrong. I believe he also asked me to ask them what they would swear to. J. W. Sumner & Co. made a bid about the 10th of November last to furnish supplies to the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane for three months. I do not recollect the date. That bid was made at the Asylum. I made it. I made most of it myself. Dr. Van Norstrand assisted me in a few things. He did not do any of the writing I made a bid at the store. I told the doctor I did not think it was low enough, and I thought I better make a new one. Mr. Lohmiller did the writing in making the bid at the store, and Lohmiller and myself fixed the prices together. I destroyed the bid made at the store. I cannot recollect whether or not it was Saturday that Lohmiller and I made the bid. It was in the evening that I went to the Asylum. I think I stayed over night, but cannot say. I think it was Friday that I went to the Asylum. There was a dance there that evening. Some of the other bids were in at the time. I cannot say as all of them were. I did not see the bids. I saw some of the samples. I saw some few of the bids open on the table.

Question by Sherwood. Did you not hear the doctor remark that there was no bid on tea?

Answer. Yes, sir He said there was no bid on tea. I then wrote a bid for tea at $1 20 per pound. I do not know, but suppose it was, from one to two weeks before that we had sold the same article to the Asylum for $1 18 per pound.

By Mr. Hastings. What price did you offer to furnish tea for in the bid destroyed?

Answer. I think it was about $1 16 per pound, but do not know. It was a little less than $1 20 per pound.

Question by Mr. Hastings. Did Dr. Van Norstrand suggest upon what articles you should advance your bid?

Answer. We talked it over a little. When I went over I took my bid over there and told Dr. Van Norstrand I thought it was too high, and if he had no objection I would make a new one. I had not delivered my bid to him. My first bid; he had seen it. I told him there were some things that we might lower a little, but there was not much money in it. That the only object in taking the contract was for the sake of the butter; that would enable us to sell a good many more goods, and that was all the money there would be in the bid.

By Dr. Van Norstrand.

Witness. I asked afterwards to be be released from one-half of my bid on the butter. I remember that you said that you would release me one-half of it, as Findlay's bid was just the same as ours on the butter. You afterwards wrote me that Mr. Sumner and Mr. Findlay refused to furnish the parts of their bids that were lower than mine and that you would have to fall back on my bid. My bid for butter was thirty cents per pound. I afterwards paid in

cash more than that for butter to supply the bid. The whole of that contract I think amounted to $1100 or $1200. I did not make much it. It would not be $100. It would be $50. Somewhere from $50 to $100. A good deal of the butter I paid thirty-two cents per pound for, and made two and sometimes three cents per gallon on some things. The tea that I furnished under the bid was the same quality that we had before sold for $1.18. There were different prices in the tea. We paid for some $1 and for some $1.08 per pound in New York. We got out of the kind that we made the bid on, and afterwards furnished a better article.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. Did I tell you to see the boys to see what they would swear to or to see if any mistakes had been made?

Answer. I think it covered both.

Question by Dr Van Norstrand. Do you know anything about the four jars of butter that Mr. Lohmiller refers to in his testimony?

Answer. I have no recollection of it. I do not recollect of ever having charged the tare of a barrel of sugar sold to the asylum. Still I do not say it is not so, but I do not recollect the instance.

I did put in some water into the whisky. It was clean rain water. I took a pail of whisky out and put in a pail of water. I do that in all of that proof whisky that comes into the store. It is a common practice with other dealers. I have seen other dealers getting water at the same pump to grade their whiskies with. It is considered among dealers in liquors that putting soft water into a fiery whisky makes it more palitable and gives it a better appearance of age.

By Dr. Van Norstrand. Lohmiller has sworn to a chest of tea from which the tare was not taken, or the number of pounds charged too high. Will you tell us all about it?

Answer. The tea was charged gross weight, chest and all. Dr. Van Norstrand told me Wednesday night last what Lohmiller had sworn to. Since then I have given the hospital credit for the tare on the jars of butter, barrel of sugar, and tare on the chest of tea. I have not for the water in the whisky, for the reason, as I said before, it is a common practice. Stoneware averages about four pounds per gallon. Barrels run from sixteen to twenty pounds. I gave the credit at seventeen cents per pound, the price of the highest grade of sugar furnished. I gave credit for fourteen pounds of tare on the chest of tea. Japanese tea chests run from twelve to fourteen pounds per chest. The tare on such chests of tea is from twelve to fourteen pounds.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. Have you any reason to think that I suspected anything wrong, or that ever any mistake occurred that I did not ask to have it corrected at once?

Answer. All he ever has found out, or if any mistake did occur, he has had it corrected, whether for or against. Our bills have often

been sent back for correction. Sometimes the mistake was in our favor and sometimes against us. I wait mostly on staple goods. I do all the wholesaling to every body of staple goods.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. When you commenced business did I tell you to be very particular about asylum sales and accounts; that it was not only necessary to be perfectly honest, but to seem so, and be able to show it at all times?

Answer. Yes sir, you did. When I commenced business the doctor would tell me he had been to other stores and priced articles and then come and priced them at my store and found I was the cheapest and took them. When about even he would sometimes take them at other stores. Sometimes on sugar we "tied" and he got them to other stores. You came to me and wanted ten gallons of oil and I asked $1.40 per gallon for it. You then went to Findlay's and he asked $1.40 per gallon by the barrel; you come back and took it of me saying, you could not take a barrel. Dr. Van Norstrand has sometimes returned articles to my store because he said he could do with cheaper articles at the Asylum.

Our agreement was when we commenced business here to sell things to the hospital as low as we sold them to others at wholesale. You always required me to send a bill with each purchase, no matter how small it was.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. Have I always been as careful in my purchases for the Asylum as Simeom Mills, Judge Vilas, Judge Braley, Mr. Bird or other business men of this city who have dealt with you in making purchases for their own families?

Answer. He has always cautioned me to put things down low. Has always priced the things as much as they do. I say yes.

Question Dr Van Norstrand. In the four years that I have bought goods of houses with which you have been connected have you ever seen any thing that induced you to believe that I was or intended to be less close in purchases for the Asylum than if I had been conducting my private affairs?

Answer. I do not know as I have.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. Have I been as careful in my purchases both in quantity and prices as my predecessor was?

Answer. Yes sir, and more careful always, more particular always than your predecessor.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. Have you noticed me more careless about the prices since I have had an interest in that store than I was before?

Answer. He has always priced goods, except small things, just as he always did. I have seen no difference.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. Except as regards goods for the asylum, have I ever interfered about prices, or customers, or clerks, or even the kind of goods you should keep, or appeared to you more interested in the success of your house than many other men in the city of Madison?

Answer. No sir, you have never interfered; once you thought we were paying "Billy" too much; that we could not afford it; that is the only time you ever said any thing about any clerk that I recollect; by our partnership contract Dr. Van Norstrand was not to devote *any* time to our business.

By Mr. Sherwood. Witness. I have usually sold goods lower to the asylum than to private individuals, Have sold to the asylum at wholesale rates, One thing returned from the asylum as too good, was a feather duster, the price of it was $5. That is the only thing I recollect. A bill was returned from the asylum last night for correction. It was wrong, I believe, in having one article charged for another. In the one of a barrel of syrup the bill was returned for correction, one gallon too much being charged. I do not recollect a bill being sent back because a box of pens had been omitted therefrom.

By Sherwood. Did you infer from your dealing with the Hospital that the Dr. was very careful in examining goods and bills?

Answer. I always thought he was, because he has always cautioned me in every respect. I told Billy, on the tea, that perhaps it would go through and perhaps it would not.

By Mr. Sherwood. Now, Mr. Sumner, do you think he could have been careful and not have noticed those butter crocks and the tare on the other articles that was not taken out?

Answer. If he attended to the weighing of them he could not.

By Sherwood. Did it not strike you as a little singular that those bills should have been so particularly corrected in little things and those heavy jars neglected?

Answer. It struck me in this way, that the thing was all right, and we would get our pay, but as you put it I must say yes.

By Sherwood. Did you tell Lohmiller that in his testimony before the committee he had told only the truth; and did you not say to him that he could have told much more, and thank him for not doing it?

Answer. No, sir; I did tell part of it but did not all of it. I asked him what he had sworn to. He said he had sworn to some tea, butter, barrel and some whisky. I told him I did not recollect about the butter, but I supposed it was all right; I would not dispute it. When I said something about the butter he got very much excited and asked me if I supposed he had sworn to a lie or would swear to a lie—it was one or the other. Said I, "Billy you and I have always been good friends, and don't get mad." As near as I recollect I said, "I do not doubt but what all you said is correct, but I do not recollect the butter." It was at Mr. James Burgess' house, on the inside of the gate. I do not think I told him he might have told a good deal more. I do not remember thanking him. I told him I supposed he had told the truth, and it was all right, except about the butter which I did not recollect. I did not want him to tell anything else but the truth.

Question by Mr. Hastings.

Witness. I employed Fred. Van Norstrand and discharged him. I discharged him because he did not attend to his duty, and did things he ought not to have done. His habits were bad while in my employ. He drank. He kept the books about six weeks. He was assisted by others.

J. W. SUMNER.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, March 20, 1868, before me.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis

Adjourned till 2 P. M., March 20, 1868, at Agricultural Rooms, Capitol, Madison.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITOL,
MADISON, March 20, 1868, 2 P. M.

MARTIN LYON being called by the committee and first duly sworn testified as follows: I know Dr. Van Norstrand. I worked at the asylum for Mr Livsey about a year ago, at the time they were digging the foundation.

Question by Sherwood. While you were at work at the hospital did Dr. Van Norstrand throw a brick at one of the patients windows?

Answer Yes sir. It hit the guard. The doctor spoke kindly to a patient and told the patient to call Mowry, an attendant. The patient told the doctor to go, be damned and call him himself, and the doctor asked him again kindly to call him and the patient gave the same answer, and the doctor stooped down and took a brick or brickbat and threw it over by the guard. It struck the guard to the best of my opinion, and the doctor then walked away about his business. I told some of the people that a patient was always blowing at the window and told them that the doctor threw a brick bat at him. The patient abused the doctor ugly. Said he had more *shit* in his purse than he was able to carry. I do not know whether the doctor was angry or not. I do not think he was. He went socially away. The doctor has not asked me since I came to town what I was called as a witness for. The doctor has never asked me what I was called for.

By Dr. Van Norstrand.

Witness. I do not know whether there was dirt in the doctors hand with the piece of brick or not. He did not throw the piece of brick at the man as I would if I intended to hurt him. To the best of my opinion he did not want to hurt him.

By Sherwood.

Witness. I do not know who I told it to that are here now. I was attending to my work and head down. The first thing I knew was the falling of a brick. I do not know whether it was a whole brick or a piece of the brick. I did not see him pick it up.

his
MARTIN X LYON.
mark.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, March 20, 1868, before me.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co. Wis.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITOL,
MADISON, March 20, 1868.

MENKE WILLGRUBS, called by the committee and first duly sworn, testified as follows:

I have been hospital teamster. I left there a year ago last June. I drove the mail team. Used to come to town about every day if the weather was not too bad. Sometimes the doctor would come with me. Sometimes he would not come for a week, and sometimes two days running. Sometimes from once to three times a week. Once in a while he stayed here all night, did not go back with me, but not often. When the road would allow and the weather was fine I used to take patients out to ride every day; would take out from forty to fifty patients per day; that was about the average. I know Mr. Hebard, the father-in-law of the superintendent. He worked in the flower garden and looked after the gas when I was at the asylum. That was two years ago. I was not about there much. Was busy in the forenoon and came to town in the afternoon. I used to see him at work in the morning and also when I left to come to town in the afternoon. I used to see him at work right after breakfast. Sometimes he worked I suppose half a day, and sometimes a full day. I cannot say as it is my impression that there were more of the half days than full days. I do not think he worked quite as many hours as other employees. The others have to work harder than he does, I know.

Question by Sherwood. Did you ever see a patient struck or kicked while you were there?

Answer. When some patients were out doors and the attendants could not manage them, I would assist to bring them back to the house. A patient was out and got away from Herbert Bird. He would get away from him and when Bird overtook him he would turn round and shake him off. I saw it and went and helped take the patient to the house. When we got near the house the patient

pitched into me and I took him down and held him till Dr. Wilson came and we then put him in the house. I did not strike him at all. I took hold and tripped him down. I did not have to choke him very hard to make him give up. I could hold him without much fuss. Bird did not do anything to him. He was so frightened that he could not breathe hardly.

By Dr. Van Norstrand.

Witness. In the two years and two months that I drove the mail carriage, the superintendendent stayed in town but few nights except at the fall and spring meeting of the board. It was not often—a very few times. In cases where we were in open wagon and there came up a heavy storm.

Question by Dr. Van Norstrand. In stating that Mr. Hebard did not work as many hours as other employees, did you take into the account that he was on duty nights attending to the gas from half past eight to ten o'clock?

Answer. I did not take that into consideration.

MENKE WILLGRUBS.

Carefully read and then subscribed by the witness, March 20th, 1868, before me,

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITOL,
MADISON, March 20, 1868.

LUCY LEWIS being called by the committee and first duly sworn, testified as follows: I was in the Hospital a little over three years. A little more than a year at the last part of my being there I was a supervisor. I was in the Taunton, Mass., insane hospital about three years. Dr. Van Norstrand visited the wards, when at home, every day, once a day certain. Sometimes he would sit down and talk with patients and sometimes he would not—merely walk hrough. I should think it would average ten minutes in a ward and sometimes longer. The superintendent at Taunton, made two regular visits per day and often visited the wards in the afternoon beside that. In the afternoon it was to converse with patients and would stay half an hour or an hour. That visit he did not make every day. It seemed to me these afternoon visits were often. I should say half of the time. It was a very usual thing for him to do that. He did not spend much time at his regular visits. He generally just went through the wards, sometimes he would stop and talk with the patients. Were about four hundred patients in that Hospital. Was only one assistant physician. Superintendent was not often absent from the building. He seldom went anywhere except

occassionally to Boston or Salem. He would often ride a mile and a half to town for the mail and come right back. Did not spend any time in town. I have known one physician to be away there, and the other go to town and be gone an hour at the same time. It was the practice of the superintendent to visit all that were sick every day. In his evening visits he did not see all of the patients. Was not much company entertained at the institution. Never knew the superintendent there to give a party for his own company. He always asked when he came into the ward if any one was sick.

By Dr. Van Norstrand.

Witness. There were six wards at Taunton.

LUCY LEWIS.

Carefully read to the witness and then subscribed by her, March 20, 1868.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

Adjourned till March 20th, 9 A. M., at the State Agricultural Rooms, in the Capitol, at Madison, Dane Co., Wis.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS. CAPITOL,
MADISON, March 21, 1868, 9 A. M.

Present, the committee.

Recess till 11 1-4 A. M. March 21, 1868.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS. CAPITOL,
MADISON, March 21, 1868—11 1-4 A. M.

JOHN W. KAVENAUGH, called by the committee and being first duly sworn, testified as follows: About October 30, 1867, I sold three steers to Elias Van Norstrand, for the Wisconsin state hospital for the insane. They were two year old steers past. We estimated the weight of the three steers at 2,300 pounds. He, Elias Van Norstrand, told me he would give me what he received at the hospital for the steers. When he came back from the hospital he said to me that he got four cents per pound for the steers, and they weighed, he said, 2,291 pounds. He paid me for the steers $91 64. Elias Van Norstrand took a fat cow to the asylum at the same time. He did not get the cow of me. As near as I recollect he said he got $36 and some cents for the cow. He said he got one-fourth of a cent more per pound for the cow than he did for the steers. He stated the weight of the cow but I do not remember it.

JOHN W. KAVENAUGH.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness March 21, 1868, before me.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane County, Wis.

Statement of A. H. Van Norstrand, prepared by himself, and sworn to before the Commissioner March 23 and April 6, 1868.

A. H. VAN NORSTRAND, being re-examined, says that he has carefully read the testimony of attendants examined by committee, and is much suprised and chagrined at the collisions there reported; that he thinks none of them were reported to him in the plain Anglo-Saxon used in the testimony; that the collisions reported to him seemed to be only an excess of the usual little jarrings in the ward, and did not think it required critical examination, as it was always reported in self-defence. On cross-examination of attendants it appears they only put their hands against the neck and held them off to protect themselves and clothing. Although knowing that the thing shows worse on paper than when it is occurring, amidst the many bruises attendants and officers get in the discharge of their duties, still I at once issued an order that any attendant who strikes or chokes a patient will be arrested for assault and battery, and any attendant seeing and not reporting it will be dealt with in a similar manner as an accomplice.

In my testimony in regard to punishment with the cold bath, I forgot the case of Densmore, not having seen it inflicted. The first and last case in which I ever saw it administered was in Shannon's case, before sworn to, and although he suffered nothing and was held in the water not so long by twenty seconds as I have seen a patient hold himself under while bathing, still I saw that it might be easily misused and resolved that it was the last that should be administered while I was in the house. This man and Densmore had both committed offences that, had they been sane, would have sent them to the penitentiary. In the other cases—Molliter, Howard, Burrell, &c,—I simply intended to order them bathed in cold water, and using a scrubbing brush, instead of warm water, for persistent filthiness, and did not know that anything else was done until I read the testimony. Cold water and a scrubbing brush are more effectual in causing a patient to cease washing himself from head to foot in his own manure than a nice warm bath.

The only case in which an attendant swears that I ever choked a patient, and in that case she only heard of it, was Mrs. Osborn's case. This woman was a very large, stout, desperate woman. The attendant was afraid to go near her to induce her to go to bed, as she saw Mrs. Osborn had fight in her at once, if approached, and reported to me. I went in and took hold of her and removed her from the corner where she was at bay, and then put my hand on the

back side of her neck and pushed her towards her room. She then attempted to bite me and I boxed her ears for it. I have boxed the ears of all the cases sworn to by attendants, and perhaps other cases. I have done it in the same manner that I would were I a teacher, or father and a large unmannerly child had broken crockery over my head, spit in my face, kicked me, assaulted me with a knife or exceeding ob. obscene language. I have never seen this do any hurt to the patient, but much good. Has changed their malignity and obscenity to respect, kindness and good feeling toward me. Mrs. Jane Crandall whose ears I boxed, as sworn to by an attendant, was flourishing a knife, very threatingly, right and left; breathing and talking vengeance. The attendant came for me. She was a very large woman. It was not a very desirable job to secure her. I took the knife away, boxed her ears and sent her to another ward. I have never heard of her repeating the act. Had she been a maniac it would not have done her any good, nor would it have been done if she had been a maniac. I have no doubt of its utility in the cases in which it was resorted to, but it looks bad on paper, and inasmuch as we are judged from that standpoint by many who have little knowledge of the perplexities of a superintendent, and occurring exigencies in his life, and little care for him except to magnify his faults, it is perhaps better for him to have less discipline, and not resort to anything except simpering smiles and meaningless expressions of astonishment at assault, obscenity and other things above referred to. All who swear about it say that orders are to hurt patients as little as possible, and only in self defence.

Of the party taking five patients to Washington, last July, two were hired men at twenty-five dollars per month; the other three charged nothing. The government furnished transportation for six er seven attendants for the five patients. I thought one for each patient was enough. Two of them were very bad and dangerous patients, and would fight to escape at the first opportunity. I gave George Hebard, who is a very careful saving man, charge of the finances, and directed him, after disposing of his patients as directed, to allow himself and the others a day or two to rest in Washington and then commence their journey homeward. I thought a day or two none two long to rest after a continuous ride of about eight hundred miles under a constant mental excitement lest his patients should escape. All the expenses incurred by the state except the pay of the two who were under pay, was an average of eighteen dollars and eighty cents per patient.

In regard to the three cases of neglect refered to I wish to say, that in Miss Lewis' case, I had visited the patient within the forty eight hours preceeding the testimony, that I have not been in the habit of visiting her daily as I had an opprotunity twice daily to hear directly from her, in as much as there was no change and none expected in her case, I considered it folly to go through the formality of climing the stairs, look into her room, say how are you to-

day Miss Lewis and receive in reply "I am lost, utterly lost." I retire after saying "I hope not" as I had done for months before she went up staris. I have long ceased to look for recovery as I have many times informed her friends.

In the case of Margaret Grusha, one attendant swears that I visited her only once from June 6th to September 30th, the other attendant says that she was in bed but six weeks and I visted her three times that she knew off. I do not know how often I visited her but supposed I saw her every day or two. It was a case that had been nine years insane and was demented before I came into the house, she simply vegitated, failing from month to month for the last three years, well knowing that all she needed was food and drink and cleanliness, and if she needed relief from suffering that my attention would be called to her, the attondant swears that she thinks that she was not neglected. Nor do I think she was.

The case of Mrs. Molliter is well explaned by Dr. Wilson. I can't say when I did see her, but supposed I had seen her every day in my visits, sitting among others who were in the habit of sitting with their outer clothes over their heads, she had been changed from the room that she had occupied, I saw the room was vacant in my morning visit, and supposed she was sitting among the other demented as described, I do not consider these as cases of neglect, for what good of going to them, pull their dress off their heads, look into their soulless face and turn away with a sigh lamenting your inability to see why a good God sees fit to continue life after the soul has fled. And now in this solemn manner I wish to say that I have worked harder the last four years than any other four years of my life; that I have only looked out for the state's interest and the interests of my patients; that I have considered it no part of my duty to look out for the interest of those supplying us with necessaries; that I never have encouraged, or endured, or winked at, officially or privately, anything wrong in dealing with patients or the public; that I have conducted the affairs of this institution as carefully and less generously than I would had they been my own private affairs; that I have never intentionally done, or allowed to be done, a cruel thing to a patient or neglected a patient.

A. H. VAN NORSTRAND.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, March 23, 1868.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITOL,
MADISON. March 25, 1868.

CHARLES WILSON being called by the committee and first duly sworn, testified as follows: I am 34 years old Jauuary 1st last. I

am a Swede. I have been in this country three years—three years October 16, 1867. I was an attendant in the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane from February 21, 1867, to January 11, 1868, in the lower ward. I gave my notice to quit November 21, 1867. Notice to expire December 21, 1867. A month's notice is required from the attendants of their intention to quit. I gave my notice to Dr. Wilson. He reported it to Dr. Van Norstrand. When my notice was out Dr. Van Norstrand asked me to stay longer. There were two other attendants going and he wished me to stay longer. He said if I would stay longer he would give me a chance to go in the middle or upper ward or anywhere I had a mind to. Before going into the hospital I was engaged for a year in Pennsylvania cutting ties for the railroad. Before that I was in the army. The second day after coming to this country I went into the army. When Dr. Van Norstrand hired me he asked me what countryman I was and how long I had been in this country and if I had been in the army and if I had ever been in a hospital before. I told him no—only I was wounded in the army and was in the hospital there. He asked me where I stopped before I came to Wisconsin, and I told him I stopped in Pennsylvania. Dr. Van Norstrand talked with Nelson, the watchman, and said I was a strong man, &c., and as soon as there was a place he would give it to me. He did not ask me if I ever drank liquor. I do not think he asked me whether I could read or write. I do not drink. I drank but once while in the hospital and that was a glass of beer. W. W. Smith and John Mooney were discharged by the superintendent for drinking and being out nights and carousing, both tight, at the same time I gave my notice to quit. Mooney has been taken back. I heard the superintendent discharge them. They were in the habit of drinking and would get tight every night. Nelson, the watchman, had reported them. He let them in nights. Smith was there about three mohths. For two months before he left he was drinking all the while. The superintendent knew it, and had twice talked with him and told him if he did not stop it he should discharge him. Smith told me the superintendent spoke to him twice about it. Smith would sometime be out till two or three o'clock in the morning, and would then come in and go to bed, and lie till six o'clock, and when he got up, he could not do his work in the ward. It was the same with Mooney, I believe; though I do not know that as well as I know about Smith, for Smith told me about it himself. I drove team in the old country. I had a fuss with John Forrest in the strong room. He knocked Baker down. We then threw him down, and Redford choked him. Redford reported to the superintendent that I was afraid of patients. The superintendent told me not to be afraid of patients, and if a patient attempted to knock me down to knock him down. He told me to choke them and to strike on the side of the head, so as not to give them black eyes. I had frequent

troubles with Kavnaugh. He was bad to other patients. I had to strike, choke and sometimes to kick him to make him behave. His full name was Thomas Kavenaugh. I had a little fuss with most of the patients before I could get them to behave. Sometimes would scratch doors, walls, &c., with glass and things they picked up when out walking. I had to look clothes over and pockets, and sometimes to take hold of them pretty hard before I could get such things away from them. Reed was a bad case. Professor Reed's son. He "get" fits and jump up and strike patients. I choked him till he gave up and behaved himself. Sometimes get along pretty well and sometimes he "get" fits and strike any one. I saw him strike Dr. Van Norstrand once Dr. Van Norstrand took him by the hair and slapped him on the side of the head. He told me to take him and lock him up in his room. Reed used to make water in the spittoon. He did not know where the water closet was. He run all round and "feel" of all the doors and we asked him what he wanted, and he would not tell, and then used the spittoon. When he found the water closet door and opened it, he knew enough to go in. We had to choke and kick most all of the patients sometimes, except young Wright, Rheinhemmer, Charles Homies, Swartz, Sherwood, Venagar, Harry Kramer, Kehamiah and some others, perhaps. Some patients had to have medicine given them by the use of a stick to get their mouths open. This was done by Redford and the attendants. The doctors did not assist unless the patient was sick on the bed. Thomas Scollan had medicine given him in this way and his lip was "*broken*" and bled. The lip came between the stick and teeth and "*broke*" a piece out of the ltp. John Brown's mouth bled also when we gave him medicine. I do not recollect how he was hurt. Reed once at the table struck me with a cup and threw it. I took him away, took him into the hall and took him down and choked him and asked if he would do that again and he said he would kill me. I reported it to the supervisor and he told me not to take him to the table any more, but to feed him in the hall. I recollect Andrew Dunn, a patient in the upper ward. I was in the upper ward about twelve days as an attendant. Dunn was a heavy man. I put my hands under his arms to raise him up from the dinner table. When I had him partly up I lost my hold and he fell in his chair again. That night I undressed him and gave him his supper in his bed. We always gave him supper and breakfast in bed. He went out to the table to dinner the next day and the day after. About one and a half hours after dinner on the last day he "got" a fit and we put him to bed. The next day after that he died.

I whipped young Melone and Thomas Kavenaugh with a strap. I do not recollect any others that I whipped with the strap.

Wheelock, a patient, was in the habit of spitting on the floor and walls. I told him he must quit that. He "no quit it." I reported him to Dr. Van Norstrand, when he came through, and he told

me to choke him if he did it again. The doctor at the same time told him he must not do it and he promised the doctor he would not. He did it again and I choked him. I threw him on the floor and took hold of his throat with my hand and my knee across his body to hold him. First time I had him on the floor he gave right up and promised not to do it again and I excused him. I took Lester, a patient, from the table. He cut another patient on his hand with a knife. I took him out from the table on to the hall. When on the hall I asked him if he would behave at the table. He called me a son of a bitch. I threw him on the floor and choked him. Every word he talked he swore. He was not very bad; knew everything he did. Nichols, a patient, took a butcher knife from the table and cut the partition. Myself, Mooney and Sinmachs, the next day, found the knife and took it from Nichols and reported it to the superintendent. The superintendent gave orders to lock him up in the strong room and put the muff on him We asked Nichols what time of day he took the knife, whether after dinner or after supper. He would not tell what time of day he took it. We threw him on the floor and choked him and slapped him, I expect, three times over his back with a strap, and one kicked him twice. I do not know which kicked him. It was while he was down on the floor that he was kicked. His face was scratched on the floor the same time we had him on the floor choking him and made raw.

Adjourned till 2 P. M., March 25, 1868, at State Agricultural Rooms, Capitol, Madison, Wis.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITOL,
MADISON, March 25, 1868.

CHARLES WILSON, the witness, continues as follows: I never saw *Wood* strike any one. He was pretty bad; cutting up; full of fun and so on. He tore the clothes of other patients; tore off their buttons. Myself and Sinmachs choked him and slapped him with the hands on the head. It did not do any good in his case. We choked and slapped him several times. I do not, and did not, think it did him any good; so we had to quit it. I was a sailor once. I drove team seven or eight years. Was sailor before that four years.

CHARLES WILSON.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, before me, March 25, 1868.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITOL,
MADISON, March 28, 1868.

WALTER S. CLARK being first duly sworn testified as follows: I am clerk for J. W. Sumner & Co. I commenced my clerkship there on Monday afternoon Oct. 7th, 1867. I put up some eggs for the Hospital near the time I commenced work for J. W. Sumner & Co. Mr. Sumner told me to put the eggs up. The condition of the eggs was very bad. They were very dirty outside and some of them were rotten. I judged they were bad from culling them over and having some of them break in my hands. There was a smell from them that was perceptible without going very near them. *A clerk* helped me take the eggs up stairs, and the driver of the asylum team helped me put them into the wagon. I think Dr. Van Norstrand came up just as we were putting the eggs into the wagon. He looked at the eggs and said he did not know whether it would pay to take them over or not.

W. S. CLARK.

Carefully read to and then subscribed by the witness, March 13, 1868, before me,

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

A. H. VAN NORSTRAND being further sworn, says he has read the testimony of Charles Wilson, and that he knew said Wilson was insolent to patients, and remonstrated with him for it, and hoped and expected as he became better acquainted with the English language and with the patients, that he would be more gentle in manner and conversation; that it was desirable to keep him if I could, as he was the only person employed in the male wards that could talk or understand Norwegian. He kept his ward clean, but there was less gentleness about him than was desirable, and fully made up my mind to discharge him when he gave his notice to quit; at the time his time expired I found it necessary to discharge two other attendants, and I asked him to stay until I could find other help. He was changed to another ward, and as soon as I found other help I informed him we did not need him any longer. Since he was discharged I have learned that he was in the habit of striking and otherwise maltreating patients. I never told him or any other attendant to knock down or strike a patient in my life. Forrest and Kavanaugh were exceedingly violent and strong men, and disposed to fight. Had I seen them knock an attendant down and the attendant struck back, I should scarcely felt it my duty to have discharged the attendant for it; still I should have been careful to conceal my approval of it, or any action that might have looked like an approval, It

is much easier to council moderation and kindness when another receives a violent blow than when you receive it yourself.

In regard to the discharge of W. H. Smith and John Mooney: Smith was reported by the watchman for soiling the kitchen floor, and in following it up I found that he had been intoxicated, and that this was not the first time. I at once discharged him. During the investigation I fouud that he and John Mooney had been out on two or three occasions after bell time (half-past nine p. m.) without permission. I sent for Mooney and discharged him for violating that rule, but never knew or heard it intimated that Mooney drank. After he (Mooney) had been discharged some two months, I thought he was sufficiently punished for staying out after "bell time," I allowed him to come back, he being a very good attendant. I never heard that Wilson struck a patient with a strap, or kicked a patient, or that any one else kicked a patient. After Wilson was discharged I heard of some of his violence. It was quite easy then to see that I ought to have discharged him before I did Attendants will hide each other's faults, and quite a number of wrongs may be perpetrated and I not find it out until after the attendant is discharged. From this man's testimony I do not think that he is an exception to the rule that "fereigners are always more or less violent and overbearing to those they may have charge of."

In regard to the testimony of Walter Clark about some eggs, all I can say is, that about that time, I think in December last, we had a great many poor eggs, both from Mr. Sumner and every one else of whom we purchased. Eggs were very scarce and there seemed to be no fresh eggs in the market. I complained to Mr. Sumner of one lot, he told me that he sent out to another store and bought them for us, as he did not have any of his own, and that he would see them about it. It escaped my mind and I thought no more about it.

A. H. VAN NORSTRAND.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, April 6, 1868.

J. H. CARPENTER,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

In the matter of investigation, involving the character, conduct and management of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, &c., &c.

Testimony taken in above entitled proceeding in pursuance of the annexed application, and by authority of chapter 25, of the General Laws of Wisconsin, for 1868, is at the Rooms of the State Agricultural Society at the Capitol building in the city of Madison

June 2, 1868. Present, Hon. S. D. Hastings and Hon. J. C. Sherwood, of the Investigating Committee and Dr. A. H. Van Norstrand, Superintendent of the Hospital.

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9 o'clock, A. M.

Dr. JOHN S. WILSON being first duly sworn testified as follows: I think all the cold baths spoken of on the preceding examination were ordered by the superintendent. I don't remember of any particular case where the superintendent knew of throwing patients down or using violence, though I have an impression that such was known to him. I don't think such practice was encouraged by the superintendent. When such instances were reported, I don't remember of his saying that they had done right, nor of his saying they had done ill, until within the past two months. I mean that they were not remonstrated with by the superintendent with regard to choking patients until within the past two months.

Ques. Wasn't it the general practice of all the attendants to report difficulties, choking and shutting up in the strong room to the superintendent from time to time, ever since you have been in the institution?

Ans. Well, it has been as regards difficulties with patients. The more extreme cases, without the attendants specifying the manner in which they proceeded to quell the patient. I think it has been. There might have occurred cases which I have known nothing about, which were not reported.

Ques. You stated before the board of trustees in reference to Mrs. Eggleston's case; will you explain what you meant by her not being fully recovered?

Ans. I meant that her fits were liable to return again at any time, as in all cases of epilepsy, but at that time she was as sane as anybody, and had been so for some time. That her mind was in full vigor, just as straight as it ever was. That her judgment was just as good as it ever was. That after she had had another paroxysm, from some exciting cause, she was liable to have a recurrence of these fits, and after that she was liable to be insane and perhaps not. There is no telling about that.

Ques. Is it your opinion, Doctor, that she will be more liable, in her condition and state of mind, to have these fits at home than at the asylum?

Ans. No, sir, I do not.

Ques. When did Mrs. Eggleston's last fit occur?

Ans. I think it was about the first of January last. I think she had about that time only a slight attack of the paroxysm—the premonitory symptoms of a fit, and was very slight. Those who know her symptoms at such times would hardly notice that it was a fit. Was only a slight excitement.

Ques. Do you recollect the cause of that paroxysm?

Ans. I tnink Anna Sunville said—

Here Dr. Van Norstrand, the superintendent, objected to any statement of what Anna Sunville said to witness.

Ans. continued. —In answer to my question regarding her, that Mrs. Eggleston had found fault with her in regard to a dress she had wanted her to assist her in making over. I could not say that was the cause of it, only that she commenced by being excited about it; she got mad.

Ques. After the time of the excitement to which you refer about the first of January, did you ever hear yourself, or hear the attendants speak of Mrs. Eggleston's using any unladylike language?

Ans. No, sir.

Ques. What kind of medicine were you giving Mrs. Eggleston about that time?

Ans. We were giving her no medicine regularly, and only gave it upon the premonitory symptoms being evident. Gave her bromide of pottasium, about twenty-five grains.

Ques. How often after this slight attack did you give her medicine, or at what times, if you recollect?

Ans. I don't remember of giving her any.

Ques. Did you ever hear of her objecting to take medicine after the investigating committee visited the hospital?

Ans. I did not know it. I didn't hear of it.

Ques. Did you prepare any medicine, or did you know of any medicine being sent up after the last of March for Mrs. Eggleston to take?

Ans. No, sir.

Ques. Did the superintendent ever consult you about the propriety after that time of sending medicine to Mrs. Eggleston?

Ans. I don't think he did.

Ques. Did the attendants ever speak to you about her refusal to take medicine after that time?

Ans. No, sir.

Ques. Whose duty is it to order medicine and prepare it?

Ans. It is the superintendent's duty I suppose to order it. It is my duty to prepare it when I am there.

Ques. Did you notice any change in Mrs. Eggleston for the worse after the investigating committee had examined her?

Ans. No sir.

Ques. Did you see her every day?

Ans. I did sir, and spoke with her nearly every day, as a general thing. There might have been an exception.

Ques. Did you not think, doctor, that it rather did her good by stimulating hope with the idea of her soon leaving the institution?

Ans. Well, now I didn't notice. I know she seemed to be pleased about something. I didn't know what had taken place here.

Ques. Do you think she needed medicine after February last?

Ans. No, I do not.

Ques. Did the superintendent, in your morning visits to the wards, after the time of the visit of the investigating committee, speak to Mrs. Eggleston as he passed through the ward?

Ans. I remember of his sitting down side of her and talking with her some time. Whether it was before or after the committee were there, I do not remember. Didn't know what the subject matter of the talk was. After that I noticed the superintendent didn't seem to notice her much, and she didn't seem to notice him. It was not long after that that Mrs. Eggleston came to me and asked me if I didn't think she was well enough to go home. I asked her why she didn't ask the doctor about it. She said she never would ask him again. I told her that I didn't think the doctor would give her an improper answer. That he would use his best judgment in her case. I told her at that time that I thought she was doing very nicely. I can't fix the date; whether it was before or after the committee was there. I think it was about the time she spoke to me. I will say a little while after she spoke to me about having her husband sign her letters. It was about fore part of March.

Ques. For three or four weeks previous to Mrs. Eggleston's leaving the hospital, did you notice the superintendent's not speaking to her in his morning visits?

Ans. Yes sir.

Ques Doctor, what do you know about a quantity of halibut being brought into the institution last fall? Do you know of any halibut being there?

Ans. Yes sir.

Ques. Have you seen the halibut within three or four weeks?

Ans. I have seen pieces of it. I saw the keg that contained it in the cellar about latter part of April. I think there was about two-thirds of a keg or half barrel when I saw it.

Ques. What was its condition?

Ans. It smelled pretty strong.

Ques. Did you consider it spoiled?

Ans. Yes, sir.

Ques. Do you know of any part of this halibut ever having been attempted to be used at the table of the hospital?

Ans. I do not directly.

Ques. Have you indirectly?

Ans. Mrs. Halliday said, I believe, she had used it once or twice.

Objection here entered by the superintendent to such hear say testimony when the witness could be obtained.

Ques, State the result as stated by Mrs. Halliday?

Ans. I think she said it was'nt liked very well. She carried the idea that it was mostly refused by the patients.

Ques. Do you know of the cask of currant wine being bought for the hospital?

Ans. Yes, sir.

Ques. Was most of it used by the patients?

Ans. I think it was.

Ques. Who gives out the clothing to the patients?

Ans. The supervisor gives out to the male patients.

Ques. Does he know the prices of the different articles of clothing?

Ans. He most generally does of the clothing purchased from the hospital; purchased by the superintendent when the patient has money left for that purpose. The superintendent generally lets the supervisor know the price.

Ques. Do you keep the hospital books?

Ans. Part of them.

Ques. Do you remember how much clothing was given to Densmore while at the hospital?

Ans. No, sir; that was the supervisor's duty; F. Redford was supervisor while Densmore was here.

Ques. Do you know how much money was given Densmore when he left the institution?

Ans. No, sir; I do not.

Ques. Please state in what estimation Mr. Redford was spoken of always uniformly by the superintendent, prior to his testifying before the investigating committee?

Ans. I think he was esteemed as a very efficient supervisor by the superintendent, and by all in the house.

Ques. Was he not spoken of by the superintendent as the best the institution has ever had?

Ans. I think that was the Doctor's opinion; I don't remember of the Doctor making that particular remark.

Ques. How many times has Mr. John Mooney been drunk since he has been an attendant upon the hospital?

Ans Well, I don't know; I know that he was discharged sometime last winter for supposed drunkenness; I don't know whether he was drunk or not.

Ques. Will you state what you do know about the drunkeness, or what you have heard?

Ans. I have heard of his being drunk. I don't know of his being drunk. I have never seen him drunk. I know only what I have heard.

Ques. Did you ever hear the doctor say anything about it?

Ans. I have. I don't exactly remember what was said. I know the facts leading to his discharge were brought up. I thought he had been drunk when he went away.

The witness was then examined by the Superintendent, Dr. VanNorstrand in person.

Ques. Have I remonstrated with anybody within two months for choking patients?

Ans. Yes.

Ques. Who?

Ans. John Mooney for one, Frank Sargent for another. The latter was discharged.

Ques. What was the words I used to Sargeant in my remonstrance?

Ans. You said it was not brave in him to choke a patient, when another attendant had hold of his hands, or words to that effect. Don't remember the exact words. That was the sense of it.

Ques. Was that about the extent of the remonstrance?

Ans. I think it was. You asked me to see him—to go down and tell him the wagon would be ready to go over town. You discharged him at once.

Ques. Do you think he would have been reported for that transaction had he been on good terms with the supervisor?

Ans. Yes sir, I do,

Ques. You said I have remonstrated with John Mooney: has John Mooney choked patients since the order against it was issued?

Ans. I think that John Mooney said in the same case spoken of above. Mooney was the attendant who held the patient's hands, while Sargent choked him—but he told the doctor he had to choke the patient a little, just a little, in order to get hold of his hands. The doctor then told him that he thought it was small business to hold a patient's hands while another attendant was choking him.

Ques. Are you sure that John Mooney said he choked him at all?

Ans. I am pretty sure he did, though I am not positive he did. I think he did.

Ques. You say, "all the cold baths spoken of in a preceding examination," were ordered by the doctor. Now, how many were they?

Ans. There were about five or six.

Ques. Who were the recipients?

Ans. Densmore, Malone, Shannon and Mrs. Jackson. The latter was bathed when the doctor was away. I was asked by Miss Hebard if she had better do it I asked her if she hadn't better wait until the doctor got home. She said that the doctor had said that if necessary she could have her bath. I think the patient was improved by it.

Ques. Did I over encourage, at any time, the attendants choking patients in your presence?

Ans. Not by word.

Ques. Was I ever present when attendants choked a patient?

Ans. I can't say—I don't know of your being present.

Ques. Now, then, if I never saw it, and never encouraged it by word, why do you think I encouraged it at all?

Ans. By example.

Ques. Did you ever see me set them an example?

Ans. Yes. Adams—by cuffing and holding him. That is the kind of example. I think you have choked patients, though I can't give any patient's case.

Ques. If you have seen me choke patients; state the name of the patients?

Ans. Well, I can't state any particular case for certain.

Ques. You must think, then, that the boxing the patients' ears is setting an example to the attendants to choke them?

Ans. I think it sets a bad example, whether choking or any other manner. It is setting an example for the personal abuse of patients.

Ques. Now, then, doctor, the attendants testified that you had stuck a patient and gave her a black eye; do you think that a bad example to the attendants?

Ans. Yes; I have done it. (The committee objected to statements in the questions of the superintendent.)

Ques. Do you remember in April, in passing through the ward, you said to me or I to you: I fear Mrs. Eggleston is going to have another turn? She was in bed and I think it was Sunday morning?

Ans. No; I do not.

Ques. You or I had proposed a dose of medicine and sent it up by Miss Hebard. Did she return the medicine, saying, Mrs. Eggleston had refused to take it, saying, she would have a fit this time?

Ans. I don't remember any thing about that.

Ques. Did you, when Mrs. Eggleston was before the board of trustees, say that she could not be discharged as sane, but improved?

Ans. No, sir; I said that she would be discharged as improved on the records of the hospital.

Ques. Did you use these words?

Ans. I did, words to that effect.

Ques. Did you ever see a patient who had epilepsy for six years whose mind was not impaired? who had been insane during part of the six years;

Ans. No, sir; I have never seen such a case.

Ques. Do not the records show that she had her first epliptic fit in 1862 and the last in 1868?

Ans. I think the records say she was sick.

The question was abandoned by the superintendent and for the answer to it dispensed with.

Ques. Did you ever know a patient having epilepsy for two years, having partial paralysis, and their minds as clear as it ever was?

Ans. Yes. I know of one case, that of Gen. King of Milwaukee, and one of John W. Cary of Milwaukee.

Ques. Had not Mrs. Eggleston been as well on former occasions between her fits, as at the time the investigating committee saw her?

Ans. I don't remember. She might have been.

Qnes. Did we ever regard her as fit to go home until her fits became so slight that an unprofessional person cound not notice them?

Ans. No.

Ques. Do you believe she would have had fits the last two times had we neglected to give her medicine?

Ans I think she would have had more severe paroxysms.

Ques. Had she been at home at those times do you believe her friends or physicians wonld have given her the medicine we gave her?

Ans. I think the medicine would have been used by the profession, and being at home, she would not be as liable to meet with an exciting cause to produce them as she would be at the hospital. The constant anxiety was more or less an exciting cause while she was at the hospital.

Ques. Do you believe that bromide of potash cured the woman?

Ans. Not altogether.

Ques. What assisted?

Ans. She had a good constitution which helped a good deal naturally—a proper diet and the higene and sanitary condition she was placed in.

Ques. Didn't she have as good constitution at home and as good diet and probably as good physician before she came to the asylum as she will have now?

Ans. Well, I don't know. I suppose so. Her constitution was as good when she came, but it was not in so good condition. She was much improved, perhaps cured when she went away.

Ques. If under all the favorable circumstances at home she lost her reason, would she be so likely to retain that restored reason acquired under our treatment when returned to the same causes which first produced it as she would have been had she remained longer with us?

Ans. It is a question whether she would return to the same circumstances which produced her disease. The exciting cause was supposed to be extra exertion in travel, visiting friends east. She came home from New York state where she had been visiting in an insane condition, from over exertion, from over taxing herself, which acted as an exciting cause.

Ques. Then if she, after returning home, goes to hard work, over exerting herself, you fear it may bring on a relapse. Is that your idea?

Ans. That will depend upon her physical condition. I mean the amount of physical resistance her system can offer, which I think was considerable when she left the hospital.

Ques. Did her husband ever tell you, or did you hear him tell me, that she wouldn't keep a hired girl in the house?

Ans. Yes. He said something to that effect; that she wasn't in the habit of doing so, that she liked to do her own work.

Ques. Do you think she can do the household work of her family without exerting herself?

Ans. I think she can after a very short time, after he gets arranged. He is fixing his house now. Wouldn't do for her to clean house; I cautioned him about that.

Ques. Up to within a few days of her discharge she didn't like me very well, did she?

Ans. I don't know how many days before her discharge, she seemed to be hurt because she couldn't go home.

Ques. Do you think it a good plan to speak to patients frequently who don't like you?

Ans. It is according to the disposition of the patient. Some might not notice a slight. Others are very sensitive.

JOHN T. WILSON.

The above testimony carefully read over to the witness and then subscribed by him before me, this 2d day of June, 1868.

R. J. CHASE,
Court Commissioner,
Dane county Wis.

MARY HALLIDAY, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Ques. Are you the matron of Wisconsin state insane asylum?

Ans. I am.

Ques. Do you have charge of the store room of the hospital?

Ans. I do, of the groceries.

Ques. What is the custom of weighing articles in store? Do you weigh them or the superintendent?

Ans. Articles brought there are not weighed. Articles brought in from farmers I weigh. Don't always do it. Sometimes the doctor and Dr. Wilson, as convenient.

Ques. Those that are brought there from houses in the city, do you weigh them or the doctor?

Ans. I seldom weigh them.

Ques. Did you ever weigh any articles purchased from the firm of J. W. Sumner & Co.?

Ans. I don't remember that I ever did.

Ques. Did you ever see the superintendent weigh any articles coming from J. W. Sumner & Co.?

Ans. I don't know.

Ques. When the superintendent has received bills from Milwaukee is it his usual practice to take the bills and compare them with the articles brought to the hospital?

Ans. It is.

Ques. Has it been heretofore the custom of the superintendent to take the bills of articles purchased at other places in this city prior to last summer, and compare them with articles received?

Ans. I think so—I don't remember. I think the Doctor would come over and purchase the articles and send them over. In that case he would not compare. I can't remember.

Ques. Has it been his custom since last summer to inspect the bills and compare with articles received the articles purchased in town?

Ans. I don't remember that he has.

Ques. Do you recollect of the Doctor's purchasing a lot of halibut last August?

Ans. I do.

Ques. What did he say about it when he brought it home?

Ans. He said it was some that he got cheap, or at half-price, or something to that effect, and it was very dry. I might put it in the cellar and it would become moist.

Ques. Did you attempt to use it?

Ans. I did.

Ques. How many times?

Ans. I think three times; two or three times; think three.

Ques. Did the patients eat or reject it?

Ans. Some of them eat it. Some of it came down so I concluded some of it was rejected.

Ques. Didn't the most of it come back?

Ans. No.

Ques. What part of it came back?

Ans. About a quarter of it came back. I always prepared it myself when it went up. More than half was gone when it came back.

Ques. Do you know whether it was eaten or thrown away?

Ans. I do not.

Ques. Why didn't you continue to serve it up?

Ans. I never considered it very good.

Ques. Did you not consider it very bad?

Ans. I did this spring.

Ques. Did you ever eat any of it yourself?

Ans. I tasted it.

Ques. Didn't you consider it unfit for family use?

Ans. I did this spring. I discovered a little insect on it, and I told the Doctor of it and he said throw it away.

Ques. Did you consider it fit for a family use last fall?

Ans. Not when it was brought.

Ques. You never sent any up to the Doctor's table, I suppose?

Ans. I did not.

Ques. What proportion of this fish was used. How many pounds?

Ans. I never weighed it. Served out to about sixty at a time. Is in fishes. We would bring up three or four at a time. Couldn't say how many pounds. Think I used one quarter of it at three times.

Ques. What was done with the balance of the fish?

Ans. I told the porter to throw it away.

Ques. Did you receive last fall some lots of very poor eggs from town?

Ans. I remember one lot being very poor—cannot recollect the time.

Ques. Could you use any of them?

Ans. I did some.

Ques. Were those you saw very good?

Ans. We picked out a few which were good?

Ques. Were there not a barrel full?

Ans. They were in a barrel—can't recollect the time—they were packed in bran—don't think the barrel was quite full.

Ques What did you do with the balance of those eggs?

Ans. Threw them away—I think I told the doctor of them.

Ques. Are you not pretty certain?

Ans. I think I did.

Ques. Do you not recollect of three or four lots of eggs last fall?

Ans. I can't remember—we have bought eggs ever since we have been there and some of them in the fall and winter lots would be poor—none quite so poor as those, eggs we buy in the spring are generally good.

Ques. Do you recollect about the purchases of butter made last fall from the city, as to its quality?

Ans. I remember we had a number of jars from the city—some of it was excellent and some of it I didn't consider as good for the table and used it for shortening.

Ques. Was it what you would call cooking butter?

Ans. What I don't consider good butter, I would call cooking butter.

Ques. Do you not have to use butter somewhat strong once in awhile for the table?

Ans When we can't get good.

Ques. Why then didn't you use this butter for the table?

Ans. Because we had plenty of good.

Ques. Was not some of this butter a litte stronger than what you were in the habit of using at any time for the table?

Ans. I don't remember that it was.

Ques. What do you usually use for shortening?

Ans. Lard and butter both—depends upon the price—don't use much butter this spring when it is fifty cents.

Ques. What was the price of this strong butter?

Ans. I dont know.

Ques. Did the doctor say he had got it for shortening?

Ans He did not.

Ques. What do you consider best for shortening, good lard or strong butter.

Ans. I like good lard.

Ques. Do you know whether you had a supply of lard at the time you had the strong butter?

Ans. I think not.

Ques. Do you know what lard usually costs?

Ans. It differs in price; this spring about sixteen cents per pound; don't know as we have ever paid over sixteen cents; don't know price.

Ques. Why did you not speak to the superintendent about this butter; or did you suppose that it was his purchase and he knew its quality?

Ans. Well, I did'nt suppose that; I don't remember why I did'nt speak to him about it, and I don't remember but I did; I never hesitate to go to the Doctor and tell him of things.

Dr. Van Norstrand, the superintendent, examined the witness as follows:

Ques. Does not most of our poor butter come from the country and come cheaper than other butter?

Ans. I can't say that it does; I know that when I buy butter I always refuse the poor.

Ques Have we been able to get a sufficiemt supply of butter during the past few months of any kind?

Ans. We have not.

Ques. Did you suppose when I bought butter that I got the best I could?

Ans. I would naturally suppose so.

Ques. Did I ever weigh barrels or hogsheads of sugar, or count the cakes of soap in a box, or count the clothes pins in a box, or any bill of goods bought in Milwaukee when they arrived here?

Ans. No.

Ques. Have you ever noticed any difference in receiving bills of goods from the city since I have had an interest in a store in the city from what it was before?

Ans. I don't know as I have.

RE-EXAMINED BY COMMITTEE.

Ques. Do you mean to say that he has been as particular in examining bills and comparing the goods with the bills received from the city last fall and winter, as he was previous to last fall?

Ans. I hav'nt noticed; I can't say.

Ques. Have you ever noticed his comparing the goods that he purchased of J. W. Sumner & Co., with the bills since last fall and winter?

Ans. I can't say positively.

RE-CROSS EXAMINED BY DR. VAN NORSTRAND.

Ques. Have you ever seen Dr. Wilson down comparing bills and goods that came since last fall?

Ans. I have of goods that came from Milwaukee.

Ques. Hav'nt you of those from J. W. Sumner & Co.?

Ans. I can't remember.

Mrs. M. C. HALLIDAY.

The above testimony carefully read to the witness and then subscribed by her, this 2nd day of June, A. D. 1868.

R. J. CHASE,
Court Commissioner,
Dane county Wis.

PATRICK REGAN being first duly sworn deposes as follows:

Ques. Were you a clerk for J. W. Sumner & Co., when they commenced business last fall?

Ans. Yes sir.

Ques Previously for Pardee & Co.?

Ans. Yes sir.

Ques. What do you recollect about October last, mixing molasses with water and boiling it down?

Ans. I recollect boiling down some molasses and putting water with it. I can't tell how much water he did put into it. All I know is that he was boiling it down and mixing water with it and putting it in barrels.

Ques. Did he send this molasses to the hospital?

Ans. I think he did, sir.

Ques. How many barrels of this mixed molasses and water do you think he sent?

Ans. I am not certain, but I think he sent two.

Ques. Did he send them at different times; one at one time and one at another?

Ans. I think he did, at separate times.

Ques. What did he boil it in?

Ans. He boiled it in a kettle on a stove, down cellar, the kettle holds about ten gallons, may hold more.

Ques. Do you recollect of a barrel of whisky being sent over to the hospital, some time last fall?

Ans. Yes sir, I do.

Ques. Were you told to put water in it?

Ans. Yes sir, I helped Mr Sumner do so.

Ques. How much did you put in?

Ans. I could not say how much, I think about five pails full.

Ques. Do you know of a box of plug tobacco,—injured plug tobacco,—being transferred from Pardee & Clark to J. W. Sumner & Co.?

Ans. Yes sir, we had a box of tobacco, more than one box, we sold it mostly for washing sheep.

Ques. Do you recollect a box of this tobacco being sent over to the hospital,—a broken box?

Ans. I think there was some tobacco sent over to the hospital. I don't know how much. One of the other boys told me we had got rid of one box of that tobacco.

Ques. Do you know where the box of tobacco was taken from, which was sent over to the hospital?

Ans. I think it was taken from under the cellar stairs.

Ques. Do you know what price this tobacco was sold for, when it was sold for sheep washing?

Ans. No sir, I do not.

Ques. Do you recollect in assisting in grinding some poor sugar that was got from Pardee & Clark and mixing it with other?

Ans. I do.

Ques. Do you remember whether any of this mixed sugar was sent over to the hospital?

Ans. I couldn't say whether it was or not.

Ques. Have you no impression?

Ans. My impression was, it was sent over. I didn't put it up.

Ques. What was the quality of this poor sugar?

Ans. We retailed it at eleven cents a pound.

Ques. Do you recollect of any lots of poor eggs being sent over to the hospital last fall? If so, how many?

Ans. Yes sir. I recollect of some being sent over. At one time very near a barrel. I packed them up myself; barrel was not quite full.

Ques. How many other poor lots?

Ans. That was the only poor lot that I recollect of.

Ques. You didn't have charge of the cellar?

Ans. No sir. Not all the time.

Ques. Don't you recollect of another lot of poor eggs; some that was turned over by Pardee & Clark, previous to this very poor lot being sent over to the hospital?

Ans. I think there was another poor lot. I didn't put them up. I recollect George Gunther speaking about them.

Ques. Was it, or was it not the custom of Dr. Van Norstrand when he came over and purchased goods to shut himself up with Sumner in a room and make his bill out there?

Ans. I couldn't say. He used to go into the office with Mr. Sumner very often when he came over there; couldn't say what for.

Ques. Do you remember of a lot of eggs being put up for the hospital and then some of them taken out and the balance sent over without the entries being altered?

Ans. Yes sir, I do once. Mr. Sumner took them out himself. I spoke to him at the time and told him they were counted for the hospital. I don't recollect as he made any answer. I should think he took out about three or four dozen.

Witness was examined by Dr. Van Norstrand, in person, as follows:

Ques. Did Mr. Sumner, in boiling that syrup, skim it?

Ans. Yes sir. I think he did.

Ques. Do you think he put in more water in boiling that syrup than he took out in getting it skimmed and fixed up?

Ans. Yes sir. I think he did.

Ques. Was it good syrup when he got through with it?

Ans. I don't know sir. I know it was very thin when he got through with it.

Ques. What did he retail it for to others when he boiled it down?

Ans. I don't recollect of his selling any of this that he boiled down at that time to any other. I don't recollect that we retailed any of it at all.

Ques. Do you know how many casks of this syrup he boiled down?

Ans. I don't think he boiled down but one cask. Had been selling out of it some time. Knocked the head in it and boiled it down.

Ques. What did you sell the first quality of plug tobacco for last fall?

Ans. One dollar a pound.

Ques. Can you tell of any one time when I ever shut myself up in the office with Mr. Sumner and made out the bill for the goods that I bought?

Ans. I stated before that I could not tell what you shut yourself up there for.

PATRICK REGAN.

The above testimony carefully read to the witness and then subscribed by him on this 2d day of June, A. D. 1868.

R. J. CHASE,
Court Commissioner,
Dane county, Wis.

J. W. Sumner not appearing in accordance to subpœna at any time during this day, the 2d day of June, and he having been personally served with subpœna as per return on annexed subpœna, and being in default and not being found to be examined this day. Further examination was closed. I certify that the facts stated in this caption of testimony are true.

Dated June 2d, 1868, 5 1-4 o'clock P. M.

R. J. CHASE,
Court Commissioner,
Dane Co., Wis.

MADISON, May 31, 1868.

R. J. Chase, Court Commissioner, Dane County, Madison:

SIR:—The undersigned, two of the trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, hereby apply to you to take the de-

positions of the persons named below, touching the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, the conduct of its officers or agents, or in relation to any other matter relating to the interest of said institution, in the management of its business, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 25 of the general laws of 1868, entitled "an act to provide for taking depositions of witnesses in certain cases."

Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.
J. C. SHERWOOD.
Of the Trustees of Wis. State Hospital for Insane.

Names of witnesses to be examined: Dr. J. T. Wilson, Mary C. Halliday, Patrick Regan, James W. Sumner, Farrington Redford.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
City and County of Fond du Lac, }

I, William T. Birdsall, Court Commissioner in and for the said county of Fond du Lac, do hereby certify and make return that in pursuance of, and at the request of John C. Sherwood and Edward Pier, two of the trustees of the Wisconsin State Asylum for the Insane, I caused to appear before me George Guenther, hereinafter named, at my office, in said city of Fond du Lac, at nine o'clock in the forenoon on the first day of June, 1868, who was then and there by me duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, touching the management of the said Wisconsin State Asylum for the Insane, and that after being so sworn the said witness did depose and say as follows:

GEORGE GUENTHER, a witness produced and sworn, testifies:

My name is George Gunther. I reside in the city of Fond du Lac. I know Dr. A. H. Van Norstrand, the superintendent of the Wisconsin State Insane Hospital, Madison. In August, 1867, I lived in Madison. My business was, I clerked for Pardee & Clark. They were merchants at that place. They kept a drug and grocery store. They sold their stock to J. W. Sumner & Co., about the first of August, 1867, according to the best of my recollecton, as to date. After the sale I went into the employ of Sumner & Co. I followed the goods. In the goods sold by Pardee & Clark to Sumner & Co., there was a lot of Smoked Hallibut. That fish was sold by Sumner & Co., and sent to the Insane Asylum. I should think there was about 122 pounds of it. It was put up in an old coffee sack. A part of the fish was hallibut that Sumner & Co. bought of Pardee & Clark was rotten, and smelt badly—a part of it we threw out doors because it was unfit to use. The condition of that that we sent to the Hospital, some of it was mouldy and some of it was pretty good fish. It was taken to the Hospital by the Hospital team. Mr. Van Norstrand generally ordered the goods for the Hospital from Mr. Sumner. They were in the habit of funish

ing supplies to the Assylum. Dr. Van Norstrand was the "Co." of the firm of J. W. Sumner & Co. Sumner & Co. also sold some eggs to the Hospital about every week. One day we shipped sixty-five dozen. This was the same week, I think, that we sold the Hallibut. It was soon after. These eggs were part of the stock bought of Pardee & Clark. Some of these eggs were good and some were rotten. I know that some of them were rotten for the reason that some of them broke and smelled very badly. Sumner & Co. sold to the hospital a quantity of sugar. It was part of it some of Pardee & Clark's old stock. It was dark brown sugar. A lot of it was poor dirty black sugar. which we ground over with other sugar and sent to the asylum. Sumner & Co sold to the asylum a lot of butter. We generally sent pretty good butter, but two or three crocks was not fit to eat. A part of this lot that was unfit to eat we sold to the soap maker. This was part of Pardee & Clark's stock. Pardee & Clark also sold Sumner & Co. with their stock a lot of tobacco, smoking and chewing plug tobacco. There was one box of plug mouldy and nasty, that we kept under the stairs, and by Sumner's order was sent over to the asylum. Van Norstrand spent most of his time at the hospital. Came over three or four times a week, and when he came over he gave his orders for goods. In my opinion the hallibut, eggs, sugar, butter and tobacco sold by Sumner & Co. to the hospital were not fit for use. We could not have sold them for use to any one else. The reason I know that Dr. VanNorstrand ordered the goods was that when he came he over would go into the office and have a talk with Mr. Sumner, and then Mr. Sumner would come out and tell us to put up the goods. I never saw the bill of goods sold by Pardee & Clark to Sumner & Co., hence don't know whether the halibut was billed to them or not. Over a tenth part of the eggs sold were bad any how, I should say.

GEO. GUENTHER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, June 1, 1868.

W. T. BIRDSALL,
Court Commissioner.
Fond Du Lac county, Wis.

And I, the said William T. Birdsall, court commissioner as aforesaid, do certify and return that the said testimony was by me, at the day and place aforesaid, reduced to writing in presence of the said witness, and afterwards read to him by me and then subscribed by the said witness in my presence. And I further certify that at the taking of said deposition, Edward Pier, one of the said Trustees, was present, and that the said trustee also appeared by D. M. Gillett, Esq., as counsel. And further, that said testimony was given in response to oral interogations.

W. T. BIRDSALL,
Court Commissioner,
Fond Du Lac county, Wis.

Document No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, ENDING SEPT. 30, 1868.

TRUSTEES OF THE HOME.

BENJ. F. HOPKINS	MADISON.
N. M. LITTLEJOHN	WHITEWATER.
HENRY HARNDEN	SULLIVAN.
R. M. STRONG	BARABOO.
EDWARD COLMAN	FOND DU LAC.
W. J. ABRAMS	GREEN BAY.
W. J. KERSHAW	ADAMS.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD:

N. M. LITTLEJOHN	*President.*
W. J. ABRAMS	*Vice President.*
R. S. STRONG	*Secretary.*
WM. E. SMITH	*Treasurer.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

N. M. LITTLEJOHN, B. F. HOPKINS, H. HARNDEN.

RESIDENT OFFICERS

I. N. CUNDALL	*Superintendent.*
MRS. I. N. CUNDALL	*Matron.*

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

Governor of Wisconsin:

In behalf of the Board of Trustees of the "Soldiers' Orphans' Home," we herewith respectfully present the Third Annual Report of said Institution.

There was appropriated by the last legislature, for payment of current expenses of the "Home," the sum of Forty Thousand Dollars, for the year 1868. About five thousand dollars of that amount was expended in payment of arrearages due at the commencement of the year. The remainder of the appropriation will not be sufficient to pay the entire expenses for the year. For information in regard to the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year, we refer to the financial statement of the Superintendent, which shows an itemized account of all expenditures. We also call attention to the full and able report of the Superintendent in regard to other matters of interest connected with the management of the Institution. In the discharge of our duty as guardians of this trust, we have earnestly endeavored to characterize our management as strictly economical, and yet to maintain the honor of our State by making the "Home" an institution which, in its comforts and educational advantages, will compare favorably with similar institutions in our own and other States, and to redeem in some measure, the obligations we are under to its helpless inmates.

In our opinion there is no institution of our State regarded with more interest by the people, or which receives their sympathy and cheerful support so fully and universally as this asylum of our deceased soldiers' children. We have, therefore, felt warranted by

public opinion, in providing all the comforts and advantages at command out of our limited means. We feel that in justice we could not have done less, we regret that our means have not enabled us to do more.

Mr. B. F. Brewer, who occupied the position of Superintendent at the date of our last report, on account of continued ill-health, resigned his position, which resignation took effect January 1, 1868. The Board of Trustees filled the vacancy by the appointment of Rev. I. N. Cundall, of Fond du Lac county. His long and favorable connection with the educational interests of our State, and his high standing as a citizen, seemed to point him out as the proper person to fill this difficult and responsible position, and we think the present condition and management of the Institution, warrants the opinion that the officers and teachers are discharging their respective duties with earnestness and fidelity.

The legislature at its last session, appropriated the sum of twelve thousand dollars for the erection of a school building. The Board of Trustees appointed Col S. V. Shipman architect of the building, and after advertising for proposals, let the contract for the building to Messrs. Sorrenson & Fredwickson, of Madison.

The building is approaching completion, and will be ready for occupancy about the first of December. The building in its design, materials and workmanship, is a first class school building, and does credit to the liberality of the State. The contractors, by the thorough and prompt manner in which they have executed the work, and by their honorable and gentlemanly manner of dealing, are entitled to the thanks and commendation of the Board The sanitary condition of the "Home" has been much improved, very little sickness having occurred during the past year. For particulars in this regard we refer to the accompanying report of the Physician. The number of inmates during the past year has averaged nearly three hundred, a number in excess of the capacity of the Institution to accommodate in a suitable manner, and still the Executive Committee have on hand a large number of applications for admission, and many of them appear to be cases of urgent necessity. Upon the removal of the schools to the new building much additional room will be afforded and the capatity of the Institution will be considerable increased. But before that additional room can be made

available, repairs and alterations in the old building, as well as considerable additional furniture will be required. For the purpose of repairing the old building, and for the necessary amount of furniture and bedding, to accommodate fifty additional pupils, and for the necessary furniture and fixtures for the new school building we recommend an appropriation of five thousand dollars, to be expended under direction of the Execuiive Committee. For current expenses for the year 1869 we recommend an appropriation of forty-five thousand dollars, believing that sum to be the smallest amount, adequate for providing for the absolute necessities of the Institution. We feel well assured that the patriotic people of Wisconsin will never consent that the work of caring for the helpless orphans of their deceased heroes, shall be neglected, or that the means for their comfortable support and proper training shall be withheld. All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. M. LITTLEJOHN, *President.*

R. M. STRONG, *Secretary.*

SUPERINTENDENT F. B. BREWER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

GENTLEMEN :—In presenting you with this my second report as superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home for a part of the year 1867, I labor under no small danger of embarrassment, having ceased my connection with the institution on the first day of January, 1868. I suffered from epilepsy, but supposed I had entirely recovered three years prior to entering upon this arderous but *most pleasant* duty. I soon found my health began to give way under the pressure and friction that must necessarily attend an institution of this kind. My friends and physicians, as well as others were consulted and through their advise I resigned.

We still have abondent reason for rendering thanks to Him who not only directs the destinies of nations, but without whose notice not a sparrow falls to the ground, for his watchful care over the the interests of the inmates of the Home. There has not been a death in the Home since I came in charge. There has been a few cases of severe sickness, but I am happy to state that the general health of the children is better than at my last report.

Let me here return my thanks to the citizens of Madison for their hearty cooperation. If the Home has been a success under my management, the credit is not due to me alone, but I am under the *greater* obligations to the under officers and employees of the institution as well as to the citizens of Madison.

I cannot say too much for the faithfulness of Mr. Giles G. Barto, night watch, and John Walter, the engineer., ever ready, at all hours of the day or night, to perform any duty required of them. I would not forget the faithfulness of Miss Keith, the housekeeper, Miss McElhenry and Miss ———, who had charge of the boys

clothing, Miss Fountain, who faithfully attended to the cutting, fitting and mending of the girls clothing, and Mrs. Dunn, who did the cooking to the satisfaction of all. The teachers, Miss C. M. Hiles, Miss Abbie J. Riddle, Miss Eunice Wellman and Miss Lilly J. Robiuson, whose worth I have learned to a ppreciate by their frequent consultations and advice.

There have been no changes since my last report The Sabbath school, which is still one of the pleasantest affairs of the whole routine of our duties, is still under the management of Wm. E. Smith and Mr. Down.

The following persons will please accept our thanks for their special efforts made in not only securing presents, but arranging and presenting them to the children on Christmas eve: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Smith, Dr. Moody and wife, Mrs. Flower, and Mr. Lower, and others, whose names I cannot now recall. No one can get any conception of the pleasure and happiness bestowed upon these worthy children by the presentation of these Christmas gifts but an eye witness.

The number of children at last report	275
admitted since last report	25
discharged since last report	15
now at home	286

The name and history of each child since my last report is as follows:

JASON A., ANSON H., and STEPHEN W. CRESSEY, aged eleven, (11), eight, (8), and six (6) years, children of Henry W. Cressey, of Co. D, 25th Wisconsin Infantry, who died in rebel hospital at Atlanta. Mother lives at Tomah. Entered by mother, October 2, 1867.

CHAS. F., and CLARENCE E. SHAW, aged eleven (11), and eight (8), years, sons of Wm. E. Shaw, of Co. D, 25th Wisconsin Inrantry, who died at Memphis, Tenn. Name of mother is Louisa J. Shaw, and lives at Adrian. Entered by mother, October 2d, 1867.

THERON HAIGHT, aged eight (8,) years, son of Morris P. and Mary Haight, father died at Helena. He was in Co. C, 25th Wisconsin Infantry. Mother lives at Summit. Entered by mother, October 10, 1867.

WM. H. BROWNING, aged six (6), years, son of Chas. A., and Abby J. Browning. Father enlisted in Co. S, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry; died at Salem, Mo. Mother lives at Montrose, Wis. Entered by mother October 12, 1867.

LODIA J. and ALBERT E. SHELDON, aged ten (10) and eight (8), children of Simon and Caroline M. Sheldon. Father died at Montello. Mother lives at Montello. She has no property and depends upon her own exertions for support. Entered by mother, October 2, 1867.

HULDA M. POLLOCK, aged six (6) years, daughter of Geo. W. Pollock, of the 23d Wisconsin Infantry, Co. G, who died at Cairo. Mother's name Sylvia Coon, and livee at Fond du Lac. Her second hushand having left her, she has no means of suporting her children. Entered by mother, Nov. 18, 1867.

GEORGE WORLEY, son of Valentine Worley, who died in the 18th Wisconsin Infantry. Both parenrs being dead, there is no further history of them furnished. Entered by B. S Carr, Monroe, Nov. 28, 1867.

HENRX W., HARRIATE A. and CORNELIO A. LIFFT, ages ten (10), eight (8) and six (6), children of J. W. and Mary Lifft. Father enlisted in Co. K of the 33d Wisconsin Infantry; died at Spanish Fort. Both parents dead. Fntered by Mr. Burnette of Black Earth, Sep. 12, 1867.

CHARLES A and WILLIAM E. SMITH, sons of Wm. E. and Deborah A. Smith, aged eleven (11) and seven (7). The father enlisted in Co. B of the 11th Wisconsin Infantry; died at Jackson. Mother lives in Madison. Eentered Sept. 24, 1867.

MARY E. SROCY, aged ten (10), daughter of L. U. and Phelena C. Srocy. Father enlisted in Co. K of the 12th Wisconsin In-

fantry. Place of death not known. Mother lives at Fenemore Center, Grant county, Wis. Entered by mother, Oct. 7, 1867.

ALBERT, FREDERICK and HENRIETTE MOELER, aged nine (9), eight (8) and six (6) years, children of Carl and Minnie Moeler. Father enlisted in Co. H, 9th Wisconsin Infantry; died st Fort Scott. Mother lives at Scott, Brown county, Wis. Entered by mother Dec. 26, 1867.

GEO. S., MARY C. and WM. H. WAKEMAN, aged (6), (10) and (12) years, children of Lloyd and Amanda M. Wakeman. Father enlist in Co. A, 16th Wisconsin infantry, who died at Marietta, Georgia. Mother lives at Grand Rapids. Entered by mother Nov. 14, 1867.

MARTHA and EDWAED P. GAMMON. aged (10) and (8), children of John and Margrett Gammon. Father enlisted in Co. H, 43d Wisconsin infantry, and died at Clarksville, Tenn. Mother lives at Plattville, Wis. Entered by mother Dec. 6, 1867.

JULIA RECORD. age not given, daughter of Ebenezar and Sarah Record. Father enlisted in Co. B, 25th Wisconsin infantry; died at Janesville. Mother lives at Janesville. Entered by mother, Dec. 20. 1867.

SUPERINTENDENT F. B. BREWER'S
DETAILED STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Date.	What source.	Amount.
1867		
Oct. 1	Balance on hand	$284 08
Oct. 3	Received from state treasurer	3,000 00
Nov. 3	....do.....do	3,000 00
Nov. 30	Bills not audited, No. 2	7 50
Nov 30	Bill No. 6 not audited	15 00
Nov 30	Bill No. 12, not audited	10 00
Dec. 3	Received of state treasurer	100 00
		$7,316 58

DISBURSEMENTS.

Date.	To whom and for what paid.	
1867		
Oct. 1	E. Gunkel, bread	$284 26
Oct. 1	S. B. J. Jenkins, onions	7 00
Oct. 1	John C. Pratt, clerking	7 50
Oct. 2	Lizzie Joy, tomatoes	3 50
Oct. 2	M E. Emerson, apples	8 75
Oct. 2	R. R. company, freight	54
Oct. 2	C. A. Belden, pistol	15 00
Oct. 2	Pay roll for September	539 64
Oct. 4	J. O. Delby, butter	29 30
Oct 5	Mrs. C A. Young, sewing	7 50
Oct. 7	G. B. Leonard, knitting machine	50 00
Oct 7	John C. Pratt, clerking	10 00
Oct. 7	D. Fitch, coffins	45 50
Oct. 8	Mary Lawlor, sewing	25 38
Oct. 8	F. Briggs & Co., flour and cloth	450 05
Oct. 8	Isabella McDoon, chickens	2 40
Oct. 8	Ira Done, potatoes	9 00
Oct. 8	W. Ramsey & Co., stores, &c	357 72
Oct. 12	F. Voges, potatoes	12 00
Oct. 12	John Lamp, blacksmithing	3 25
Oct. 12	Charles Rafmaker potatoes	12 00
Oct. 12	Annie Patterson, labor	3 33
Oct. 12	Miss A Jones, teaching	7 50
Oct. 12	M. M. Briggs, sewing	23 50
Oct. 13	S. Klauber, groceries	37 49
Oct. 13	J. M. Haight, chairs	9 75

Detailed Statement—Disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1867.		
Oct. 14	First National Bank, two cent stamps	$2 16
Oct. 15	H. Wittle, potatoes	17 50
Oct. 15	F. H. Banester, potatoes	29 50
Oct. 15	Thomas Tobin ....do	11 00
Oct. 16	F. Voges.....do	19 00
Oct. 16	Michael Madden ..do	12 50
Oct. 16	F. Hotches.....do	24 25
Oct. 16	J. F. Vanorman...do	13 50
Oct. 16	Peter Hannon.... do	13 25
Oct. 17	O. W. Swain..... do	6 50
Oct. 18	Edward Kopin....do	13 00
Oct. 18	J. F. Vanorman...do	11 50
Oct. 18	E. Morden.....do	6 50
Oct. 18	C. Gossman.... ..do	9 50
Oct. 18	H. Fay.....do	60 50
Oct. 18	Ruth McCall, sewing	10 80
Oct. 18	Isaac Smith, potatoes	49 50
Oct. 19	Jacob Holmes, butter	27 00
Oct. 19	Henry Baker, potatoes	24 50
Oct. 21	Edward Keating, potatoes	15 50
Oct. 22	John N. Jones, hardware	71 57
Oct. 22	Charles H. Ritter, apples	8 00
Oct. 22	Lizzie Joy, tomatoes	50
Oct. 22	Richard Gallager, potatoes	12 50
Oct. 22	Charles H. Coyle....do	13 50
Oct. 22	Geo. F. Taylor, boots and shoes	325 00
Oct. 24	Peter Hamon, potatoes	34 50
Oct. 24	Wm. Fink, apples	8 63
Oct. 24	R. R. Fare, apples	6 40
Oct. 26	Josie Knight, sewing	21 95
Oct. 26	M. M. Briggs, sewing	22 00
Oct. 26	Adam Burt, turnips	2 25
Oct. 26	Mrs. Catharine Mittins, sewing	13 12
Oct. 30	H. P. H., milk and vegetables	232 16
Oct. 30	E. W. Keyes, postage stamps	10 00
Oct. 30	A. Rasey, hay	5 00
Oct. 31	Joseph Schweiner, ice	6 75
Oct. 31	John Walters, butter	5 37
Oct. 31	Giles A. Barto, cabbages, &c	12 10
Oct. 31	Emily Barto, sewing	14 00
Oct. 31	Jacob Holmes, Butter	19 35
Oct. 31	H. Snell, potatoes, &c	70 00
Nov. 1	Hiram G. Dodge, oats	3 67
Nov. 1	Pay roll for October	514 53
Nov. 1	Jonas Folts, butter	30 50
Nov. 1	N. W. Furniture Co., bed slates	5 00
Nov. 1	Madison Gas Co , gas	119 75
Nov. 1	Banker & Bruman, lumber	12 45
Nov. 1	Merchants' Union Ex. Co	5 40
Nov. 1	Hiram S. Dodge, oats	4 65
Nov. 1	E. Gunkel, bread	335 98
Nov. 1	Joseph Matheson, meat	274 05
Nov. 1	W. J. Sullivan, goods	11 87

Detailed Starement—Disbu.sements—continued.

Date.	To whom and for what paid.	Amonnt.
1867		
Nov. 1	Terry & Cleaver stationery	$12 84
Nov. 1	J. W. Sumner & Co , groceries	154 86
Nov. 2	Charity Honn, labor	4 25
Nov. 11	Little £ Smith groceaies	29 25
Nov. 12	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods	594 62
Nov. 12	Isaac Smith, cabbages	17 65
Nox. 14	Jacob Holmes, pork	12 00
Nov. 14	Annie Casey, labor	6 00
Nov. 16	Mrs. M. M. Briggs, sewing	19 60
Nov. 18	Samuel Jewett, turnips	15 33
Nov. 18	J. M. Haight, repairing, etc	18 35
Nov. 18	Josie Knight, sewing	19 50
Nov. 18	Atwood & Rublee, printing	26 50
Nov. 20	Mary Devine, turkeys	15 75
Nov. 20	Mary Lawlor, sewing	10 62
Nov. 21	S. Johnson, brooms	16 80
Noa 22	Casper Schmidler, beef	25 35
Nov. 25	James B. Miner, labor	29 15
Nov. 26	Wm. Schellenback, cleaning cistern	24 00
Nov. 26	A. H Burnham, butter	12 82
Nov. 28	H. Snell, catsup	20 00
Nov. 28	H. C. Bradley & Co., stockings	25 50
Nov. 28	W. J. & F Ellworth, groceries	79 33
Nov. 23	E. D. Lyon, girls hats	43 75
Nov. 29	Sihon State, beef	12 43
Nov 29	Msrietta Gar9eld, sewing	6 00
Nov. 29	Catharine Mittins, sewing	11 13
Nov. 30	Pay roll	512 52
Dec. 3	John Conlin, oats	10 50
Dec. 3	Rose Huinlan, labor	10 00
Dec. 2	Mrs M. M. Briggs, sewing	18 60
Dec. 9	Mrs. Strader, sewing	23 70
Dec. 9	E W. Keyes, stamps	10 90
Dec. 9	James Logan, beef	55 12
Dec. 10	Jacob Holmes, butter, etc	28 57
Dec. 10	C. Gossman, pork	12 75
Dec. 11	John Burk, chickens	4 37
Dec. 11	S. Hall, beets	4 38
Dec. 11	Ruth McCall sewing	5 75
Dec. 11	S. Fuller, groceries	78 99
Dec. 11	E. Wyman, lumbrr	25 59
Dec. 11	Joseph Matheson, meat	261 40
Dec. 11	H. C. Bradley, goods	26 00
Dec. 17	Josie Knight, sewing	15 65
Dec. 19	E. W. Keyes, stamps	2 00
Dec. 19	Ole Dyraso, hay	6 30
Dec. 19	Eliza Lesters, sewing	21 75
Dec. 19	Jaoob Holmes, geese and eggs	7 08
Dec. 19	A. Ccott, Drayage	75
Dec. 19	H. Cotton, labor	1 00
Dec. 19	Geo. Schlothauer, hair cutting	18 00
Dec. 20	J. H. Hill, water lime	5 10
Dec. 23	Wm. Rooney, Horse shoeing	4 00

Detailed statement—disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1867.		
Dec. 23	Jacob Holmes, turkeys, &c	$7 25
Dec. 24	Mary Duffey, labor	7 80
Dec. 24	D. P. Gray, butter	6 60
Dec. 24	N. D. Crosby, butter and chickens	37 85
Dec. 24	Charles Hammer, hatter	1 75
Dec. 27	Mrs. J. B. Miner, sewing	7 50
Dec. 27	Mrs. D A. Smith, sewing	4 75
Dec. 27	Miss P Jones, teaching	9 60
Dec. 30	U. S. Express Co	2 25
Dec. 30	Rose Bowman, sewing	3 40
Dec. 30	C. A. Young.....do	3 10
Dec. 30	Rose Bird.....do	3 75
Dec. 30	John Conlin, straw	3 50
Dec. 30	Mary Lawlor, sewing	24 00
Dec. 30	M. E. NcElhenry, sewing	4 00
Dec. 30	Mrs. M. M. Briggs...do	14 00
Dec. 30	F. S. Bicknel, butter	6 45
Dec. 30	Wm. B. Camerou, sacred histories	12 00
Dec. 30	Emily Barto, sewing and cabbages	11 50
Dec. 30	Annie Sedell, labor	75
Dec. 30	Paid on pay roll	149 99
Dec. 31	Merchants' Union Express	2 00
	Total amount paid	$7,352 04

BALANCE.

Total amount received	$7,316 58
paid	7,355 10

Balance against the treasury $8.66, and due F. B. Brewer.

All of which is respectfully submitted, December 31, 1867,

F. B. BREWER,

Supt. of Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

SUPERINTENDENT CUNDALL'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphan's Home, of Wisconsin:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to present you the Annual Report of this Institution, from January 1, 1868, to Sept. 30, 1868, the same being the last nine months of the fiscal year, together with with a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures during that time.

Number of children in the Home on the date of the last Annual Report, 275.

In October were received	10
November.... do	4
December.... do	7
March ..... do	2
April ..... do	1
May.....do	7
July.....do	1
August.....do	5
September....do	3
	40

The whole number admitted since last report, 40.

Their ages are as follows:

Three	4 years.
One	5
Five	6
Two	7
Nine	8
Seven	9
Five	10
Three	11
Two	12
Three	13

Whole number of children now connected with the Home, 283.

Whole number of boys	166
Whole number of girls	117
	283

The name and history of each child received, since the date of the last Annual Report, is as follows:

JASON A. CRESSEY, aged 11 years, son of Henry W. Cressey, Co. D, 25th Regt. Wis. Inf.: died in Confederate Hospital, Ga. His widow supports herself by the labor of her own hands. Entered by his mother, Almira A. Cressey, from Tomah, Monroe county, Oct. 2, 1867.

ANSON H. CRESSEY, aged 8 years, son of Henry W. Cressey, as above.

STEPHEN W. CRESSEY, aged 6 years, son of Henry W. Cressey, as above.

FREMONT C. SHAW, aged 11 years, son of William F. Shaw, Co. D, 25th Reg't, Wis. Inf.; died at Memphis, Tenn. His widow supports herself by the labor of her own hands. Entered by mother, Louisa F. Shaw, from Adrian, Monroe Co., Oct. 2, 1867.

CLARENCE E. SHAW, aged 8 years, son of William F. Shaw, as above.

SADIE I. SHELDON, aged 10 years, daughter of Simon Sheldon, Co. G, 32d Reg't, Wis. Inf.; died at Montello, Marquette Co.

Mother supports herself by the labor of her own hands. Entered by mother, Caroline M. Sheldon, from Montello, Marquette Co., Oct, 2d, 1867.

ALBERT E. SHELDON, aged 8 years, son of Simon Sheldon, as above.

MARY E. TRACY, aged 10 years, daughter of L. N. Tracy, Co. H, 12th Reg't, Wis. Inf.; place of death unknown. Parents both dead. The child came alone from Fennemore, Grant Co, Wis., Oct. 7th, 1867.

THERON HAIGHT, aged 8 years, son of Morris P. Haight, Co. C, 28th Reg't Wis. Inf.; died at Helena, Ark. Mother supports herself by the labor of her own hands. Entered by mother, Mary Haight, from Summit, Waukesha Co., Oct. 10th, 1867.

William H. Browning, aged 6 years, son of Charles A. Browning, Co. L, 3d Reg't, Wis. Cav.; died at Salem, Mo. Mother supports herself by the labor of her own hands. Entered by mother, Abbie J. Browning, from Montrose, Dane Co., Oct. 12th, 1867.

William M. Wakeman, aged 12 years, son of Floyd Wakeman, Co. A, 16th Reg't Wis. Inf.; died at Marietta, Ga. Mother supports herself by the labor of her own hands. Entered by mother, Amanda M. Wakeman, from Grand Rapids, Wood Co., Nov. 14th, 1867.

Caroline M. Wakeman, aged 10 years, daughter of, as above

George S. Wakeman, aged 6 years, son of, as above.

Huldah E. Polock, aged 6 years, daughter of George H. Pollock, Co. C, 29th Reg't Wis. Inf.; died at Cairo, Ill. Mother supports herself by the labor of her own hands. Entered by mother, Sylvia Coon, from Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac county, Nov 18th, 1867.

George Worley, aged 9 years, son of Volentine Worley, 18th Reg't Wis, Inf. Parents both dead. Entered by B. S. Carr, from Monroe, Greene county, November, 1867. Left in December, 1867.

Martha Gamon, aged 10 years, daughter of John Gamon, Co. H, 43d Reg't Wis. Inf.; died at Clarksville, Tenn. Mother supports herself by the labor of her own hands; Entered by mother, Margaret Gamon, from Platteville, Grant county, Dec. 6, 1867.

Edward P. Gamon, aged 8 years, son of, as above.

Julia Record, aged 9 years, daughter of Ebenezer Record, Co. B, 25th Reg't Wis. Inf.; died at Janesville, Wis. Entered by her mother, Sarah Branch, from Janesville, Rock county, Dec. 20th, 1867.

Albert Moeller, aged 9 years, son of Carl Moeller, Co. H, 9th Reg't Wis. Inf.; died at Fort Scott. Mother, Minna Mayley,

supports herself by the labor of her own hands. Entered by Hon. W. J. Abrams, from Scott, Brown county, December 26th, 1867.

FREDERICK MOELLER, aged 8 years, son of, &c., as above.

HENRICH MOELLER, aged 8 years, son of, &c., as above.

1868.

CHARLES A. BANNISTER, aged 4 years, son of William Bannister, Co. C, 50th Reg't Wis. Inf.; died at St. Louis. Mother an invalid and entirely dependent. Entered by mother, Mary J. Bannister, from Gratiot, La Fayette County, March 20, 1868.

ESTHER PHILLIPS, aged 4 years, daughter of Gilbert Phillips, Co. D, 38th Reg't Wis. Inf.; died at Clinton. Widow dependent on labor of her own hands for support. Entered by mother, Rachel Phillips, from Wyocena, Columbia county, March 20th, 1868.

MARY M. MARSH, aged 13 years, daughter of Sumner J. Marsh, Co. K, 18th Reg't Wis. Inf.; died at Madison. Widow supports herself by the labor of her own hands. Entered by mother, Mary Marsh, from Jefferson, Jefferson county, April 29th, 1868.

GEO. E. CRAMER, aged 12 years, son of John G. Cramer, Co. K, 22d Regt. Wis. Inf.; died near Atlanta, Ga. Mother supports herself by the labor of her own hands. Entered by mother, Sarah J. Cramer, from Springfield, Green Co., May 1, 1868.

PHEBE A. CRAMER, aged 8 years, daughter of John E. Cramer, as above.

LIZZIE CRAMER, aged 8 years, daughter of John E. Cramer, as above.

LOTTIE HOPKINS, aged 9 years, daughter of Harrison Hopkins, Co. K, 18th Regt. Wis. Inf.; died at Corinth, Ala. Widow supports herself by the labor of her own hands. Entered by mother, Mary Hopkins, from Racine, Racine Co., May 5th, 1868.

JENNIE HOPHINS, aged 7 years, daughter of Harrison Hopkins, &c., as above.

MARY A. HOWARD, aged 11 years, daughter of James Howard, Co. H 20th Regt. Wis. Inf.; killed in battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. Widow supports herself by the labor of her own hands. Entered by Mrs. J. Cole, from La Crosse, La Crosse Co., May 6th, 1868.

DEWITT C. HOWARD, aged 9 years, son of James Howard, &c., as above.

LILLIAN N. GEAR, aged 9 years, daughter of John H. Gear, Co. H, 3d Reg't Wis. Inf.; died at Dallas, Ga. Widow supports herself by the labor of her own hands. Entered by mother, Mary, May 6, 1868. Address Rockford, Ill. Left July 1, 1868.

GEORGE E. CARLE, aged 8 years, son of David H. Carle, Co. H, 3d Reg't Wis. Inf.; died at Petersburgh. Mother supports herself by the labor of her own hands. Entered by mother, Susan C. Biggs from Brodhead, Green Co., August 4, 1868.

CHARLES FANNAN, aged 13 years, son of Michael Fannan, Co. D, 3d Reg't Wis. Inf.; drowned at Green Bay, July 11, 1866. Mother died at Green Bay winter of 1865-6. No property left the child. Entered by James Flately, from Green Bay, August 19, 1868, on behalf of the city.

THOMAS CORBET, aged 8 years, son of James Corbet, Co. A, 17th Reg't Wis. Inf.; died at Savanah, Ga. Widow supports herself by the labor of her own hands. Entered by mother, Julia Corbet, from Beaver Dam, Dodge County, Aug 25, 1868.

MINNIE CORBET, aged 5 years, daughter of James Corbet, &c., as above.

GEORGIANNA MILHAM, aged 9 years, daughter of William Milham, Co. B., 29th Reg't, Wis. Inft.; died at New Orleans. Widow supports herself by the labor of her own hands. Entered by mother, Maria Milham, from Watertown, Jefferson Co., Aug. 26, 1868.

BILLY SMITH, aged 7 years, son of Richard Smith, 67th Reg't U. S. A., (colored); died ot Bayon Sara, May 8th, 1865. Widow

supports herself by the labor of her own hands. Entered by mother, Elizabeth Smith, from Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co., Sept. 1st, 1868.

BERTHA GEAR, aged 12 years, daughter of John H. Gear, Co. H, 3d Reg't, Wis. Inf.; died at Dallas, Ga. Widow supports herself by the labor of her own hands. Entered by mother, Mary A. Gear, from Rockford, Ill., Sept. 1st, 1868. Formerly of Darlington.

MARY CAIN, aged 4 years, daughter of Anthony Cain, 10th Reg't, U. S. Inf., Co. B; died at Anapolis, March 15th, 1865. Mother supports herself by the labor of her hands. Entered by mother, Catherine Cain, from Janesville, Rock Co., Sept. 11th, 1868.

NAMES NOT BEFORE ENTERED.

EDWARD CRANE, aged 12 years, son of Col. Lewis D. Crane, 3d Reg't, Wis. Inf.; killed at Cedar Mountain, Aug. 11th, 1862. Entered by mother, Lucy B. Crane, from Beloit, Rock Co., March, 1866.

AMOS GARRITT, aged 14 years, son of Noah Garritt, Co. C, 18th Reg't Wis. Inf.; died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn. Mother died November 1866. Entered by guardian, Mr. M. Mitchell, from Viroqua, December, 1866.

JENNIE P. GARRETT, aged 6 years, daughter of Noah Garritt, &c., as above.

JOHN THAYER, aged years, son of Thayer, Co. — Reg't. Hopelessly insane from wounds received in the first battle of Bull Run, and now an inmate of Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane. Child, entered in this institution by special provision of the Legislature, July 1867.

ROSA THAYER, aged years daughter of, &c., as above.

GEORGE THAYER, aged years, son of, &c., as above. Entered November, 1867 and discharged April 27, 1868.

HENRY W. TIFT, aged 10 years, son of J. W. Tift, Co. K, 33d Reg't; died at Spanish Fort. Parents both dead. Entered by Mr. Burnett from Black Earth, Dane Co., Sept 12, 1867.

HARRIET H. TIFT, aged 8 years son of, &c., as above.

CORNELIA A. TIFT, aged 6 years, daughter of, &c., as above.

CHARLES A. SMITH, aged 11 years, son of Wm. E. Smith, Co. B, 11th Reg't Wis. Inf.; died at Jacksonport. The widow supports herself by the labor of her own hands. Re-entered by mother, Deborah A. Smith, from Madison, Dane Co., Sept. 24, 1868.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, aged 7 years, son of, &c., as above.

Notwithstanding the notice published to the State by the Board, at the opening of the year, saying "The Home is full, and no more children can be received at present," applications for admission of children have continued to come in. Some of these disclose extreme destitution at home, and appeal to every sentiment of humanity for relief. All these letters are but so many proofs, of the wide-spread desolation of homes, sacraficing of lives, the blasting of domestic hopes and domestic bliss, the blighting of prospects for training of children for usefnlness, the depriving of eventhe means of subsistence, while a gloom has settled over life, of which our land is full. These still lie filed away, excepting here and there an extreme case which some change has enabled you to relieve. New applications are presented every week. There are few keener pangs which dart through the heart of a mother, than that, when her offspring asks for bread and she has no bread to give it. It should be a libel on our *noble state* that the widow of any soldier has felt such pangs. It is hard to deny some applications, but we have had no room for more children.

The number connected with the home at the opening of the year was 287. The utmost capacity of the Home, on any sanitary considerations, cannot exceed 250. The opening of the new school building, now approaching completion, will increase the capacity of the institution to 300, by allowing the rooms now occupied by the schools to be used for dormitory purposes. The applications pre-

sented with this report far exceed our prospective increased accommodations. Doubtless, new children will continue to knock at our doors as the character and design of the institution become known.

Of some of these children, not only has the father been lost in the war, but the mother, too, is gone. A little child, with both parents dead, with absolutely no property, and thus thrown upon the world, is an object of common charity and common pity. If *Soldiers'* children they ought not to apply here invain, from lack of provision for their care.

Of those who have mothers living, the larger number would be separated from them if they could not be here. The mothers, dependent on their own exertions, can find employment if their children can be cared for, but a woman accompanied by a small child inquires long for a place. And in cases where the mothers, from strength of ties of maternal affection, too sacred to be disregarded, struggles to keep her little ones together, the children, neglected in education, must life-long bear the marks of the sad loss which so early befell them.

I am always pleased to hear the children and their friends speak of this place as the "*Soldiers' Orphans' School,*" as if its great object were, while it gives protection, food and clothing, to train by physical, social, mental, and moral culture, for the great battle of life which their Fathers fought so bravely, so successfully and so well. That here and there a child may be ungrateful, or a single mother misjudge, is not strange. The general tone and spirit of the children and of their mothers who visit them, and as evinced in letters constantly received, is that of tenderness and deepest gratitude. The children are very affectionate, easily reached, and readily influenced. They are tractable in management and orderly in their deportment. No one can stay here who has a heart, and a will, and not soon find full scope given to his finer feelings and his most earnest energies, from the tender spirit and affection with which labor is received and rewarded. Work here gets in this life its one hundred fold.

Except from coughs and colds the year has been remarkably healthy. Our sick rooms have been almost vacant for months together. They are now vacant. Two deaths occured early in the year.

Frances Smith died of brain fever after three day's illness. Little Pennie Thompson, whose case attracted the sympathy of all visitors, died from the effects of the fall received a year previous. The tender and faithful care given in this last case by the aged nurse deserves special commendation.

The first endeavor of this Institution has been to *be clean*, and the second to *keep clean*. With so large a number of children, and so many so young, (the average age being less than nine years,) to secure and preserve in all a creditable degree of cleanliness is no light task; nor is housekeeping on so large a scale, void of its peculiar demands in this regard. Clean children behave best. Filthy premises breed ill-nature. The children have been uniformly furnished with a suitable quantity of wholesome food, always of the best quality. The dining-room table managers are not allowed to excuse tables while any child's appetite is not satisfied. Probably the regularity of meals has much to do with the general health of the children. The clothing of the children is substantial and of good quality. The boys wear heavy western grays in winter, and linseys or linen checks in summer, with Scotch caps for dress, and military forage caps for undress wear. All the children are furnished with No. 1, buff Balmoral shoes and warm Troy hose. The girls are dressed in winter in flannel checks and in summer in Scotch ginghams; these being in the opinion of the Matron more economical than prints. The children having no broad acres for play grounds, but shut in on a few rods of ground, devoid of grass, the wear and tear of clothing is much greater than it otherwise would be. On this account, of domestic goods, the heaviest made are uniformly purchased.

The boys' clothing is all cut in the building and sent out in bundles, marked and numbered, to be made up. The girls' dresses are cut and fitted away, on account of want of sewing room here. The former department has been in charge of MissM. E. McIlhenry, who now leaves, Miss N. Horton, of Lancaster, taking her place. The latter has been and is in charge of Mrs. C. E. Fountain. Both departments have been efficiently and economically managed.

The schools have been continued in four departments, but some modification has been made in the grading. The children were

found to be classed in advance of their attainments. It has been our endeavor in education to do thoroughly what we have attempted. The use of the pencil and pen has been encouraged and required on the part of all. Little children learn to write and to read script as readily as they learn to print and read printed words, and they become excessively fond of it. Until the close of the summer term the schools were taught as follows :

High School—By Miss M. E. Hiles.

Assistant in High School and teacher of Music—Miss Abbie J. Riddle.

Grammar School—By Miss Emma G. Scribner.

Intermediate Department—By Miss Eunice Wellman.

Primary Department—By Miss Lizzie Benson.

The schools are now organized as follows :

High School—Miss M. E. Bliss.

Grammar Department—Miss Emma G. Scribner.

Intermediate Department—Miss Abbie J. Riddle.

Primary Department—Miss Sara Johnson.

Teacher of Music—Miss Abbie J. Riddle.

The children, all who are able, are required to write to their friends on the first Monday of each month. Materials are furnished them for this purpose. The teachers write for those who cannot write themselves. On the same day the children whose friends live in the vicinity are allowed to visit them. They are not allowed to go home at other times, as frequent interruptions interfere with their progress in school. The children are organized into divisions. They do their own dormitory work. They are useful in the ironing room, the kitchen, and many other parts of the Institution.

They are taught sewing to some extent, and will be organized in regular sewing classes, as soon as the opening of the new building gives room in the one now occupied for this purpose. The boys have charge of the preparation of fuel, the care of fires, the yards, &c. The boys might be usefully employed in raising root crops and green vegetables, had we land for the purpose ; and I ask you to consider the propriety of leasing a parcel of land for a term of years, for this purpose. Still, the time now left the children for freedom is not large, when we consider that the first object of the Institution

is education, and that school and school duties occupy a large share of their time. Lessons regarding the common relations and common duties of life are constantly taught. The children need no inculcation of a spirit of patriotism. They seem to have inherited that. They are proud of the example of their fathers, and eager to follow it.

The children attend church on the Sabbath at such places as their friends designate. Services are held here a part of the time. A weekly devotional exercise is held with the children by the Matron.

A Sunday school is held in our chapel each Sabbath afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, in charge of State Treasurer, Hon. Wm. E. Smith, as Superintendent, and Lieut. Downs, of the State University, as Assistant. All the churches in the city are represented among the teachers. The children are evidently in the midst of the best of friends. The Sunday school is largely visited, and has the deep sympathies and faithful care of the best elements of society here. The Superintendent and his Associate, with Mr. W. P. Towers, the teacher in sacred music, deserve special thanks. They certainly have the gratitude of all the children, who are ardently attached to them and feel that they have no truer friends As will be seen by the detailed financial statement appended, I have received from Jan. 1st, 1868, to Sept. 30th, 1868, $32,904.05, and have paid out during the same time, $32,852.04. Balance in the treasury, $52.01.

Of the above amount paid out, five thousand dollars was paid to balance bills outstanding at the commencement of the calender year.

The most rigid economy has been practiced in every department of the Home. The Institution could hardly have been operated at a less cost.

Average number of children present, 275. Total expense per child, for the fiscal year, $143.63.

This Institution ought not to be, and ought not to be regarded as being, a *Poor House* for Orphans, but as a HOME FOR THE ORPHANS OF SOLDIERS. *It should be pervaded with the spirit of a home, and surrounded by the comforts of a home.* To accomplish this, will require an increased outlay per child, while the aggregate amount required will be farther increased over last year, by the increase of the capacity of the Home.

It is necessary to state that the number of helpers now employed is insufficient for the amount of labor required, that is, if the work is to be well done. Our oldest, most faithful, and best employees are giving out from overwork. The self-sacrifice of some of these, on behalf these children, is worthy of special praise.

I wish to call attention to the fact that a number of the floors of the building including the larger rooms will have to be re-laid at once. The rooms to be converted into dormitories will require to be furnished with bedsteads, beds and bedding, while the old dormitories need re-fitting. Most of the bedding remaining is what came from the Hospital, and is, much of it, unfit for use. The rooms occupied by the dormitory women should be enlarged and taken for sewing rooms, and rooms provided for the dormitory women on the side next the bath rooms. A new fence will need to be constructed on three sides of the grounds, as the present one is decayed past working over. The walks will also be, without doubt, ordered relaid on the opening of Spring. The whole front walk of 40 rods, is badly decayed, and, in places, dangerous. A new street gas-light is also needed opposite the new building, for special purposes.

I wish to call your attention to the urgent demand for profitable reading for the children. We need, and need sadly, a *Library of Good Books*. Such an one would do the best of service here. The few books and periodicals which come within the reach of the children are read incessantly until there is nothing left of them, and then, the children will repeat the contents of the old books to each other, in groups, for past-time.

I beg you to ask the legislature for an early special appropriation of five hundred dollars for the *purchase of a library of children's literature*, and a provision for one hundred and twenty-five dollars annually for its replenishment and for the procurement of *children's periodicals*. I know of no direction in which the same amount of money will do so much good.

With the exception of a package of books as a Christmas present, through Mrs. Wm. E. Smith, and to the children, a specially acceptable donation of four copies of "*The Young Folks*," from H. M. Page, Esq., both of which we gratefully acknowledge, the children have been almost entirely destitute of book or periodical reading

matter; and this, while, in the midst of a city and crowded into a small space, they are deprived of many modes of entertainment which other children enjoy.

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a generous donation for the children of the Home, from the citizens of La Crosse.

We have received a valuable lot of School Records from Adams, Blackmar & Lyon, Chicago, for which we return thanks. We are under obligations to Capt. Barnes, for numerous excursions given by him to the children, in his steamers on lake Monona; to the Livery men for rides, in the Summer, and to the Soldiers' Association for special entertainments.

The following newspapers have been regularly received at the Home and read by the children. The Editors will accept grateful acknowledgements.

The Daily State Journal.
The Soldier's Record.
The Independent.
The Grant County Herald.
The World's Crisis.
The Jackson County Banner.
The Prison City Leader.
The Fond du Lac Commonwealth.
The Ripon Commonwealth.
The Badger Banner.

I wish the consideration of the Board in relation to visitors to the Home. Our buildings are crowded—every bed in the Institution is regularly occupied. Visitors are not aware of the inconvenience to which we are subjected. We have no rooms which can be given to visitors, and the only recourse has been to allow them to share the dormitories with the children. This is not as it should be. Rooms should be provided for the friends of the children and well furnished. But *atl visits here should be short.* The time should be spent in the reception rooms, which are expressly devoted to visitors. It is desirable that the Institution be entirely closed on the Sabbath' and with your sanction I wish to make this regulation.

Now, from visiting, confusion and running over the buildings,

Sunday is the hardest day of the week. Our helpers are, without exception, over-worked. They need the Sabbath as a day of rest. They have a right to it and ought to have it. The children need to be trained to ideas of respect and reverence for the Christian Sabbath, by example as well as by precept.

It gives great pleasure to notice the deep interest betokened as existing in all parts of the state, in the work attempted by the state for the children of our fallen braves. ALL HONOR TO THE MEMORY OF THE FATHERS OF THESE CHILDREN.

The work we do for these fatherless ones must be done soon. It cannot be done too thoroughly.

Respectfully submitted,

I. N. CUNDALL.
Superintendent.

DETAILED STATEMENT.

To the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home:

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to present the following statement of receipts and expenditures on account of the current expenses, from January 1st to September 30th, 1868. I have received as follows:

Date	From whom received.	Amount.
1868.		
Jan. 22	Received from state treasurer	$878 00
Jan. 26	Ch. & N. W. Co. freight refunded	16 00
Mar. 5	state treasurer	8,000 00
Mar. 16	....do	2,000 00
Mar. 31	....do	5,000 00
Apr. 30	....do	3,000 00
June 2	....do	3,000 00
June 16	sale of bags.	9 05
June 30	state treasurer	1,500 00
July 7	....do	2,000 00
July 29	....do	5,500 00
Aug 31	....do	2,000 00
Sep. 30	....do	3,000 00
	Total amount received	$32,904 05

Detailed Statement—continued.

I have paid on account of the current expenses of the Home, the following sums; bills on file with the State Treasurer; duplicates on file in this office.

Date.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1868.		
Jan. 3	Telegram to La Crosse	95
Jan. 21	John Whitney, squashes	3 30
Jan. 24	Western Ex. Co. transpotation	60
Jan. 24	E. W. Keyes, postage stamps	10 00
Jan. 25	Libbie Mills, sewinp	1 25
Jan 25	John Daily, oats	18 20
Jan. 27	Mrs. Lawlor, sewing	25 37½
Jan. 27	Elizabeth Welch, sewing	11 58
Jan. 30	Western Ex. Co. transportation	2 35
Jan. 31	Eliza Lester, sewing	7 25
Jan. 31	Pay roll for December, 1867	382 55
Feb. 4	F. McDonald, hay	7 50
Feb. 9	W. P. Towers, painting, &c	80 30
Feb. 14	West & Co., school books	85
Feb. 14	Strickland & Co., school books	2 30
Feb. 14	H N. Hempsted, books	2 40
Feb. 14	H C. Payne, Shirting	39 38
Feb. 14	Strickland & Co., news files	4 50
Feb. 15	M. & Pr. du Ohien, R. R. Freight	7 20
Feb. 16	Edward Whitney, squashes	1 36
Feb. 17	M. & Pr. du Chien, freight	22 70
Feb. 22	.....do	80
Feb. 22	E. W. Keyes, postage stamps	10 00
Feb. 25	M & Pr. du Chien R. R. freight	1 15
Feb. 25	C. Miller, repairing marine clock	1 50
Feb. 28	Geo. F. Taylor, cobbling	15 30
Mar. 3	Geo. Yung, hay	10 25
Mar. 5	K. Hilgerson, wood	81 37
Mar. 5	Abram Rood, beef	79 26
Mar. 6	Pay roll for January	541 65
Mar. 6	Pay roll for February	577 97
Mar. 7	H. Kleuter, oats, &c	28 80
Mar. 7	.....do	6 00
Mar. 7	J. M. Dickenson	12 25
Mar. 9	John Walter, paid Ex. charges	3 75
Mar. 9	John Flum, lard	7 20
Mar. 9	W. H. Worden, soap	37 80
Mar. 9	.....do	31 05
Mar. 9	E Wyman, lumber, 1867	3 17
Mar. 9	E. Gunkel, bread, November, 1867	357 84
Mar. 9	E. Gunkel, bread, Decdmber1867	340 74
Mar. 9	E. Gunkel, bread, January, 1868	355 05
Mar. 9	E. Gunkel, bread, February, 1868	344 59
Mar. 9	H. P. Hall, milk, November. 1867	183 12
Mar. 9	H. P. Hall, milk, Decomber, 1867	201 60
Mar. 9	H. P. Hall, milk, Jannary, 1868	215 04
Mar. 9	H. P. Hall, milk, January, 1868	212 52

Detailed Statements—Disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom ane for what paid.	Amount.
1868.		
Mar. 10	Wayne Ramsey & Co., hardware, 1867	$175 56
Mar. 10	.....do.... do.....do	210 81
mar. 10	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods, 1867	205 02
Mar. 10	....do.....do.....January	317 34
Mar 10	....do.....do.....February	79 72
Mar. 10	Dunning & Sumner, grceeries, 1867	541 47
Mar. 10	....do.....do.....do.... January, 1867	18 65
Mar. 10	....do.....do.....do.... February, 1867	114 36
Mar. 10	Caspar Schindler, beef, 1867	77 99
Mar. 10	....do.....do.....do	58 52
Mar. 10	Ole Alexen, wood	413 81
Mar. 10	Dr. L. S. Ingman, salary, 1867	75 00
Mar. 10	Briggs & Co., cloth, 1867	479 21
Mar. 10	J. Mathesen, meat, 1867	127 54
Mar. 10	....do.....do..... January, 1867	268 28
Mar 10	....do.....do..... February, 1867	279 22
Mar. 10	Henry Gutzschan, wood	152 25
Mar. 10	Ole Amsen, wood	95 37
Mar. 10	H Harnden, beef	22 08
Mar. 10	Markes Marker, poultry	5 78
Mar 10	Ole Anderson, wood	360 50
Mar. 10	Warren Knight, wood	128 37
Mar. 10	Emily Barto, sewing, 1867	11 75
Mar. 10	....do.....do.....J3nuary	9 70
Mar. 10	Thomas Regan, plumbing	40 86
Mar. 10	....do.....do..... Febuary	9 22
Mar. 10	....do.....do....November and December, 1867	21 58
Mar. 11	Emily Lester, sewing	16 90
Mar. 11	Wm. Heitkaumpt, smithing, 1867	12 15
Mar. 11	Mrs. Shrader, February	6 30
Mar. 11	....do..... January	13 60
Mar. 11	Madison Gas Co. November, 1867	78 25
Mar. 11	....do....do.. December, 1867	102 75
Mar. 11	....do....do.. January	117 25
Mar. 11	....do....d0.. February	89 25
Mar. 11	Geo. F. Taylor, shoes and repairing	68 95
Mar. 11	....do.....do.....do 1867	148 38
Mar. 11	H. Steensland, October, November and Dec. 1867	145 76
Mar. 11	Mrs. M. M. Briggs, sewing	48 56
Mar. 12	M. & Pr. du Ch. R. R. transportation	70
Mar 13	Ole Anderson, cleaning privy	50 00
Mar. 14	J. C. Wicker, coal	9 00
Mar. 14	Emily Johnson, sewing, 1867	18 10
Mar. 14	Mrs. Shrader, sewing, 1867	21 65
Mar. 14	Eliza Lester, sewing, 1867	16 25
Mar. 14	Mrs. Butts, extra service allowed by board, 1867	16 00
Mar. 16	J. Conlin, butter and eggs	3 25
Mar. 16	J. Conlin, wood	16 87
Mar. 16	Geo. B Candlish, cabbages	4 96
Mar. 17	H K. Cuter, grain	12 50
Mar. 17	W. A. Oppel, fruits, 1867	15 80
Mar. 17	Wm. Askew, repairing bell	3 00
Mar. 18	Thos. Lewis, butter	2 86

Detailed Statement—Disbursements.—continued.

Date.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
March 18	Stark & Davis, dry goods	$21 29
March 18	Ole Dyerson, wood	307 25
March 19	Morgan & Bird, dry goods, 1867	16 00
March 19	.....do..... 200 caps	25 00
March 19	Ole Ellingson, wood	955 50
March 19	Jacob Striker, wood	275 62
March 20	Mary Adaff, cabbages	6 00
March 20	M. McCormick, onions	10 00
March 21	W. J. & E. Ellsworth, groceries, 1867	32 88
March 21	....do.....do.....do....January	34 29
March 21	....do.....do.....do....February	18 00
March 21	O. Bates, brooms	9 97
March 21	....do.....do	12 92
March 21	P. H. Spencer, groceries	21 92
March 21	M. S. Reynolds, cabbages	4 84
March 21	George G. Brown, wood	42 00
March 23	John Blake, eggs and poultry	7 94
March 24	M. U. Express, transportation	60
March 24	Henry Nalte, butter and eggs	3 95
March 24	Thomas Merton, lard	4 20
March 24	Anderson & Davidson, 1867	4 35
March 24	Oscar Oscarson, beef	46 34
March 27	Dhomas Lewis, butter	4 20
March 28	W. S. Sullivan, hose	6 00
March 28	....do.....do....1867	3 40
March 28	Terry & Cleaver, books and stationery	53 97
March 28	.....do..... school books	42 12
March 28	C. Stevens, sewing, 1867	2 25
March 28	J. W. Sumner, drugs	41 69
March 30	Moseley Bros., sundries	31 58
March 30	.....do.....June to Dec., 1867	44 04
March 30	George Shlatherman, cutting hair	23 60
March 30	Steam Bakery Company, crackers	11 67
March 30	.....do.....do.....do..1867	11 40
March 32	Virtue & Yorston, histories, 1867	15 00
March 31	Mary Lawlor, sewing	43 75
March 31	H. P. Hall, milk	233 52
March 31	H Steenstand, groceries, January	135 46
March 31	.....do.....do....February	156 00
March 31	.....do.....do....March	172 43
March 31	Mason Haight, furniture, 1867	11 94
March 31	.....do.....do....March	23 50
March 31	Sylvester Williams, lime	4 00
March 31	M. M. Briggs, sewing	29 87
March 31	First National Bank, rev. stamps	2 00
March 31	Pay roll for March	594 48
April 1	J. Metheson, beef	348 45
April 1	Dunning & Sumner, groceries	210 77
April 1	A. C. Belden, clock	12 00
April 1	....do....do..spoons, 1867	7 00
April 1	Dr. J Favill, salary	125 00
April 1	M. D. Miller, insurance	37 50
April 2	Mrs. M. Jones, labor	1 00

Detailed Statement—Disbusrements—continued.

Date.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1867.		
Apr. 2	E. Gunkel, bread	$306 45
Apr, 3	W. H. Worden, soap	79 30
Apr. 3	J. M. Jones, hardware	9 25
Apr. 3	Ramsey & Campbell, old account	7 68
Apr. 3	D. Clark, furniture, 1867	15 25
Apr- 3	J. Scott, repairing clock	2 00
Apr. 3	Williams and Main, insurance	112 50
Apr. 6	Ole Knutson, wood	47 25
Apr. 6	Mrs. Shrader, sewing	29 59
Apr. 8	Wm. Nolte, eggs	1 72
Apr. 8	E. W. Keyes, stamps $10 00, and box rent $5 25	15 25
Apr. 9	Bridget McMullen, labor	1 00
Apr. 9	McKey, Bro's & Folds, dry goods, 1867	77 63
Apr. 9	....do.....do..... Feb.	1 10
Apr. 10	W. G Benedict, soap, 1867	31 50
Apr. 10	F. D. Fuller, shoes.....do	3 40
Apr. 10	.....do.....do . ...Jan	113 00
Apr. 11	Western Ex. Co., trans. corpse	3 00
Apr. 13	W. T. Scrollenbe, labor	13 50
Apr. 17	W. J. Parke, stationery	12 27
Apr. 17	Merrell & Co., boots, 1867	54 05
Apr. 18	Josie, Knight, sewing	22 25
Apr. 21	E. E Prindle, butter	5 95
Apr. 21	Nelson Hamerson..do	5 42
Apr. 21	J. B Miller, ...do	3 50
Apr. 21	Ole Oleson,.....do	2 45
Apr. 23	Henry Uphoff, eggs	1 35
Apr. 24	B. Bishoff, plaster and plastering	41 00
Apr. 27	Western Ex. Co.. trans	16 80
Apr. 27	Bradford, Bro's, on acct., voucher No 35, May	900 00
Apr. 30	Pay-roll for April, including physician	624 68
May 1	Williams & Main, insurance, N. Am	112 50
May 1	Anderson and Davidson, work and marerials	48 80
May 1	E. Wyman, lumber	28 40
May 2	J. Matheson, meat	353 50
May 2	Mary Lawlor, sewing	20 45
May 2	H. P. Hall, milk and straw	241 26
May 2	C. Hammer, repairs on harness	1 10
May 4	Ole Gundersn, butter	15 22
May 4	S. Genedict, insurance	37 50
May 4	J. Halverson, cobbling	49 66
May 5	Bradly & Metcalf, shoes	460 43
May 5	Frederick Gunther, caps	98 00
May 5	Dutcher, Ball & Goodrich, groceries	471 38
May 5	Sextom Bro's, Dry goods	110 25
May 6	Nelson Homison, butter	5 25
May 6	Andrew Olicon, hay	6 50
May 6	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. R. R., freight	8 61
May 6	Evans & Smith, butter	24 94
May 6	Stone & Philiips, hardware	22 24
May 6	M. M. Bragg, sewing	30 00
May 7	E. G. Gunkel, bread, &c	332 78
May 7	C. G. Meyers, butter	13 95

Detailed Statement—Disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1868		
May 7	Thomas Lewis, butter	$6 47
May 8	John Walter, butter	3 13
May 8	Jacob Holmes, butter and eggs	10 30
May 8	Mrs. Shrader, sewing	10 80
May 8	Mrs. Shrader, sewing	25 40
May 9	Thomas Lewis, butter	2 55
May 11	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. R. R. freight	2 12
May 13	Peter Pelham, whitewashing	71 00
May 16	John Conlin, butter and eggs	3 94
May 16	Lucius Barney, butter	5 18
May 18	T. D. Castle, saw chick	1 50
May 18	Bradford Rros., buttons	7 55
May 18	Bradford Bros., bal. bill Feb. 12 (No. 35, May)	175 79
May 19	Mil & Pr. du Ch. R. R, freight	30
May 20	....do.....do.....do	30
May 21	Henry Cook, butter and eggs	1 44
May 21	Jacob Schoultz....do	1 62
May 23	Jacob Holmes.....do	7 92
May 24	M. Hopkins, labor	6 38
May 26	Casper Schindler, butter firkins	7 00
May 26	Wright & Newcomb, paper and envelopes	19 25
May 26	E. W. Keyes, postage stamps	9 00
May 28	Mrs. Flion, butter	6 75
June 2	H. Steensland, groceries	252 30
June 2	C. G Wages, lard, butter and eggs	26 81
June 2	J. Halaerson, cobbling	32 93
June 3	Emily Barto, sewing	41 25
June 3	Mrs. E. D. Lyons, girls' bonnets, &c	60 00
June 3	Mary Lawlor, making dresses	29 25
June 3	M M. Briggs, sewing	39 47
June 2	Pay roll ior May, and salary physician	611 50
June 3	M. D. Miller, insurance, Home Co	37 50
Juue 4	J. Matheson, meat, May	369 38
June 4	F. Boggs, butter	2 31
June 4	H. Kleuter, flour	143 75
June 4	H. P. Hall, milk and straw, May	231 58
June 4	E. Gunkel, bread	362 76
June 6	Emory Nelson, butter	4 51
June 6	Ole Gunderson, butter and eggs	14 76
June 6	Risher & Ober, groeeries	388 42
June 8	Frank Roth, hay	7 50
June 8	Mrs. Shrader, sewing	34 40
June 9	Neely, Gray & Co., coal	36 50
June 11	McKay Bros. & Folds, dress trimming	17 75
June 12	Ole Ellingson, wood	128 62
June 13	J. Flinn, bntter	10 20
June 13	Silrs White, apples, 1867	34 00
June 16	Merch. Ex. Co., transportation	55
June 18	Edson & Son, crequet sets and turning	26 35
June 27	S. Klauber, dry goods, April	358 19
June 27	....do.....do....May	73 54
June 27	....do.....do....June	131 39
June 30	Carl Schmidt, lohks and repairing	85 00

Detailed Statement—Disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
June. 30	Dr. Jno. Favill, salary, 1868	41 67
June. 30	Pay roll for June 1868	581 33
July.. 1	Alonzo Reynolds, beans	3 00
July.. 1	Henry Marks, hay	6 25
July.. 2	Mil. & Prairie du Chien R. R., transportation	13 15
July.. 3	Christian Ochlert, beans	50
July. 4	F. Voge, butter	6 00
July.. 7	H. Branch, tuning instruments	4 00
July.. 7	W. P. Rogers, repairing instruments	2 00
July.. 8	H. P. Hall, milk and vegetables, June 24	241 05
July.. 8	L. Benson, teaching, 1867	5 85
July.. 8	Mrs. Joy, vegetables	4 32
July.. 8	John Mortal, Fish	4 80
July.. 8	Dudley & Baker, drygoods	31 45
July.. 8	Dunning & Sumner, groceries and drugs	38 88
July.. 8	.....do.....do.....do	20 50
July.. 8	F. Briggs & Co., flour	12 00
July.. 8	Mary Brink ....sewing	14 14
July.. 8	Mrs. E. Barto .....do	18 40
July.. 8	Heetkampt & Co, smithing	22 20
July.. 8	M. M. Briggs....sewing	34 49
July.. 9	Mrs. Shrader .....do	37 95
July.. 9	Mrs. Dawlor .....do	83 25
July.. 9	Wm. Ochley, vegetables	98
July.. 9	Ole Gunderson, butter	16 70
July.. 9	H. Steensland, Sroceries	82 90
July.. 9	Bradford Bros., prints and hose	105 31
July.. 9	Bradley & Metcalf, shoes	115 45
July.. 9	F. D. Fuller, shoes and laces	67 80
July.. 9	Wayne, Ramsey & Co., hardware, March	57 78
July.. 9	.....do.....do.... April	16 45
July.. 9	.....do.....do... May	31 94
July.. 9	.....do.....do.... June	23 54
July..10	Wm. Roomey, smithing	5 75
July..11	John Keff, butter and eggs	3 76
July..11	J. Matheson, meat, June	199 45
July..13	Geo. Whitney, currants and cherries	3 00
July..13	Geo. F. Taylor, shoes and repairing	98 90
July..13	Gas Co., gas...March	62 25
July..13	....do....do....April	57 25
July..12	....do....do....May	40 25
July..13	....do....do....June	30 75
July..13	Henry Wessel, peas and eggs	2 62
July..14	John Walters, poultry and vegetables	4 00
July..15	Henry Taylor, strawberries	10 08
July..15	H. Christopher & Co, furniture	43 25
July..15	Mrs. E. Lester, sewing	8 52
July..15	E. Gunkel, bread, June	361 16
July..16	Josie Knight, sewing	22 50
July..17	E. W. Keyes, postage stamps	3 00
July..10	Geo. F. Brown, potatoes	14 40
July..10	Mosely Bros., stationery	4 75
July..10	Alex. Findley, drugs	1 10

Detailed Statement—Disbursements—continued.

Date.	To whom and for what paid.	
1867.		
July 25	S. P. Williams, lime	$3 00
July 25	M. & P. Chien R. R. Co., freight	65
July 25	D. McDonald, chickens	5 60
July 29	M. M. Briggs, sewing	24 36
July 30	Copp Brothers, ladder	3 75
July 30	D. Fitch, two coffins and digging grave	30 00
July 30	George F. Taylor, shoes	162 25
July 30	C. G. Mayers, butter	16 14
July 30	Pay roll for July	453 63
July 31	H. P. Hall, milk and vegetables	178 67
July 31	F. Matheson, meat and lard, July	117 85
July 31	E. Gunkel, bread, July	139 40
July 31	H. C. Bradley, hose	9 50
July 31	Sexton Bro.'s, thread, collars and buttons	129 90
July 31	Richer, Ober & Co., groceries	426 85
July 31	Bradford Bro.'s, cloths	40 26
July 31	Mrs. Joy, vegetables	1 25
July 31	W. Ramsey & Co., hardware	7 81
July 31	A. Kentzler, attendance at funeral	8 00
July 31	W. P. Towers, painting	6 70
July 31	Sexton & Dowling, lumber	34 32
July 31	C. W. Pierce, green corn	3 76
July 31	Mrs. Mary Brink, sewing	10 55
July 31	E. Barto.....do	7 90
July 31	Gas Company, gas, July	17 75
Aug. 1	Wm. Reidy, potatoes	11 00
Aug. 1	McKey, Bro. &. Folds, dry goods	14 00
Aug. 1	Mrs. Shrader, sewing	28 41
Aug. 3	Mrs. Lawlor ....do	19 75
Aug. 5	I. N. Cundall, funeral and traveling expenses	31 45
Aug. 5	Atwood & Rublee, printing	64 00
Aug. 8	Markes Maker, butter	9 45
Aug. 15	Mrs. Halaghon, plums	40
Aug. 15	Michael Merter, butter	59 70
Aug. 15	Butterfield & Grummell, repairing engine	58 50
Aug. 18	Ole Gunderson, butter	11 26
Aug. 18	Samuel Arthur, eggs	3 60
Aug. 18	A. T. Bruce, bedding	27 70
Aug. 18	Jacob Spencer, setting mantle	3 50
Aug. 18	F. Briggs & Co., cloth	188 55
Aug. 20	Jacob Holmes, butter	10 20
Aug. 27	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries	3 46
Aug. 28	George B. Whitney, melons	2 25
Aug. 28	Frank Roth, potatoes	5 50
Aug. 29	John Daily, butter	6 58
Aug. 30	Miss M. M. Miner, teaching	5 85
Aug. 31	Josie Knight, sewing	10 25
Aug. 31	Mrs. M. M. Briggs, sewing	15 70
Aug. 31	W. A. Oppel, fruits and vegetables	15 58
Aug. 31	J. H. Spencer .....do	27 28
Aug. 31	H. Kleuter, flour, etc	139 25
Aug. 31	H. Kleuter, flour, etc	33 00
Aug. 31	Dudley & Baker, cloths	21 15

Detailed Statement—Disbursements.—continued.

Date.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1858		
Aug. 31	Thos. Regan, plumbing	11 53
Aug. 31	....do.....repairing	20 87
Aug. 31	....do.....work on steam pump	52 72
Aug. 31	C. G. Mayers, butter and eggs	13 89
Aug. 31	Mrs. E. D. Lyon, hats and trimmings	1 40
Aug. 31	First National Bank, revenue stamps	2 00
Aug. 31	E. W. Keyes, postage stamps	5 00
Aug. 31	Mrs. Shrader, sewing	20 13
Aug. 31	Mr4. M. Brink, sewing	13 26
Aug. 31	H. Steensland, groceries	95 34
Aug. 31	H. Steensland, groceries	24 44
Aug. 31	Ramsay & Co., hardware	57 91
Aug. 31	Gas Co., gos for Aug	11 25
Aug. 31	W. P. Hall, milk and vegetables	208 81
Aug. 31	J. Matheson, beef	109 50
Aug. 31	E. Gunkel, bread	171 52
Aug. 31	Pay roll for August	444 33
Sept 1	Henry Winckler, potatoes	13 50
Sept. 3	Mil. & P. du C. R. R,, transportation	4 11
Sept. 3	B. W. Suckow, binding	2 75
Sept. 3	Tully Oleson, hay	6 00
Sept. 4	Frank Roth, potatoes	6 00
Sept. 9	John Daily, potatoes and butter	9 32
Sept. 5	Tully Johnson, hay	6 00
Sept. 7	Thos. Lewis, butter	10 67
Sept. 7	Wm. Marto, butter	10 95
Sept. 8	American Ex, Co., charges	4 00
Sept. 9	Christian, Ochlert, potatoes and butter	12 60
Sedt, 9	F. Brigg & Co., flour	12 00
Sept. 9	S Klauber & Co., dry goods	30 51
Sept. 9	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods	41 09
Sept, 10	Henry Cook, potatoes	9 00
Sept. 11	E. W. Keyes, postage	10 00
Sept. 11	Otto Hendricks, turnips	4 50
Sept. 16	John Conlin, potatoes and butter	8 31
Sept. 17	J. Flynn, butter	12 30
Sept. 17	John Sterner, honey	4 13
Sept. 17	Michael Miller, potatoes	14 00
Sept. 20	H. Brockmiller, omnibus hire	3 00
Sept. 21	John Bremer potatoes	21 00
Sept. 21	Ole Hunsen, wrtermelons	90
Se7t. 23	N. Cunningham, butter	91 98
Sept. 23	W. P. Fitzgerald, butter	19 50
Sept 23	Geo. Lee, potatoes and butter	38 73
Sept. 23	Samuel Arthur, eggs	3 30
Sept. 25	Sherwood Bros., school books	3 25
Svpt. 25	N. York, potatoes	18 75
Sept, 29	S. Mervin, hay	14 54
Sept. 30	N. W. Tel. Co, telegram	45
Sept. 30	Dr. Jno. Favill, salary for Aug. and Sept	125 00
Sept 10	W. H. Worden & Co., soap	134 10
Sept. 30	H. Steenland, groceries	47 56
Sept. 30	E. Lester, sewing	34 25

Detailed Statement—Disbursements—concluded.

Date.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1868.		
Sept. 30	Pay roll for September	$539 98
Sept. 30	H. P. Hall, milk and vegetables for September	217 53
Sept. 30	J. Matheson, meat for September	196 91
Sept. 30	E. Gunkel, bread.....do	335 26
Sept. 30	Otto Hendricks, turnips	8 25
Sept. 30	Geo. F. Taylor, shoes	504 60
Sept. 30	Gas Co., gas for September	33 75
Sept. 30	W. J. Sullivan, dry goods	25 90
Sept. 30	J. Halverson, cobbling	49 97
Sept. 30	W. Ramsey & Co., hardware and repairs	81 63
Sept. 30	Jacob Lenz, dry goods	34 86
Sept. 30	Jacob Lenz....do	45 82
Sept. 30	S. Klauber, butter	26 90
Sept. 30	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods	341 44
Sept. 30	W. Veerhusen, lemons	65
Sept. 30	M. M. Briggs, sewing	34 00
Sept. 30	Mrs. Shrader, sewing	19 53
	Total	$32,852 04

BALANCES.

Total amount received	$32,904 05
Total amount paid	32,852 04
Balance in the treasury	$52 01

I. N. CUNDALL,
Superintendent.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER,
Madison, Oct. 1, 1868.

Hon. N. M, LITTLEJOHN,

President Board of Trustees Soldiers' Orphans' Home:

SIR:—I have the honor to make the following statement of financial transactions on account of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, for Current Expenses, and for School Building, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1868:

1867	RECEIPTS.	
Oct. 1	Amount of appropriation of 1867, unexpended	$7,930 60
1868		
March 2	Appropriated by Legislature	40,000 00
		$47,930 00
1867	DISBURSEMENTS.	
Oct. 2	F. B. Brewer, superintendent	$3,000 00
Oct. 2	Expenses of trustees	31 60
Nov. 12	F. B. Brewer, Superintendent	3,000 00
Dec. 9	.....do.....do	1,000 00
Dec. 27	Expenses of trustees	20 00
1868		
Jan. 22	I. N. Cundall, Superintendent	879 00
Mar. 5	.....do.....do	8,000 00
Mar. 16	.....do.....do	2,000 00
Mar. 31	.....do.....do	5,000 00
Apr. 17	Expenses of trustees	38 10
Apr. 30	I. N. Cundall, superintendent	3,000 00
Jun. 2	.....do.....do	3,000 00
Jun. 30	.....do.....do	1,500 00
July 7	.....do.....do	2,000 00
Juiy 29	.....do.....do	2,500 00
Sept. 1	.....do.....do	2,000 00
	Balance of appropriation for expenses unpaid, Sept. 30, 1868	10,961 90
		$47,930 60

Treasurer's Report—continued.

1868	RECEIPTS.	
March 2	Appropriated by legislature	$12,000 00
1868	DISBURSEMENTS.	
June 8	Sorenson & Frederickson	$1,875 57
June 9	Architecture	150 00
July 6	Sorenson & Frederickson	1,397 25
Aug. 4	.....do.....do	2,307 64
Sept. 4	.....do.....do	1,986 33
	Balance of appropriation for building unpaid, September 30, 1868	4,983 21
		$12,000 00

Respectfully submitted,

WM. E. SMITH,

State Treasurer, ex-officio Treasurer Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

MADISON, Nov. 11, 1868.

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

GENTLEMEN:—As physician to the Home, I am gratified to be able to report that the past year may fairly be characterized as one of general healthfulness. Neither epidemic, local nor malignant disease has prevailed. Sore eyes have disappeared. Indeed, since the close of Spring, I think there has been less sickness in the Home than is commonly found among the same number of children in the usual walks of life.

Number of deaths, two.

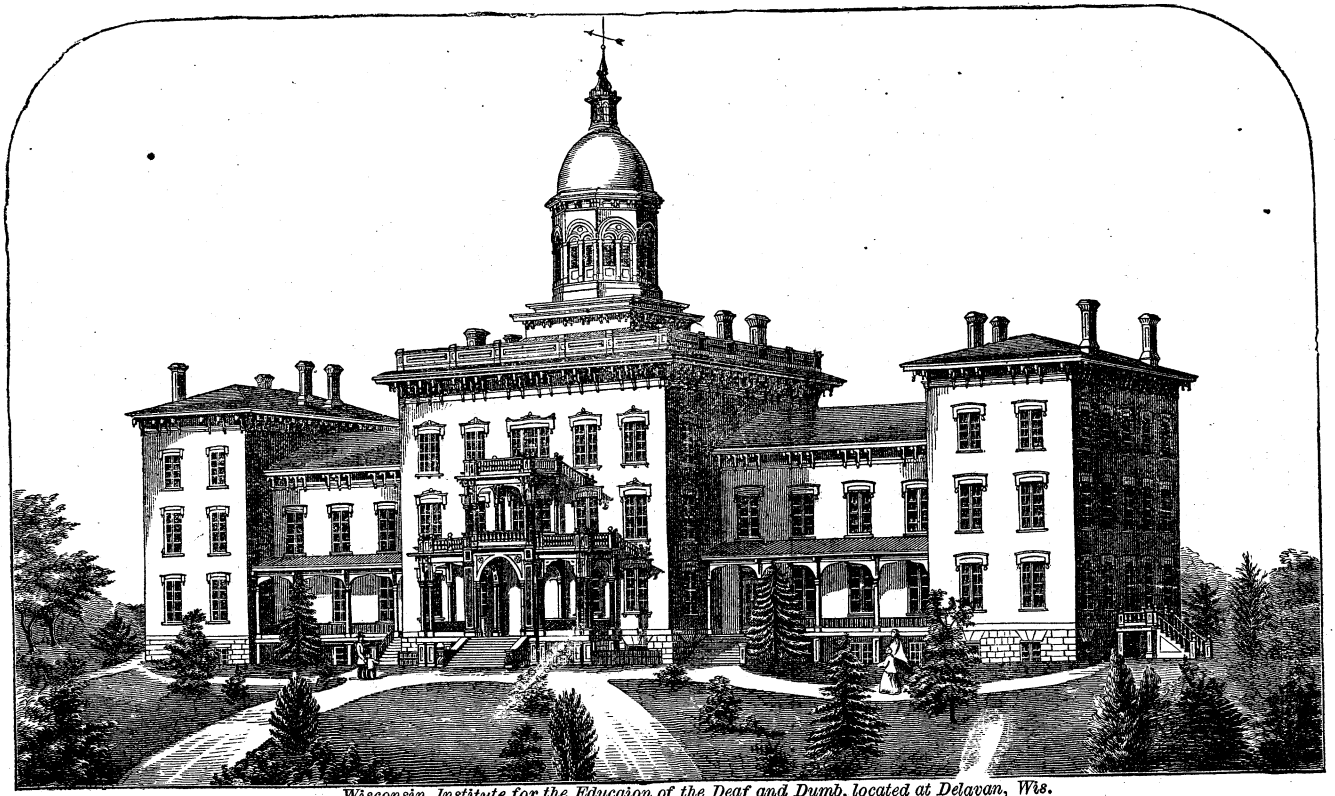
SPENCER JOHNSON, the lad who was so seriously injured by a fall from the balcony, gradually sank from the effects, and died July 14, 1868.

FRANCES M. SMITH, after a brief sickness of inflammation of the brain, died April 11, 1868.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN FAVILL, M. D.

Document No. 6.



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

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m *m* n *n* o *o* p *p* q *q*

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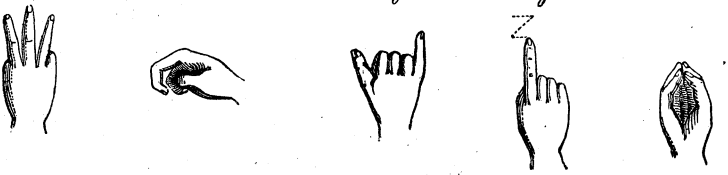

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

WISCONSIN INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION

OF THE

DEAF AND DUMB,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING OCTOBER, 1868.

To His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

I have the honor of presenting you herewith the seventeenth annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

WILLIAM C. ALLEN,
President of the Board of Trustees.

DELAVAN, Wis., Nov. 18, 1868,

LIST OF OFFICERS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Term expires January 1, 1869.

WM. C. ALLEN, W. ISHAM, N. M. HARRINGTON.

Term expires January 1, 1870.

H. LATHAM, A. H. BARNES, C. D. LONG,

Term expires January 1, 1871.

A. L. CHAPIN, D. D., H. L. BLOOD, S. THOMAS.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD:

WILLIAM C. ALLEN..... *President.*
CHARLES H. STURTEVANT..... *Secretary.*
ALFRED THOMAS..... *Treasurer.*

INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT:

Principal.

EDWARD C. STONE, A. M.

Instructors.

H. PHILLIPS, Z. G. McCOY, J. A. McWORTHER, A.M.
Miss E. EDDY, GEO. F. SHILLING, A. M. COCHRANE, A. M.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT:

EMANUEL YOUNG..... *Master Cabinet Shop.*
THOMAS K. MIDDLETON..... *Master Shoe Shop.*

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT:

J. B. HEMMINGWAY, M. D..... *Physician.*
EDWARD C. STONE..... *Steward.*
S. M. PARISH..... *Assistant Steward.*
Miss M. J. ADAMS..... *Matron.*
Miss M. J. STURTEVANT..... *Assistant Matron.*

RULES OF ADMISSION OF PUPILS, ETC.

1. All the deaf and dumb of the state, between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years, are entitled to an education, without charge for board or tuition, in this institution, upon compliance with the rules Persons, however, desirous of placing a pupil in the school, should write to the superintendent, informing him of the name, age and residence of the mute; the cause, if known, of deafness, etc. The superintendent will immediately answer, stating the time when the pupil will be received.

2. Pupils from other states are received at a rate of one hundred dollars per annum, for board and tuition.

3. The length of the course of instruction is five years; and that the students may become more proficient in their studies, they are allowed and advised to remain one year more. At the end of six years, the superintendent may select such pupils as he may consider would be particularly benefited by continuing longer at school; and if approved by the board of trustees, they shall be permitted to remain an additional year.

4. Pupils will be admitted on the following conditions: 1st. The pupil, well provided with clothes, is to be brought to the instituiion punctually, at the commencement of each session, for the period of five years, unless detained at home by his or her sickness. 2d. The pupil is to remain in the school until the last Wednesday of June in each year. 3d. No parent or guardian shall be allowed to take a pupil out of the school without the consent of the board of trustees.

5. It is the intention of the trustees to render the institution self-supporting, as far as practicable, and that every pupil, on leav-

ing its walls, shall be so proficient in some useful occupation, or trade, as to be able to procure a livelihood without reliance on the charities of others. In accordance with this design, all the scholars will be required to labor a portion of each day; the girls performing the lighter kind of housework, and in various kinds of needlework, as plain sewing, ornamental work, dressmaking, or millinery, etc; and the boys at various trades, the necessary work about the institution, and the cultivation of the farm and garden.

6. The annual sessions of the school continue ten months, commencing on the first Wednesday in September, and closing on the last Wednesday of June. Every pupil is to come promptly on or before the first day of the session, and is to remain until the last of the same. The only exceptions allowed are cases of sickness or where leave of absence in writing has been granted, either by the principal, or in case of the absence of the principal, the professor to whom he has delegated the power.

7. No pupil, unless under extraordinary circumstances, can be received at any other time than the commencement of the session.

8. Parents and gurdians are required, if possible, to furnish annually to each pupil, the following supply of clothing:

FOR MALE PUPILS.

WINTER CLOTHING.

2 or 3 coats,
2 or 3 vests,
2 or 3 pairs of pantaloons,
2 shirts,
2 flannel shirts,
5 pairs of socks,
1 pair of boots,
2 pairs of shoes,
2 hats, or 1 hat and 1 cap,
2 pairs of drawers,
2 pairs of mittens or gloves.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

2 coats,
2 vests,
2 pairs of pantaloons,
1 palm-leaf hat.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

2 ivory combs,
2 pairs wooden combs,
2 pairs of suspenders,
4 pocket handkerchiefs.

FOR FEMALE PUPILS.

3 or 4 calico dresses,
3 woolen or worsted dresses,
1 Sunday and one sun bonnet,
4 pocket handkerchiefs, and 1 hood,
4 pairs of summer stockings,
4 pairs winter stockings,
2 night gowns,
3 pairs shoes and 1 pair rubbers,
3 or more changes of underclothing,
2 Woolen sacks (colored) or two cotton flannel underwaists.

Instead of the sacks, little girls might be provided with aprons with long sleeves, and made to come up well on the neck.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

2 shawls or cloak,
1 coarse and 2 ivory combs,
2 hair combs,
1 pair mittens,
1 hair brush.

In addition to the above outfit, a sum of not less than $5 is to be deposited with the superintendent for incidental expenses.

9. It is not intended that the clothing should be of an expensive kind. For boys' winter apparel, plain, home-made cloth is sufficiently good. For summer wear, country linen will answer for pants, with some kind of dark goods for coats and vests. Light-colored cloth should not be used for the boys' outside garments—it soils so readily, and requires so much washing. Girls' calico dresses may be made of a cheap article which will not fade; and while for older girls, at least one pair of morocco shoes should be furnished, one or both the other pair should be of good calfskin. On all articles of clothing which it is possible to mark, the name of the pupil should be written with indelible ink. For *socks* and *woolen articles*, the name can be written on strong, heavy tape, and then sewed on. The *woolen socks* and *cotton flannel underwaists* included in the list of clothing for female pupils, are very necessary in cold weather, not only for comfort, but as preventives of colds and coughs. Dresses for winter should always be made to come up well on the neck. Each pupil should be supplied with a trunk or chest.

10. Those persons bringing pupils or taking them away, cannot be furnished with board, lodging or horse-keeping at the institution.

11. 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

EDWARD C. STONE,
Principal,
Delavan, Wis.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

The board of trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the deaf and dumb, herewith submit to the legislature their seventeenth annual report.

THE INSTITUTION THE PAST YEAR.

The past year has been characterized for good health among the pupils and all the employees of the institution. The same course of labor and study, as in former years, have been steadily and efficiently pursued, and the progress made by the pupils in the mental, moral and mechanical improvements, in their preparation for the duties and responsibilities of life, have been, we are happy to say, in our judgment, very great. No pains have been omitted, within the power and means of the trustees, to quicken the energies of the teachers in the discharge of their responsible and laborious duties, and to stimulate the pupils to the highest attainments which they are severally capable.

AIM OF THE TRUSTEES.

The aim of the trustees has been to make this institution, what the legislature designed it to be, a school for the education of the deaf and dumb, where they may be qualified, as far as possible, for the enjoyment of the blessing of a free government, to obtain the means of subsistence, and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens; and while the trustees have been thus engaged in the development of the moral, mental and mechanical powers of the pupils, they have not been unmindful of their comforts, using every exertion, and all the means at their command, within the proper rule of economy, to make the institution a pleasant

and agreeable home; and, the trustees have the pleasure of stating in this report, they have in this respect been successful. They look upon the work committed to them as a work of philanthropy—of love—about which no sinister or selfish consideration should be indulged; to be governed by neither fear, favor or reward in the discharge of their duties, and to promptly rebuke every attempt, from whatever source it may arise, for personal consideration at the expense of the state or pupils, and trust they have been watchful over the whole interests of the institution; and been able, by the aid of qualified and efficient teachers and other employees engaged in the varied work in carrying on the same, to bring the institution to a high degree of perfection; and, while they feel at liberty to speak so freely of their efforts in this behalf and in behalf of the teachers and employees, they, at the same time, invite the closest scrutiny and investigation in all that has been done; and they trust that in the future, as in the past, the good work may be continued for the good of the pupils and the honor of the state.

NUMBER OF DEAF AND DUMB INSTRUCTED THE PAST YEAR.

During the year the number of the deaf and dumb which received instruction in the institution was ninety-five, divided into six classes. The graduated class numbered fourteen. They had been under the instruction of Mr. Eddy, who has, for many years, been a faithful teacher in the institution. The scholarly attainments which this class of young ladies and gentlemen had acquired under his instruction, and of which they gave ample proof on the day of their examination, is the strongest evidence that can be offered of Mr. Eddy's capacity and efficiency as a teacher. This class came to the institution without any knowledge, except such as the wants of the body and the instincts of their nature had led them to acquire. They did not know that they had a name; had no idea of their moral nature, or of a Supreme Being. Ignorant and stupid as they were six years ago, they have been educated by a patient and persistent course of laborious instruction, step by step, until they were a full average in knowledge with scholars in our graduated schools, and go out into the world prepared to meet the great responsibilities of life, and of their obligations to the state under

whose munificent and fostering care they have been educated; and a knowledge of their own rights as citizens thereof, and of the relation one person bears to another, and of their accountability as moral and immortal beings.

OTHER CLASSES.

The other classes are doing well and are coming up to the same high standard of the class which last graduated. To take those unfortunate and ignorant children with their disabilities, and educate them, is no common task. Few persons are to be found, fitted by nature, education and habit, to be the teachers and governors of this class of persons, and great care must be taken in their selection. It is, and must be, considered a work of love, of patience, and of unremitting labor through a number of years to open the dark chambers of their benighted minds for the reception of knowledge. It is a work of continued vigilance. One false step may ruin the character of the institution, so no parent or guardian would feel safe in committing their son or daughter to its charge. There must be an argus eye over all. This responsibility the trustees have felt, and in selecting persons as teachers, or persons to take part in the government and control of the institution, had their minds directed to the particular fitness of such persons to perform their respective duties assigned them, and they believe that generally they have been fortunate in their selections, and whenever they have become satisfied that any one was unfitted for the place they were filling they have been discharged.

DEAF AND DUMB EDUCATION.

The first attempt to educate the deaf and dumb in this country, was about fifty years ago. In the course of half a century good progress has been made in this particular mode of instruction Twenty-seven of the states have similar institutions with our own, fostered by the kind care of the state in which they are located, and are now in successful operation, and about three thousand of the deaf and dumb are being educated in them. This system of educa tion is among the marvels of the age—reaching a class of persons, considered through all ages of the past as beyond the reach of an

education. The experience of the last century in all the civilized parts of Europe has dissipated the long entertained error that the deaf and dumb were a worthless class of persons, unworthy of any public consideration. A debt of gratitude is due from the world to those persons who took upon themselves the instructing the deaf and dumb, and have proved that they possess the same powers of persons generally, and only wanted a new language taught them, adapted to their particular case as a means of communication to enable them to hold converse with their fellow beings, to enable them to acquire knowledge. This has been most successfully done. It has been proved that a certain motion of the hand is as significant of an idea, when so understood as the sound of the voice, in the pronouncing of a word.

From small beginnings the sign language has been brought to a good state of perfection, and by it, almost every shade and coloring of thought and feelings may be expressed from one person to another, by those who are acquainted with the language. Nature is said to be compensating. What it denies in one particular, it gives more abundantly in another. The deaf and dumb, being deprived of the power of hearing and speech, have to depend on their sight more than speaking persons, and by the continued practice of the organ of vision, the powers of sight become quickened and strengthened, and acquire with great rapidity a knowledge of the sign manual which is made by the hand representing the different letters of the alphabet, and motions of the hand are made to represent ideas the same as pronounced words. It must be born in mind, that the mode of teaching the deaf and dumb is done with the use of another language, although novel in its character, but almost as forcible when once learned as the language of speech. Language is of slow growth with those who can speak, and slower with the deaf and dumb in the acquisition of the sign language, but still it is almost a marvel with what rapidity the deaf and dumb acquire it, when under the instruction of a competent teacher, and to what a state of perfection this peculiar language has been brought when it is considered the short time it has been in use.

Few persons as yet have been found to have the taste and patience to acquire a knowledge of this beautiful language among

speaking persons. Those who have done it are entitled to the gratitude of the deaf and dumb, at least, if not of the people. To enable the deaf and dumb to communicate with all those who do not understand the sign language, they are taught the written language, which the people commonly speak. It is hoped, however, that our common schools will introduce the instruction of the sign manual, which will be a pleasing exercise, and in a short time children will learn to spell out words to the deaf and dumb by the use of the hand and fingers, and thereby enable them to hold coverse with the deaf and dumb. If this was done it would put nearly all the children of the state in communication with the deaf and dumb, and the trustees feel it their duty to call the attention of the state superintendent of public instruction to this subject, hoping he will see its importance as much as they do, and if possible introduce the same in the common schools of this state.

MANAGEMENT OF THE INSTITUTION.

The pupils are called in the morning at 5:45; breakfast at 6; after breakfast a portion of the girls work in the dining-room, while others put the private rooms in order, domitories, &c.; at 7, the older boys go to the cabinet or shoe shops; at 8:45 the boys stop work in the shops and repair to the chapel for morning service, when a short lecture is delivered on some subject, usually chosen from the scriptures, by one of the teachers or the principal; at 9:30 the boys and girls go to their respective class-rooms, where they remain under instruction till 12 M.; one hour for dinner; at 1 P. M. the pupils again repair to their respective school-rooms, and remain until 3:30, at which time they all again assemble in the chapel for prayers, after which the girls go to the sewing-room, where they remain until 5:15 P. M., under the charge of the matron, and are taught needle work. The boys go to the shops and remain the same length of time; supper at 6; at 7 the boys go into the study room in the west latteral wing, and the girls in the east lateral wing; the boys under the charge of one of the male teachers, the girls under the charge of the assistant matron. The younger boys and girls retire at 8, the older ones at 9. When all have retired, some re-

sponsible persons see that the fires in the stoves in the kitchen are all secure, the doors fastened and the lights put out. This is the general routine of the daily management of the Institution. A lamp is always left in a safe place, dimly burning, in each domitory, during the night, in case any of the pupils shall be taken sick, or shall have occasion to get up. The pupils are required to bathe twice each week, and the utmost pains is taken to impress on the minds of the pupils the necessity of observing the rules of politeness to each other, in all their intercourse, and with all others with whom they come in contact.

HIGH CLASS.

Under the present organic act, incorporating this Institution, pupils cannot remain in the Institution for a longer time than six years. This law interferes with the organization of a high class of the more advanced pupils, after they have been under instruction for the period of six years. Institutions of this kind in other States, have selected from the most advanced and intellectual pupils, who have been under instruction the usual time, and formed a class called the High Class. It has not only been proved beneficial to the pupils so selected, giving them a better opportunity to advance in knowledge and science, but operates as a great stimulant on the minds of other pupils to labor for a place in the high class after their usual time has expired, besides the deportment of this class among the younger pupils, is of the most salutary kind. The trustees, therefore, recommend that the law under which this Institution is organized, be so amended as to allow the forming of this high class, the same as other Institutions in other States are allowed to do.

TEACHING THE DEAF AND DUMB TO SPEAK.

In many of the schools in Europe, and particularly in Germany, the deaf and dumb are taught, not only to understand what a person says from the motions of the lips, but to speak the same words themselves. Experience has established the fact that this can be done, and some of the deaf and dumb do now understand from the motion of the lips what a person says, and can hold conversation

with others in this manner the same as speaking persons. It is not pretended that all may be taught in this way, but that a majority can. The friends of this mode of teaching advocate the abolition of signs altogether, where oral instruction is given. Schools for this kind of instruction have been established in Europe. One has been established in Massachusetts under Miss Rogers, and her success has been very good in this direction. She visited our institution the past summer, and gave the trustees and teachers instructions in her method of teaching. She is very sanguine that it is the true method in a majority of cases and will in a short time be adopted. Miss Rogers is a lady of great intelligence and energy. While here she inspired so much confidence in her mode, the trustees felt it a duty to make the trial in our institution. They had a class formed at the commencement of the present term and put under the instruction of Miss Eddy. Miss Eddy has for many years been a successful teacher in the institution, and is very confident in Miss Rogers' system of oral instruction for the deaf and dumb. She has been engaged with her class for about two months. The progress which some of the class has made during this short time is quite surprising to all who have taken the opportunity to witness the same. The deaf and dumb have been learned to speak in this institution, and some of the class speak with remarkable clearness. In the beginning the progress is slow—the task difficult and laborious on the part of the teacher. But the old saying is, "where there is a will there is a way." Miss Eddy not only seems to have the will, but a heart in the work, and the trustees feel to accord to her great praise for what she has done, and are confident of her future success in this direction. Persons may be incredulous in this matter, but, we say to such, come and see for yourselves. Where they may hear them speak and read words spoken by the lips. They will then believe, and their incredulity will vanish away. Another year will enable the trustees to speak more at large on this highly important subject.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRINCIPAL.

Mr. Milligan, late principal, tendered his resignation to the trustees, last August, and the same was accepted by the board of trus-

tees. During the *interim* Samuel M. Parish, for many years the assistant steward, has acted as steward, under the direction of the executive committee. Mr. Parish is perfectly familiar with all the details of the institution, and has been found very competent to discharge the duties of steward.

OPENING OF THE SCHOOL.

The present term of the school opened on the 9th of September last, under the charge of Mr. McWhorter, the senior speaking teacher of the institute. He, under the direction of the executive committee, arranged the classes, and assigned teachers over them, and has had charge of the educational part since that time. Mr. McWhorter has proved himself highly competent for the responsible place he has been called to fill. His influence among the pupils is of the most elevating kind. The effect is quite striking to all who are familiar with the internal working of the institution. He at once organized a teachers' institute, where the teachers meet once at least each week, for mutual improvement among themselves, as to the best mode of teaching the deaf and dumb, and perfecting themselves in the similarity of the sign language, and the most efficient way of teaching. The institution has now eighty seven pupils in its charge.

RESIGNATION OF MR. EDDY.

Mr. Eddy, for many years a teacher in the institution, by reason of poor health has been compelled to resign his position as teacher The trustees regret that he has been compelled to take this step. He leaves the institution with the regrets of the board. For nine years past he has been a faithful and laborious teacher, and leaves the institution with the best wishes of all, and with the hope that a relaxation from his labors will soon restore him to health again.

APPOINTMENT OF GEO. F. SHELLING TEACHER.

Mr. Eddy's resignation left his class without a teacher, and hence the trustees were obliged, in some way, to supply his place. Upon the recommendation of Col. Blood, one of the trustees, and Dr. Steel, president of the Lawrence University, at Appleton, the

trustees appointed Geo. F. Shelling, a teacher in Mr. Eddy's place. Mr. Shelling is a graduate of the Lawrence University, and seems to have all the natural and educational fitness to become a successful teacher, and, as far as he has been tried, meets every expectation of the trustees. Of course, he has it all to learn, but shows great industry and aptitude in his new work, and we have every reason to believe that he will be successful. He takes charge of the new class, and by the kind aid of the other teachers, and the benefits he will derive in the teachers' institute, will enable him to acquire sufficient signs to teach his class as fast as his pupils will acquire them, and by continued industry and close study on his part will, in a few years, qualify him in an eminent degree among the very best teachers. The older institution have found it the best way to obtain good teachers, to select young men and ladies, whom they believe possessed the proper education and natural aptitude, and train them from the beginning for the work. This institution has already trained for the work with entire success, three males and one female, and now have commenced with the fifth, in the person of Mr. Shelling.

ELECTION OF PRINCIPAL.

The board of trustees at the annual meeting, elected Edward C. Stone, of Hartford, Connecticut, principal of this institution. Mr. Stone is about thirty years of age, the son of Collins Stone, principal of the American Asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb, at Hartfort. The father is regarded among the very first among this class of educators, and as a manager of these institutions is acknowledged to have no superior in this country. The son was born in a deaf and dumb institution, and has always resided in one, except the time spent away in obtaining his education,—graduated at Yale College with honor, and has some six or seven years experience as a deaf and dumb teacher, and from his infancy been familiar with the sign language and the management and control of such institutions, and the best methods of educating the deaf and dumb. All who are acquainted with him, unite in saying, he is a young man of promise, and the board have every confidence in his success, as the head of this institution.

STEAM HEATER.

After one years experience with the steam heater in the institution, it was found to contain some defects which were important to remedy, and some improvements to be added thereto, that were indispensible on account of Economy in fuel, and the health, comfort and safety of the institution. Hence the board considered it their duty to engage some one familiar with this mode of heating buildings to look the work over, and point out to them what was necessary to be done to perfect the same. For this purpose the board engaged Messrs. Davis and Standish, steam-fitters of Chicago, not only to examine the work and learn what was important to be done, but to complete the same. These gentlemen went on and fully examined the whole work appertaining to the heating apparatus, and pointed out the material defects in the same, and the important improvements to be added to the different parts, to secure safety, economy and comfort. Being satisfied that it was important that the defects should be remedied and that it would be of great advantage to have the improvements added, that they suggested for the general benefit of the institution, the board engaged them to do the work. Messrs. Davis and Standish have completed the work, as the board believe, in a faithful manner, and all is now in perfect order and in full operation. But to do this, the board were obliged to make a debt against the institution of $1,656. To pay this debt the board ask for an appropriation for that sum.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

The current expenses of the institution the past year have been more than was anticipated on account of the continued high price of everything which the institution requires for its maintenance. The board have in all manner of ways endeavored to be strictly economical, having reference to the comfort and advantages of the pupils. Yet they seem unable to make the last appropriation sufficient to meet the actual necessary expenses. By reason of this, the board have made a debt against the institution of $1,000. To enable the board to pay this debt they ask an appropriation to be made for that sum. For a full and detailed account of all the expenses of the institution for the past year, the board refers you to the steward's

report, herewith attached. To meet the current expenses of the coming year, the board ask that the sum of $30,000 be appropriated.

The sums thus asked for are as follows:

To pay indebtedness incurred on steam works	$1,656 00
For deficiency in the current expenses the past year	1,000 00
For current expenses the coming year	30,000 00

The estimates on which the above amounts are made, are herewith attached.

NEWSPAPERS.

The trustees return their thanks to the editors and publishers of newspapers who have sent gratuitously their papers to the institution. These papers are always looked for by the pupils with great interest, and read with much profit and pleasure by them.

The following have been received the past year:

Semi-weekly Wisconsin.
Weekly Milwaukee Sentinel.
State Journal.
Janesville Gazette.
Prison City Leader.
Northwestern Christian Advocate.
Elkhorn Independent.
Delaware Republican.
Burlington Standard.
Monroe Sentinel.
Badger State Banner.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. C. ALLEN,
President of the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

ESTIMATES

FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING MARCH 1, 1869.

Intellectual department, principal and six teachers	$6,900 00
Domestic.....do....steward, matron, assistant matron, fireman, physician	2,750 00
Mechanical department	1,800 00
Laundresses, cooks, hired men, etc	1,734 00
Dry goods, bedding, carpets and furniture	1,300 00
Books, stationery, printing and postage	500 00
Board of 110 persons 42 weeks at $1.80 per week	8,316 00
25...do...25....do.....do	450 00
Painting and repairs	1,000 00
Insurance and per diem and expenses of trustees	1,000 00
Fuel and lights	3,800 00
Farm, barn and garden	450 00
	$30,000 00

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS FOR 1868.

Names.	*County.*
Bartholomew, A. M.	Columbia.
Beers, L. G.	Rock.
Blair, John, W.	Grant.
Blair, O. J.	Grant.
Bookman, M. J.	Milwaukee.
Bookman, E. J.	Milwaukee.
Booth, W. E.	Fond du Lac.
Briggs, U. A.	Dodge.
Bunker, C. M.	Walworth.
Bymes, Michael,	Calumet.
Bushnell, L. H.	Jefferson.
Calkins, Josephine	Jefferson.
Campbell, W. H.	Dane.
Cantfield, Julia	Fond du Lac.
Christie, M. A.	Waushara.
Carmell, John	Waushara.
Collins, S. J.	Jefferson.
Day, William	Iowa.
Demarais, Charles.	Jefferson.
Dawney, John	Sauk.
Drake, I. J.	La Crosse.
Dunn, W. H.	Green.
Durick, Dennis	Outagamie.
Daily, Joanna	Brown.
End, M. E.	Dodge.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—continued.

Names.	*County.*
Englehardt, Philemon	Milwaukee.
Evans, Edward	Crawford.
Eberly, Emi[illegible]	Jefferson
French, Geo. G	La Crosse.
Gibney, James	Rock.
Gibney, William	Rock.
Goltz, Lewis	Jefferson.
Gould, A. W	Racine.
Graham, Thomas	Columbia.
Gruber, Christian	Waushara.
Gullickson, Ragnell	Winnebago.
Grant, W. U	Jefferson.
Harrison, Hergie	Manitowoc.
Hutson, Frank	Rock.
Hutton, Maggie	Rock,
Hebbard, Perry G	La Crosse.
Henry, Albert	Columbia.
Hunnel, Alda	Lafayette.
Johnson, John	Vernon.
Klug, August	Dodge.
Larkin, Marcellus	Waushara.
Lewis, Edward	Green.
Morse, Pruella J	Waupaca.
McLaughlin, Thomas	Milwaukee.
Minent, Statira	Green.
Minent, Garet	Green.
Mosnat, Joseph	Manitowoc.
McClusker	Winneshiek, I
Murphy, Joseph	Rock.
Nedry, Louis	Fond du Lac.
Neumaier, William	La Salle.
O'Brien, James	Dane.
Osmundson, Bessin	Dane.
Provot, Harriet	Dodge.
Phillips, Eva	Dunn.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—continued.

Names.	*County.*
Rapp, Wilhelmina	Milwaukee.
Piplinger, Horman	Manitowoc.
Rodgers, Geo	Fond du Lac.
Rutherford, Agnes	Jefferson.
Rutherford, Ada	Jefferson.
Rutherford, James	Jefferson.
Sill, Ella	Washington.
Smith, P. A	Sheboygan.
Stam, Theodore	Eau Claire.
Smith, Allen M	Fond du Lac.
Slattery, Barbara	Oconto.
Temple, William	St. Mary, Can
Tenney, Helen	Richland.
Titzlaff, August	Brown.
Trowbridge, Wales	Buffalo.
Tschudy, Joshua	Green.
Tyler, Edwin	Jefferson.
Vedder, Ephriam	Green Lake.
Welch, Ada Z	Walworth.
Weller, Fred	Sheboygan.
Williams, G. W	Columbia.
White, Peter	Dane.
Wolf, Jeanette	Milwaukee.
Zamzan, Chas	Milwaukee.
Tolles, George	Rock.

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 money received and paid out by me, since my last report, dated Delavan, October 29th, 1868.

A. D. THOMAS,
Treasurer.

A. D. THOMAS, *Treasurer*,
In account with deaf and dumb institute.

Dr.

1867.		To amount to creditor of current expenses fund at last report	$2,934 00
October	30.	To amount received from state treasurer and placed to credit of current expenses	6,000 00
1868.			
March	5.	To amount placed to credit of current expenses fund.	6,700 00
April	1.	To amount....do....do....do....do....do....do..	6,800 00
June	16.	To amount....do....do....do....do....do....do..	6,750 00
Sept.	15.	To amount....do....do....do....do....do....do..	6,750 00
1867.			
Dec.	28.	To amount received from state treasurer and placed to credit of building fund	10,000 00
1868.			
March	5.	To amount received from state treasurer and placed to credit of building fund	11,000 00
		To amount to creditor of heater fund at date of last report	2,500 00
1867.			
Dec.	28.	Received from state treasurer and placed to credit of heater fund	3,000 00
			$62,434 00

Cr.

By deficit of building fund at date of last report	$5,614 28
By payment of orders drawn on building fund	10,740 93
....do... do....do....do....heater fund	8,995 22
....do....do....do....do....current expenses fund	33,365 38
Total	$58,715 81

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount received from state treasurer since last report	$57,000 00	
To credit of current expenses fund at last report	2,934 00	
To credit of heater fund at last report	2,500 00	
		$62,434 00
Total amount paid out on orders	$53,101 53	
Deficit of building fund at last report	5,614 28	
		58,715 81
Amount on hand		$3,718 19

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees:

The following is a statement of the orders drawn by the Secretary upon the Treasurer of the Board for the past fiscal year, from October 15th, 1867, to October 27th, 1868, showing the date and number of each order, to whom and for what issued, and its amount.

It is presented as the detailed report required.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. STURTEVANT,
Secretary.

DELAVAN, Oct. 27th, 1868.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what issued.	Amount.
1867.			
Oct. 25	5	H. S. Blood, per diem and expenses as trustee....	27 80
Oct. 25	5	H. Latham,.....do ....do.....	25 13
Oct. 25	6	C. D. Long,.....do.....do.....	36 00
Oct. 23	7& 8	W. C. Allen per diem as ch'n building com.....	150 00
Nov. 1	9	Stevens & Dewing, mason work.....	1,000 00
Nov. 1	10	Stevens & Dewing,... ....do.....	1,000 00
Nov. 1	11	Stevens D Dewing,.....do.....	2,498 86
Nov. 1	12	N. M. Harrington, per diem as trustee....	14 00
Nov. 1	13	W. C. Allen,.....do.....	10 00
Nov. 1	14	A. H. Barnes,.....do.....	12 00
Nov. 1	15	W. Isham,.....do.....	12 00
Nov. 1	16	S. Thomas,.....do.....	12 00
Nov. 1	17	H. W. Milligan, steward, current expenses.....	2,934 00
Nov, 1	18	C. H. Blair, building contract and extra work....	4,119 04
Nov. 11	19	N. M. Harrington, premium on insurance.....	210 00
Nov. 30	20	Geo. Cotton,.....do.....	107 50
Dec. 2	22	C. D. Long,.....do.....	40 00
.....	22	D. B. Devendorf,.....do.....	35 00
Dec. 18	23	A. L. Chapin, per diem as trustee..... ...	12 00
Dec. 18	24	H. W. Milligan, steward, current expenses.....	6,000 00
1868			
Jan. 22	25	W. Isham, expenses to Milwaukee.....	13 75
Jan. 22	26	Stevens & Dewing, mason work	198 03
Jan. 31	27	C. D. Long, premium on insurance.....	60 00
Feb. 8	28	N. M. Harrington,.....do...	240 00
Feb. 20	29	M. M. Leahy, steam heating appaaratus.....	3,495 22
Feb. 20	30	A. C. Nash, architect and superintendent.....	13 00
Mar. 5	31	N. M. Harrington, premium on insurance.....	32 50
Mar. 16	32	M. M. Leahy, bal. on con. for steam heating works.	1,000 00
Mar. 19	33	H. W. Milligan, steward, current expenses.....	7,000 00
Mar. 19	34	W. Isham, services on building committee.....	50 00
Apr. 2	35	A H. Barnes.....do.....	50 00
Apr. 20	36	H. W. Miligan, steward, current expenses..... ...	1,500 00
May 29	37	H. W. Milligan,.....do.....	1,500 00
June 16	38	H. W. Milligan,.....do.....	3,499 89
July 11	39	H. W. Milligan,.....do.....	2,250 00
Aug. 7	40	A. D. Thomas, int, on loan of Oct. 3d, 1867.....	94 30
Oct 28	41	W. C. Allen, ch'n ex. com., current exp.....	7,437 51

STEWARDS SCHEDULE OF BILLS PAID.

No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1	Cobb, Pritchard & Co., books	$26 19
2	T. S. Peets, butter	12 95
3	M. A. Cooper, wages	24 80
4	J. M. Beardsley, bread	140 72
5	Indigent, H. W. Milligan	40 37
6	W. U. R. R., freight	179 79
7	T. Pounder, butter	9 10
8	E. Hueffner, leather	6 28
9	H. Hess, butter	28 39
10	J. Jeffers, meat	30 18
11	T. S. Allen, printing, &c	52 84
12	Forest City Varnish Company, gasoline	36 00
13	J. H. Whitney, meat for September	167 68
14	Vanderpool & Co., meat for October	224 17
15	J. F. Trow, books	51 00
16	J. M. Kull, apples	126 68
17	L. John, wages	11 25
18	R. Pemberton, squash	9 50
19	O. S. Paul, carrots	9 50
20	J. G. McMinn, dictionaries	32 00
21	A. Briggs, teaming	52 29
22	T. H. Little, brooms	9 75
23	Forest City Varnish Co., gasoline	75 50
24	Blair & Persons, crockery	41 13
25	James Topping & Co., groceries	39 08
26	G. F. Pfister, leather	9 58
27	M. E. H. Payne, dry goods	46 53
28	Topping & Co., dry goods	32 80
29	H. W. Milligan, salary	375 00
30	Rice & Rising, oil	24 55
31	T. J. Smith, repairs	48 51
32	E. W. Phelps, groceries	30 81
33	Bradford Bros., dry goods	428 81
34	J. H. Camp, medicine chest	75 34
35	W. A. Porter, mattresses, &c	165 96
36	P. Gormley, lumber	7 48
37	J. Allott, lard	69 12
38	Blake & Co., blankets	553 87
39	Smith & Chandler, Groceries	613 90
40	Atwood & Rublee, 500 reports	70 00
41	C. P. Soper, meat and butter	58 36
42	L. H. Graves, digging well, &c	105 00
43	G. H. Downie, groceries	11 68
44	Terry & Cleaver, books, &c	39 38

Steward's account of bills paid—continued.

No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
45	H. Hunt, turnips	$9 75
46	D. S. Wood, flour	199 25
47	W. Martin, wages	70 00
48	Z. G. McCoy, salary	250 00
49	H. Philips, salary	250 00
50	J. A. Mills, wages	78 00
51	W. G. Benedict, soap	60 00
52	J. H. Goodrich, groceries	42 05
53	Mary Hidding.....wages	21 00
54	Christie Hidding.....do	39 00
55	Carrie Hidding.....do	39 00
56	W. A. Cochrane.....salary	150 00
57	L. Eddy.....do	312 50
58	H. O. Armstrong.....do	50 00
59	E. Eddy.....do..&c	117 00
60	T K. Middleton.....do	227 25
61	M. J. Adams.....do	100 00
62	E. F. Mabir, flour, &c	264 12
63	H. Locke, teaming	38 63
64	M. Laffin, wages	31 50
65	T. Pounder, turkeys	16 72
66	T. Cribb,.....wages	52 00
67	M. E. Van Vleet.....do	51 00
68	E Boyce.....do	39 00
69	S. M. Parish, salary	187 50
70	Steward's cash account, H. W. M	190 97
71	E. Young, salary	225 00
72	A. Ives, turkeys	40 25
73	P. Gormly, lumber, &	76 24
74	S. M. Loomis, apples	50 00
75	Green & Swan, coal	1,427 81
76	W. Sturtevant, meat	22 35
77	Rice & Rising, kerosene	41 27
78	Whitney & Co., meat for November	195 23
79	Vanderpool & CO., meat for December	49 15
80	Forest City Varnish Company, gasoline	152 00
81	E. Thomas, salary	125 00
82	G. H. Briggs, salary, &c	74 93
83	T. M. Stackus, repairs	10 96
84	Whitney & Co., meat for January	162 79
85	C. Smith, postage, &c	29 16
86	G. Pfister, leather, &c	125 84
87	J. M. Smith, blacksmithing	20 00
88	D S. Wood, flour	161 50
89	E. Thomas.....salary	76 39
90	E. Knight.....do	37 50
91	J. A. McWhorter.....do	312 50
92	J. & W. P. Smith, lumber	186 39
93	Western Union railroad, freight on coal	220 00
94	Western Union railroad, freight on gasoline	24 60
95	A. & B. Lyon, books and maps	17 88
96	L. Eddy, printing	10 00
97	Mrs. Sweeney, work	13 00

Steward's account of bills paid—continued.

No	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
98	W. U. R. R., freight	330 00
99	J H Whitney, meat for February	175 48
100	M. Laughlin, wages	35 25
101	N. W Manufacturing Co., merchandise	112 03
102	T. H. Little, brooms	15 00
103	E L. Rugg, teaminge	78 72
104	J. C. Stevens, ram, &c	85 32
105	Rice & Rising, oil	21 63
106	W. Martin, wages	90 00
107	Little & Smith, groceries	48 75
108	H. W. Milligan, steward's cash acct	139 96
109	H. W Milligan, salary	375 00
110	H. Phillips, do	250 00
111	Z G McCoy, do	250 00
112	J. A McWhorter, do	312 50
113	L. Eddy, do	312 50
114	W. A. Cochran, do	150 00
115	E. Eddy, do	100 00
116	S. M. Parish, do	187 00
117	E. Young, do	225 00
118	T. K. Middleton, do	225 00
119	F. McGinn, do	300 00
120	M. J. Adams, do	100 00
121	H. O. Armstrong, do	50 00
122	J. A. Mills, do	78 00
123	C. Knight, do	37 50
124	T. Cribb, wages	48 00
125	E Boyce, do	39 00
126	M E Van Vleet, do	33 00
127	J. Miller, do	16 25
128	Carrie, Hidding, do	39 00
129	Christine Hidding, do	39 00
130	Mary Hidding, do	39 00
131	Mrs Morn, soap	8 10
152	Smith, Chandler & Co., groceries	356 05
133	Field & Leiter, dry goods	127 63
134	Cobb, Pitchard & Co, books, &c	17 11
135	R P Elmore, coal	1,960 02
136	Strickland & Co., books, &c	10 25
137	J. A. Welch, work for S. S	9 70
138	D. S Wood, flour	149 00
139	A. B. Chandler, books, &c	13 16
140	J H Whidey, meat for March	163 05
141	D. Williams, pickles	10 00
142	T. Falvey, grate bars	83 40
143	J H Whitney, meat for April	171 13
144	C. H Sturtevunt, salary, eighteen months	150 00
145	C. Knight, wages	27 62
146	M Laffin, labor	21 37
147	Stevens & Derving, labor	26 60
148	E. W. Phelps, groceries	15 04
149	J. Walton, blacksmithing	85 59
150	Gates & Norris, cabinet work	18 55

Steward's account of bills paid—continued.

No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
151	J. M. Smith, blacksmithing	$4 95
152	Montague & Mabie, flour, etc	102 24
153	J. H. Camp, paints, oils, etc	99 90
154	Hobert Bros, soap, etc	33 38
155	L. Eddy, printing	12 00
156	M. E. Van Vliet	31 50
157	Whitney & Co., meat for May	183 37
158	C. P. Calkins, apples	6 75
159	T. Falvey, grate bars	49 15
160	E. Eddy, salary	100 00
161	P. E. Book Society, books, etc	9 39
162	W. A. Cochrane, salary	150 00
163	S. S. Union, books, etc	24 72
164	E. W. Phelps, groceries	43 69
165	J. H. Goodrich.....do	30 79
166	James Topping & Co.do	342 77
167	E. Boyce, wages	33 86
168	G. H. Downie, groceries	16 55
169	Ford & Coburn, repairs	24 10
170	T. K. Middleton,...salary	225 00
171	F. Maginn .....do	225 00
172	M. J. Adams.....do	100 00
173	J. A. McWhorter ...do	312 50
174	Mrs. Sweeney.....wages	6 00
175	J. A. Mills .....do	78 00
176	H. W. Milligan, salary	375 00
177	H. W. Milligan, expenses to Mass., and convention	96 73
178	H. O. Armstrong...salary	50 00
179	L. Eddy.....do	312 50
180	Carrie Hidding....wages	39 00
181	Christine Hidding...do	39 00
182	Mary Hidding.....do	38 00
183	H. Delaney, labor	8 50
184	H. Phillips .....salary	250 00
185	Z. G. McCoy.....do	250 00
186	H. W. Milligan, cash account	154 17
187	S. M. Parish, salary	187 50
188	W. Jones, whitewashing	27 50
189	H. R. Doane, pictures	33 91
190	A. Bowers, currant bushes	17 00
191	P. Gormley, pump, etc	39 45
192	E. Young, salary	225 00
193	J. H. Whitney, meat for June	124 11
194	Mabie & Montague, flour, etc	324 12
195	G. Pfister, leather	61 05
196	Smith, Chandler & Co., groceries	331 74
197	M. M. Leahy, screw plate and dies	10 00
198	P. R. Elmore, fire brick, etc	10 30
199	Forest City Varnish Co., gasoline	45 13
200	H. W. Milligan, indigent expenses	89 83
201	T. J. Smith, lead pipe, etc	295 10
202	H. Gormley, paint and painting	86 75
203	A. Jermark, wages	16 00

Steward's account of bills paid—continued.

No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
204	E. W. Phelps, groceries	$15 97
205	I. R. Hethrington, work	90 20
206	H. W. Milligan, salary	375 00
207	H. W. Milligan, cash account	18 42
208	A. G. Kelsey, labor	17 50
209	A. B. McCoy, labor	12 00
210	W. B. Munsel, drawing coal	19 86
211	H. O. Armstrong, salary	33 33
212	Davis, Standish & Co., on account	25 00
213	John Connelly, mason work	3 00
214	John Whitney, meat for August	58 30
215	Z. B. Sturtevant, mason work	42 00
216	L. Eddy, on account of salary	20 00
217	A. B. McCoy, ten days on steam works	20 00
218	A. Clane, one days work	2 00
219	J. McLaughlin, drawing coal	7 00
220	Western Union R. R., freight on coal, &c	442 80
221	John Howell, fire brick	7 50
222	Dennis Doyle, tending mason	21 00
223	Barney Ward.....do	35 00
224	John Dwyre.....do	3 00
225	James Parsons, 17½ bushels of onions	17 50
226	C. S. Babcock, hauling brick and sand	19 50
227	Western Union R. R, freight	18 77
228	J. M. Hill, coal	2,200 00
229	Frank McGinn, wages	87 50
230	John Whitney, meat for July	46 07
231	Wm. C. Allen, carpeting	21 00
232	Wm. C. Allen, telegraphing for coal	2 55
233	Davis, Standish & Co., repairing steam works	300 00
234	J. J. Williams, mason work	30 00
235	C. H. Blair, carpenter and mason work	83 37
236	Davis, Standish & Co., on account	26 50
237	A. B. McCoy, labor	32 00
238	J. P. Burdick, drawing coal	6 62
239	C. S. Babcock, 6000 brick	60 00
240	James Devoe, drawing coal	79 00
241	John McLaughlin, drawing coal	54 37
242	W. B. Barker, vinegar	21 75
243	Western Union R. R., freight	30 20
244	L. A. Barnes, three hogs	27 50
245	J. W. Kull, apples	19 28
246	Wm. Temple, labor	30 00
247	Mary Hidding.....wages	34 72
248	Christine, Hidding.....do	18 00
249	Caroline Hidding.....do	18 00
250	Eliza Timbaugh.....do	12 00
252	E. N. Boyce.....do	35 00
252	M. A Sweeney.....do	24 87
253	J. A. McWhorter,...salary	312 50
254	L. Eddy.....do	312 50
255	M. J. Adams.....do	100 00
256	E. Young.....do	225 00

Steward's account of bills paid—continued.

No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
257	H. Phillips, salary	$250 00
258	Z. G. McCoy, salary	250 00
259	W. A. Cochran, salary	162 50
260	S. M. Parish, salary	187 50
261	M. J. Sturtevunt, salary	16 00
262	J. A. Mills, salary	52 00
263	T. K. Middleton, salary	225 00
264	Wm. Emigh, squash and pickles	36 47
265	Frank Barker, apples	13 75
266	J. McLaughlin, team work	8 25
267	Whitney & Co., meat for September	171 00
268	R. B. Eldred, butter	59 28
269	L. H. Graves, repair well	10 50
270	Amos Ives, potatoes	13 75
271	Davis, Standish & Co., on account	65 00
272	Mead & Higgins, groceries	196 65
253	D. G. Foster, oats	49 50
274	Davis, Standish & Co., on account	25 00
275	G. H. Briggs, paints, oils, &c	197 98
276	James & Tallman, butter and eggs	391 58
277	Mead & Higgins, sugar	34 02
278	L. W. Parish, potatoes	50 00
279	Montague & Co., flour, feed, meal, &c	153 88
280	A. Ives, cabbage	8 10
281	S. M. Parish, steward's cash account	67 44
282	D. Isham, berries and honey	26 22
		$32,744 54

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the board of trustees of Wisconsin institution for the deaf and dumb:

GENTLEMEN:—I have but little knowledge of the health of the pupils of the institution, for the first two months of the year just closed. Though I think it was generally good. On the fourteenth of December last, I was called by your physician to assist him in the medical department for the remainder of the year. Thomas Noakley had been sick but a short time of congestion of the brain, supposed to have been produced by sudden cold, and a tuberculate state of the coverings of the brain. When hydescophalus, the extremity of the congestion, closed his life. Lamented by all.

Ferdinand J. End, a consumptive, was sent home about the first of January; and I learn that he died of consumption, about the first of July following.

Excepting the above cases there has been but little sickness, requiring medical aid. All has yielded to early mild remedial treatment, and the hygienic influences of one noble institution. There has been no accidents. or conditions, requiring surgical opperations, during the past year. The hygienic and dietatic regulations of the institution are highly commendable, tending to the promotion of mental and physical health, and can but meet the approval of all.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. HEMINWAY, M. D.,
Acting physician to Institute.

Document No. 5.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

WISCONSIN INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER, 1868.

LOCATED AT JANESVILLE.

MADISON, WIS.:
ATWOOD & RUBLEE, STATE PRINTERS, JOURNAL OFFICE.
1868.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

TRUSTEES:

R. B. TREAT, M. D., ... PRESIDENT.
S. W. SMITH, ... TREASURER.
ORRIN GUERNSEY, ... SECRETARY.

A. M. THOMSON, IRA MILTIMORE,
W. H. TRIPP.

SUPERINTENDENT:

THOMAS H. LITTLE, M. A.

GOVERNESS:

MRS. S. C. LITTLE.

TEACHERS:

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

TEACHER OF MUSIC:

JOHN W. BISCHOFF.

FOREMAN OF SHOP:

JOSEPH HORTON.

MATRON:

MISS I. H. PHELPS.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency, GOVERNOR FAIRCHILD:

The Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind, present the following as their nineteenth annual report:

The Institution has suffered great inconvenience during the past year on account of the condition of its buildings. The dormitories, music and sitting rooms of nearly all the male pupils have necessarily been located in the shop; single rooms in the house have been compelled to answer several different purposes; and, on account of the excavation for the new building, the length of the summer vacation had to be extended.

The Trustees congratulate themselves upon the fact that in spite of such difficulties, a high degree of success has crowned the labors of the year. For particular statements of the operations of the school, they refer to the annexed report of the Superintendent, only calling attention to the significant fact that the number of pupils instructed during the year is greater than that of any previous year, and that, though less than usual effort has been made to secure the attendance of blind children, the number of applications for admission is unusually large.

The reports of the Treasurer and of the Secretary of the Board are appended. The former shows the following sums to have been in the treasury during the year.

Balance on hand, Oct 24, 1867	$1,134 24
Received from appropriation of 1867	4,000 00
appropriation of 1868, for current expenses	18,000 00
appropriation of 1868, for building	15,000 00
sales of brooms	316 03
	$38, 450 27

The Secretary's report gives a detailed statement of the expenditures made by the Board, showing that there have been paid:

On contracts for building,	$15,300 00
For plans, specifications and superintendence	1,100 00
" pipes in walls of building	515 00
" salaries of resident officers	3,024 80
" wages	1,234 44
" repairs and improvements	1,238 63
" fuel	922 75
" work department	852 58
" water	427 29
" provisions, groceries, stable expenses, apparatus, furniture, insurance, &c., &c	6,838 09
	$31,433 48
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$7,016 79

It will be observed that $300 more has been paid upon contracts for building than has been drawn from the State Treasury for that purpose. If that sum be added to the balance in hand, it will make the sum of $7,316 79 the amount applicable to current expenses of the institution until January 31, 1869. Heavy payments for fuel and winter supplies are soon to be made, but the Trustees believe the sum will be sufficient.

In their report last year the Trustees stated that they had been compelled to take down the west wing of the house, and explained the necessity of not only rebuilding it, but of enlarging the building to enable it to accommodate twice as many pupils as are now in attendance. They also stated that they had in preparation plans and estimates of the cost of the work. At the annual visit of the Legislative committee to the Institution, these plans were submitted for their examination; and the papers prepared by Mygatt & Koch, of Milwaukee, architects, containing the estimates in detail, were placed at their disposal. Upon their recommendation the Legislature appropriated $60,000 for the purpose, making the sum payable one-half in 1868 and the other half in 1869.

As soon as practicable the Board published the following advertisement, in the Janesville *Gazette*, the Madison *Journal* and the Milwaukee *News*, *Wisconsin, and Sentinel*:

"To Builders.—Notice is hereby given that the Building Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees of the State Institution for the Education

of the Blind, located at Janesville, Wisconsin, are prepared to receive sealed proposals for the erection of a west and transverse wing of the building according to the plans and specifications, which will be on exhibition at the Institution Building from the 1st day of April to the 25th day of April next. Each bid must state the separate amount for excavation and mason work up to and including water tables, the balance of mason work above and all carpenter and joiner work complete, in separate bids; contractors to furnish all material The bid of each to be accompanied by a bond, with good and sufficient securities for the sum of $5,000. The Committe reserve the right to reject all bids if deemed best for the interest of the State, to reject any bid, the whole or in part, or parts thereof, as may be acceptable to them, without invalidating the bond filed with such bid. All communications to be directed to Orrin Guernsey, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

IRA MILTIMORE,
ORRIN GUERNSEY,
W. H. TRIPP,
Building Committee.

MARCH 16th, 1868."

It being impossible to determine, beforehand, exactly the depth to which it would be necessary to go in order to secure a reliable foundation, parties making proposals were desired to state also the price, per yard of excavation, and per cord of masonry, for which they would put in any foundation which might be found necessary at a greater depth than was shown on the plan. At the suggestion of the architects that the iron stairway, veranda and portico would naturally form the subject of a special contract with some iron manufacturer, they were omitted, for the present, from the specifications.

The proposals, when opened, were found to vary considerably in form and in minuteness of detail. The following statement presents them in a form suitable for convenient comparison.

George Barnes, of Janesville, for entire building	$63,500
John Rugee, of Milwaukee, ...do.....do	69,900
Carl Busack, of Milwaukee, mason work	41,500
Carl Busack.....do.....carpenter work	27,277
John Bentley.....do.....mason work	44,200
John Bentley.....do.....entire building	69,300
James Livsey, of Madison, mason work	42,080
James Livsey.....do.....carpenter work	24,000
John Peters, of Janesville, mason work	48,880
James & Ratheram..do.....do	47,900
M. E. Shinn, of Milwaukee.....do	46,100
J. Fellentz.....do.....carpenter work	26,927
Anderson, Davdison & Co., Madison, carpenter work	24,000
Nettleton, Jacks & Holdredge, Janesville....do	25,137
Parkinson, Colling & Shopbell....do.....do	28,579

The term carpenter work was intended to include (except in one instance, and that not one of the lowest,) the required painting, glazing and tinning.

The bids for extra excavation and wall, if necessary, were :

Mr. Barnes	65c	per yard of earth, and	$20.00	per cord of wall.
Mr. Shinn	50c	do	do	19.00	do	do
Mr. Livsey	50c	do	do	19.00	do	do
Mr. Peters	50c	do	do	18.00	do	do
Mr. Busack	40c	do	do	18.00	do	do

A couple of bids were also received for doing certain minor portions of the work.

It was at once evident that either proposition, or combination of propositions, exceeded the amount of the appropriation. Having given the strictest instructions to the architects to make their estimates amply large, the Trustees had hoped to furnish an exception to the rule that buildings always cost more than the architects' figures. They found themselves disappointed; and the course to be pursued became a matter of serious consideration. The plans embodied the results of much study and experience, and personal examination of all the principal buildings of the kind, as well as many others erected for kindred purposes, in this country. To reduce the size of the proposed building, would be to permanently diminish the efficiency of the Institution, and that in a greater ratio than it would diminish the cost of the building; and it would still leave the State under the necessity of enlarging it very soon. To build of poorer materials and in a less substantial manner would be to repeat past mistakes, sacrifice the interests of the State, and satisfy no one. To wait till next winter for further appropriation would be to endanger the west wall of the house, to damage the prospects of the present scholars, defer the time when a greater number could be received, and still to save no money. Under the circumstances the Trustees felt obliged to proceed with the building. They accordingly notified Mr. Barnes, the lowest bidder, of their intention to accept his proposal, modified by the omission of certain portions of the work in order to bring the amount of the contract within the amount of money at the disposal of the Board. Mr. Barnes signified his readiness to carry out his proposal as thus modified, but subsequently declined to sign his contract, stating that he had discovered that he had neglected to add into his estimates the cost of a portion of the work.

The next best terms were found by combining the bids of Mr. Busack and Messrs. Anderson, Davidson & Co. These gentlemen having had a conference with the Board, agreed to subtract from their proposals the estimated cost of certain items, (viz., from that of Mr. Busack, $2,000 for tile flooring, and from that of Anderson, Davidson & Co., $4,915 for painting, glazing and tinning,) and to contract to do the balance of the work upon corresponding terms, viz: mason work, $39,500; carpenter work, $19,085. The contracts were accordingly so drawn up. Mr. Busack gives $6,000 bonds, and Anderson, Davidson & Co. give $5,000 bonds, for the faithful performance of their agreements. Additional security is provided for by retaining fifteen per cent. of the amount due at any time, until the final settlement.

The contracts require the part of the work which replaces the wing that was taken down, to be completed by July 1, 1869, and all the work to be done by August 1, 1870. The work is expected to go no further this season than the laying of the joists of the principal story.

In external appearance, the building is to correspond to the structure to which it is attached. The inside work will be of a more substantial and durable character than that of the present edifice. This is especially the case with partitions, experience having shown the necessity of making them of brick, and giving them a perfect foundation. In the old building these are mostly of wood and are poorly founded, so that their continual settling cannot be prevented. In the new building they will be of brick, and like the outside walls, will rest upon the rock. To obtain this solid foundation it was necessary to dig down through loose gravel and sand to an average depth of five and a half feet further than would have been otherwise required. This involved an outlay of $2,994.52 for which no appropriation had been provided. Having been compelled to take down one structure on account of a bad foundation, the Trustees felt that they would be justly blamed if they put up another building without a good one.

Great care has been taken to provide for good ventilation. Each room is to be supplied with fresh air, brought by a separate pipe from an air chamber in the cellar, which communicates with the

outer air. Each will also have one or more flues for conducting away the vitiated air. By surrounding the smoke flues leading from the furnace and the kitchen, with a system of ventilating flues, it is thought that an arrangement which will be more than usually successful has been secured for forcing the ventilation of those rooms, which specially require rapid change of air. Connected with the subject of ventilation is that of heating. In the opinion of the present Board, the system now employed of heating by direct radiation from steam coils, is, all things considered, better adapted to the wants of such an Institution than any other in use; but as this is not an undisputed matter, and it is not unlikely that improvements will be made, they have had the pipes for pure air so made and arranged as to be prepared, without alteration, for the introduction of heated air from the cellar, should it ever become desirable.

For the completion of the building the following sums will be needed. The amount of the two first-named items should be appropriated next winter. The balance need not be paid to the Institution until the spring of 1870:

For Expenses of Foundations deeper than the plans required	$3,000 00
Painting and glazing	3,500 00
Stone floors in halls	2,000 00
Iron stairs	1,550 00
Completing ventilation, (estimated by architects)	700 00
Verandas and portico, (estimated by architects)	2,550 00
Iron cornice, steam and gas pipes, &c., (est. by architects)	1,700 00
	$15,000 00

The trustees estimate that the support of the Institution from January 31, 1869 to January 31, 1870 will require the following appropriations:

For ordinary current expenses	$18,000 00
drain across grounds from new building	700 00
	$18,700 00

The past year has been one of great labor and care to the Trustees. They have been compelled to decide questions having important bearings upon the future of the Institution, and affecting the

reputation of the state. They have striven earnestly to discharge their duties acceptably, with constant regard both to the welfare of the unfortunate class whose education has been entrusted to them, and to the interests of the people whose agents they are. To build up an Institution which shall be a perpetual blessing to the blind and a pride to every citizen has been their aim. They look back upon the year with considerable satisfaction, confident that their conduct will be approved as manifesting an honest, economical and disinterested expenditure of public funds, and a judicious comprehension of the true course to be taken in order to secure the ends contemplated in the establishment of the Institution. They invite the proper authorities to a careful scrutiny of their operations. Firmly relying upon the liberality of the state to an Institution whose efficiency attracts the attention not only of our own citizens, but of philanthropists elsewhere, we once more commend it to the fostering care of your Excellency, the Legislature and the people of Wisconsin.

R. B. TREAT, *President.*

ORRIN GUERNSEY, *Secretary.*

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 17, 1868.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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

Herewith I report and submit a statement of receipts and disbursements by me, as Treasurer, on account of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind, from the 24th day of October, 1867, to the 17th day of October, 1868.

S. W. SMITH, *Treasurer, in account with*
The Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind.

DR.

1867.			
March 14..	To amount on hand	$1,134 24	
Nov. 20..	....do....rec'd from State Treas	4,000 00	
1868.			
March 14..	....do.....do....do....acct. cur't ex.	4,500 00	
March 28..	....do.....do....do.....do....	4,500 00	
March 28..	....do.....do....do....acct. build...	10,000 00	
July 3..	....do.....do....do....acct. cur't ex.	4,500 00	
Aug. 14..	....do.....do....do....acct. build...	5,000 00	
Sept. 29..	....do....rec'd from T.H.Liitle,Sup't,sales	186 06	
Sept. 30..	....do.....do... State Treas., cur't ex.	4,500 00	
Aug. 5..	....do.....do... T.H.Little,Sup't,sales	129 97	
			$38,450 27

CR.

1868.			
Oct. 17..	By payment of sundry orders, No. 1433 to 1838 inclusive, of Board of Trustees, from Oct. 24, 1867 to Oct. 17, 1868	$31,433 48	
	By cash on hand	7,016 79	
			$38,450 27

Respectfully submitted.

S. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

JANESVILLE, October, 17, 1868.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

JANESVILLE, October 12, 1868.

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

GENTLEMEN:—The following is a statement in detail of the orders drawn upon the Treasurer of the Board since the 9th of October, 1867.

Respectfully submitted,

ORRIN GUERNSEY,

Secretary.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1867.			
Nov.....7	1609	Joseph Horton, salary	$30 00
....do....	1610	John Queeny, potatoes	21 00
....do....	1611	Hiram Noyes, potatoes	106 87
....do....	1612	Knowles & Cheney, furniture	15 50
....do....	1613	Morse, Hanson, & Co, ironing tables, &c.	10 00
....do....	1614	Britton & Harrison, chairs	12 00
....do....	1615	Indiana Inst. for Educat'n of Bl'd, ap'ratus.	14 86
....do....	1616	Theo. Mendelson, beads	92 58
....do....	1617	Lafflin, Butler & Co., braille paper	10 80
....do....	1618	T. Jackson, butter and eggs	30 70
..do....	1619	T. H. Little, pay roll for October	111 38
....do....	1620	Nettleton, Jacks & Holdredge, joiner work.	199 95
....do....	1621	Smith & Jackman, flour	64 00
....do....	1622	Lawrence & Atwood, coal	527 12
....do....	1623	M. M. Leahey, repairs on heating apparatus.	594 04
Dec.....7	1624	J. F. Antisdel, butter and cheese	19 60
....do....	1625	Joseph Horton.....salary	30 00
... do....	1626	J. H. Temple.....do	93 75
....do....	1627	Miss S. A. Watson.....do	62 50
....do....	1628	Miss H. A. Daggett,.....do	62 50
....do....	1629	Miss C. L. Baldwin.....do	62 50
....do....	1630	T. H. Little.....do	312 50
....do....	1631	Joseph Horton, soap	12 75
....do....	1632	Wm. B. Baines, potatoes	72 60
....do....	1633	W. G. Wheelock, crockery	19 93
....do....	1634	Day, Allen & Co., sugar	90 56
....do....	1635	J. A. & H. F. Griswold, tea	47 30
....do....	1636	T. Madden, drawing water	133 50
....do....	1637	L. P. Frost, carrots	26 25
....do....	1638	G. L. Powell, apples	90 75
....do....	1639	J. R. Holmes, oats	31 63
...do....	1640	E. C. Smith, butter	15 38

Secretary's Report—Disbursements—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1867.			
Decem. 7	1641	Miss I. H. Phelps, salary	$75 00
....do....	1642	T. H. Little, Pay-roll for November	114 76
1868.			
January 3	1643	Dutcher, Ball & Goodrich, groceries	48 93
....do....	1644	W. J. Doolittle, stoves and hardware	118 19
....do....	1645	T. H. Little, pay-roll for December	114 66
....do....	1646	W. B Baines, oats and squashes	55 48
....do....	1647	Lafflin, Butler & Co., printing paper	15 00
....do....	1648	Colling & Shopbell, repairs on building	8 67
....do....	1649	Seaton & Whiffen, repairs on vehicles	12 00
....do....	1650	J. Horton, salary	30 00
January 14	1651	P. B. Wright, broom corn	572 86
....do....	1652	Thomas Madden, drawing water	56 20
....do....	1653	Smith & Jackman, flour	168 00
....do....	1654	J. G. Alden & Son, butter	8 28
....do....	1655	F. M. Hibbard, groceries	31 50
....do....	1656	Dearborn & Co., books and stationery	16 60
....do....	1657	J. Sutherland, books and stationery	17 65
....do....	1658	D. D. Wilson, musical wares	22 78
....do....	1659	Britton & Harrison, repairs on furniture	11 40
....do....	1660	Chandler, Cousens & Co., type	38 20
....do....	1661	Conrad & Vankirk, groceries	76 73
....do....	1662	J. F. Sparling, beef	38 31
....do....	1663	Theo. & G. Mendelson, beads	35 39
....do....	1664	W. D. Hastings, bran	36 00
....do...	1665	Eldred & Wheeler, groceries	62 38
January 21	1666	G. W. Mygatt, plans & buildi'g specificat's.	250 00
February 5	1667	I. O'Claire, filling ice house	65 90
....do....	1668	J. H. Temple, salary	93 76
....do....	1669	J. Horton, salary	30 00
....do....	1670	Miss S. A. Watson, salary	62 50
....do....	1671	Miss H. A. Daggett, salary	62 50
....do....	1672	Miss C. L. Baldwin, salary	62 50
....do....	1673	John Griffith, hardware	4 35
....do....	1674	T. H. Little, pay-roll for January	117 16
....do....	1675	E. L. Wright, tuning pianos	10 00
....do....	1676	Knowles & Cheney, furniture and repairs	35 50
....do....	1677	Conrad & Vankirk, groceries	123 88
....do....	1678	J. A. Denniston, bread	22 20
....do....	1679	R. Wood, livery for com. of legislature	12 00
....do....	1680	Carter & Pember, livery for legislative com.	29 00
....do....	1681	P. L. Smith, carriage repairs	7 60
....do....	1682	Lawrence & Atwood, coal	72 76
....do....	1683	Thomas Madden, drawing water	50 16
....do....	1684	R. Washburn, beef	21 32
March...13	1685	Doty Manufacturing Co., washing machine	23 80
....do....	1686	J. A. & H. F. Griswold, tea	49 50
....do....	1687	Dutcher, Ball & Goodrich, groceries	243 48
....do....	1688	Fuller & Guernsey, groceries	58 68
....do....	1689	T. M. Lynch, mutton and lard	33 25
....do....	1690	Isaac O'Claire, hay and poultry	22 25
....do....	1691	T. H. Little, pay-roll for February	112 40
....do....	1692	T. Madden, drawing water	103 68

Secretary's Report—Disbursements—continued.

Date.	No.	To Whom and for What Paid.	Amount.
1868.			
March...13	1693	T. H. Little, salary	$312 50
....do....	1694	Miss I. H. Phelps, salary	75 00
....do....	1695	J. Horton, salary	30 00
....do....	1696	Smith & Jackman, flour	114 00
....do....	1697	J. A. Denniston, bread	14 10
....do....	1698	W. G. Wheelock, crockery	14 16
....do....	1699	Dimock & Wilcox, insurance	150 00
....do....	1700	Orrin Guernsey, insurance	90 00
April 8	1701	R. Brown, use of horse	12 50
....do....	1702	J. Horton, services	30 00
....do....	1703	Dutcher, Ball & Goodrich, groceries	35 41
....do....	1704	Thomas Tennant, wood	87 00
....do....	1705	C. Loftus Martin, doctoring horse	12 00
....do....	1706	G. R. Curtis, lead, oil, &c	29 59
....do....	1707	C. Sexton, wagon, &c	88 00
....do....	1708	W. G. Wheelock, crockery	17 05
....do....	1709	A. Wilson, blacksmithing	12 70
....do....	1710	Rock River Iron Works, machine work	9 92
....do....	1711	W. J. Doolittle, hardware	82 78
....do	1712	Lawrence & Atwood, coal	65 07
....do....	1413	C. W. Storey & Bro., butter	8 74
....do....	1714	J. A. Denniston, bread	25 50
....do....	1715	Carle Bros., groceries	300 60
....do....	1716	T. H. Little, pay roll for March	115 96
April ...11	1717	Mygatt & Koch, plans & building specifi'tns	250 00
....do..27	1718	Putnam Insurance Co., insurance	50 00
....do....	1719	Mygatt & Koch, plans & building specifi'tns	200 00
....do..28	1720	Mygatt & Koch, plans & building specifi'tns	200 00
....do....	1721	Thomson & Roberts, printing	95 00
....do....	1722	Jermain & Brightman, advertising	32 00
May 5	1723	S. F. Little, maps	35 00
....do....	1724	J. G. Alden & Son, groceries	29 20
....do....	1725	M. B. Brown, beads	71 75
....do....	1726	J. Horton, salary	30 00
....do....	1727	T. H. Little, pay roll for April	111 76
....do....	1728	Miss H. A. Daggett, salary	62 50
....do....	1729	J. H. Temple, salary	93 75
....do....	1730	Miss C. L. Baldwin, salary	62 50
....do....	1731	J. A. Denniston, bread	20 00
....do....	1732	N. B. Kneass, Jr., books in raised letters	56 38
....do....	1733	Miss S. A. Watson, salary	62 50
....do	1734	Smith & Jackman, flour	66 00
....do....	1735	Smith & Bro , groceries	21 07
....do....	1736	Powell & Rider, sugar	21 00
....do....	1737	E. B. Drake, evergreens	6 00
....do...7	1738	J. Sutherland, stationery	2 00
....do..12	1739	W. H. Ebbets, legal services	20 00
....do..22	1740	Lyon, Paul & Co.. advertising	32 50
....do..29	1741	W. E. & John E. Cramer, advertising	29 00
June.....3	1742	T. H. Little, pay roll for May	108 09
....do....	1743	Miss I. H. Phelps, salary as Matron	75 00
....do....	1744	Miss S. A. Watson, salary as teacher	62 50
....do....	1745	Joseph Horton, soft soap	14 70

Secretary's Report—Disbursements—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1868.			
June.....3	1746	Miss H. A. Daggett, salary as teacher.....	$62 50
....do....	1747	Miss C. L. Baldwin.....do.....	62 50
....do....	1748	J. Horton, salary.....	30 00
....do....	1749	R. B. Treat, medical services for year	47 50
....do....	1750	J. H. Temple, salary.....	93 75
....do....	1751	T. Madden, drawing water	83 75
....do....	1752	Thompson, Roberts & Wilcox, specifications	20 00
....do....	1753	D. Davies, Jr., groceries.....	25 63
....do....	1754	O. F. Stafford, butter.....	6 70
....do....	1755	Fifield & Bro., lumber.....	9 57
....do....	1756	P. J. Fryer, pump	11 00
....do....	1757	Kothman & Winkley, harness work.....	19 40
....do....	1758	Perkins' Inst. for Blind, books raised letters	24 50
....do....	1759	T. H. Little, salary.....	312 50
....do....	1760	Fuller & Guernsey, groceries	12 10
....do....	1761	E. C. Smith, groceries.....	20 50
....do....	1762	T. H. Little, current expenses.....	156 86
June....19	1763	Carl Busack, on mason's contract.....	850 00
July.....1	1764	Carl Busack.....do.....	850 00
July.....8	1765	E. S. Barrows, hardware.....	4 20
....do....	1766	J. W. Allen, shade trees.....	16 25
....do....	1767	J. A. Denniston, bread	23 00
....do....	1768	T. H. Little, pay roll for June	90 77
... do....	1769	J. Horton, salary.....	24 25
....do....	1770	Conrad & Vankirk, groceries.....	39 76
....do. ..	1771	Hobart Brothers, soap	49 74
....do....	1772	Britton & Harrison, repairing furniture....	23 75
....do....	1773	Smith & Jackman, flour.....	78 00
....do....	1774	Lawrence & Atwood, charcoal.....	44 00
....do....	1775	St. Louis Type Foundry, braille slates.....	50 00
....do....	1776	J. A. & H. F. Griswold, tea.....	47 30
....do....	1777	McKey & Bro., dry goods	72 65
July....23	1778	Carl Busack, on mason's contract.....	2,125 00
ugust...5	1779	T. H Little, current expenses.....	131 97
....do....	1780	T. H. Little, pay roll for July.....	87 31
....do....	1781	Joseph Horton, salary	26 55
....do....	1782	M. M. Leahy, steam fittings	21 25
....do....	1783	Charles S. Heimstreet, refrigerator.....	39 50
....do....	1784	Kimball & Hartley, groceries.....	26 24
....do....	1785	G. Scarcliff, meat f'm Oct. 1,'67 to July 11,'68	978 19
....do....	1786	T. H. Little, salary.....	312 50
....do....	1787	Nettleton, Jacks & Holdredge, work.....	21 77
....do....	1788	Dutcher, Ball & Goodrich, groceries	151 45
....do....	1789	F. Z. Sherwood, medicines, &c.....	22 16
August..12	1790	G. W. Mygatt, services superintending bl'g	100 00
....do....	1791	Smith & Bostwick, dry goods.....	202 05
August..13	1792	Anderson, Davidson & Co., on carp'rs con't	2,805 00
August..25	1793	Carl Busack, on mason's contract.....	2,125 00
Sept.....5	1794	Carl Busack.....do.....	1,020 00
....do....	1795	Blanchard & Pierce, pipe-making machines.	95 00
Sept....19	1796	Lawrence & Atwood, cement for pipe.....	64 00
....do....	1797	Lawrence & Atwood, coal.....	127 30
....do....	1798	Joseph Horton, salary.....	29 00

Secretary's Report—Disbursements—concluded.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
Sept. ...5	1799	S. E. Otis, oats	92 73
Sept....19	1800	1. White, work on walls and ceilings	91 50
....do....	1801	Miss I. H. Phelps, salary as matron	75 00
....do....	1802	T. H. Little, current expenses	34 66
....do....	1803	J. H. Temple, music books	13 50
....do....	1804	T. H. Little, pay roll for August	74 64
....do....	1805	Root & Cady, repairing organ	33 80
....do....	1806	Dutcher, Ball & Goodrich, Paris white	13 07
....do....	1807	Hiram Jackman, flour and bran	50 25
....do....	1808	A. Wilson, blacksmithing	26 04
....do....	1809	N. W. Manufacturing Co., rubber packing	10 47
Sept....24	1810	Anderson, Davidson & Co ,on carpnt'r cont	850 00
....do....	1811	Carl Busack, on mason's contract	850 00
Oct.....10	1812	George Scarliff, meat	108 23
....do....	1313	W. G. Wheelock, crockery	25 26
....do....	1814	Conrad & Vankirk, groceries	18 80
....do....	1815	J Horton, salary	30 00
....do....	1816	Nettleton, Jacks & Holdredge repairs	52 60
....do....	1817	Britton & Harrison, repairs and chairs	37 75
....do....	1818	C. W. Storey, groceries	16 87
....do....	1819	D. F. Kimball, groceries	1 76
....do....	1820	Fifield & Bros., lumber	37 62
....do....	1821	Hodge & Buckholz, carriage work	20 78
....do....	1822	Rock River Iron works, repairs	13 15
....do....	1823	Gates & Hall, blinds	19 00
....do....	1824	J. Sutherland, stationery	15 00
....do....	1825	W. J. Doolittle, hardware	66 43
....do....	1826	Rogers & Hutchinson, painting	98 99
....do....	1827	H. Merrill, repairs on sieam works	16 51
....do....	1828	J. A. Webb, clock	6 50
....do....	1829	Lawrence & Atwood, cement	120 00
....do....	1830	T. H. Little, pay roll	75 50
....do....	1831	E. L. Wright, bows, strings, &c	11 70
....do....	1832	Carle Brothers, butter	77 40
....do....	1833	P. McEwen, labor	20 81
....do....	1834	G. W. Mygatt, superintending building	100 00
....do....	1835	Blanchard & Pierce, cement pipes	236 00
....do....	1836	Carl Busack, mason work	3,825 00
....do....	1837	Eldred & Wheeler, groceries	89 62
....do....	1838	Wis. Manufacturing Co , broom handles	60 00
			$31,433 48

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees :

By the blessing of Providence, another year in the history of this Institution has been brought to a successful close. There have prevailed throughout the year, general good health and good conduct among the pupils ; and good progress has been made in their education.

Your frequent visits to the Institution have kept you even more fully acquainted than is usual with the operations of the school.

It is believed that all the success which could reasonably have been anticipated, has been realized. It is not impossible that one or two former years may have been more profitable than this. If so, this is to be attributed to no lack of effort on the part of teachers or pupils, but to the embarrassing circumstances under which we have labored.

On account of the removal of the west wing of the house, the male pupils (except a few quite small boys) have been obliged to occupy rooms in the shop, at some distance from the house ; and it has been necessary to make use of rooms for school rooms, which were designed and are still used for quite different purposes. Of course much inconvenience has resulted to the pupils and much additional care and perplexity to the officers. When work commenced upon the extension of the building, it became impracticable longer to continue our operations, consequently, on the 21st of May, school was closed. It was re-opened upon the 5th of October, the very earliest day on which it was possible to enter the house at that end.

The number of pupils in attendance since my last annual report is sixty. The number of admissions (including one re-admission) is

ten. The number of dismissions is seven. Present number of pupils is fifty-three. The names of several others stand upon our record book who are entitled, under the usages of the school, to return for further instruction; but it is not known whether they will do so this term.

The following table shows the number of pupils reported for each year of the existence of the Institution :

NUMBER.	IN ATTENDANCE.	
	FROM	TO
8	Oct. 1, 1850	Jan. 11, 1851
9	Jan. 11, 1851	Dec. 18, 1851
9	Dec. 18, 1851	Dec. 30, 1852
13	Dec. 30, 1852	Dec. 31, 1853
16	Dec. 31, 1853	Dec. 31, 1854
14	Dec. 31, 1854	Dec. 31, 1855
19	Dec. 31, 1855	Dec. 31, 1856
20	Dec. 31, 1856	Oct. 1, 1857
25	Oct. 1, 1857	Oct. 1, 1858
27	Oct. 1, 1858	Oct. 6, 1859
34	Oct. 6, 1859	Oct. 1, 1860
42	Oct. 1, 1860	Oct. 1, 1861
50	Oct. 1, 1861	Oct. 1, 1862
54	Oct. 1, 1862	Oct. 1, 1863
59	Oct. 1, 1863	Oct. 1, 1864
58	Oct. 1, 1864	Oct. 1, 1865
54	Oct. 1, 1865	Oct. 1, 1866
54	Oct. 1, 1866	Oct. 1, 1867
60	Oct. 5, 1867	Oct. 8, 1868

The condition of our accommodations has prevented me from making as much exertion to gather in those who should come under the advantages of the school, as has been made in some previous years. It is to be expected that by the beginning of another term the new part of the house will be so far completed as to admit of our receiving a greater number. At present the boys are very much crowded, and hardly any new ones could be taken. Notwithstanding the little effort made to spread the knowledge of the Institution among friends of blind children this year, the number of applications for admission has been greater than ever before, showing an increased acquaintance among the people with the existence and purposes of the Institution, and, perhaps, also an increasing confi-

dence in its efficiency. A list of pupils will be found on a sheet attached to this report.

Most of the former officers of the Institution retain their positions this term. Mr. Temple, to the efficiency of whose labors for five years past as Teacher of Music, the progress and attainments of the pupils, bear ample testimony, has lately declined a re-appointment, designing to engage in other pursuits. The vacancy thus occasioned has been filled by the appointment of J. W. Bischoff, a graduate of this Institution, whose musical ability and success in teaching elsewhere, warrant the expectation that he will be successful here. At your desire, Mrs. Little has accepted the position of Governess.

During the term that ended in May, we had two classes in Reading, two in Spelling, two in Geography, four in Arithmetic, and one in each of the following branches: Grammar, Rhetoric, Geometry and Zoology. In reading we use books printed in the various alphabets, known as the Boston, the Philadelphia (or Glasgow) and the Combined alphabets. Throughout the year the Braille system of writing was taught to a class of the older pupils. This had never been systematically done here before. Our experiment with this system gives satisfactory results, as regards writing both ordinary language and music. There were two in the class who had never succeeded in learning to read the other alphabets. Both of them succeeded reasonably well with this. After this class had made considerable progress, other classes were formed and placed under the charge of some of its members, who succeeded well in teaching the others, so that now a large proportion of the school read this alphabet. There being however no books accessible in this print, it will only be of advantage as a system of writing. Some of the more advanced pupils having desired to undertake the study of the Latin language, they have received instruction in it from myself, so far as other duties would admit, at hours outside of their regular school hours. This term we have classes at work upon the following studies, viz: three in Geography, four in Arithmetic, two in Reading, two in Spelling, one in Writing with card and pencil and two in Writing by the Braille system, and one in each of the following: Object lessons, Trigonometry, Chemistry and the elements of Political Economy.

Our classes in each study meet every week day, except that on Saturday those of the afternoon are omitted.

The drill in light gymnastics that was begun last year, has been kept up as far as practicable in the present accomodations, and beneficial results have been manifest. Our printing press has been in frequent and very advantageous employment in the preparation of class work.

Upon music, as heretofore, a great deal of time has been spent. Two choirs meet daily. Those pupils whose voices encourage it, receive also special individual training. Five pianos and a melodeon are in constant use. Most of the boys take lessons upon the violin, and half a dozen of them play together daily as a band, performing compositions of the best authors. Instruction is also given in the theory of music.

In the work department the boys have had constant instruction in making brooms. The girls have been taught regularly to sew, to knit, to crochet, to make bead work, &c.

The following statement shows the financial operations of the department :

BROOM SHOP	DR.	
To Broom on hand Oct. 1, 1867	$490 00	
To materials..do.....do	390 54	
To materials and repairs since October 1, 1867	688 31	
		$1,568 85
	CR.	
By Brooms, October 1, 1868	$ 89 00	
By materials	298 25	
By sales during the year	1,368 70	
By brooms for Institution	12 00	
		1,717 95
It appears therefore that there has been realized during the year,		$149 10

This, however, does not take into consideration any expense for instruction.

GIRLS' WORK DEPARTMENT	DR.	
To manufactured articles, October 1, 1867	$168 35	
To materials.....do	76 19	
To materials bought since	200 97	
		$445 61
	CR.	
By manufactured articles, September 30, 1868	$72 63	
By materials.....do	208 00	
By sales	158 29	
		$438 92
Balance		$6 69

This is almost entirely for bead work. A large amount of sewing, profitable to the Institution as well as to the girls, has been done, of which no account has been kept.

The difficulty of so arranging a school as to conduct at the same time, with success, a literary, a musical and a mechanical department is very great. It is manifest, however, that each forms an indispensable portion of the operations of an Institution for the Education of the Blind. We have endeavored to do the best that could be done under the present circumstances of the Institution. Whenever it shall seem to be practicable to secure better results for the Blind, I shall not hesitate to recommend any modifications of our system that may seem desirable.

In all departments we aim to encourage industry and perseverance, knowing that those of even moderate ability will succeed in life by the exercise of these qualities, when the fitful and the indolent will fail.

Before closing this report I wish to acknowledge the interest taken in the plans for our new building by that eminent educator of the Blind, W. H. Churchman, Superintendent of the Indiana Institution. His ability, long experience in the work, and special knowledge in matters pertaining to the erection of such buildings, render his counsel very valuable, while his approval goes to strengthen confidence in their adaptation to our wants. I am specially indebted to him for some important suggestions on the subject of ventilation.

Thanks are heartily rendered to various ministers who conducted occasional religious exercises on Sunday afternoons in the Institution. Thanks are also due to the publishers of the following papers, which have been sent to the Institution in the course of the year, without charge. They will confer a valued favor by continuing the practice:

Weekly Sentinel	Milwaukee.
Semi-Weekly Wisconsin	Milwaukee.
Weekly State Journal	Madison.
The Crescent	Appleton.
The Advocate	Green Bay.
Prison City Leader	Waupun.
The Democrat	Janesville.
The New Covenant	Chicago.
The Northwestern Christian Advocate	Chicago.
The Standard	Burlington.
Badger State Banner	Black River Falls.
Wisconsin Chief	Fort Atkinson.
Liberal Christian	New York.

It is due also to the Trustees of the Baptist Society of this city, to acknowledge their generosity in setting apart two commodious pews in their new church, for the use of pupils of the Institution who may desire to attend that place of worship.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, permit me to assure you that the kindness and consideration which you have shown me during a year in which I have had so frequent occasion to call upon you for advice and assistance, are deeply appreciated.

Very Respectfully,

THOMAS H. LITTLE,
Superintendent.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,
Janesville, Wis., Oct. 8, 1868.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

Name.	*Residence.*
Emma J. Kendall,	Fond du Lac county.
Lodema Clark,	Marquette county.
Marcelia P. Raleigh	Walworth county.
Harriet E. Bradford,	Dane county.
Paul B. Klausch,	Jefferson county.
Maria Scott,	Rock county.
Mary O. Donahue	Crawford county.
Caroline Anderson,	Rock county.
Mary Greany,	Grant county.
Frederika H. Rubin,	Dodge county.
Louisa S. Klatte,	Milwaukee county.
Louis E. K. Klatte,	Milwaukee county.
John Cowley,	Dodge county.
Frank Kings,	Milwaukee county.
George Schorb,	Racine county.
Lucy A. Little,	Rock county.
Adeline Utley,	Fond du Lac county.
Charles Evans,	Walworth county.
Sidelia Kelley,	Dodge county.
Jacob E. Lewison,	Dane county.
Francis M. Butman,	Sauk county.
Sarah M. Felt,	Dodge county.
Matilda L. Allcott	Milwaukee county.
George W. Irish,	Rock county.
S. F. A. Weston,	La Crosse county.
Charles Hartle,	Portage county.
Charles M. Frasier,	Waukesha county.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—continued.

Name.	*Residence.*
Edward B. Speer,	Dane county.
N. Gertrude Vanslyke,	Trempealeau county.
Philip Wentzel,	Milwaukee county.
Wilhelmina Mesenburg,	Dodge county.
Hugh Durland,	Green Lake county.
Conrad Troller,	Shawano county.
Julia Gorham,	Brown county.
Knut H. Knutson	Dane county.
Nathaniel W. Farnsworth,	Sauk county.
Arvilla C. Bush,	Green Lake county.
Mary McDonald	Dane county.
Honora Welch,	Rock county.
Barbara P. Fontaine,	Brown county.
Hege Knutson,	Dane county.
Flora E. Cary,	Trempealeau county.
Covert N. Vankirk,	Rock county.
James Brennan,	Grant county.
Anna Werner,	Milwaukee county
Catharine Dillon,	Green Lake county.
Maria Hrobsky,	Dodge county.
George W. Dixon,	Grant county.
John H. Cummings,	Rock county.
Daniel Delaney,	Dane county.
Kate Page,	Jefferson county.
William Phillips,	Green county.
Margaret. A. Burke	Milwaukee county.
Harriet E. Merrick,	Milwaukee county.
Ari May Lyon,	Walworth county.
Allie M. Brown,	Walworth county.
Henry J. Brown,	Calumet county.
William J. Albucht,	Racine county.
Sophronia Johnson,	Jefferson county.
William Harvey,	Rock 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.

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 of the admission of all proper subjects who are not under eight or above twenty-one years of age.

It must be borne in mind, however, by the friends of blind children, that though they have the privilege of sending them to the Institution at a later period than the one mentioned as the best, yet it is of the highest importance that they should be sent within said period; for as they grow older their neglected powers lose their susceptibility 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 its 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 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 first Monday of September in each year, and closes on 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.

Document No. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,
WAUPUN, Wis., October 1, 1868.

To his Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR:—In compliance with the requirements of law, I beg leave to submit my fifth annual report, as state prison commissioner, showing the progress and condition of this institution, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1868.

At the commencement of the year, October 1, 1867, the number of convicts was two hundred and six. There were received from October 1, 1867 to September 30, 1868 inclusive, one hundred and ten, making a total of three hundred and sixteen. There were discharged during that time, one hundred and thirty-two, in manner as follows, to-wit: on reduction of time, under the provisions of chapter 324 of the general laws of 1860, one hundred and seventeen; by governor's pardon, eleven; by order of the supreme court, two; by expiration of sentence, one, and by death, one—leaving in confinement, October 1, 1868, one hundred and eighty-four, of whom there were one hundred and seventy-six males, and eight females.

The following figures, showing the number of convicts in the prison for several years past, cannot fail to attract your attention:

1857	160
1858	202
1859	182
1860	170
1861	137
1862	116
1863	131
1864	120
1865	97
1866	169
1867	206
1868	184

Although the state has increased in population and greatness very rapidly during the past twelve years, crime has happily not increased in the same ratio, in fact, not at all, if prison statistics can be relied upon as a standard of the moral condition of a people. It will be noticed that the number of convicts decreased during the late war of the rebellion, because not a few were driven by their guilty consciences into the army, but I have no occasion for changing my opinion, expressed in a former report, that the war had in the main no demoralizing influence upon our communities. Well may we be proud of the fact, and point to it with feelings of just satisfaction, that a state containing over a million of inhabitants, has only one hundred and eighty-four criminals confined in her prison. The capacity of the institution can now accommodate five hundred—a number which will not soon be reached.

The conduct of the men, during the past year, has been uniformly good. They obeyed willingly the rules of the prison, and performed their daily labor with apparent cheerfulness; a deprivation from it is looked upon as a severe punishment.

The general state of health has been very satisfactory. The simple announcement that our hospital is empty, and has been so for nearly a whole year, and that not a single case of mortality, from natural causes, has occurred, is sufficient evidence of the excellence of our sanitary regulations. Here I wish to state that Avery McGowan, a convict, while at work in the stone quarry, was killed on the 5th day of December last, by the falling of a bank of frozen

earth. No blame could be attached to anybody for this sad accident. For further particulars on these subjects, I beg leave to refer to the report of the prison physician, Dr. H. L. Butterfield, who has faithfully discharged the duties pertaining to his office.

For the first time within three years the peace of the institution was suddenly disturbed by the escape of three convicts. Two scaled the prison wall; one got off about a mile and was then re-captured, and the other after an absence of several days. I made examination into the circumstances of the escape, and found one of the guards guilty of culpable negligence. He was immediately discharged. The third, and fruitless, attempt at escape was made by a convict, whose time had nearly expired, and who had won my confidence by his uniform good conduct, in such a degree that I felt induced to favor him with a place of special trust, which made his escape, under certain circumstances, possible. It is a matter of much gratification to me that he is the first convict who has thus betrayed my confidence.

For a full and complete statement in detail of the receipts and disbursements of the prison, during the past year, I wish to refer to the comprehensive tables herewith presented, and compiled by Mr. Wingender, the efficient prison clerk. It may, however, be proper to state, in connection with this subject, that the legislature, at its last session, appropriated the sum of forty thousand dollars, ($40,000,) for current expenses, improvements and the purchase of machines and materials for the chair department. The full appropriation, except fourteen hundred and fourteen dollars and ninety-six cents, ($1,414.96,) has not only been expended, but it has also become necessary to incur an indebtedness amounting, at this date, to six thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars and thirty-five cents, ($6,684 35,) to meet which I hold assets to the amount of thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and forty-nine dollars and forty-eight cents, ($39,949 48,) of which thirty-five thousand four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-three, ($35,428 73,) are convertible and available to pay liabilities. It will be seen from these figures that the prison is not only *solvent*, but that its assets exceed its liabilities by thirty thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirty-four cents, ($30,159 34.) While all unnecessary expenses should be avoided, and no extravagance tolerated, to put

our manufactory in first class order, seems to me a matter of economy and the true foundation for success. This being the case, our facilities for turning out good work, and in large quantities, should not be behind those of any other establishment in the state. I, therefore, hold that our stock of ready made goods, and the materials now in process of manufacture cannot be diminished, but should rather be increased. An appropriation of forty thousand dollars, ($40,000,) for which I most respectfully ask, will be adsolutely necessary to serve partly as an operating capital, and partly as a fund to defray a portion of the current expenses for the ensuing year.

The financial condition of the prison, although fully as favorable as could be anticipated, does not show as well as in the four years past. The reasons may be readily understood. Up to last fall the inmates of this institution were mainly employed in putting up buildings and making other permanent improvements. After nearly all improvements of this kind were completed, it became necessary to provide some facilities for their future employment; but here I met with some hindrances, which made it impossible to enter upon any new business enterprise at once, and the loss of nearly two months of labor, from a part of the convicts, was the natural consequence. The action of the legislature was absolutely necessary, in the first place, to approve of my plans for employing the convicts, and then to furnish the required means to carry them into execution. With feelings of profound gratitude, I must confess that this honorable body very promptly endorsed my propositions, and afforded the asked for relief by making a liberal appropriation. Having previously concluded to establish a chair manufactory in connection with our cabinet shop, already in operation, I at once made preparations for the purchase of such machines as were deemed sufficient for the beginning. Although I exerted myself to the utmost to put them in good working order at the earliest moment, I was much disappointed in the time it required for its completion. Instead of weeks it took months before the first finished chair could be turned out. When it is further considered that all our men were inexperienced in making that class of work, and that we had to compete with old established manufactories in obtaining the patronage

of customers and a ready market for our goods, it seems to be evident that the financial success of this department was as favorable as could be expected under the circumstances. From the detailed statement annexed to this report, it will be seen that the net gain in both the chair and cabinet shops amounted to eighteen thousand four hundred and forty dollars and ninety-eight cents, (18,440.98) during the past year, several months of which were lost in preparatory arrangements and other unproductive labor.

The experience already had confirms me in the opinion that no branch of manufacture could have been selected, better adapted to the peculiar condition of this institution, than the making of chairs. It is especially calculated to give profitable employment to all classes of prisoners, for even the sickly, mentally weak and short-termed men can now be made useful.

A considerable number of convicts have been employed in quarrying and cutting stone. Although the income of these two departments did not come up to my expectations, owing to the limited demand for that class of work, during the building season, their net earnings amounted nevertheless to nine thousand, two hundred and seven dollars and ninety-nine cents, ($9,207.99.)

The shoe and blacksmith shops were principally carried on for the benefit of the institution, and but a few men were employed, from time to time, in doing some work for regular customers. The profits in the first-named shop, amounting to one thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($1,742.89,) were more than sufficient to keep all the convicts, (316), in boots and shoes for a whole year, and the blacksmith shop afforded an income of two thousand, two hundred and seventy-one dollars and nine cents, ($2,271.09.)

A large amount of labor has been performed during the past year in finishing the north wing of the prison, building a fire-proof kiln for drying lumber, a shop for the stone-cutters, and a cistern; in flagging sidewalks, grading the yards, plastering, painting and repairing buildings generally. The value of permanent improvements and repairs, thus made, amounts to eight thousand, thirty-nine dollars and two cents, ($8,039.02.) Your attention is respectfully called to the respective statements accompanying this report.

The personal property of the prison, on the 1st day of October, 1867, amounted to twenty-six thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars and eighty-four cents, ($26,184 84,) and on the 1st day of October, 1868, as exhibited by the inventory herewith presented, to fifty-five thousand twenty-four dollars and forty-five cents, ($55,024 45,) showing an increase of twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty nine dollars and sixty-one cents, ($28,839 61,) within one year.

It gives me great pleasure to state that the prosperity which formerly characterized this institution, still continued during the past year, and this may chiefly be attributed to the liberal principles which governed and in the administration of the affairs of the prison. A cruel and inhuman system of prison discipline cannot be otherwise than injurious in its effects. It destroys the good will and confidence, and makes the man suspicious, revengeful and reckless of consequences. It promotes insubordination and conspiracies, makes labor a curse, fills the dark cells with desparadoes, and the hospital with the sick; in short it has the tendency of making good men bad, and bad men constantly worse.

Kindness is the principal means of discipline employed in this prison, and it has always been found most salutary in its effects. Human nature is the same here as elsewhere; while men may be influenced by counsel, remonstrance, or persuasion, they very seldom can be moved by mere brute energy. They certainly cannot be made better by inflicting those barbarous punishments which have been the terror of past ages, and would be a disgrace to any civilized nation now. Aside from privileges of various kinds to be earned by good conduct, the following may be cited as the most noteworthy agencies employed in the reformation of our convicts.

First. The commutation, laws by which each prisoner against whom is not recorded any infraction of the rules of discipline, may diminish his sentence five days in each month, and if he should be entitled, after the expiration of his term of imprisonment, to a certificate of good character for obedience, industry and integrity, then the commissioner shall be authorized to restore him to citizenship.

Second. Religious instructions, consisting in divine service every Sabbath morning, and private conversations of the chaplain

with convicts in their cells, at any time during the week. The present chaplain, to whose report your attention is respectfully called, deserves much credit for his indefatigable labor in behalf of these unfortunate persons.

Third. The day school in which those convicts, who are unable to read, write or cypher, receive instructions in those branches of education. This school, now in successful operation for nearly two years, may be considered one of the most remarkable features of the institution.

Fourth. The prison library, although not as extensive as it should be, is well calculated to communicate useful knowledge and elevate the minds of the convicts. All books of every description are eagerly sought, well read and pondered, and afford a rich source of amusement and instruction.

Fifth. The prison dress. The parti-colored dress heretofore worn and regarded by all experienced prison officers as degrading in its tendency, has been changed for one of uniform color—the light grey—and the former is used only as a means of punishment. This change met more than my expectations. It inspired the convicts with confidence and self-respect, encouraged them to new efforts to redeem their manhood; not being constantly reminded of their disgrace, it promoted cheerfulness and with it a higher degree of industry. It appeared to them like a sacred token, that they were still children of the human family, fallen from grace, but not hopelessly lost. May the time be near, when the parti-colored and zebra-striped dress will be banished from all American prisons.

The mode of dealing with our convicts may be briefly summed up as follows:

We treat them always as human beings, entitled to our heartfelt sympathy, and not as hardened criminals, insensible to all feelings of kindness and affection. We never allow any officer to speak to them harshly, or to allude in any manner, however remote, to the crime of which they stand convicted. No prisoner is punished for his first offence against prison rules; he receives, instead, an earnest but kind warning not to repeat it. Punishment is never inflicted, till it has been explained to the offender, that his own good, as well

as that of the institution, requires it, and corporal punishment is in all cases abolished. We never let prisoners suffer for want of comfortable clothes, or of good, wholesome food. We take good care of them when sick. We encourage them, at every opportunity, to cultivate their mental, moral and physical powers, and to make a solemn pledge to enter society again as better men.

Upon this theory I have endeavored to administer the government of the prison, and, I am happy to say, it has not only been very beneficial in its practical results, but met also the approbation of our most distinguished prison reformers, and especially of Rev. E. C. Wines, secretary of the New York prison association, who may well be called the John Howard of America.

The female department, still under the management of Miss Harrington, the matron, is in excellent condition. The number of its inmates has decreased, during the past year, from fifteen to eight now in confinement. Their general conduct has been peaceful and their industry commendable.

In conclusion, I wish to tender my heartfelt thanks to Major Bryant, the deputy warden, and all other officers of the institution, for their uniform kindness towards me, and the faithfulness with which they have sustained me in the discharge of my duties.

I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY CORDIER,

State Prison Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

"A."

PRISON INDEBTEDNESS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES, Oct. 1, 1868.

For merchandize, such as bedding, clothing, etc	$4,116 60	
flour	5,652 65	
pork	1,202 85	
beef	7,428 56	
provisions	2,337 48	
groceries, such as fish, rice, molasses, etc	1,083 55	
wood	3,218 28	
lights	719 26	
tobacco	536 95	
hardware, stoves and tools	382 09	
freightage and express charges	1,629 10	
newspapers, printing and stationery	447 96	
school and library books	26 88	
postage	143 73	
U. S revenue taxes	296 67	
corn, oats, straw, hay and pasturing	382 60	
insurance	100 00	
sundries	1,330 98	
teaming	580 00	
commissioner's incidental credits	400 17	
		$32,016 36

Payments on same.

On merchandise, such as bedding, clothing, etc	$3,182 70	
flour	4,498 18	
pork	1,178 55	
beef	5,730 00	
provisions	2,192 59	
groceries	1,083 55	
wood	3,176 28	
lights	719 26	
tobacco	173 95	
hardware, stoves and tools	357 70	
freightage and express charges	1,621 45	
newspapers, printing and stationery	188 56	
school and library books	26 88	
postage	143 73	
U. S. revenue taxes	296 67	
corn, oats, hay, straw and pasturing	264 82	
insurance	100 00	
sundries	1,127 11	
teaming	580 00	
commissioner's incidental credits	400 17	
Indebtedness settled by sales from shops and yard	2,014 50	
Balance unpaid	2,989 41	
		$32,016 36

"B."

STOCK AND SHOP INDEBTEDNESS.

For cabinet shop	$13,651 19	
blacksmith shop	1,108 62	
shoe shop	1,893 45	
		$16,653 26

Payments on same.

On stock in cabinet shop	$10,308 52	
blacksmith shop	943 36	
shoe shop	1,735 52	
Indebtedness settled by sales from shops and yard	260 84	
Balance unpaid	3,405 02	
		$16,653 26

"C."

OFFICERS' LABOR INDEBTEDNESS.

For officers' labor		$17,970 84

Payment on same.

On officers' labor	$17,821 88	
Indebtedness settled by sales from shops and yard	148 96	
		$17,970 84

"D."

MACHINERY INDEBTEDNESS.

For machinery in chair shop and engine room	$3,271 42

Payments on same.

On machinery	$3,149 90	
Balance unpaid	121 52	
		$3,271 42

"E."

BUILDING INDEBTEDNESS.

For officers' labor	$750 00	
flagging	459 00	
brick	171 04	
roof on north wing	1,766 65	
sand	379 90	
lime	10 50	
water lime	72 00	
lumber	469 38	
iron, nails and tools	155 59	
pig lead	84 00	
teaming	289 50	
		$4,607 56

Payments on same.

On officers' labor	$750 00	
flagging	459 00	
brick	171 04	
roof on north wing	1,766 65	
sand	373 90	
lime	10 50	
water lime	48 00	
lumber	121 00	
iron, nails and tools	116 59	
pig lead	84 00	
teaming	289 50	
Indebtedeness settled by sales from shops and yards	248 08	
Balance unpaid	169 30	
		$4,607 56

"F."

CASH RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1867	$5,193 89	
Received from state treasurer on appropriation, 1867.	19,796 00	
.....do.....do .....1868.	40,000 00	
U. S. for boarding U. S convicts.....	1,096 00	
shops and sales from yard.....	12,067 04	
visitors on admission	354 75	
on indebtedness of 1865.....	27 50	
1866.....	113 00	
1867.....	394 33	
from convicts, on deposit.....	631 00	
		$79,673 51

CASH DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on current expense indebtedness.....	$27,012 45	
stock and shop indebtedness.....	12,987 40	
officers' labor indebtedness.....	17,821 88	
building indebtedness.....	4,190 18	
machinery indebtedness.....	3,149 90	
to convicts, on deposits.....	529 80	
to convicts, on discharge.....	602 25	
on balance unpaid October 1, 1867.....	11,964 69	
Balance on hand.....	1,414 96	
		$79,673 51

"G."

The following table will show the business transactions in the cabinet, chair, stone, blacksmith and shoe shops and stone quarry, from October 1, 1867, *to October* 1, 1868:

CABINET AND CHAIR SHOPS.

Received from sales.....	$9,918 21	
Work manufactured for yard.....	788 53	
Outstanding accounts for work sold.....	1,511 12	
Stock and ready made work on hand.....	25,532 49	
		$37,750 35
Stock and ready-made ware on hand, October 1, 1867.	5,658 18	
Paid for stock.....	10,569 36	
Indebtedness.....	3,081 83	
Gain	18,440 98	
		$37,750 35

STONE SHOP AND STONE QUARRY.

Received from sales	$2,852 33	
Work done for yard	1,451 85	
Outstanding accounts for work sold	2,541 12	
Dressed and blockstone on hand	5,494 69	
		$12,339 99
Dressed and blockstone on hand October 1, 1867	$2,196 00	
Paid for tools and sharpening same	936 00	
Gain	9,207 99	
		$12,339 99

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

Received from sales	$226 85	
Work manufactured for yard	3,005 06	
Outstanding accounts for work sold	9 85	
Stock on hand	287 70	
		$3,529 46
Stock on hand October 1, 1867	$149 75	
Paid for stock	943 36	
Indebtedness	165 26	
Gain	2,271 09	
		$3,529 46

SHOE SHOP.

Received from sales	$926 20	
Work done for yard	1,862 28	
Outstanding accounts for work sold	20 50	
Stock on hand	1,102 22	
		$3,911 20
Stock and ready made ware on hand October 1, 1867	$273 86	
Paid for stock	1,735 52	
Indebtedness	157 93	
Gain	1,743 89	
		$3,911 20

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

DRY HOUSE.

80	cubic yards of excavation	at	$0 37½	$30 00	
21	cords of stone		5 00	105 00	
128	feet of coping		40	51 20	
56	feet of sills and caps		60	33 60	
56	feet of water table		50	28 00	
890	feet of stone, pointing same		12½	111 25	
50	perch foundation, laying same		2 00	100 00	
115	perch wall, laying the same		2 50	287 50	
6,500	brick		10 00	65 00	
	laying same and mortar		4 00	26 00	
2	barrels of water lime		3 00	6 00	
320	feet joist		17 00	5 44	
2	doors and casings		5 00	10 00	
1	stove and pipe			25 00	
3	iron anchors		2 00	6 00	
					$889 99

STONE SHED.

160	cubic yards of excavation	$0 37½	$60 00	
6,521	feet of common lumber	17 00	110 85	
24	square shingles	2 25	54 00	
3	kegs of nails	7 00	21 00	
6	iron braces	1 50	9 00	
48	days labor	2 00	96 00	
				$350 85

SHOE SHOP.

1,148	feet of ceiling, planed and matched	$25 00	$28 70	
75	pounds of nails	0 08	6 00	
10	days labor	2 00	20 00	
120	yards plastering	25	30 00	
	stairs	.....	10 00	
				$94 70

CHAIR SHOP.

105	cubic yards of excavation	at	$0 37½	$39 37	
3,206	feet of flooring		17 50	56 10	
	planing same		.....	1 50	
2,976	feet of joists		16 50	49 10	
1½	keg of nails		7 00	10 50	
	laying floor		.....	25 00	
224	yards of plastering		00 25	56 00	
57	feet of stone steps		00 60	34 20	
	laying same		. . .	10 00	
					$281 77

CISTERN.

80	cubic yards of excavation	at $0 37½	$30 00	
3	bbls. of water lime	3 00	9 00	
24	bushels of lime	25	6 00	
100	bushels of sand	10	10 00	
	iron pipe and valve	.....	3 50	
1,248	feet of joists	18 00	22 46	
928	feet of flooring	25 00	23 20	
50	pounds of nails	8	4 00	
15	days labor	2 00	30 00	
				$138 16

SIDEWALK.

1,859	feet of cut flagging	at $0 40	743 60	
3	bbls. of water lime	3 00	9 00	
	laying same	.....	50 00	
252	feet of cut stone and flagging around well and laying same	50	126 00	
2	stone posts	4 00	8 00	
1	stone sink and step	.....	12 00	
				$948 60

NORTH WING.

	tinning roof	.....	$1,766 65	
600	pounds of pig lead	at $0 15	90 00	
8	days labor	1 00	8 00	
	painting (3 coats)	.....	150 00	
9,450	brick in partition wall	10 00	94 50	
	laying same and mortar	4 00	37 80	
4,520	feet of joists	17 00	76 84	
462	feet of excavation	37½	173 25	
50	perch foundation, laying same	2 00	100 00	
115	perch wall, laying same	2 50	287 50	
121	feet of caps and sills	50	50 50	
87	feet of ashler	50	43 50	
21	cords of stone	5 00	105 00	
				$2,983 54

FEMALE PRISON.

	painting wood work in main building	.....	$75 00	
	painting wood work in cell-room	.....	100 00	
5	iron window grates	at $9 00	45 00	
786	pounds of railing	05	39 30	
	making and putting up same	07	55 02	
50	pounds of pig lead	15	7 50	
	trap door on roof	.....	5 00	
				$326 82

STEAM SHED.

766	feet of lumber	at $14 00	$10 72	
50	pounds of nails	08	4 00	
	carpenter work	.....	18 00	
				$32 72

LUMBER HOUSE.

140 feet of excavation	at	$0 37½	$52 50	
34 cords of stone		5 00	170 00	
270 perch foundation, laying same		2 00	540 00	
				$762 50

GRADING IN YARD.

1,457 cubic yards of grading in back yard	at	$0 37½	$546 37	
grading and filling in front yard, &c		0 37½	225 00	
				$771 37

SUNDRY REPAIRS.

Painting wood work in south wing	$125 00	
Repairing roof	25 00	
Hanging doors and bar, repairing locks, &c	30 00	
Repairing and hanging big gate	9 00	
Repairing cesspool and sewer	25 00	
Building platform for night buckets	10 00	
Moving fence on west end of farm	25 00	
Circular stone on kitchen window and masonry	15 00	
Moving and repairing privies and excavating and walling up vaults	84 00	
Partition around engine and room in shop	35 00	
Hanging and repairing shop door	20 00	
Repairing and straightening window grates	25 00	
Setting glass	30 00	
		$458 00

Total $8,039 02

TABLE I.

There have been confined in the prison since its organization, 1,334 prisoners, of which number

Milwaukee county furnished	523
Rock.....do.....do	88
Dane.....do.....do	79
Racine.....do.....do	57
Dodge.....do.....do	46
Jefferson....do.....do	45
Columbia....do.....do	39
La Crosse ...do.....do	39
Fond du Lac do.....do	36
Grant ..... do.....do	35
Waukesha... do.....do	35
Walworth... do.....do	31
Brown..... do.....do	22
Iowa.....do.....do	19
Kenosha.... do.....do	17
Winnebago..do.....do	16
Manitowoc.. do.....do	15
Sauk.....do.....do	14
Sheboygan.. do.....do	13
Crawford....do.....do	12
Ozaukee.....do.....do	11
Marquette...do.....do	11
Vernon.....do.....do	10
La Fayette..do.....do	9
Monroe..... do.....do	9
Juneau..... do.....do	9
Washington do .....do	8
Green.....do.....do	8
Jackson.....do.....do	8
St. Croix....do.....do	8
Eau Claire.. do.....do	7
Portage..... do.....do	6
Richland.... do.....do	5
Waushara... do.....do	5
Adams..... do.....do	5
Outagamie...do.....do	5
Green Lake..do.....do	4
Buffalo. .....do.....do	3
Polk..... do.....do	3
Waupaca.... do.....do	2
Pepin..... .do.....do	2
Wood.....do.....do	2
Pierce.....do.....do	2
Marathon ....do.....do	2
Shawano....do.....do	2
Calumet.....do.....do	1
Kewaunee... do.....do	1
Douglas..... do.....do	1
Clark .....do.....do	1
Dunn .....do.....do	1
Chippewa ...do.....do	1
Oconto.....do.....do	1
Total	1334

TABLE II.

PLACE OF NATIVITY.

United States—New York		300
	Ohio	78
	Pennsylvania	56
	Wisconsin	46
	Vermont	28
	Massachusetts	23
	Illinois	19
	Michigan	18
	Maine	17
	Connecticut	13
	Kentucky	11
	Virginia	11
	Indiana	8
	Missouri	8
	New Hampshire	7
	New Jersey	7
	North Carolina	4
	Maryland	3
	South Carolina	3
	Louisana	3
	Arkansas	3
	Tennessee	2
	Alabama	2
	Georgia	2
	Rhode Island	1
	Mississippi	1
	Iowa	1
Germany		256
Ireland		199
England		55
Canada		53
Norway		16
Scotland		12
Switzerland		10
Holland		10
Bohemia		8
Wales		7
France		6
Denmark		6
Sweden		5
Nova Scotia		4
Mexico		2
Hungary		2
Isle of Man		2
Atlantic Ocean		2
Jamaica		1
Belgium		1
New Foundland		1
Sandwich Island		1
Total		1,334

TABLE III.

CRIMES FOR WHICH CONVICTED.

Murder, 1st degree	52
2d...do	6
3d ..do	2
Manslaughter, 1st degree	10
2d...do	12
3d...do	24
4th ..do	9
Rape	19
Embezzlement	20
Burglary and larceny	3
Burglary	169
Assault with intent to rape	26
kill	51
steal	7
maim	2
Arson	45
Robbery	30
Counterfeiting	39
Fraud	1
Keeping house of ill fame	17
Forgery	20
Incest	9
Perjury	6
Sodomy	4
Bigamy	2
Poisoning well	1
Adultery	9
Polygamy	10
Obtaining money under false pretences	5
Prison breaking	5
Altering and forging United States treasury notes	3
Breaking church	1
Burglary with arms	4
Placing obstructions on railroad track	4
Seduction	2
Illegal voting	1
Claiming and opening letters	2
Mayhem	1
Passing forged order	1
Receiving stolen goods	4
Desertion	1
Larceny of different grades	695
Total	1,334

TABLE IV.

Of the total number, there have been discharged		1,150
in the manner as follows:		
By expiration of sentences	344	
pardon	288	
writ of *habeas corpus*	9	
order supreme court	9	
Removed to insane asylum	2	
By death	12	
suicide	2	
order of war department	1	
escape without recapture	7	
reduction of time under provisions of chapter 324, general laws of 1866	476	
Total		1,150

Number of convicts in prison, October 1, 1867	206
Received from October 1st, 1867 to October 1, 1868	110
Total	316

Number of convicts discharged during the year:

By pardon	11
order of supreme court	2
expiration of sentence	1
death	1
On reduction of time	117
Total	132

Number in prison Oct 1. 1868		184
Of which there were males	176	
females	8	
Total		184

TABLE V.

Counties from which those received from Oct. 1, 1867, to Oct 1, 1868, were sent,

Milwaukee county furnished	30
Dane .....do	11
La Crosse .....do	7
Waukesha .....do	6
Jefferson .....do	5
Fond du Lac .....do	5
Walworth .....do	5
Dodge .....do	4
Columbia .....do	3
Rock .....do	4
Brown .....do	3
Green Lake .....do	3
Green .....do	3
Racine .....do	2
Winnebago .....do	2
Sauk .....do	2
Washington .....do	2
Iowa .....do	1
Manitowoc .....do	1
Sheboygan .....do	1
Marquette .....do	1
Vernon .....do	1
Juneau .....do	1
St. Croix .....do	1
Eau Claire .....do	1
Adams .....do	1
Outagamie .....do	1
Chippewa .....do	1
Oconto .....do	1
Total	110

TABLE VI.

Nativity of convicts received from October 1, 1867, *to October* 1, 1868.

United States—	New York	17
	Wisconsin	13
	Ohio	8
	Massachusetts	5
	Pennsylvania	4
	Vermont	3
	Virginia	3
	Missouri	3
	Kentucky	2
	New Hampshire	1
	New Jersey	1
	North Carolina	1
	Arkansas	1
Germany		22
Ireland		13
England		3
Canada		3
Denmark		2
Norway		1
Holland		1
Bohemia		1
Sweden		1
Nova Scotia		1
Total		110

TABLE VII.

CRIMES FOR WHICH CONVICTED.

Murder, 1st degree	4
Manslaughter, 3d degree	2
.....do.....4th degree	1
Rape	1
Embezzlement	1
Burglary	27
Assault with intent to rape	1
.....do.....do.....kill	4
.....do.....do.....steal	1
Arson	7
Robbery	1
Counterfeiting	1
Forgery	3
Sodomy	2
Obtaining money under false pretences	1
Altering and forgering U. S. treasury notes	1
Larceny of different grades	52
Total	110

TABLE VIII.

AGES OF 1334 CONVICTS, COMMITTED TO PRISON.

Under 12 years	3
From 12 to 20	252
20 to 30	585
30 to 40	284
40 to 50	131
50 to 60	61
60 to 70	15
70 to 80	3
Total	1,334

TABLE IX.

PRISONERS PARDONED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1867, TO OCTOBER 1, 1868.

Names.	Nativity.	Crimes.	Pardoned by	Date.
Michael Moriarty	Ireland	Manslaughter, 3d degree	Gov. Lucius Fairchild	October 3, 1867
William M. Rich	Michigan	Larceny	do	October 11, 1867
Patrick Mohoney	Ireland	Larceny	do	Dec. 14, 1867
Elijah F. Barton	Kentucky	Forgery	do	Dec. 28, 1867
Abram Damuth	New York	Larceny	do	Feb. 15, 1868
Conrad Eisert	Germany	Manslaughter, 3d degree	do	March 5, 1868
David R. May	Wisconsin	Larceny	do	June 15, 1868
Joseph Hortig	Germany	Assault with intent to kill	do	July 10, 1868
Charles D. Hay	Wisconsin	Arson	do	July 16, 1868
August Bliesner	Germany	Grand larceny	do	August 1, 1868
Michael Gamble	Ireland	Murder, 2d degree	do	August 29, 1868

TABLE X.

UNITED STATES CONVICTS IN THIS PRISON, OCTOBER 1, 1868.

Names.	Nativity.	Crimes.	Term.	When convicted.
John Meir	Germany	Passing counterfeit money	Four years	Jan. 11....1867
Henry Smith	Germany	Passing counterfeit money	Four years	Jan. 11....1867
Jay Holloway	New York	Passing counterfeit money	Five years	April 11...1867
Moses M. Gebo	Canada	Stealing letters from mail	Three years	April 12...1867
Michael Friar	Canada	Passing counterfeit money	Five years	Oct. 1.....1867
Abram Hall	New Jersey	Passing counterfeit money	Five years	Feb. 5.....1867

No United States convicts discharged during the year. Amount received for the support and maintenance of United States convicts, $1,096.00.

TABLE XI.

RECORD OF RECEIPTS FROM OCTOBER 1, 1867, TO OCTOBER 1, 1868.

No.	Names of convicts.	Counties where convicted.	Term of court.	Crimes for which convicted.	Term of sentence.	By whom delivered.
1	James Porter	Chippewa	Sep.	Grand larceny	One year	Orsamus Blashfield, sheriff.
2	Michael Friar	Milwaukee	do	Passing counterfeit money	Five years	Charles Lane, sheriff.
3	Benton Thompson	Dodge	do	Burglary	Two years	C. Germain, sheriff.
4	James Hammond	do	do	do	One year	C. Germain, sheriff
5	Daniel Beltron	Oconto	Oct.	Larceny	Six months.	S. B Gilkey, sheriff.
6	Frank Duross	Fond du Lac	do	Burglary	One year	John Peacock, sheriff.
7	Robert Cain	do	do	Obtain'g goods under false pret's	Two years	John Peacock, sheriff.
8	John Maddon	do	do	Assault with intent to ravish	do	John Peacock, sheriff.
9	James Bottoms	Iowa	do	Manslaughter, 3d degree	Three years.	Wm. Wigham, sheriff.
10	Seligman Bretzfelder	Milwaukee	do	Embezzlement	One year	Edward Hackett, dept. sheriff.
11	George Wilson	do	do	Larceny	do	Edward Hackett, dept. sheriff.
12	John Burns	do	do	Burglary	Two years	Edward Hackett, dept. sheriff.
13	Paulina Lienhard	do	do	Larceny	One year	Edward Hackett, dept. sheriff.
14	Mary Campa	do	do	do	Eight mont's	Edward Hackett, dept. sheriff.
15	Thomas Cooper	Racine	do	do	One year	J. O. Bartlett, sheriff.
16	Owen Murphey	do	do	do. from person	Two years	J O. Bartlett, sheriff.
17	William Lake	Adams	do	Arson	Five years	W. M. Wright, sheriff.
18	George H. Briley	Brown	do	Larceny	Two years	G M. Langton, under sheriff.
19	Frank Billings	do	do	do	do	G. M. Langton, under sheriff.
20	Robert McAllister	do	Oct.	do	Six months.	G. M. Langton, under sheriff.
21	Truman Lawrence	St. Croix	Nov.	Buglary	One year	
22	Thomas Welsh	La Crosse	do	Larceny	do	J. P. Scott, sheriff.
23	William Leonhard	do	do	do	do	J. P. Scott, sherjff.
24	Frank Quinn	do	do	do	1 yr & 6 mo's	J. P. Scott, sheriff.
25	Michael Shanley	Dane	Oct.	Manslaughter, 3d degree	Four years	G. W. McDougal, sheriff.
26	Anthony Brenneman	do	do	Larceny	Six months.	G. W. McDougal, sheriff.

27	Daniel Jacob.... ..	Dane	October	Larceny	One year...	G. W. McDougal, sheriff.
28	Henry Lee.....	....do.....	...do...	....do.....	Three years.	G. W. McDougal, sheriff.
29	J. Whitelaw *alias* Doyle	Outagamie ...	Novem.	Grand larceny.....	....do.	Geo. W. White, sheriff.
30	Wm. Miller *alias* Kelly	Sheboygan ...	...do...	Larceny	Five years..	Wm. Scott, sheriff.
31	Wm. Essington.....	Vernon	Decem.	Burglary and larceny.....	Eighteen mo	T. M. Brown, deputy sheriff.
32	Abner J. Long	Dane	October	Larceny.....	One year...	G. W. McDougal, sheriff.
33	Michael Farley	....do.....	...do...	Assault, int. to kill and murder..	Two years..	G. W. McDougal, sheriff.
34	Elijah F. Barton....	....do.....	...do...	Forgery.....	Four years..	G. W. McDougal, sheriff.
35	Gottlieb Brauer	....do	...do...	Rape	During life.	G. W. McDougal, sheriff.
36	J.D.Jones *alias* CDGay	Waukesha....	Decem.	Larceny of horses.....	Four years..	W. K. Hawkins, sheriff.
37	Edward Norton.....	...do.....	...do...	Assault with intent to murder..	One year...	W. K. Hawkins, sheriff.
38	Benj. Groenenthal...	....do.....	...do...	Larceny of horses.....	Two years..	W. K. Hawkins, sheriff.
39	Sylvester Lattin	....do.....	...do...	Burning barn.....	Five years..	W. K. Hawkins, sheriff.
40	Porter Ross	Rock	...do...	Larceny.....	Three years.	S. J. M. Putnam, sheriff.
41	Joseph L. Darling....	....do.....	...do...	Forgery.....	....do.....	S. J. M. Putnam, sheriff.
42	Alexander Mondeau.	....do.....	...do...	Larceny.....	One year...	S. J. M. Putnam, sheriff.
43	Charles Card.....	Columbia	...do...	Grand larceny.....	Two years..	S. K. Vaughn, sheriff.
44	Melvin Harrington..	....do.....	...do...	....do.....	Seven years.	S. K. Vaughn, sheriff.
45	Edward Fenton.....	....do.....	...do...	....do.....	....do.....	S. K. Vaughn, sheriff.
46	Joseph Haas.....	Manitowoc ...	...do...	Larceny.....	Eighteen mo	R. T. Blake, sheriff.
47	John Giblin	Milwaukee ...	January	... do.....	Eight mo'ths	Edw. Hackett, deputy sheriff.
48	James Matthews....	....do.....	...do...	Burglary	Two years..	Edw. Hackett, deputy sheriff.
49	John Bentine	....do.....	...do...	....do.....	One year...	Edw. Hackett, deputy sheriff.
50	Charles Earle.....	....do.....	...do...	Larceny.....	....do.....	Edw. Hackett, deputy sheriff.
51	Carrie Merlin.....	....do.....	...do...	....do.....	....do.....	Edw. Hackett, deputy sheriff.
52	Wm. Scollan	....do.....	...do...	Larceny, 2d offence	Two years..	Edw. Hackett, deputy sheriff.
53	Wm. Riley	....do.....	...do...	Larceny.....	One year...	Edw. Hackett, deputy sheriff.
54	Adolph Blume.. ...	....do.....	.. do...	Arson	Five years..	Edw. Hackett, deputy sheriff.
55	S. W. Carpenter....	Walworth	...do...	Larceny.....	One year...	H. Stone, sheriff.
56	Henry Granger	....do.....	...do...	....do.....	....do.....	H. Stone, sheriff.
57	John Cassidy.....	Sauk	..do...	Assault with intent to murder..	....do.....	Eli Jones, sheriff.
58	Cyrus Morton.....	....do.....	...do...	Larceny.....	Two years..	Eli Jones, sheriff.
59	Abraham Hall.....	Dane	...do...	Passing counterfeit money.....	Five years..	McGrath, dep. U. S. marshal.
60	Frederick Gade.....	Green Lake ..	February	Larceny.....	Six months.	G. W. Dart, under sheriff.

TABLE XI—*Record of receipts, &c.*—continued.

No.	Name of convict.	County where convicted.	Term of court.	Crime for which convicted.	Term of sentence.	By whom delivered.
61	Ole Erickson.....	Green Lake..	February	Larceny	Six months.	G. W. Dart, under sheriff.
62	Henry Bryners.....	Milwaukee ...	...do...	Larceny, 2d offence	Two years..	Joseph Deuster, sheriff.
63	John Harrigan.....	.....do.....	...do...	Burglary	Eighteen mo	Joseph Deuster, sheriff.
64	William Dell.....	.....do.....	...do...	....do	....do.....	Joseph Deuster, sheriff.
65	Anton Klatt.....	.....do.....	...do...	Larceny..... ...	One year...	Joseph Deuster, sheriff.
66	Joseph Klatt.....	.....do.....	...do...	....do.....	....do.....	Joseph Deuster, sheriff.
67	Sarah Patterson....	.....do.....	...do...	Burglary.....	....do.....	Joseph Deuster, sheriff.
68	Geo. H. Webber....	Fond du Lac..	...do...	Robbery	Two years..	H. S. Town, sheriff.
69	John McGrail.....	Jefferson.....	...do...	Larceny.....	Three years.	C. K. Zimmerman, sheriff.
70	Alfred Harts.....	.....do.....	...do...	....do	....do.....	C. K. Zimmerman, sheriff.
71	Michael Gallivan....	Milwaukee ...	March .	Burglary.....	Two years..	Wm. G Parsons, under sheriff
72	Augustus Lenz.....	Dodge	Febru'y	Larceny	One year...	C. Germain, sheriff.
73	Harvey Thomas.....	.....do.....	...do...	Burglary.....	Three years.	C. Germain, sheriff.
74	Lyman A. Babcock..	Green.....	March .	Burglary and larceny.....	Two years..	J. V. Richardson, un. sheriff.
75	Albert A. Vedder...	Winnebago ..	...do...	Stealing a horse.....	Seven years	J. P. Gallup, under sheriff.
76	Anton Vogel	Washington ..	...do...	Arson	Four years..	John Derfus, sheriff.
77	Henry Mollerus.....	.....do.....	...do...	....do.....	....do.....	John Derfus, sheriff.
78	Henry Kuhne.....	Winnebago ..	...do...	Larceny.....	Six months.	O. E. Carrier, deputy sheriff.
79	George Parsons.....	Eau Claire...	...do...	....do.....	Two years..	Chas. Hathaway, sheriff.
80	Peter Nelson.....	Walworth	...do...	Burglary.....	Eighteen mo	Hiram Stone, sheriff.
81	Chas. D. Hay.....	.....do... ..	...do...	Arson	Four years..	Hiram Stone, sheriff.
82	Arthur Flanders	.....do.....	...do...	Burglary.....	Three years.	Hiram Stone, sheriff.
83	James Miller.....	Waukesha ...	...do...	Burglary and larceny.....	....do.....	W. K. Hawkins, sheriff.
84	William Monroe....	.....do.....	...do...	Assault with intent to rob.....	One year...	W. K. Hawkins, sheriff.
85	William Burke	Milwaukee ...	April ..	Burglary in shop.....	Fifteen mos.	Edw. Hackett, deputy sheriff.
86	Andreas Baldauf....	.....do.....	...do...	Arson	Five years..	Edw. Hackett, deputy sheriff.
87	Albert Sitterly.....	.....do.....	May ...	Burglary.....	One year...	Edw. Hackett, deputy sheriff.
88	Neil Nelson.....	.....do.....	...do...	Larceny	....do.....	Edw. Hackett, deputy sheriff.

89	Andrew J. Howard..	Milwaukee ...	April ..	Murder 1st degree.....	During life.	Edw. Hackett, deputy sheriff.
90	Elias H. Reid.....	....do.....	..do....	Murder 1st, degree.....	....do.....	Edw. Hackett, deputy sheriff.
91	Phipps H. Smith....	Juneau	May ...	Larceny	18 months..	L. Beckwith sheriff.
92	Elijah F. Barton....	Dane	April ..	Forgery.....	Four years..	G. W. McDougal, sheriff.
93	Wm Peffgen.....	....do.....	..do....	Burglary	One year...	G. W. McDougal, sheriff.
94	Joseph Hortig.....	La Crosse....	May ...	Assault with intent to kill.....	six months.	J. W. Polleys, sheriff.
95	Sarn Larsen.....	....do.....	..do....	Burglary and larceny.....	One year...	J. W. Polleys, sheriff.
96	Spencer Lewis.....	....do.....	..do....	Burglary and larceny.....	....do.....	J. W. Polleys, sheriff.
97	Nicholis Becker....	Columbia	..do....	Burglary	....do.....	M. D. Vaughu, under sheriff.
98	Charles Morrison....	Milwaukee ...	June...	Burglary	....do.....	Michael Aeft, sheriff
99	Charles Baldwin....	Rock	..do....	Larceny	Three years.	
100	John Rothvauer....	La Crosse....	July ...	Man slaughter, 4th degreee....	Two years..	James W. Polleys, sheriff
101	Mathew Just.....	Milwaukee ...	Aug	Sodomy.....	....do.....	Edw. Hackett, deputy sheriff.
102	Benno Boger.....	....do.....	..do....	Sodomy.....	....do.....	Edw. Hackett, deputy sheriff.
103	William Shellman..	Marquette....	Septem.	Burglary	One year...	Stephen Fallis, Sheriff.
104	Fredrick Goede.....	Green Lake. ..	..do....	Larceny	....do.....	S. Sherman, deputy sheriff.
105	Henry Brown.....	Green	..do....	Burglary and larceny.....	2 yr & 6 mo's	E. R. Allen, sheriff.
106	John Anderson.....	....do.....	..do....	Burglary and larceny.....	....do.....	E. R Allen, sheriff.
107	Henry Bulman.....	Fond du Lac..	..do....	Murder, 1st degree.....	During life.	H. S. Town, sheriff.
108	Samuel Babb.....	Jefferson.....	..do....	Murder, 1st degree.....	....do.....	C. K. Zimmerman, sheriff.
109	James Patterson....	....do.....	..do....	Burglary	Two years..	C. K. Zimmerman, Sheriff.
110	Tymothy McGrail...	....do.....	..do....	Larceny	....do.....	C. K Zimmerman, Sheriff.

TABLE XII.

CONVICTS CONFINED IN PRISON SEPTEMBER 30, 1868.

No.	Name of convicts.	County where convicted.	Courts.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	When convicted.
1	Fredrick Schultz	Dodge	Circuit	Murder, first degree	During life.	Oct. 17, 1854
2	Edward Dawson	Milwaukee	do	do	do	Jan. 20, 1857
3	Francis Stevens	Waukesha	do	do	do	June 20, 1857
4	Edward Walsh	Waushara	do	do	do	Oct. 9, 1857
5	Patrick Bennett	Milwaukee	do	do	do	Apr. 28, 1858
6	Hiram Schoonover	St. Croix	do	do	do	Nov. 22, 1858
7	Patrick Crook	Dodge	do	do	do	Apr. 6, 1858
8	Henry Ostrander	Waushara	do	Rape	Ten years.	Apr. 14, 1860
9	Joseph Eichinger	Manitowoc	do	Murder, first degree	During life.	Nov. 1, 1860
10	James Croak	Dane	do	do	do	Nov. 14, 1862
11	Hiram O. Cass	Sauk	do	Murder, second degree	do	Feb. 4, 1863
12	John Vande Wal	Brown	do	Murder, first degree	do	June 12, 1863
13	Joshua Wilson	Outagamie	do	do	do	June 17, 1863
14	David S. Schearer	Milwaukee	do	do	do	July 10, 1863
15	W. T. Ward	Waushara	do	do	do	Oct. 3, 1863
16	John Pennings	Brown	do	do	do	Oct. 12, 1863
17	Ichabod Macumber	Rock	do	Rape	Twelve y'rs.	Dec. 18, 1863
18	Ferdinand Peglau	Manitowoc	do	Murder, first degree	During life.	Dec. 23, 1863
19	Wm. H. Philips	Iowa	do	do	do	Sep. 22, 1864
20	Jacob Clear	La Crosse	do	do	do	May 3, 1865
21	George Brandstetler	Sheboygan	do	do	do	June 9, 1865
22	James Walters	Grant	do	do	do	Sep. 28, 1865
23	Freodolin Blum	Walworth	do	Burglary & larceny with intent to murder	Twelve y'rs.	Oct. 6, 1865
24	Henry Boebb	Milwaukee	do	Murder, first degree	During life.	Oct. 7, 1865
25	Timothy G. Canty	do	Municipal	Robbery	Five years.	Oct. 10, 1865
26	George Wilson	do	Circuit	Murder, first degree	During life.	Oct 27, 1865

27	Geudent Lemay	Pierce	Circuit	Robbery	Eight years.	Nov. 28,	1865
28	David McCormick	Outagamie	do	Larceny	Five years.	Dec. 9,	1865
29	James Shelby	Milwaukee	Municipal	Assault with intent to commit murder	Four years.	Jan. 18,	1866
30	Stephen Ross	Dane	Circuit	Manslaughter, second degree	do	Jan. 26,	1866
31	John Degan	Milwaukee	Municipal	Ass'lt with int. to murder and grand larceny	5 y'rs & 6 mos.	Feb. 9,	1866
32	Aaron Winters	Walworth	Circuit	Larceny	Three years.	Mch. 27,	1866
33	Malcolm Wells	Waukesha	do	Arson	Ten years.	Mch. 29,	1866
34	Cabell H. Harmy	Grant	do	Murder, first degree	During life.	Mch. 23,	1866
35	John Shott	do	do	Burglary and larceny	Three years.	Mch 23,	1866
36	Peter Frahm	Racine	do	Murder, first degree	During life.	May 1,	1866
37	Frederica Seifert	Milwaukee	Municipal	Larceny, second offence	Three years.	May 16,	1866
38	Jason Breed	Fond du Lac	Circuit	Rape	Ten years.	May 25,	1866
39	Samuel Clement	Rock	do	Larceny	Eight years.	June 12,	1866
40	Thomas Harrison	do	do	Grand larceny	Three years.	June 12,	1866
41	John McCabe	do	do	Burglary	do	June 12,	1866
42	George England	Milwaukee	Municipal	Larceny, second offence	2 y'rs & 6 mos.	Sept. 19,	1866
43	Ernst Barendt	do	do	Burglary	do	Sept. 19,	1866
44	James Scott	Fond du Lac	Circuit	Horse stealing	Three years.	Oct. 15,	1866
45	William Tompkins	Milwaukee	Municipal	do	Five years.	Oct. 15,	1866
46	Mary Ann O'Brien	La Crosse	do	Arson	Four years.	Nov. 20,	1866
47	Henry Funk	La Fayette	do	Manslaughter, third degree	Two years.	Dec. 15,	1866
48	Maria Rogers	Dane	do	Obstructing R. R. track	do	Dec. 15,	1866
49	Fred. Schiller	do	do	Larceny	Three years	Dec. 15,	1866
50	Frank Vayette	do	do	do	Two years.	Dec. 15,	1866
51	Mary Holland	Rock	do	do	Four years.	Jan. 3,	1867
52	John Meir	Dane	U. S. Dist't	Passing counterfeit money	do	Jan. 11,	1867
53	Henry Smith	do	do	do	do	Jan. 11,	1867
54	Alexander Grignon	Brown	Circuit	Larceny	Two years.	Feb. 1,	1867
55	Erastus Welsh	Fond du Lac	do	Burglary and larceny	Three years.	Feb. 12,	1867
6	John W. White	Jefferson	do	Grand larceny	Five years.	Mch. 2,	1867
	John C. Enright	do	do	Manslaughter, third degree	Four years.	Mch. 4,	1867
	Z. T. Griffin	Dodge	do	Horse stealing	Three years.	Mch. 16,	1867
	Wm. A. Odell	do	do	do	do	Mch. 16,	1867
	Nicholas Knorr	do	do	Murder, first degree	During life.	Mch. 16,	1867

TABLE XII.—*Convicts confined in prison September* 30, 1868—continued.

No.	Name of convict.	County where committed.	Courts.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	When committed.
61	John Thomas	Dodge	Circuit	Assault and battery, with intent to murder.	Five years	Mar. 16, 1867
62	Henry Sheldon	do	do	do	do	Mar. 16, 1867
63	Andrew Slater	do	do	Larceny	Two years	Mar. 18, 1867
64	William Cummings	Columbia	do	Forgery	do	Mar. 25, 1867
65	William Fuller	do	do	do	do	Mar. 25, 1867
66	Charles Holland	Eau Claire	do	Larceny	Three years	Mar. 22, 1867
67	Charles Bresler	Waukesha	do	Arson	Five years	Mar. 25, 1867
68	William Wickam	do	do	Assault with intent to commit rape	Three years.	Mar. 25, 1867
69	Jay Holloway	Milwaukee	U.S Dist.	Passing counterfeit money	Five years	Apr. 11, 1867
70	Moses M. Gebo	do	do	Stealing letters from the U. S. mail	Three years.	Apr. 12, 1867
71	Barnard Kelley	La Fayette	Circuit	Larceny	Two years	Apr. 12, 1867
72	Peter Larsen	Racine	do	do	do	Apr. 11, 1867
73	John Longfield	do	do	Burglary	do	Apr. 11, 1867
74	August Helmbrecht	Milwaukee	Municipal	Assault with intent to murder	Four years.	May 9, 1867
75	Frederick Bunsy	do	do	Horse stealing	Five years	May 9, 1867
76	Richard Lane	Dane	Circuit	Larceny	Two years	May 16, 1867
77	David C. Aldrich	do	do	Arson	Five years	May 16, 1867
78	James Carter	La Crosse	do	Murder, 1st degree	During life.	June 7, 1867
79	Margaret Wheeler	do	do	do	do	June 7, 1867
80	John Tubbs	Rock	do	Burglary and larceny	Three years.	June 3, 1867
81	John Campo	do	do	Larceny	do	June 3, 1867
82	John Carl Hahn	Sheboygan	do	Burglary	Two years	June 14, 1867
83	Francis Cohn	Milwaukee	Municipal	Arson	Five years	July 3, 1867
84	Carolina Boenig	Manitowoc	Circuit	Manslaughter, 2d degree	Four years.	June 29, 1867
85	Julius Bretzel	do	do	Larceny	Two years	June 29, 1867
86	George Craft	Milwaukee	Municipal	do	do	Aug. 8, 1867
87	Joseph Delegiesi	Shawano	Circuit	Rape	During life.	Aug. 10, 1867
88	H. W. Flynn	Winnebago	do	Forgery	Two years	Sept. 13, 1867

89	Edward White	Milwaukee	Municipal	Forgery	Three years.	Sep. 4, 1867
90	William Barrett	Winnebago	Circuit	Larceny	Five years.	Sep. 21, 1867
91	Charles John	do	do	Forgery	Two years.	Sep. 21, 1867
92	Charles Sherman	Waukesha	U. S Dis.	Perjury	Two years.	Sep. 25, 1867
93	Michael Friar	Milwaukee	Circuit	Passing counterfeit money	Five years.	Oct. 1, 1867
94	Benton Thompson	Dodge	do	Burglary	Two years.	Oct. 14, 1867
95	Robert Cain	Fond du Lac	do	Obtaining money under false pretences	do	Oct. 21, 1867
96	John Maddon	do	do	Assault with intent to ravish	do	Oct. 21, 1867
97	James Bottoms	Iowa	Municipal	Manslaughter, 3d degree	Three years.	Oct. 19, 1867
98	John Burns	Milwaukee	Circuit	Burglary	Two years.	Oct. 9, 1867
99	Owen Murphy	Racine	do	Larceny from person	do	Oct. 24, 1867
100	William Lake	Adams	do	Arson	Five years.	Oct 24, 1867
101	George H. Briley	Brown	do	Larceny	Two years.	Nov. 6, 1867
102	Frank Billings	do	do	do	do	Nov. 6, 1867
103	Truman Lawrence	St. Croix	do	Burglary	One year	Nov. 14, 1867
104	Thomas Welsh	La Crosse	do	Larceny	do	Nov. 18, 1867
105	William Leonhard	do	do	do	do	Nov. 18, 1867
106	Frank Quinn	do	do	do	One yr. 6 m.	Nov. 18, 1867
107	Michael Shanley	Dane	do	Manslaughter, 3d degree	Four years	Nov. 26, 1867
108	Daniel Jacob	do	do	Larceny	One year	Nov. 26, 1867
109	Henry Lee	do	do	do	Three years.	Nov. 26, 1867
110	James Whitelaw	Outagamie	do	Grand larceny	do	Nov. 25, 1867
111	William Miller	Sheboygan	do	Larceny	Five years.	Dec. 6, 1867
112	William Essington	Vernon	do	Burglary and larceny	One yr. 6 m.	Dec. 5, 1867
113	A. J. Long	Dane	do	Larceny	One year	Nov. 26, 1867
114	Michael Farley	do	do	Assault with intent to murder	Two years.	Nov. 26, 1867
115	Gottlieb Brauer	do	do	Rape	During life.	Nov. 27, 1867
116	J. D. Jones	Waukesha	do	Larceny	Four years.	Dec. 12, 1867
117	Edward Norton	do	do	Assault with intent to murder	One year	Dec. 12, 1867
118	Benjamin Grœnenthal	do	do	Larceny of horse	Two years.	Dec 14, 1867
119	Sylvester Latlin	do	do	Burning barn	Five years.	Dec. 14, 1867
120	Porter Ross	Rock	do	Larceny	Three years.	Dec. 30, 1867
121	J. L. Darling	do	do	Forgery	do	Dec 31, 1867
122	Alexander Mondeau	do	do	Larceny	One year	Jan. 2, 1868

TABLE XII.—*Convicts confined in state prison Sept.* 30, 1861—continued.

No.	Name of convicts.	County where convicted.	Courts.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	When convicted.
123	Charles Card	Columbia	Circuit	Grand larceny	Two years	Jan. 2, 1868
124	Melvin Harrington	do	do	do	Seven years	Jan. 2, 1868
125	Edward Fenlon	do	do	do	do	Jan. 2, 1868
126	Joseph Haas	Manitowoc	do	Larceny	Eighteen ms	Dec. 21, 1867
127	James Mathews	Milwaukee	Municipal	Burglary	Two years	Jan. 9, 1868
128	John Bentine	do	do	do	One year	Jan. 9, 1868
129	Charles Earle	do	do	Larceny	do	Jan. 9, 1868
130	Gerrie Merlin	do	do	do	do	Jan. 9, 1868
131	William Scollen	do	do	do	Two years	Jan. 9, 1868
132	William Riley	do	do	do	One year	Jan. 13, 1868
133	Adolph Blume	do	do	Arson	Five years	Jan. 17, 1868
134	S. W. Carpenter	Walworth	Circuit	Larceny	One year	Jan. 14, 1868
135	Henry Granger	do	do	do	do	Jan. 14, 1868
136	John Cassidy	Sauk	do	Assault with intent to murder	do	Jan. 16, 1868
137	Cyrus Morton	do	do	Larceny	Two years	Jan. 16, 1868
138	Abram Hall	Dane	U. S. Dist.	Passing counterfeit U. S. treasury note	Five years	Feb. 5, 1868
139	Henry Beyness	Milwaukee	Municipal	Larceny, 2d offence	Two years	Feb. 5, 1868
140	John Harrigan	do	do	Burglary	Eighteen ms	Feb. 5, 1868
141	William Dell	do	do	do	do	Feb. 5, 1868
142	Anton Klatt	do	do	Larceny	One year	Feb. 14, 1868
143	Joseph Klatt	do	do	do	do	Feb. 14, 1868
144	Sarah Patterson	do	do	Burglary	do	Feb. 14, 1868
144	George H. Webber	Fond du Lac	Circuit	Robbery	Two years	Feb. 14, 1868
146	John McGrail	Jefferson	do	Larceny	Three years	Feb. 28, 1868
147	Alfred Hart	do	do	do	do	Feb. 28, 1868
148	Michael Gallivan	Milwaukee	Municipal	Burglary	Two years	Mar. 3, 1868
149	Augustus Lenz	Dodge	Circuit	Larceny	One year	Mar. 11, 1868
150	Harvey Thomas	do	do	Burglary	Three years	Mar. 11, 1868

151	Lyman A Babcock	Green	Circuit	Burglary and larceny	Two years	Mch. 10, 1868
152	Albert A. Vedder	Winnebago	do	Stealing horse	Seven years	Mch. 18, 1868
153	Anton Vogel	Washington	do	Arson	Four years	Mch. 19, 1868
154	Henry Mollerees	do	do	do	do	Mch. 19, 1868
155	George Parsons	Eau Claire	do	Larceny	Two years	Mch. 20, 1868
156	Peter Nelson	Walworth	do	Burglary	Eighteen mo	Mch. 31, 1868
157	Arthur Flanders	do	do	do	Three years	Mch. 31, 1868
158	James Miller	Waukesha	do	Burglary and larceny	do	Mch. 28, 1868
159	Wm. Monroe	do	do	Assault with intent to rob	One year	Mch. 31, 1868
160	Wm. Burke	Milwaukee	Municipal	Burglary	Fifteen mos.	Apr. 10, 1868
161	Andreas Baldauf	do	do	Arson	Five years	Apr. 18, 1868
162	Albert Sitterly	do	do	Burglary	One year	May 6, 1868
163	Neil Nelson	do	do	Larceny	do	May 6, 1868
164	Andrew J. Howard	do	Circuit	Murder, 1st degree	During life	May 9, 1868
165	Elias H. Reid	do	do	do	do	May 9, 1868
166	Phipps H. Smith	Juneau	do	Larceny	Eighteen mo	May 7, 1868
167	Elijah F. Barton	Dane	do	Forgery	Four years	May 12, 1868
168	Wm. Peffgen	do	do	Burglary	One year	May 12, 1868
169	Surn Larson	La Crosse	do	Burglary and larceny	do	May 25, 1868
170	Spencer Lewis	do	do	do	do	May 25, 1868
171	Nicholis Becker	Columbia	do	Burglary	do	May 28, 1868
172	Charles Morrison	Milwaukee	Municipal	do	do	June 9, 1868
173	Charles Baldwin	Rock	Circuit	Larceny	Three years	June 1, 1868
174	John Rothbaur	La Crosse	do	Manslaughter, 4th degree	Two years	July 22, 1868
175	Mathew Just	Milwaukee	Municipal	Sodomy	do	Aug. 13, 1868
176	Benno Boger	do	do	do	do	Aug. 13, 1868
177	Wm. Shellman	Marquette	do	Burglary	One year	Sept. 12, 1868
178	Frederick Goede	Green Lake	Circuit	Larceny	do	Sept. 16, 1868
179	Henry Brown	Green	do	Burglary and larceny	Thirty mos.	Sept. 17, 1868
180	John Anderson	do	do	do	do	Sept. 17, 1868
181	Henry Bulman	Fond du Lac	do	Murder, 1st degree	During life	Sept. 18, 1868
182	Samuel Babb	Jefferson	do	do	do	Sept. 28, 1868
183	James Patterson	do	do	Burglary	Two years	Sept. 28, 1868
184	Tymothy McGrail	do	do	Larceny	do	Sept. 28, 1868

TABLE XIII.

Terms of sentence of convicts confined, Sept. 30, 1868.

During life	33
Twelve years	2
Ten years	3
Eight years	2
Seven years	3
Five years and six months	1
Five years	19
Four years	14
Three years	27
Two years and six months	5
Two years and three months	1
Two years	39
One year and six months	6
One year and three months	1
One year	28
Total	184

TABLE XIV.

Educational advantages of convicts confined, September 30, 1868.

Read and write English	108
German	29
German and English	9
Norwegian	1
French and English	1
Danish	1
Read but not write	13
Neither read nor write	22
Total	184

HABITS.

Temperate	36
Moderate	127
Intemperate	21
Total	184

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS.

Catholics	62
Methodists	47
Baptists	18
Protestants	20
Lutherans	11
Presbyterians	12
Congregationalists	4
Episcopalians	2
Campbellites	2
Jews	2
No religious instruction	4
Total	184

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Married	70
Single	104
Widowers	7
Widows	3
Total	184

COLOR.

White	177
Black	5
Indians	2
Total	184

TABLE XV.

Educational advantages of convicts received from October 1, 1867 to October 1, 1868.

Read and write	English	61
	English and German	3
	German	14
	Norwegian	1
	Swedish	1
	Danish	1
Read but not write		10
Neither read nor write		19
Total		110

HABITS.

Temperate	28
Moderate	65
Intemperate	17
Total	110

REDIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS.

Catholics	39
Methodists	29
Baptists	11
Presbyterians	9
Protestants	7
Lutherans	4
Episcopalians	3
Congregationalists	2
Jews	2
Evangelicans	3
No religious instruction	1
Total	110

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Married	37
Single	66
Widowers	7
Total	110

COLOR.

White	106
Black	4
Total	110

TABLE XVI.

PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE FOR LIFE, OCTOBER 1st, 1868.

Names.	Age when conv'd	Nativity.	County where convicted.	Crime.	When committed.
Frederick Schulz	56	Germany	Dodge	Murder, first degree	October 17, 1854
Edward Dawson	28	Ohio	Milwaukee	do	January 20, 1856
Francis Stevens	21	Massachusetts	Waukesha	do	June 20, 1857
Edward Walsh	45	Ireland	do	do	October 9, 1857
Patrick Bennett	41	Ireland	Milwaukee	do	April 8, 1858
Hiram Schoonover	33	Pennsylvania	St. Croix	do	Novem. 22, 1858
Patrick Crook	70	Ireland	Dodge	do	April 6, 1860
Joseph Eichinger	43	Germany	Manitowoc	do	Novem. 1, 1860
James Croak	44	Ireland	Dane	do	Novem. 14, 1862
H. O Cass	32	Canada	Sauk	Murder, second dergree	Feburary 4, 1863
John Van de Wal	24	Holland	Brown	Murder, first degree	June 12, 1863
Joshua Wilson	35	New York	Outagamie	do	June 17, 1863
David S. Shearer	32	New York	Milwaukee	do	July 11, 1863
Wm. T. Ward	25	Missouri	Waukesha	do	October 3, 1863
John Pennings	26	Holland	Brown	do	October 12, 1863
Ferdinand Peglau	51	Germany	Manitowoc	do	Decem. 23, 1863
Wm H. Philips	35	England	Iowa	do	Sept. 22, 1864
Jacob Clear	24	Indiana	La Crosse	do	May 3, 1865
George Brandsletler	28	Germany	Sheboygan	do	June 9, 1865
James Walters	45	Pennsylvania	Grant	do	Sept. 28, 1865
Henry Zoeble	41	Germany	Milwaukee	do	October 7, 1865
George Wilson	21	New York	do	do	October 27, 1865
C. H. Harney	50	Kentucky	Grant	do	March 23, 1866
Peter Frahm	62	Germany	Racine	do	May 1, 1866
Nicholas Knorr	50	Germany	Dodge	do	March 16, 1867
James Carter	24	Maine	La Crosse	do	June 7, 1867

TABLE XVI—*Prisoners under sentence for life, October* 1, 1868.—continued.

Name.	Age when conv'd	Nativity.	County where convicted.	Crime.	When committed.
Margaret Wheeler	23	Pennsylvania	La Crosse	Murder, first degree	June 7, 1867
Joseph Deleglise	20	Switzerland	Shawano	Rape	August 10, 1867
Gotlieb Brauer	55	Germany	Dane	do	Nov. 27, 1867
Andrew J. Howard	21	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Murder, first degree	May 9, 1868
Elias H. Reid	24	Nova Scotia	do	do	May 9, 1868
Henry Bulman	52	New York	Fond du Lac	do	Sept. 18, 1868
Samuel Babb	39	England	Jefferson	do	Sept. 28, 1868

TABLE XVII.

Number of convicts sentenced for life since the organization of the prison.

In 1849	1
1851	1
1852	2
1853	2
1854	3
1855	3
1856	3
1857	5
1858	7
1860	3
1861	1
1862	2
1863	8
1864	1
1865	3
1866	6
1867	4
1868	5
Total	60

There were discharged of the above number twenty-seven, in manner as follows:

On governor's pardon	16
By death	3
On writ of habeas corpus	2
Removed to insane asylum	2
By order of supreme court	2
Sentence commuted to six years' imprisonment	1
By order of war department	1
Number of life members now in confinement	33
Total	60

"A."

Supplies, stock and materials, and ready-made ware on hand, September 30, 1868.

STOCK AND READY MADE WARE IN CABINET AND CHAIR SHOP.

6	Black walnut chamber sets	$200 00	$1,200 00
1	....do	.....	125 00
1	black walnut bedstead	.....	25 00
11	oak chamber sets	125 00	1,375 00
6	butternut chamber setts	85 00	510 00
12	cherry ....do	95 00	1,140 00
7	common bedsteads	4 50	31 50
2	....do	6 00	12 00
12	black walnut chamber sets, in white	125 00	1,500 00
1	rosewood finished chamber set	.....	130 00
1	mahogany marble top bureau	.....	45 00
1	....do	.....	40 00
1	oak centre table	.....	16 00
23	....do	14 00	322 00
1	oak extension table	.....	50 00
2	oak sideboards	50 00	100 00
1	oak secretary	.....	70 00
12	cherry stands	2 50	30 00
18	..do..tables	6 00	108 00
3	..do..stands	4 00	12 00
1	..do..extension table	.....	16 00
1	..do..office desk	.....	18 00
1	..do..... ..do	.....	16 00
1	..do..secretary	.....	30 00
1	..do..bureau	.....	25 00
1	..do..table	.....	5 00
1	..do....do	.....	12 00
15	..do....do	6 00	90 00
1	painted bureau	.....	10 00
11	butternut bureaus	10 00	110 00
4	..do.....wash stands	6 00	24 00
5	..do.....tables	5 00	25 00
6	..do.....sewing stands	5 00	30 00
24	..do.....do	4 50	108 00
24	..do.....wash stand bureaus	6 50	156 00
14	..do.....bureaus	10 00	140 00
15	..do.....wash stands	6 00	90 00
3	..do.....do	2 50	7 50
5	..do.....extension tables	11 00	55 00
8	rosewood finished sewing stands	5 00	40 00
16	..do.....do	3 50	56 00
4	..do.....do.toy bedsteads	2 00	8 00
14	..do.....do.bureaus	12 00	168 00

"A"—*Cabinet and chair shops*—continued.

11	rosewood finished wash stands	$2 50	$27 50
3	....do.....do...bureaus	12 00	36 00
6	....do.....do...wash stands	7 00	42 00
1	....do.....do...table	6 00	6 00
1	....do.....do...crib	4 00	4 00
22	....do...looking glasses	3 00	66 00
12	....do.....do....do	5 00	60 00
12	....do.....do....do	2 00	24 00
12	mahogany ...do....do	2 00	24 00
7	common lounges	16 00	112 00
4	....do.....do....	14 00	56 00
1	carpet covered lounge	.....	35 00
1	....do.....do....do	.....	30 00
2	upholstered office chairs	10 00	20 00
2	....do....parlor sets	175 00	350 00
1	....do.....do....do....reps covered	.....	225 00
6	sewing rockers	15 00	90 00
5	child's.....do	10 00	50 00
2	large .....do	25 00	50 00
1	piano stool	.....	5 00
6	chairs	12 00	72 00
1	large easy chair	.....	35 00
2	tete-a tetes	35 00	70 00
3	....do	45 00	135 00
6	rocking chair frames	10 00	60 00
3	wood office chairs	1 25	3 75
8	flag seat chairs	2 00	16 00
2	wood nurse rockers	2 25	4 50
6	child's high chairs	1 25	7 50
6	child's small chairs	75	4 50
5	child's rocking chairs	75	3 75
24	common chairs	75	18 00
7	cane child's rockers	3 50	24 50
12	cane large rockers	7 00	84 00
5	cane small rockers	5 00	25 00
30	cane chairs	2 00	60 00
6	oak wash stands	15 00	90 00
6	black walnut centre tables	16 00	96 00
6	....do .....do....do	14 00	84 00
7	marble top ..do.. do	35 00	245 00
7	black walnut stand	6 00	42 00
24	....do.....do	4 00	96 00
12	....do.....toilet stands in white	15 00	180 00
2	....do.....do	.....	24 00
1	marble top centre table	.....	30 00
6	black walnut wash stands	14 00	84 00
2	....do.....book cases	35 00	70 00
1	....do.....do....do	.....	60 00
1	....do.....sideboard	.....	60 00
1	....do.....ladies' secretary	.....	16 00
24	....do.....whatnots	12 00	288 00
2	....do.....lounge frames	16 00	32 00
1	....do.....card table	.....	16 00
6	....do.....marble top bureaus	45 00	270 00
1	....do.....do....do....do	.....	40 00
6	....do.....extension tables, 9 feet	25 00	150 00
11	....do.....do.....14 feet	35 00	385 00
6	....do.....tete frames	20 00	120 00

"A"—*Cabinet and chair shops*—continued.

Lot of black walnut carvings			$45 00
12	set of croquet	$6 00	72 00
16	wooden stools	50	8 00
1	cane rocking chair		7 00
1	ottoman		5 00
108	feet 3-inch rosewood moulding	14	15 12
132	2½....do.....do	10	13 20
168	2 ....do.....do	9	15 12
156	2 inch gilt moulding	12	18 72
24	1 .....do	6	1 44
48	⅞ .....do	5	2 40
24	4 .....do	20	4 80
24	½ ..... do	3½	84
30	pounds chrome green	30	9 90
5	drop black in oil	35	1 75
5	burnt umber, in oil	20	1 00
7	Prussian blue, in oil	90	6 30
15	red lead	15	2 25
125	white lead	15	18 75
10	rose pink	25	2 50
3	Chinese vermillion	1 60	4 80
5	Vandyke brown	18	90
70	burnt sienna	10	7 00
15	burnt umber	10	1 50
12	raw sienna	10	1 20
50	Spanish whiting	4	2 00
45	plaster Paris	5	2 25
75	rotten stone	5	3 75
3	chrome yellow	33	99
1	Marseilles green		35
5	pumice stone	8	40
100	Ohio brown	10	10 00
150	asphaltum gum	18	27 00
22	yards enameled cloth	90	19 80
	lot of old paints		25 00
50	gallons flouring varnish	3 75	187 50
44	Japan varnish	1 40	61 60
44	furniture varnish	2 00	88 00
40	.....do	2 25	90 00
20	iron varnish	1 40	28 00
12	oil finish	2 75	33 00
10	boiled oil	1 35	13 50
10	....do	1 30	13 00
20	furniture varnish	2 25	45 00
10	benzine	35	3 50
	lot of all sizes window glass		10 00
11	looking glass plates, 13x22	1 90	20 90
13	.....do..... 18x24	2 50	32 50
23	.....do..... 16x26	2 80	64 40
7	camels hair brushes	1 00	7 00
5	varnish brushes	1 49	7 00
1	set graining tools		5 00
1	dozen striping brushes	5	60
6	paint brushes	1 00	6 00
¼	pound gold bronze	9 50	2 38
¼	silver bronze	8 00	2 00
	lot coffin fixings		5 00

"A."—*Cabinet and chair shops*—continued.

4	rat tail files	$0 30	$1 20
17	rasps	50	8 50
5	set brass hinges	10	50
5	scroll saws	30	1 50
½	lb gum shellac	90	45
5	oil stones	75	3 75
75	auger bits	10	7 50
4	set table casters	35	1 40
15	brass....do	55	8 25
6	..do....do	30	1 80
12	dozen table hinges	58	6 96
7½	reams sand paper	7 00	52 50
45	pounds glue	28	12 60
18	sets brass wheel casters	33	5 94
12	....do.....do	36	4 32
9	porcelain .....do	37½	3 38
4	gross 3 inch screws	1 90	7 60
8	1¾....do	60	4 80
8	⅝....do	27	2 16
6	½....do	24	1 44
5	⅜....do	32	1 60
2	⅛....do	31	62
1	2 ....do	.....	60
1	1½....do	.....	50
1	1½....do	.....	55
90	screws different sizes	.....	98 72
3	dozen papers ¾ inch brads	1 08	3 24
2	½....do	94	1 88
36	set of bed casters	22	7 92
69	....do.....do	25	17 25
18	....do.....do	30	5 40
6	....do.....do	24	1 44
9	....do.....do....brass wheel	50	4 50
6	....do.....do.....do	45	2 70
7	....do.....do.....do	35	2 45
33	plane irons	37½	12 38
7	chisels	40	2 80
2	files	25	50
12	dozen brass hinges	75	9 00
7	chest locks	20	1 40
⅜	dozen pairs locks	5 00	3 33
7	brass flush bolts	1 50	10 50
4	rings	40	1 60
	lot mahogony escutcheons	.....	1 00
¼	gross brass.....do	.....	13
1	diamond	.....	5 00
12	patent drawer locks	1 50	15 00
117	feet oak veneer	13	15 21
118	black walnut veneer	18	30 58
524	mahogony .....do	22	115 28
7	rosewood.....do	35	2 10
1,300	black walnut fancy moulding	.....	45 75
	lot turned rings	.....	4 00
800	feet black walnut moulding	4	32 00
110	mahogany .....do	5	5 50
250	bl'k walnut rope .do	14	35 00
100	O. G.....do	3	3 00

"A."—*Cabinet and chair shops*—continued.

4	sets looking glass pillars	.....	$3 50
1	dozen center posts	$1 50	18 00
	sundry turnings	.....	10 00
	nails	.....	8 00
	lot stand feet sawed out	.....	4 00
	axe handles	.....	1 00
	sundry turnings	.....	3 00
2	boxwood reels	25	50
7	try squares	75	5 25
2	bevels	2 00	4 00
10	center bits	25	2 50
2	bits	15	30
	lot casters	.....	2 50
	wardrobe hooks	.....	1 00
	locks and keys	.....	3 00
2	dozen brass locks	1 20	2 40
3	brass locks	2 25	6 75
2	cupboard locks	25	50
½	bureau....do	2 00	1 00
5	chest.....do	30	1 50
2	clutch ....do	2 50	5 00
15	saw files, different sizes	15	2 25
	lot bedstead fastenings	.....	2 50
4	doz. iron till locks	70	2 80
	lot brass socket casters	.....	2 00
	looking glass hangings	.....	1 50
8	pounds sheeps wool sponges	2 00	16 00
	bureau trimmings	.....	4 50
4	balls of wrapping twine	25	1 00
4	screw drivers	25	1 00
1	looking glass	.....	1 50
1	picture frame	.....	75
190	lbs springs	16	30 40
120	moss	18	21 60
130	hair	65	84 50
78	spring twine	40	31 20
4	fine twine	1 00	4 00
3	doz. papers 12 oz tacks	2 00	6 00
1	...do.. 8....do	.....	1 50
1	...do.. 6....do	.....	1 30
4	papers,..... 3....do	1 00	4 00
1	doz papers gimp tacks	.....	1 00
¼	....do.....do	1 10	28
2	papers clout nails	14	28
10	gross buttons	35	3 50
12	yards Brussels carpet	2 00	24 00
27	black cambric	13	3 51
18	green....do	15	2 70
9	sheeting	15	1 35
17	green reps	2 40	40 80
150	burlaps	16	24 00
8	ticking	35	2 80
2	ready-made ticks	.....	7 00
17	yards 30-inch hair cloth	3 00	51 00
21	27.....do	2 25	47 25
12	26.....do	2 00	24 00
8½	24 .....do	1 50	12 75

"A"—*Cabinet and chair shops*—continued.

1	yards 20 inch hair cloth	.....	$0 80
1	19.....do	.....	70
2½	22.....do	$1 00	2 50
8	16.....do	55	4 40
9	pieces gimp	2 00	18 00
1½	webbing	2 60	3 90
1	...do	.....	2 00
1	...do	.....	2 60
6	balls wrapping twine	15	90
3	varnish brushes	1 25	3 75
	files of different sizes as per bill	.....	50 00
14	gross 1 inch clout nails	14	1 96
3	pieces gimp	2 00	6 00
1	doz. patent locks	.....	18 00
9	carpenter's pencils	10	90
5	pieces chalk	5	25
10	gross 12 oz. tacks	1 75	17 50
1	6.....do	.....	1 30
5	3 gimp do	75	3 75
1	paper 2 inch screws	.....	96
8	scroll saws	30	2 40
2	saws	1 50	3 00
4	doz. scroll saws	.....	15 00
5	lbs. machine wrapping	50	2 50
133	spring twine	28	37 24
36	sewing..do	90	32 40
12	doz. balls wrapping twine	1 12½	13 50
43½	yards ticking	40	17 40
6	feet marble	1 50	9 00
5,500	feet 1 inch blackwalnut lumber.		
1,600	2 .....do		
825	3 .....do		
500	⅝.....do		
500	1¼.....do		
300	1½.....do		
720	4x4.....do		
9,945		$75 00	745 87
4,735	feet 1 inch cherry lumber.		
4,420	⅞.....do		
1,925	⅝.....do		
1,150	2½.....do		
2,750	2 .....do		
14,980		30 00	449 40
18,800	feet 1⅛ inch maple lumber.		
50	2 .....do		
3,000	scantlings		
21,850		30 00	655 50
1,400	feet 1 inch ash lumber.		
3,000	1½ & 2...do		
4,400		25 00	110 00

"A."—*Cabinet and chair shops*—continued.

1,925 feet 1 inch elm lumber.....			
2,000 feet 2 .....do.....			
1,100 feet 3½ & 4½ ....do.....			
5,025		$22 00	$110 55
9,800 feet ⅝ inch basswood lumber.			
7,000 feet 2 .....do.....			
1,500 feet 5 .....do.....			
18,300		22 00	402 60
2,940 feet 1 inch butternut lumber.			
500 feet 2 .....do.....			
3,440		30 00	103 20
5,400 feet 1⅛ inch oak lumber.....			
4,000 feet 5 .....do.....			
9,400		30 00	282 00
25,100 feet ⅝ inch whitewood lumber.			
11,519 feet 1 .....do.....			
5,577 feet 2 .....do.....			
42,196		35 00	1,476 86
1,000 feet staging plank		20 00	20 00
2,500 wood-seat chairs, in the white, ...per dozen....		5 00	1,041 66
1,500 ....do....do....finished.....do.....		7 00	875 00
524 cane-seat .do....in white .....do.....		13 00	567 66
50 ....do....do....finished.....do.....		16 00	66 66
76 ....do....do....in paint.....do.....		15 00	95 00
34 wood sewing rockers, finished .....do.....		16 00	45 33
115 ....do....rockers, in white.....do.....		12 00	115 00
8 wood Boston rockers, finished.....do.....		22 00	14 66
105 ....do.....do:.....in white.....do.....		17 00	148 75
184 feet setters.....		65	119 60
28 wash stands, in white.....		1 50	42 00
4 ....do....finished.....		2 00	8 00
948 cane chair seats.....		90	853 20
234 pounds of cane.....		65	152 10
300 sets turned table legs		45	135 00
200 sets table legs, not turned		12½	25 00
1,200 wood seat chairs, in construction		25	300 00
250 ....do....office chairs ..do.....		62½	156 25
100 Boston rockers .....do		75	75 00
1,000 wood chair seats.....do.....		04	40 00
1,000 cane chair front legs.....		02	20 00
1,000 ....do....back legs.....		04	40 00
3,000 ....do....stretchers, per thousand		7 50	22 50
2,000 wood chair legs, sawed.....		00¾	15 00
2,000 ....do....spindles, sawed.....		00½	10 00
3,000 ....do....pillars, sawed.....		00¾	22 50
11,000 chair slats.....		01½	165 00
1,000 stool legs		01	10 00
8,000 wood chair pillars, turned.....		01	80 00
5,000 ....do.... legs, turned		01	50 00
12,000 ....do....spindles, turned, per thousand.....		7 50	90 00
50,000 ....do....stretchers .....do.....		7 50	375 00
5,000 rocking chair stock.....		18½	92 50

"A"—*Cabinet and chair shops*—continued.

100	cane seat chair stock	$0 50	$50 00
	sawed stock for 750 cane seats	8	60 00
800	feet oak bench legs	4	32 00
800	feet maple, planed and marked	4	32 00
75	lbs. babbit metal	25	18 75
75	lbs. inconstation powder	35	26 25
2	gross 1½ and 2½ inch screws	.....	2 09
½	gallon lubricating oil	.....	30
1	can Paris green	.....	1 50
15	papers lampblack	40	6 00
⅜	lbs. logwood	15	10
140	lbs. rose pink	.....	24 05
277	lbs. Venetian red	.....	11 88
	velvet and bronze	.....	2 50
			$25,532 49

"B."

STOCK AND READY MADE WARE IN SHOE SHOP.

38	pair American calf boots, pegged	$5 00	$190 00
52	....do.....kip boots, split backs	4 50	234 00
26	....do.....do..half lined	4 75	123 50
10	....do.....do	5 00	50 00
4	....do.....calf boots, fine	5 50	22 00
3	....do.....do....sewed	7 00	21 00
1	pair boy's boots	.....	2 50
15	pair cowhide boots	4 50	67 50
37	pair Oxford shoes	2 50	92 50
63	pair brogans	2 75	173 25
22	pair bootees	1 25	27 50
2	pair Morocco slippers	1 00	2 00
1	pair woman's shoes	.....	90
1	pair fitted up Morocco slippers	.....	75
1	pair.....do....do..Balmorals	....	1 25
2	pair boy's boot fronts	1 25	2 50
22	pair second hand boots	.....	10 00
44	lbs sole leather	38	16 72
45	feet of upper leather	29	13 05
1	skin maroon (top lining)	.....	1 50
6	sheep skins, with wool	1 25	7 50
4	undressed calf skins, for mits	1 33	5 32
15	pair mittens	50	7 50
12	feet upper leather	29	3 48
11	pair fitted up brogans	1 50	16 50
½	skin top lining	1 50	75
1	pair calf boots, back fitted	.....	1 25
1	pair calf boots, fronts fitted	.....	1 75
8	lbs. zinc nails	18	1 44
1	lb shoe thread	.....	1 75
	awls, lasting tacks, &c	.....	1 00
12	lbs iron nails	13	1 56
			$1,102 22

"C."

STOCK IN BLACKSMITH SHOP.

8	tons Blosburg coal	10 00	80 00
25	bushels charcoal	16	4 00
1,500	pounds of 7-8 round iron	6	90 00
100	....do... assorted iron	6	6 00
50	....do....shoe shape iron	10	5 00
20	....do....iron cot frames	4 40	88 00
35	....do....borax	42	14 70
			$287 70

"D."

STOCK AND MERCHANDISE IN OFFICE AND STORE ROOM.

35	pounds brimstone	10	$3 50
42	doz. spools Clark's thread	1 00	43 00
3	pounds linen thread	1 50	4 50
3	doz. spools thread	90	2 70
11	gross fine combs	75	8 25
3	gross coarse combs	85	2 55
6	iron spoons	10	60
1	spool mash twist	.....	2 00
9	doz. spools basting thread	96	8 64
½	gross pant buttons	1 00	50
1	gross buckles	.....	50
½	doz. No. 1 lamp burners	4 00	2 00
½	..do....2....do	2 00	1 00
½	..do....3....do	1 00	50
2	exra lamp burners	50	1 00
2½	gross lamp wicks	3 00	6 75
3½	..do.No. 1....do	2 00	6 50
3⅔	..do.....2....do	1 00	3 66
3	..do.....3. .do	75	2 25
120	yards cotton flannel	25	30 00
30	yards unbleached sheeting	18	5 40
12	yards bleached sheeting	22	2 64
200	yards unbleached sheeting	16	32 00
35	pounds stocking yarn	1 00	35 00
24½	yards black satinet	1 00	24 50
4	doz. No. 2 lamp chimneys	90	3 50
12	..do....3....do	80	9 60
½	..do.....do	1 75	80
5	..do....4....do	60	3 00
½	box, 36 pounds, chewing tobacco	75	27 00
4	boxes, 258, pounds, chewing tobacco	75	193 50
2	doz. woolen undershirts	18 00	36 00

"D."—*Office and store room*—continued.

1	dozen drawers	$12 00	$12 09
8	pair drawers, woolen	1 50	12 00
14	flannel undershirts	1 00	14 00
18	pair flannel drawers	1 00	18 00
1	hickory shirt	.....	1 50
29	pair woolen socks	75	21 75
7	hats	50	3 50
¾	dozen hats	10 00	7 50
57¼	yards blue denim	35	20 04
30	toweling	20	6 00
7	.. do	18	1 26
10	...do	17	1 70
20	yellow sleeve lining	15	3 00
20	paper cambric	15	3 90
160	sheeting	18	28 80
10	white shirts	2 00	20 00
14	straw ticks, 5 yards each	40	28 00
1	dozen straw hats	4 80	4 80
1	gross lasting buttons	.....	88
3	yards black satinet	1 40	4 20
21	gray cashmere	1 00	21 00
35	wiggin	23	8 05
27	cotton flannel lining	30	8 10
2	gray cashmere	1 25	2 50
20	.....do	1 12½	28 13
21	black satinet	1 00	21 00
22	sheeting	18	3 96
	lot of trimmings	.....	5 00
30	pounds of German soap	12½	3 75
6	dozen brooms	3 00	18 00
8	new water pails	35	2 80
57	new night buckets	1 00	57 00
490	gallons of soft soap	12½	61 25
450	pounds of hard soap	12½	56 25
			$1,012 24

"E."

SUPPLIES AND PROVISIONS ON HAND.

10	barrels flour	$9 95	$99 50
24	gallons molasses	60	14 40
35	vinegar	25	8 75
7½	barrels salt pork	22 50	168 75
23	bushels beans	3 00	69 00
155	pounds butter	35	54 25
1	pepper	.....	50
1¼	hops	80	1 00
1	barrel of fine salt	.....	3 00
1½	barrels of rock salt	3 50	5 25
200	bushels potatoes in cellar and field	1 00	200 00
10	onions	1 25	12 50
4	pounds rice	15	60
4	ginger	40	1 60
138	loaves bread	25	34 50
125	pounds beef	8½	10 62
100	lard from salt pork	12½	12 50
			$696 72

"F."

WOOD IN PRISON YARD.

347	cords wood sawed and split	$5 00	$1,735 00

"G."

STONE IN PRISON YARD.

357	feet of water table	$0 50	$178 50
332	square feet of sills and bases	60	199 20
240	cubic....do .....do	62½	150 00
243	..do.....do....pier stones	62½	151 87
269	..do.....do....arch stones	62½	168 12
1,792	..do ....do....dressed wall stone	40	716 80
110	rough grave stone sockets	70	77 00
111	cords block stone	28 00	3,108 00
34	rough...do	3 00	102 00
3,016	square feet of rough flagging	20	603 20
8	circle windows	5 00	40 00
			$5,494 69

RECAPITULATION.

Stock and ready made ware in cabinet and chair shop	$25,532 49
shoe shop	1,102 22
blacksmith shop	287 70
Merchandize in office and store room	1,012 24
Supplies and provisions	696 72
Wood	1,735 00
Stone	5,494 69
Outstanding accounts	4,088 42
	$39,949 48

The following table will show the amount of personal property in and about the prison, September 30, 1868.

Stock and ready-made ware in cabinet and chair shop	$25,532 49
Tools and machinery in cabinet and chair shop	8,217 28
Stock and ready-made ware in shoe shop	1,102 22
Tools in shoe shop	116 32
Stock and ready-made ware in blacksmith shop	287 70
Tools in blacksmith shop	816 25
Tools in tailor shop	227 75
Tools in stone shop	642 00
Merchandize on hand, in office and store room	1,012 24
Supplies and provisions in prisoners' kitchen	696 72
Furniture, etc., in prisoners' kitchen	940 70
guardroom, armory and commissioner's office	1,145 25
commissioner's apartment	1,005 65
officers' rooms	581 40
deputy warden's apartments	346 50
female prison and matron's apartment	307 15
cell-room and hospital	2,247 25
chapel	128 50
Library and school-books	228 99
Stock, farming tools, etc., in yard and soap house	1,687 40
Stone	5,494 69
Wood	1,735 00
Span of horses and harness	375 00
Hogs and cows	150 00
Total	$55,024 45

All of which is respectfully submitted.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—*Dodge county*—ss.

Henry Cordier, being duly sworn, says that the contents of the foregoing report, by him subscribed, are just and true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

HENRY CORDIER,
State Prison Commissioner.

Subscribed and sworn to before to before me, this 30th day of September, 1868.

JOHN WINGENDER,
Notary Public.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

WAUPUN, October 1, 1868.

The reformation of the convict should be the first and greatest object to be gained by imprisonment for crime. All reformatory agencies connected with a prison, should therefore be so prominently connected with every department of prison discipline, that the convict could never fail to see that his punishment was not vindictive, but reformatory in its design. This sentiment is not overlooked by our worthy commissioner, who has made the reform of the convicts under his charge, the great end to be obtained in the discharge of all his official duties. To his kind co-operation I am principally indebted for whatever success has attended my labors.

In presenting this report, I am happy to say, that the religious department of the prison is in as good and prosperous a condition as I have ever seen it at any time since my connection with the institution. Nothing has occurred during the past year to disturb the harmony of our chapel services. On the contrary, all the convicts have evinced by their good conduct in church, an interest in the returning services of the Sabbath, that would be creditable to any outside congregation. Many who have been discharged from prison, during the past year, have left this institution better men, and I believe, with a true, earnest and honest purpose to lead a new life, a life of honest industry and Christian integrity. Many others, who still remain in confinement, evince by their daily deportment a determination to reform their habits of life, and yet convince the world that they can become honest and respectable men.

The prison school is still in successful operation, with a membership of about sixty scholars. We have received into the school, since my last report, forty-eight scholars, the majority of whom

had no education whatever. The remainder could read but imperfectly in the primer, or in the beginning of the first reader, but had no knowledge of writing or arithmetic. We have discharged from prison thirty-four, all of whom could read and write intelligently, and understood arithmetic sufficiently for the common transaction of business. Of those now in the school, there is but one in the primer class, eight in the first reader, eleven in the second reader, and the remainder in the third reader. In arithmetic there are ten in the mental and the balance in the practical arithmetic in various stages of advancement, from the beginning to nearly completing the book.

It is truly surprising to see what proficiency the school has made in the art of writing during the past year. Many who one year ago had no knowledge whatever of this art, now write a very fair business hand. This experiment of a school in a prison has demonstrated its utility. The salutary effects of the school are clearly seen in the improved habits and uniform good conduct of those who enjoy its benefits. The little education which the convicts obtain in this school seems to inspire them with more self-confidence, and higher and clearer conceptions of human duty. The commissioner, Hon. Henry Cordier, has always taken a deep interest in the school, and to him the covicts are indebted for its origin and success.

H. DREW,
Chaplain.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

WAUPUN, October 1, 1868.

In compliance with the established custom, I have the honor to transmit my annual report of the sanitary condition of the inmates of the Wisconsin state prison.

Since my connection with the prison, which commenced January 1, 1868, there have no deaths occurred among its inmates. My predecessor, Dr. Moore, informs me, that from the date of the last report until December 31, there was comparatively but a small amount of sickness, and but one death, and that by accident. On the 5th of December, Avery McGowan, while at work in the stone quarry, was killed by the falling of a bank of earth.

On the first of October 1867, the number of prisoners was	206
Received during the year	110
Total for the year	316

In reporting to you the condition of this department, it is with great pleasure I am enabled to do so, under such encouraging circumstances.

There have been but few cases that required treatment in the hospital. Many of the prisoners have constitutions pemanently debilitated and diseased by habits of intemperance and vice, to which they have been slaves, before their admission; the slightest exposure brings into active existence, a long catalogue of diseases which produces a positive and often lasting injury to the physical structures, particularly the stomach and nervous system.

The diseases that have required treatment, have been, generally, of a mild character, with the exception of a few chronic cases, which existed before the convict's entrance into prison.

There has been no malignant or epidemic disease, and during the summer months but a small amount of the usual stomach and bowel difficulties incident to the season.

The immunity from disease, I think, is owing in a great measure to the excellent dietary arrangements, which consist in a sufficiency of clothing, a proper attention to cleanliness, a good ventilation, disinfection of the cells, which has at all times been duly attended to, and which the regulations of this prison at all times require.

In concluding this report I cannot speak too highly of our commissioner, whose humane treatment of the prisoners has been the means of elevating the moral and physical state of this institution. It also gives me much pleasure to say that the officers and matron have at all times manifested an interest in carrying out any means for the improvement and comfort of the sick under their immediate charge.

H. L. BUTTERFIELD,
Prison Physician.

Doument No. 8.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 10, 1868.

MANAGERS:

Terms expire First Tuesday of March, 1871.

A. E. ELMORE,.....GREEN BAY.
C. R. GIBBS,.....WHITEWATER.

Terms expire First Tuesday of March, 1870.

W. BLAIR,.....WAUKESHA.
EDWARD O'NEILL,.....MILWAUKEE.

Term expires First Tuesday of March, 1869.

JOHN HODGSON,.....WAUKESHA.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD:

EDWARD O'NEILL,.....*President.*
JNO. HODGSON,.....*Vice President.*
ANDREW E. ELMORE,.....*Treasurer.*
CHAS. R. GIBBS,.....*Secretary.*

A. D. HENDRICKSON,.....*Superintendent.*
GEORGE W. SMITH,.....*Assistant Superintendent.*
MRS. O. D. HENDRICKSON,.....*Matron.*

REGULAR MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

Second Wednesday in January, April, July and October.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

To his Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

In obedience to the requirements of the law, we, the managers of the State Reform School, submit for your examination, this our ninth annual "report of the performance of our duty," in the management of the affairs of this institution.

The number of inmates in the school at the beginning of the year was: boys 143, girls 12	155
Number committed during the year, was, boys 50, girls 3	53
Number of escaped returned, boys 3	3
Number returned from out, on ticket of leave, boys 11, girls 5	16
Whole number in school during the year	227
Highest number in school during the year	165

Our current expenses for the past year amounted to	$26,741 83
Our estimates were	24,230 50
Leaving a deficit of	2,511 33
We estimate our expenses for 1869, at	26,761 67
Which together make the sum of	29,273 00
Deduct due from counties	4,273 00
Leaves balance to be appropriated, of	25,000 00

Of which $2,511.33 is for indebtedness.

The amount of our current expenses for 1868, was disbursed on the following accounts, viz:

Improvements and repairs	$1,706 04
Fuel and lights	2,080 43
Wheat flour and feed	3,028 83
Groceries	2,960 62
Meats	1,270 62
Live stock	153 00
Fruits and vegetables	96 81
Farming utensils and seeds	257 56
Hardware and tools	321 23
Blacksmithing	233 03
Leather and findings	830 03
Furnishings	2,833 64
Furniture	539 00
Books and stationery	259 36
Medicine and medical service	302 37
Printing	11 00
Postage and revenue stamps	62 57
Insurance	461 75
Paints and oils	218 10
Glass and putty	86 57
Basket shop	331 91
Freight and express	260 23
Livery and railroad fares	261 85
Trees and shrubbery	217 66
Salaries and labor	7,039 80
Managers	362 70
Miscellaneous	525 12
Total	$26,741 83

It will be observed that our expenses for the past year have exceeded our estimates. This has resulted from various causes not unheard of in the history of kindred institutions. We were just entering upon a new system, which involved an entire change in the whole out and in-door management; our farm enlarged; our yards and buildings increased in numbers; additional out buildings to be built; stock, implements, seed, etc., etc., to be purchased; more help to be employed; no reduction in the price of those things which we most need for use here—these, among other reasons, should be urged in justification of the course we have felt called upon to pursue. We have only expended what was, in our judgment, necessary, and for the interest of all concerned. We think a rigid inspection of the character and amount of work and labor done will amply demonstrate the economy and prudence displayed in the expenditure of every dollar of the money which has been expended here.

We are glad to be able to report a thriving and prosperous state of things in the school and farm. For details and particulars we refer to the treasurer, superintendent and teachers' reports. The farm has furnished healthful and profitable employment to a large number of boys. Our crops of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and broom corn, all demonstrate the wisdom of the legislature in enlarging the farm. Our garden has been of great service in supplying the inmates with a great variety of vegetables, conducive to health and advantageous, every way. Our pork amounts to a very large sum at present prices. The willow business, while it necessitates a present outlay, will, it is confidently expected, furnish indoor winter employment to those inmates who evince any talent or inclination for it, and ultimately yield a handsome return, both in its effects upon the habits and character of the inmates and the revenue of the school. The same may be said of the cultivation and manufacture of broom corn. Our shoe shop already is doing more than is necessary for the wear of the inmates, and turns out a very creditable article of "custom work." Our tailor shop does the work for the school and something more. We have already sent out several boys, who have proven by their continuous good conduct and faithful attention to their business, that this institution can and will reform and return many a wild and wayward boy to usefulness and self-respect. We are gratified by the accounts we are constantly receiving directly and indirectly to this effect.

We are frequently impressed with the idea that no one, disconnected with a reform school, can fully understand the difficulties attending the management of such an institution. To secure a superintendent and matron with a full corps of assistants and subordinates possessed of the necessary requisites to success, is a "consummation most devoutly to be wished," but will not probably be attained during the term of office of the present board. It is with the utmost difficulty that we can obtain tolerable help, and almost impossible to retain that which is really what we want. Men and women want rest, society, recreation, liberty to come and go—they do not want to labor day and night incessantly, for seven days in the week, from January till December, even in a good cause, for fair wages. As a rule this is true, and the exceptions have not, to any great extent, fallen in our way. This is a subject about which much might be

said, but this will answer to explain why we cannot always have things just as we would wish them in all the departments of the State Reform School. These remarks have no reference to the superintendent or matron now in charge. And we will, to avoid misconstruction, say that in our judgment no change is desirable so far as they are concerned.

In regard to the new building, the report of the superintendent of the building shows that it is very nearly completed, and will be in readiness for occupation before cold weather, and we confidently expect the money appropriated will be sufficient to finish it. The building, however, will require furnishing; our improvements are, many of them, incomplete; our farm requires additional fencing, and so of the grounds. We cannot reasonably expect, with the most rigid economy, to get through the year 1869, with any less than the sum asked for, $25,000. We have generally enjoyed very good health, considering the previous history of the majority of our inmates. No mortality has occurred among them since the organization of the school until within the past year. We have now to record the death of two of our males of putrid erysipelas, one female of inflammatory rheumatism; both received the best medical attention and the most careful nursing—but they could not be saved. We think the records of the public institutions of the country generally will disclose a heavier per centage of loss by death than ours. We still claim that our location is healthy, and challenge an inspection of our boys to prove it.

We are confirmed in the opinion expressed in our former report that the change of system from the congregated to the family was wise. Every day proves it. The whole aspect of the school, inside and outside, in the buildings and on the farm, is changed and improved. We believe no inmate, officer, employee, intelligent visitor or friend of the school, would for a moment hesitate to confirm all that we do or can say in approval of this change of system.

We regret that so little is known by the people of the state of the operations of this school. We have frequently witnessed instances when visitors have left the school with very different impressions from those they came here with, and we think with uniformly a higher estimate of the State Reform School. We do not hesitate

to commend this institution as in every respect deserving the countenance and active sympathy of every good citizen of the state. We extend to all such a cordial invitation to visit, examine, understand and judge of the school from personal observation. We believe it will excite an interest in our prosperity, which does not, but which ought to exist among the men who pay the taxes.

We have uniformly received at the hands of the executive and legislature precisely what we have asked. We have exerted ourselves to disburse judiciously, the means placed in our hands. We have tried to so manage this school that it might prove a blessing to the state, by the reformation of its unfortunate, vicious and ungovernable boys and girls. We begin to think we can see results as well as processes such as we have expected and hoped for.

Trusting that the observations of your excellency will induce you to endorse what we have felt authorized to say in commendation of the State Reform School, and that the legislative committee will fully examine what has been done, what is being done and what is contemplated, and give us the benefit of their counsel, we subscribe ourselves,

WAUKESHA, October, 1868.

EDW. O'NEILL,
JOHN HODGSON,
WM. BLAIR,
ANDREW E. ELMORE,
CHARLES R. GIBBS,
Managers.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

In my hands at last report		$556 86
Undrawn appropriation recived of State Treasurer		6,000 00
Appropriation for 1868		20,500 00
Received from counties		3,730 50
Total		$30,787 86
Expenses, first quarter to January	$6,827 32	
second quarter to April	6,885 25	
third quarter to July	6,420 54	
fourth quarter to October	6,608 72	
		$26,714 83
Leaves balance current expense amount		$4,045 53

OLD BUILDING ACCOUNT.

Cash of State Treasurer		$4,500 00
Received of Morris Fire Insurance Co., less expenses		120 00
		$4,620 00
Due treasurer, last report	$160 11	
Paid bills as per last report	3,756 94	
Allowed bills since last report	671 09	
		$4,588 14
Leaves balance of building account of		$31 86

NEW BUILDING ACCOUNT.

Have paid out on bills allowed	$6,750 00
Have received of State Treasurer	5,000 00
Due treasurer	$1,750 00

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW E. ELMORE,

Treasurer State Reform School.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,
Office of Superintendent, Oct. 10th, 1868.

To the Board of Manayers:

GENTLEMEN:—The following tables and statistics are most respectfully submitted, as constituting the ninth annual report of the Superintendent of this Institution, for the year ending with this date:

TABLE No. 1,

Shows the number received and discharged, and the general condition of the school.

Whole number of Inmates in School since opened, July, 1860.

Boys	456
Girls	69
	525

Number in School, October 9, 1867.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	143	12	155
Number committed during year	50	3	53
Number escaped of past year, returned	3	...	3
Number returned from out on ticket	11	5	16
Whole number in school during year	207	20	227

Highest number in school at any one time, 165.

Table No. 1—continued.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number returned to parents on "ticket of leave,"....	36	3	39
Number out to place on "ticket of leave,".....	8	2	10
Number escaped.....	12	...	12
Number returned to court.....	1	...	1
Number of deaths.....	1	1	2
Number remaining in school at this date.....	149	14	163
	207	20	227

TABLE NO. 2.

Number committed each month is as follows:

October..1867.....	5
November.do.....	6
December.do.....	5
January..1868.....	4
February..do.....	2
March.....do.....	0
April.....do.....	4
May.....do.....	1
June.....do.....	2
July.....do.....	7
August....do.....	8
September.do.....	9
October...do.....	0
	53

TABLE NO. 3.

Shows the offenses for which they were committed:

	Past year.	Previous year.	Total.
Larceny.....	21	85	106
Incorrigibility.....	22	41	63
Vagrancy.....	9	42	51
Burglary.....	1	2	3
Grand Larceny...	0	1	1
Assault and Battery.....	0	3	3
Total.....	53	174	227

TABLE No. 4,

Shows the counties from which they were committed.

Counties.	Past year	Previous year.	Total.
Adams	..	1	1
Brown	2	4	6
Columbia	..	2	2
Crawford	1	3	4
Dodge	..	4	4
Dane	3	3	6
Fond du Lac	5	18	23
Green	1	..	1
Green Lake	3	5	8
Iowa	..	13	13
Jefferson	..	7	7
Jackson	..	1	1
Juneau	..	1	1
Kenosha	1	6	7
Milwaukee	5	31	36
Manitowoc	..	4	4
Monroe	1	..	1
Outagamie	1	..	1
Racine	4	13	17
Rock	8	18	26
Richland	..	2	2
Sauk	4	11	15
Sheboygan	2	2	4
Walworth	2	3	5
Washington	1	..	1
Waukesha	2	6	8
Winnebago	6	16	22
Waupaca	1	..	1
Total	53	147	227

TABLE No. 5,

Shows the amount charged each county for those committed for vagrancy or incorrigibility:

Richland	$104 00
Milwaukee	226 00
Racine	418 00
Rock	440 00
Manitowoc	195 00
Dane	45 50
Walworth	127 50
Winnebago	337 00
Fond Du Lac	293 50
Green Lake	150 00
Iowa	572 00
Kenosha	206 00
Waukesha	199 50
Sauk	373 50
Dodge	3 50
Crawford	60 50
St Croix	44 00
Jefferson	215 50
Washington	25 00
Sheboygan	142 00
Outagamie	37 00
Adams	52 00
Brown	6 00
Total	$4,273 00

TABLE No. 6,

Shows the courts by which they were committed:

	Past year.	Previous year.	Total.
Justices	40	128	168
Municipal	5	30	35
Police	7	13	20
Circuit	1	3	4
Total	53	174	227

TABLE No. 7,

Shows the ages of inmates at date of this report :

	Past year.	Previous years.	Total.
Seven years of age	1	0	1
Eight.....do	4	1	5
Nine.....do	5	2	7
Ten.....do	5	7	12
Eleven...do	10	8	18
Twelve....do	7	12	19
Thirteen..do	8	25	33
Fourteen..do	8	37	45
Fifteen...do	5	33	38
Sixteen...do	0	24	24
Seventeen do	0	16	16
Eighteen..do	0	9	9
Total	53	174	227

Average age of the 227 inmates is 13 years and 8 months.

TABLE NO. 8,

Shows birth-places of inmates.

Wisconsin	106
New York	39
Germany	11
Massachusetts	5
Ohio	3
Vermont	3
Mississippi	3
Illinois	3
Ireland	3
Canada	4
Michigan	6
Pennsylvania	3
Alabama	2
Connecticut	1
Louisiana	2
New Jersey	1
Iowa	3
Arkansas	1
Rhode Island	1
France	1
Poland	1
England	1
Norway	1
Georgia	1
Scotland	1
Tennessee	1
Bohemia	1
Unknown	19
Total	227

RECAPITULATION.

Number born in America	188
Number born in foreign countries	20
Number place of birth unknown	19
Total	227

TABLE No 9,

Shows the nationality of parents:

Americans	63
Irish	47
German	35
English	33
Colored	13
Scotch	5
French	4
Norweigan	3
Welch	1
Holland	3
Hungarian	1
Danish	1
Canadians	1
Bohemians	1
Unknown	26
Total	227

TABLE No. 10,

Shows the domestic, social and moral relations of inmates before ommitment, gathered from their statements and other sources.

Number without fathers	68
mothers	33
parents	28
Whose parents are living	86
Who have no knowledge of parents	5
Whose fathers are intemperate	24
mothers ....do	4
Parents are both intemperate	4
Parents are seperated	25
Fathers are in prison	2
Morthers are disreputable	9
Fathers ....do	1
Step fathers are intemperate	11
Step mother is intemperate	1
Adopted father is intemperate	1
Step father	28
Step mother	18
Fathers are insane	2
Mothers insane	2
Fathers in poor house	1
Mothers are in poor house	7
Step fathers disreputnble	2
Father is a gambler	1
Fathers have abandoned family	3
Fathers abusive	4

The above table but imperfectly represents the destitute condition of a majority of our children previous to their connection with the school—orphans, half-orphans, and worse than orphans. They have grown up without parental care and sympathy, often hungry and destitute of comfortable clothes. The subject of ridicule and abuse, they are accustomed to think all mankind their enemies. The power of kindness they have never known; still these children are often possessed of a sharp and ready wit, with keen perceptive faculties, but are in most cases deplorably ignorant, and astonishingly depraved. They come to us loving indolence, filth and vice, and hating study, work, cleanliness and virtue. They are often the prey of disease engendered by neglect, filth and exposure. Some of them have been boot-blacks, some newsboys, some street vagrants; others have wandered from place to place, homeless and friendless. They have loved no one, feared no one, obeyed no one. With corrupt associations, surrounded by bad examples, they have lost self-respect, become lawless and fallen into crime.

Such is the material from which we are striving to make honest men and good citizens.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

This, in my judgment, is one of the important elements of the reformatory powers of this institution. It contributes to the health and development of the physical powers, strengthens the intellectual, and by forming habits of industry, and giving regular attention to useful branches of legitimate business, removes tendencies to idleness and gives tone to the moral faculties. The labor department is valuable also, in as much as it renders our institution in part, self-sustaining. I trust, in this particular, the reports from year to year will show increasingly satisfactory results. I hope to see products from the farm, and the avails of the shops largely in advance the coming years. Still desirable as it is to render our institution as nearly self-sustaining as possible, I deem it our first and principal business to educate and reform the inmates. On an average they are with us only about two years. As soon as they get to be tolerably useful and well disposed, they are expected to go for themselves; and, as most of them are wanting in a common school

education, we cannot do justice to the children if we keep them from the school to attend to work. In short, we must work the inmate to reform and educate him, but not expressly to bring in a revenue to the institution.

Every inmate in our institution is furnished regular employment.

TABLE No. 11,

Shows approximately the divisions of labor for past year:

Number employed in shoe shop	9
tailor shop	10
basket shop	7
knitting class	25
sewing room	13
laundry	4
kitchens	2
bakery	4
dining rooms	7
dormitories	5
bath and play rooms	4
carrying wood and doing errands	3
care of school room and library	1
Number with carpenter	2
painting and glazing	1
on farm	20
in garden	9
in charge of teams and stock	4
employed as monitors, watch, &c	2
employed in grading walks and grounds	4
employed in general out-of-door work	25
Average number during the year	163

SHOE SHOP.

Number pairs of brogans made for inmates	233
bootees....do... do	44
skates strapped for inmates	57
suspenders strapped, with buckles	240
knee pads made for inmates	12
balls covered for inmates	25
boots and shoes mended	936
mittens mended	101
repairs on harness	23
buffalo robes repaired	2
horse blankets strapped	2

Custom and Sale Work.

Number pairs of boots made	15
calf bootees made	15
brogans.....do	51
shoes .....do	42
slips .....do	4
boots and shoes mended	93

TAILOR SHOP.

Number	sacque coats made for inmates	6
	jackets, woolen....do	85
	...do.. jean....do	126
	...do.. linen....do	84
	pairs pants, woolen....do	146
	....do.... jean....do	133
	....do.... linen....do	1
	vests....do	20
	overalls, denim....do	168
	blouses,...do....do	6
	aprons, ...do....do	53
	coats,....do....do	9
	caps, woolen....do	27
	pairs suspenders, cloth..do	123
	knee pads,....do....do	12
	mittens,....do....do	23
	pants and jackets mended	1,570
	bed blankets, hemmed	55

Custom Work.

Number	sacque coats made	3
	frock...do....do	2
	linen...do....do	1
	blouses....do	1
	overalls....do	2
	vests....do	4
	pants, woolen .do	8
	pants, linen ..do	4
	pants cut	11

SEWING ROOM.

Number	shirts made	382
	sheets made	194
	ticks made	34
	pillow ticks made	37
	cases ..do	97
	comfortables...do	76
	bed spreads....do	13
	mattresses....do	25
	pocket handkerchiefs made	78
	dresses....do	45
	skirts....do	20
	pairs drawers....do	12
	chemise....do	3
	aprons....do	7
	towels....do	75
	sacks....do	4
	Garibaldis....do	1
	stockings knit	37
	ticks mended	42
	dresses...do	43
	skirts....do	5
	shirts....do	2,221
	pairs stockings mended	1,278

The number of pieces washed in the girls' department during the year, 2,653.

LAUNDRY.

Number of shirts	washed	and ironed	9,100
sheets	do	do	9,568
pillow cases	do	do	8,580
towels	do	do	3,328
table-cloths	do	do	156
aprons	do	do	1,248
handkerchiefs	do	do	832
dresses	do	do	208
linen coats	do	do	208
boys' pants	do	do	260
stockings	do	do	4,160
sundries	do	do	1,040

KNITTING CLASS.

Number pairs of stockings knit	268
footed	17
suspenders knit	110
mittens knit	47

This class consists of small boys, in charge of one of the female teachers. They work about three hours per day.

WILLOW SHOP.

This branch of business, but recently opened, is at present carried on by the foreman and seven boys. They have made:

Market baskets	317
Fancy....do	2
Sewing ..do	4
Dinner ..do	12
Sponge ..do	4
Corn ....do	26
Clothes ..do	109
Clothes hamper	1
Sewing stands	2
Chairs, fancy	7

The willow business promises to become a valuable auxiliary to the labor department. We have now about 2 1-2 acres of willows growing, and purpose to increase the area from year to year.

GARDEN.

The grounds, under the charge of the gardener, consist of about eight acres, devoted to garden vegetables, and some two and a half acres of osier willows. The drouth of last fall, and its continuance

the present season, caused an entire failure in the strawberry crop, and has materially lessened the quantity of vegetable products. We have, notwithstanding, realized a handsome return for our labor, as the following statement will show:

Beans, green in pod	4 bushels.
Beans, shelled	1½ ...do..
Beets	120 ...do..
Onions	30 ...do..
Peas, green in pod	30 ...do..
Peas, for seed	6 ...do..
Parsnips	10 ...do..
Ruta Bagas	100 ...do..
Turnips	575 ...do..
Carrots	200 ...do..
Potatoes	65 ...do..
Sweet corn, ears	40 ...do..
Squashes, winter	2 loads ..
Pumpkins	2 ...do..
Cabbage heads, small	575
Currants	10 bushels.
Cucumbers, pickled	3 barrels.

We have a moderate supply of cucumbers, summer squash, lettuce, asparagus, pie plant, &c. Small fruit has been planted as follows:

Currants, choice varieties	154
Currants, common cuttings	344
Gooseberries	25
Grapes, Concord and Delaware	12
Apple trees	24
Prunes	4

FARM.

We have (besides our garden grounds) about 124 acres in to spring crops and 15 acres devoted to pasturage.

35 acres of wheat produced	590 bushels
20 ...do...oats.....do	600 ..do..
40 ...do...corn .....do....(shelled)	1,490 ..do..
2½...do...corn sow'd.do....(fodder)	5 tons.
16½...do...potatoes ..do	995 bushels
2½...do...beans.....do	12½..do..
8 ...do...broom corn produced	2½ tons

We have a large amount of corn fodder besides that above named, probably sixty or more tons; also some eight loads of pumpkins. The wheat and oat straw, a large quantity, is well stacked near the barn. Our share of the hay cut on Mr. Hodson's marsh is

estimated at ten tons. The harvest, especially the wheat and oat harvest, was gathered as efficiently and with as little waste as I have ever seen similar work done in Wisconsin by a large number of hands. Many of our farmer boys manifest a commendable interest in their work and express a wish to makefarming a life-long business. All things considered the farm is a valuable addition to our institution.

STOCK.

The farm stock consits of	cows	10
	yearlings	2
	calves	5
Total of neat cattle		17
Horses		6
Fatting hogs		26
Store hogs		30
Total		56

The twenty-six fatting hogs will dress two and half or three tons of net pork.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The barrack building, barn, wagon-shed, hen-house, corn-cribs &c., have been removed from the front to the rear of the grounds. The "barracks" that sheltered us when we were destitute, has been converted into a carpenter shop, willow basket factory and general storage. We shall also make use of a part for a broom factory.

To the barn has been added a granary, 30 by 14 feet, lined with brick,—a cow stable 60 by 16 feet, an open shed for stock, a well fenced yard and a good well. A substantial stone structure 26 by 16, one story high, with slate roof, (made of the refuse from the main building), and containing a well, a cistern, a stone leach &c., has also been built This building will meet a demand long felt for making soap, smoking meat, cooking vegetables for ssock and like purposes. The improvements of the year are of a permanent character, a consideration which to me affords decided satisfaction. Under the head of improvements I wish to notice our

FRONT GROUNDS.

A beginning only has been made on the front grounds, still much labor has been expended. Walks and mounds have been built. Several hundred yards of sodding and grading done. There have been set,—

Of trees,	hard maple	134
	soft maple	50
	mountain ash	40
	weeping willow	6
	balm poplar	4
	Total	234
Of evergreens,	balsam fir	197
	Norway spruce	106
	white pine	50
	Scotch pine, Austrian spruce	6
	white cedar (arbor vitæ)	20
	white cedar (small)	900

These last are used for hedges bordering the walks.

THE FAMILIES.

We have made a year's trial of our family system, and feel warranted in saying that it is a great improvement over the old congregated system. To render this a complete success, we only need competent and efficient overseers, men and women who feel the responsibility of their charge, and possess the heart and the will to execute it. Men and women who, occupying a parent's position, enter into their work with a parent's love and fidelity. We have at present, four families of boys and one of girls, the same as last year, and shall be able to organize the fifth family of boys as soon as the new building is completed. I did not dare to hope, a year ago, when I said in my report that "another building, to enable us to make five families of the boys, is much needed," that such a result could be obtained in one year; yet such is the fact. A building even more commodious and beautiful than either of the former, is nearly ready to receive its inmates. To this prompt response we are indebted through your honorable body and the visiting committee, to the legislature and the governor.

When the new building is completed a more perfect organization of the school will be effected. This building will be occupied by the better class of boys in the institution. We propose to make

the comforts and facilities of this family such, that it will be a privilege to remain an inmate and a privation to be removed from it. At present the number in each family is as follows :

Family number 1 contains, boys	49
2....do....do	49
3....do....do	27
4....do....do	24
of girls ....do	14

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

This is small and probably will remain small, so long as the law limits the ages of commitment between seven and ten years. This limitation may be best while this department is continued on the same grounds with the other sex, but I trust the wisdom of our state, before many years, will cause a separate institution to be erected for the accommodation of juvenile female delinquents. The present number of girls is only fourteen. They do the sewing work (see table); their own washing and general house work. Their school privileges are the same as with the boys.

REFORMATORY MEASURES.

The means employed to bring about the reform of the inmates are various. They must vary with circumstances. The temperament of the child, and his habits before entering the school necessarily dictate the special treatment adopted. The general means employed are mainly comprised under the following heads :

First—Division of time :

In summer inmates	rise	at....	5:30
	wash	do....	6:00
	breakfast	do....	6:30
	commence work	do....	7:30
	wash	do....	9:30
	enter school	do....	9:50
	wash	do....	12:00
	dine	do....	12:30
	enter school	do....	1:15
	commence work	do....	3:30
	close	do....	5:50
	wash	do....	6:00
	supper	do....	6:30
	retire	do....	8:00
In winter inmates	rise	do....	6:00
	close work	do....	5:20
	retire	do....	7:30

The balance of time between rising and retiring is occupied by meals, reading, devotional exercises and recreations.

Second—Habits of industry.

By this I mean *labor*. Manual labor is a corner stone in the foundation of a reformatory structure. A majority of these children come to us with confirmed habits of idleness. There is occasion for reformatory work. We endeavor to suit the kind of work to the strength and capacity of the child. If reformatory efforts do not secure habits of industry they must result in failure.

Third—Education.

We endeavor to foster love of learning and intellectual culture by school privileges, by furnishing suitable reading, by lectures at our evening assemblies and by frequent and familiar conversations with the inmates.

Fourth—Moral and religious instructions.

Moral instruction is important wherever occasion offers—at work, in school or at play. We design to employ such overseers only as will, by example and precept, inculcate good morals and correct deportment. We wish to convince all that well doing secures respect, happiness and success. Motives that induce are preferable to requirements that compel.

Our daily morning and evening assemblings furnish favorable apportunities to impress useful thought and teach improtant truths—singing, in which all the school joins is a leading feature of the evening assembling. Reading history, biography, scientific lectures and illustrations, constitute an important feature also. On the Sabbath religious service is held in the forenoon and Sunday school in the afternoon. Thus the leisure hours of Sabbath are filled up with moral and religious teaching.

Fifth—Classification and discipline.

This includes restraints and encouragments. The school is classified by grades based entirely on conduct; all enter the school in the fifth grades; they are entitled to promotions on the first and middle of each month. The order of grades is fifth, fourth,

third, second, first and honor. Inmates are expected not only to reach the grade of honor, but to maintain position for several successive grade times before being discharged. A record is kept of all promotions and punishments.

LIBRARY.

The school has been without a library since the old one was burned, January 10, 1866, until this summer.

The young men's Christian association of Waukesha donated, vols		100
Officers and friends	do	60
Purchased with money earned by boys	do	100
Thus we have of very suitable reading about		260

By subscription we have obtained the reading of the following periodicals, namely:

The Little Corporal	copies	3
Hours at Home	do	2
Nursery	do	3
Western Rural	do	2
Children's Hours	do	3
Riversides	do	3
Child at Home	do	13
Freedman	do	6
Arthur's Home Magazine	do	3

SCHOOL.

The school proper, if not first in importance, must be second. Much attention has been bestowed upon this department, and I trust not without good results. Nearly all come to us destitute of the rudiments of an education. They are here but a short time, hence all we can do is to impart a common business education; this we endeavor to do to the best of our ability. For particulars allow me to refer you to the teacher's report herewith presented.

VISITORS.

The visitors' record presents about 900 names during the past year.

Visitors are welcome all days (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Saturday afternoon is, however, an unfavorable time to visit the institution, as neither work or school is seen in its regular order.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We take pleasure in making the following acknowledgments of favors received:

To Oliver & Short, of Waupun, for a copy of the *Prison City Leader*, for two years.

To Rev. H. Foot, of Waukesha, for sundry packages of children's papers and interesting books, and also, for frequent aid in conducting Sabbath service.

To J. M. Alford, of Janesville. for box of books and other reading matter.

To Young Men's Christian Association, of Waukesha, for over one hundred volumes for library.

To all the friends of reform who have rendered us efficient aid in the Sunday school.

To O. M. Tyler and Milton Olive, for instruction in music.

To Governor Fairchild and the legislature, for set of brass instruments.

In concluding this report, I take pleasure in acknowledging the general faithfulness and efficiency of my associate officers another year. Without their co-operation little could be accomplished.

To yourselves, gentlemen, I desire to express sincere thanks for suggestions, counsels and support, and for your continued kindness to myself and family.

Hoping that our united labors may meet the approbation of Him who controls all events, and be attended by His blessing, without which our labor is vain.

I remain, very sincerely yours,

A. D. HENDRICKSON,

Superintendent.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

To the superintendent of the state reform school of Wisconin:

The following statistics comprise the report of this department, for the year ending October 9, 1868.

Whole number of pupils under instruction at the commencement of the year	155
Have been received during the year	72
Whole number under instruction during the year	227
Have left the school	64
Present attendance	163

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Present Standing.

Whole number in attendance	54

In Reading.

Read in second reader	21
first reader	15
primer	18
Total	54

In Geography.

First form	12
Second form	10
Total	22

In Intellectual Arithmetic.

First form	12
Second form	12
Total	24

In Writing.

Can write letters	21
Can write words	12
Can not write	21
Total	54

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

Present Standing.

Whole number in attendance	39

In Reading.

Read in second reader	7
...do.. third...do... first form	15
...do.. third...do... second form	14
...do.. fourth..do	3
Total	39

In Arithmetic.

Primary mental arithmetic, first form	10
.....do ..... second form	14
Intellectual and practical arithmetic	9
Written arithmetic	6
Total	39

In Geography.

Study Monteith's Manual, first form	10
.....do..... second form	14
.....do..... third form	15
Total	39

Spelling Orally	39

In Writing.

Can write words	18
...do.... letters	21
Total	39

SENIOR DEPARTMENT,

Present Standing.

Whole number in attendance	70

In Reading.

Read in third reader	44
fourth reader	18
fifth reader	8
Total	70

In Arithmetic.

Study Davies' arithmetic, in addition	27
common fractions	14
decimal fraction	17
proportion	12
Total	70
Study Davies' intellectual arithmetic	70

In Geography.

Study Montieth and McNally's manual of geography	51
physical geography	19
Total	70
Write letters and words	70
Study book-keeping	2

The intelllectual educational department of the institution is divided, as heretofore, into three departments, viz: primary, intermediate and senior, each of which occupies a separate room and is under the immediate charge of a teacher. The basis of division is the attainment of the pupils, which, although followed in the main yet, has not resulted in the adoption of a strictly graded system.

Spelling, together with defining, has been pursued both separately and in connection with the reading exercise. By this means the vocabularies of the children have been greatly enlarged and a power to express thoughts given, which has heretofore been unknown to them and used only in the common language of the uneducated and vicious. Indeed, to so much purpose has this been taught, that in the play room it is not an uncommon thing to hear the older and more advanced pupils engaged in intelligent conversation upon topics of general interest.

Writing has received its proper attention throughout the year, one and one half hours every week being devoted wholly to this exercise. The scholars, incited by a desire to make their letters,

which they write to their friends Saturday afternoon, creditable to themselves, take great pains to improve in this useful accomplishment. The large proportion who are able to write their own correspondence, together with the neat manner in which they execute all exercises upon slate and blackboard, are sufficient evidence that the time here spent has not been misimproved.

However, the advancement in knowledge must be slow. The one great fact stares us in the face that the children do not appreciate the importance of learning. Parental instruction has not impressed upon them the necessity of it. To the work of arousing the desire the teacher is called. It is a work which must be done before any considerable advancement can be made. In most cases this has been accomplished, and as a result, a general interest in study has grown up.

But this is not all which must be done. If the only work of the teacher was to train the intellect, it were an easy task. A greater and more important one must be accomplished, and he who would work most effectually, must do it. I refer to the morals of the children. Not only must the teacher form the mind, but also the heart; he must do the work of the parent as well as that of the teacher. What a task this is the previous life of these children must to some degree serve to show. As a class, they have been accustomed to little or no parental restraint; they have had no parental instruction, or, if any, it has been worse than none. In many cases the parents have actually compelled them to do wrong; they have been daily and hourly accustomed to the bad habits of lying, cheating, swearing and stealing; their home has been in the street, where they have been enabled to obtain barely enough to sustain nature, while at night they thought themselves fortunate if they could find the friendly shelter of an empty box or barrel. Such are the circumstances which have contributed to blunt their moral perceptions, suppress all the finer feelings of their natures, and make them adepts in wrong and crime. It were difficult for the sculptor to carve the beautiful image of his idea out of the stained and blackened marble. How much more difficult it is to form noble characters out of natures so perverted and debased,

I have set forth in a general manner the progress and condition of the

school. Although it is not all we would wish, yet it is gratifying to see so many evidences of reformation. A comparison with last year's statistics will, I think, prove favorable to the present condition. Results come slowly in a work like this. We must wait for the future to bear the fruit of present sowing. Instruction may not now do its legitimate work, yet it will in some favorable moment gain its control and determine for good the character of the individuals.

Respectfully submitted,

E. S. CHADWICK,
Principal Teacher.

MISS M. L. HENDRICKSON,
Intermediate Teacher.

WM. C. DODGE,
Primary Teacher.

ADMISSION OF INMATES.

Letters are frequently addressed to us asking for information of the method of securing the admission of children to the school. We have therefore arranged the different acts of the legislature relating to it, in one chapter, with reference to the volume of session laws in which each amendment is published.

CHAPTER 457—SESSION LAWS, 1865.

An act to amend chapter 236 of general laws of 1861, entitled "an act for the government and management of the State Reform School, and to repeal chapter 189 of the revised statutes, entitled 'of the House of Refuge.'"

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section one of chapter 236, of the general laws of 1861, is hereby amended by striking out the word "fourteen," where it occurs in said section, and inserting the word "ten," in lieu thereof, so that said section will read as amended: "The state reform school at Waukesha, in the county of Waukesha, shall be the place of confinement and instruction of all male children under the age of fifteen years, and all female children under the age of ten years, who shall be legally committed to the state reform school as vagrants, or on conviction of any criminal offense, by any court having competent authority to make such commitment."

Section 2. The board of managers are hereby directed, as soon as practicable, having a proper regard for their safety, to discharge from the state reform school all females who were received after they had attained the age of ten years, and hereafter no female shall be

received into said school above the age of ten years: *provided*, that this act does not require said board to discharge any female above the age of ten years, who was received before she had attained the age of ten years.

Section 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved April 10, 1865.

CHAPTER 236, SESSION LAWS, 1861.

An act for the government and management of the State Reform School, and to repeal chapter 189 of the revised statutes, entitled "of the House of Refuge."

Section 1. (*Repealed.*)

Section 2. (*As amended, session laws* 1863, *chapter* 187.)—From and after the first day of May, A. D. 1863, the superintendent of the state reform school, shall charge to each of the several counties in this state, in a book provided by him for that purpose, the sum of one dollar per week, for the care and maintenance of each person remaining in said state reform school, who was committed thereto as a vagrant, or by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct, or who may thereafter be received into said state reform school, committed for vagrancy or incorrigible or vicious conduct, from each of such counties respectively; *provided*, that the costs of the original commitment of all persons to said state reform school, shall be chargeable to the county from which the person committed to said school is sent; *and, provided further*, that it shall be the duty of the superintendent of said state reform school to procure the arrest and return of any person escaping therefrom; and it shall also be the duty of any justice of the peace, marshal or constable, upon information of such escape, to arrest and return any such fugitive, as above mentioned.

Section 3. (*As amended, session laws* 1862, *chapter* 345, *section* 2.)—The superintendent of the state reform school shall keep an accurate account of the amount due from each county for the support of persons therefrom, and shall annually, on or before the tenth day

of October in each year, report to the secretary of state, the amount which may then be due from each county for the year ending on the first day of October preceding, which report shall state the name of each person for whom such account is rendered, the number of weeks which such person has been in said school during said year, and the amount charged for each of said persons respectively; and such report shall be verified by the oath of said superintendent as to its correctness.

Section 4. (*Repealed.*)

Section 5. (*As amended, session laws* 1862, *chapter* 345, *sec.* 3) —The secretary of state shall add the amount due from any county in this state for the support of such persons to the state tax apportioned to said county, and such amount shall be collected and paid into the state treasury for the use of the state reform school.

Section 6. (*As amended, session laws* 1862, *chapter* 345, *sec.* 4.) —The board of managers shall consist of five members, who shall be appointed by the governor and hold their offices for three years; said board to be divided into three classes, and so divided that the term of one class shall expire each year, on the first Tuesday of March, and shall receive for their compensation two dollars and fifty cents per day for every day actually employed, and ten cents per mile for every mile actually traveled, and shall verify their account by their oath or affirmation.

Section 7. Such managers shall have the power to make rules, regulations, ordinances and by-laws for the government, discipline and management of the state reform school, and the inmates thereof, as to them may seem just and proper: *provided,* that such rules and by-laws shall be in accordance with the constitution of this state and the constitution of the United States; and they shall have the power to place the children committed to their care, during the minority of said children, at such employments, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge, as shall be suited to their years and capacities; and they shall have power in their discretion to bind out said children, with their consent or the consent of their parents or guardians, if they have any, as apprentices or servants during their minorty, to such persons and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments, as in their

judgments will be most for their reformation and amendment, and the future benefit of such children: *provided*, that the charges and power of said managers upon and over the said children shall not extend, in case of females, beyond the age of eighteen years; *and, provided, also*, that the religious opinions of the inmates shall not be interfered with.

Section 8. The said managers shall appoint a superintendent of said state reform school, and such officers as they may deem necessary for the interest of the institution, with a view to the accomplishment of the object of its establishment and economy of its management; and the said managers shall make out a detailed report to the governor of the performance of their duty, on or before the tenth day of October in each year, which report shall contain a statement of the number of persons in the school at the commencement of the year, the number received during the year, and in the institution at the commencement of the year, together with all such facts and statements as they may deem necessay to communicate; which report shall be laid before the legislature by the governor.

Section 9. All and singular the provisions contained in the chapter of the revised statutes, entitled "of masters and apprentices," shall apply to the apprentices and servants, and the persons to whom they shall be bound under and by virtue of this act, and every minor so bound, and the officers binding him and his master, shall be subject to all the provisions of said chapter.

Section 10. The courts and several magistrates in any county in the state may, in their discretion, sentence to the state reform school any such male or female who may be convicted before them as a vagrant, or of any petit larceny or misdemeanor; and the several courts may, in their discretion, send to said state reform school any such male or female who may be convicted before them of any offense which, under the existing laws, would be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison: *provided*, in all cases, the term of commitment shall not be less, in case of males, than to the age of twenty-one years, and in case of females, than to the age of eighteen years.

Section 11. The managers of the state reform school shall have power, in their discretion, to restore any person duly committed to said school, to the care of his or her parents or guardian before the

expiration of their minority, if in their judgment it would be most for the future benefit and advantage of such person.

Section 12. The courts and several magistrates inany county in the state shall also have the power to commit to the state reform school any male or female child, under the ages specified in section one of this act, upon complaints and due proof made to said court or magistrate by the parent or guardian of such child, that by reason of incorrgible or vicious conduct, such child is beyond the control and power of such parent or guardian, and that a due regard for the morals and future welfare of such child manifestly require that he or she should be committed to the guardianship of the managers of said state reform school.

Section 13. The governor shall visit the state reform school once at least in each year, and make such suggestions in regard to the management, government and discipline of the institution as he may deem for the interest of the same.

Section 14. Chapter 189 of the revised statutes, entitled "of the house of refuge," and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Section 15. This act shall take effect and be in force from and f ter its passage.

Approved April 13, 1866.

CHAPTER 106—SESSION LAWS OF 1866.

AN ACT to amend chapter 236 of the session laws of 1861, entitled "an act for the government and management of the State Reform School, and to repeal chapter 189 of the revised statutes, entitled 'of the House of Refuge,'" and the acts amendatory thereof.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly do enact as follows :

Section 1. The state reform school, at Waukesha, shall be the place of confinement and instruction of all male children between ages of eight and sixteen years, and of all female children between the ages of seven and ten years, who shall be legally committed to the said state reform school as vagrants, or on conviction for any

criminal offense, or for incorrigible or vicious conduct, by any court having competent authority to make said commitment.

Section 2. The managers of the state reform school are hereby clothed with the sole authority to discharge any child or children from said reform school, who have heretofore been or may hereafter be legally committed thereto; and such power shall rest solely with said board of managers, and with no other person or persons; but it shall be the duty of said board of managers, and they shall have power to return any child to the court, justice or other authorities ordering or directing said child to be committed, when in the judgment of said managers they may deem said child an improper subject for their care and management, or who shall be found incorrigible, or whose continuance in the school they may deem prejudicial to the management and discipline thereof, or who in their judgment ought to be removed from the school for any cause; and in such case said court, police justice or other authority shall have power and are hereby required to proceed as they might have done, had they not ordered the commitment to such school.

Section. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Section. 4 This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 12, 1866.

It will be seen by an examination of the act, that every inmate must be committed by court or magistrate. Frequent application is made for the admission of children, by their friends, on the ground of incorrigibility, with the hope that the restraining influences of the school may save them from actual crime. The *twelfth* section of this act was framed with express reference to such cases, and it is believed to be the most important one in the whole chapter. Such cases, when committed, should at once be taken to the school without being imprisoned, as is sometimes done, in the county jail for several days, with matured and hardened criminals. In some cases more vicious examples are there seen, and more corrupt influences experienced than during the whole previous life.

Objection has been made to the term of commitment, which in every instance must be during the minority of the inmate. This is regarded by many as a period of actual confinement in the school, while it is designed only to give the board of managers such control over the inmate as to secure his complete and thorough reformation. Provision is made for the discharge of every one when, in the opinion of the board, it would be safe and proper to do so.

There is another reason why the term of commitment should be as it is. There are many children who have no parents or guardians, and who, if discharged on the expiration of a sentence of one or two years, would have no one to provide for them, and if good homes should not be secured at the time of their discharge, which cannot always be done, they would be thrown upon society, homeless and friendless, and be compelled frequently to resume those vicious habits from which they may have been only partially reformed. It is impossible to determine the length of time necessary to reform any one case at the time of commitment. It must be left discretionary with those in the immediate charge of the school. Experience has shown that in a majority of cases, the average time is about two years, while some require a much longer period before they are fitted for places of trust and responsibility.

LIST OF ORDERS

ISSUED SINCE DATE OF LAST REPORT.

Date.	No.	To whom and on what aecount issued.	Amount.
1868.			
January. 22	660	Lawton & Perkins, cloth	$281 87
....do....	661	B. Thorp, mits and caps	37 75
....do....	662	C. Stein & brother, dry goods	59 86
... do....	663	M. Sellers, dry goods, &c	126 72
....do....	664	James Bonnell, dry goods	600 70
....do....	665	Sexton & brother, dry goods	22 33
....do....	666	S. E. Allen, leather and findings	75 10
....do....	667	G. Pfister, leather and findings	151 46
....do....	668	J. Ginler, wood	20 37
....do....	669	A. Maffiding, wood	123 75
....do....	670	L. Daniels, wood	70 50
....do....	671	R. P. Elmore, coal	89 10
....do....	672	A. Heller, corn	15 80
....do....	673	T. Haynes, feed and lime	43 50
....do....	674	G. H. Vincent, feed and flour	673 25
....do....	675	Gallt & Caine, butter and eggs	106 07
....do....	676	A. Davis, butter and eggs	24 15
....do....	677	M. J. Price, butter and eggs	16 57
....do....	678	E. H. Clark, butter and eggs	19 72
....do....	679	J. Angram, meat	124 16
....do....	680	H. M. Stowe, lard	13 60
....do....	681	E. M. More, meat	9 88
....do....	682	J. Newton, hogs	115 54
....do....	683	D. Stewart, pork	11 88
....do....	684	C. Cook, groceries	100 46
....do....	685	S. & A. Tyler, groceries	117 94
....do....	686	Ricker & Ober, groceries	492 55
....do....	687	W. G. Benedict, soap	63 00
....do....	688	J. Anderson, syrup	17 50
....do....	689	J. Brice, hardware	40 76
....do....	690	J. Haertell, hardware	27 75
....do....	691	N. Burroughs, hardware	188 28
....do...	692	J. M. White, paints and medicines	32 11
....do....	693	Green & Button, paints and oil	54 00
....do....	694	M. Barrett, physician	34 50
....do....	695	W. J. Parsons, jail fees	2 75
....do....	696	C. Y. Reed, returning boy	7 00
....do....	697	T. H. Healy, returning boy	10 00
....do....	698	M. Alph, returning boy	4 80
....do....	699	Cleveland lightning rod co., rods, &c	123 40
....do....	700	Etna insurance company, premium	40 00
....do....	701	Continental insurance oompany, premium	45 25
....do....	702	W. W. Worden, repairing buggy	17 00
....do....	703	O. Culver, trimming buggy	25 53
....do....	704	D. R. Galligher, painting buggy	10 00
....do....	705	S. W. Newton, eave troughs	22 00

List of orders issued—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and on what account issued.	Amount.
1868.			
January 22	706	Rock river iron works, jack screws	8 75
....do....	707	N. W. Furniture Co., bedsteads	115 50
....do....	708	C. A. Estbrey, strawberry plants	5 75
....do....	709	O. Z. Olin, postage	22 00
....do....	710	J. M. Robinson, christmas confectionery	18 57
....do....	711	Waukesha Ag., society, gate fees	10 00
....do....	712	G. W. Thurston, livery	13 00
....do....	713	J. Vreeland, carpenter	72 82
....do....	714	J. C. Barns, painter	68 25
... do....	715	A. Turner, labor	36 00
....do....	716	M. Gilbert, teacher	8 00
....do....	717	L. Kroksh, work	30 43
....do....	618	J. Sperry, seamstress	47 25
....do....	719	M. Williams, baker and cook	52 00
....do....	720	M. Williams....do....do	52 00
....do....	721	A. McNaughton, laundress	46 25
....do....	722	M. Porter, cook	45 50
....do....	723	S. E. Church, teacher	57 00
....do....	724	C. M. Perkins...do	44 00
... do....	725	O. D. Hendrikson, matron	75 00
....do....	726	C. W. Nash, teacher	135 37
....do....	727	D. Brewer ....do	58 33
....do....	728	G. W. Steele, garderner	23 33
....do....	729	F. McNaughton, teamster	35 00
....do....	730	B. B. Monroe, dressmaker	115 54
....do....	731	W. McNaughton, yardman &c	107 22
....do....	732	J. Plumb, teamster	52 80
....do....	733	H. C. Hyder, farmer	96 00
....do....	734	R. Kinzir, tailor	88 53
....do....	735	L. Edgerton, labor	18 35
....do....	736	A. D. Henderikson, superintendent	228 86
....do....	737	Sundry bills paid by the superintendent	153 86
....do....	738	M. & P. du Chien R. R. Co., freight	62 18
....do....	739	S. E. Orvis, watchman	95 97
....do....	740	J. Gaspen, furniture	22 75
....do....	741	F. D. Cook, wood	185 00
April.... 8	742	J. Eisman, dry goods	81 68
....do....	743	Sexton Bro's & Co	108 48
....do....	744	M. Sullus, dry goods	19 17
....do....	745	C. Stien & Bro., dry goods	43 27
....do....	746	James Bonnel, (four bills) dry goods	594 02
....do....	747	Wm. Blair, butter	69 76
....do....	748	Wisconsin institute for the blind, brooms	7 50
....do....	749	W. H. Boyle, salt	2 75
....do....	750	W. G. Benedict, soap	31 50
....do....	751	O. & A. Tyler, groceries	58 11
....do....	752	Ricker, Ober & Co.....do	377 44
....do....	753	Chas. Cook.....do	74 64
....do....	754	Blair & Persons, glassware	6 18
....do....	755	N. Burroughs, hardwere	194 34
....do....	756	J. Reise.....do	16 60
....do....	757	S. E. Allen, leather and findings	41 87
.....do....	758	G. Pfister....do.....do	142 68

List of orders issued—continued.

Date.	No.	To Whom and for What Paid.	Amount.
1868.			
April....8	759	Lyon & Paul, printing	$3 00
....do....	760	J. Angran, meat	27 53
....do....	761	M. Sellers, meat	17 11
....do....	762	J. Donahue, meat	53 00
....do....	763	C. Telyer, meat	6 54
....do....	764	C. Estes, meat	12 41
....do....	765	G. H. Vincent, flour and feed	712 14
....do....	766	E. Howell, corn	360 00
....do....	767	G. E. West, seed wheat	96 00
....do....	768	R. M. Kimball, meal and lumber	9 21
....do....	769	F. Haynes, feed	35 85
....do....	770	E. Porter, wheat	86 78
....do....	771	Ferry & Cleaver, books and stationery, 3 bills,	98 70
....do....	772	R. P. Elmore, coal	185 95
....do....	773	C. F. Kimball, wood	400 00
....do....	774	C. F. Kimball, drawing wood	61 50
....do....	775	O. C. Olin, postage	12 20
....do....	776	W. E. & J. F. Cramer, printing	5 00
....do....	777	Thos. Spencer, insurance	63 00
....do....	778	C. W. Potter, insurance	93 75
....do....	779	Barrett & Hendricks, med. services & medicine	60 50
....do....	780	J. M. White, paints and medicines	35 63
....do....	781	Dr. A.D.W.Seavens, med. services & medicine	15 50
....do....	782	C. R. Hamlin, ret'g escapes	33 00
....do....	783	Isaac Newton, harness and corn	28 62
....do....	784	R. Gregory, painting	7 00
....do....	785	J. Vreeland, carpenter	47 10
....do....	786	J. Gaspar, furnitnre	30 30
....do....	787	A. D. Hendrickson, furniture, &c	124 90
....do....	788	N. Williams, teacher	52 00
....do....	789	C. M. Perkins, do	49 50
....do....	790	C. W. Nash, do	142 75
....do ..	791	E. J. Sperry, do	21 00
....do....	792	W. P. Baker, labor	14 85
....do....	793	R. Kenzie, tailor	96 11
....do....	794	M. Williams, baker and cook	51 75
....do....	795	A. McNaughton, laundress	50 00
....do....	796	J. Sperry, seamstress	41 11
....do....	797	L. Edgerton, ass't overseer	24 44
....do....	798	J. Plumb, teamster	75 00
....do....	799	W. A. McNaughton, overseer No. 1	123 77
....do....	800	O. D. Hendrickson, matron	66 60
....do....	801	M. L. Hendrickson, office work	8 18
....do....	802	A. D. Hendrickson, superintendent	238 50
....do....	803	M. L. Porter, cook	45 50
....do....	804	J. Oddie, gardener and overseer No. 3	18 75
...do....	805	H. C. Hyde, farmer	76 50
....do....	806	L. Kroksh, general work	37 21
....do....	807	S. E. Orvis, watchman	87 52
....do....	808	D. B. Monroe, shoemaker	41 33
....do....	809	J. C. Barnes, mechanic	49 82
....do....	810	G. Lindner, shoemaker	85 30
....do....	811	R. A. Wait, spoons and clock	11 50

List of orders issued—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and on what account issued.	Amount.
1868.			
April....12	812	C. L. Hawley, gateweight	5 00
....do....	813	F. M. Putney, hotel	24 00
....do....	814	Bills paid by superintendent	152 09
....do....	815	Mil. & Prairie du Chien R. R. Co., freight	68 25
....do....	816	J. Smith, medical services	10 50
....do....	817	Silas Barber, livery	22 75
... do....	818	J. Cooper, use of tools	11 00
....do....	819	J. Lain, insurance	125 50
....do....	820	J. Hodgson, clover seed, &c	25 00
....do....	821	Wm. Blair, blacksmithing	62 71
....do....	822	B. Dickinson, hunting runaway	15 00
....do....	823	G. N. Langton, hunting runaway	26 00
....do....	824	A. D. Hendrickson, horse	100 00
....do....	825	Isaac Lain, insurance	94 25
July.....8	826	M. D. Cutler, dry goods	80 28
....do....	827	J. Bonnell, dry goods	324 35
....do....	828	Stein & Brothers, dry goods	60 92
....do....	829	Sexton, Brother & Co., dry goods	63 94
....do....	830	V. Vincent, dry goods	8 00
....do....	831	Bradford & Starks, dry goods	27 52
....do....	832	Janueon & James, dry goods	7 85
....do....	833	Smith, Chandler & Co., groceries	116 11
....do....	834	Dutcher, Ball & Goodrich, groceries	117 45
....do....	835	Ricker, Ober & Co., groceries	144 31
....do....	836	Ball Brothers, confectionery	6 50
....do....	837	A. B. Blanchard, fruit	7 00
....do....	838	Galls & Caine, butter and fruit	43 13
....do....	839	N. Burroughs, hardware	130 50
....do....	840	J. Haertell, hardware	9 00
....do....	841	Peterman, Stredy & Co., hardware	22 80
....do....	842	J. Watson, coffee pot	4 25
....do....	843	G. P. Hewitt & Son, hardware	5 75
....do....	844	J. Brise, hardware	71 07
....do....	845	W. Blair, blacksmithing	48 65
....do....	846	M. Fallon, blacksmithing	53 60
....do....	846	J. Marsh, evergreens, &c	32 05
....do....	848	Stickney & Baumback, evergreens, &c	92 53
....do....	849	G. P. Pepper, evergreens, &c	74 83
....do....	850	Conger & Burroughs, evergreens, &c	12 50
....do....	851	J. Angran, meat	98 06
....do....	852	J. Donahue, meat	48 75
....do....	853	A. Hadfield, meat	102 66
....do...	854	G. H. Vincent, flour	751 50
....do....	855	W. S. Barnard, grinding	16 94
....do....	856	C. T. Deisner, grinding	12 80
....do	857	J. Augran, butter	28 35
....do....	858	Buckner & Putney, butter	9 06
....do....	859	Green & Button, paints and oils	40 75
....do....	860	N. Westen, paints and varnish	7 67
....do....	861	Chas. Cork, paints and varnish	73 49
....do...	862	C. Jackson, glass and sundries	11 13

List of orders issued —continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and on what account issued.	Amount.
1868.			
July.....8	863	R. Mercer, wood	$448 87
....do....	864	Terry & Cleaver, stationery	29 48
....do....	865	Terry & Cleaver ....do	46 57
....do....	866	W. M. Tyler, singing books	15 00
....do....	867	Lyon, Paul & Co., printing	3 00
....do....	868	S. Richardson, lumber	366 89
....do....	869	G. Pfister, leather	107 40
....do....	870	S. E. Allen..do	80 88
....do....	871	A. D. W. Leavins, medical services	8 00
....do....	872	M. Barrett .....do.....do	15 00
....do....	873	J. Smith.....do.....do	40 00
....do....	874	E. Fish, moving barn	28 20
....do....	875	A. Turner, labor	18 00
....do....	876	M. and P. du C. R. R. Co., freight	22 95
....do....	877	C. P. Hurd, returning escape	20 00
....do...	878	J. H. Cantillon, arresting boy	5 00
....do....	879	M. and P. du C. R. R. Co., freight	14 00
....do....	880	Drayage	5 25
....do....	881	Bills paid by superintendent	53 26
....do....	882	Blair & Persons, glassware	29 13
....do....	883	J. M. White, sundries	20 77
....do....	884	M. A. Donovan, millinery	12 60
....do....	886	F. M. Patney, manure	12 50
....do....	886	J. Hodgson, hay	5 58
....do....	887	F. M. Patney, expenses 4th July	25 00
....do....	888	T. Haynes, potatoes	23 76
....do....	889	J. W. Thomas, land plaster	8 00
....do....	890	J. Donahue, cow	53 00
....do. .	891	F Beth, general work	17 00
....do....	892	J. Vreeland, carpenter	55 03
....do....	893	M. Williams, baker and cook	52 00
....do....	894	H. Vreeland, carpenter	61 10
....do....	895	G. Lindner, shoemaker	31 50
....do....	896	B. B. Monroe....do	78 75
....do....	897	M. Porter, cook	45 50
....do....	898	A. Jones, care of No. 2	37 50
....do....	899	J. Sperry, seamstress	45 50
....do....	900	N. Weiten, willow worker	74 75
....do....	901	J. Plumb, teamster	87 00
....do....	902	H. C. Hyde, farmer	97 55
....do....	903	J. Oddie, gardener	84 75
....do....	904	R. Kenzie, tailor	80 34
....do....	905	J. Carlin, general work	11 00
....do....	906	L. Kroksh.....do	47 00
....do....	907	A. McNaughton, laundress	47 75
....do....	908	E. Orvis, watchman	94 34
....do....	909	A. D. Hendrickson, superintendent	272 37
....do....	910	W. A. McNaughton, assistant superintendent	149 14
....do....	911	O. D. Hendrickson, matron	69 60
....do....	912	G. W. Smith, teacher	122 00
....do....	913	M. L. Hendrickson, teacher	63 60
....do....	914	M. Kinney .....do	52 00
....do....	915	E. Sperry.....do	19 50

List of orders issued—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and on what account issued.	Amount.
1868.			
July 8	916	O. Z. Olin, postage	$8 00
....do....	917	C. Jackson, lemons, &c	14 50
July 22	918	T. D. Cook, mason work	220 50
....do....	919	O. Culver, repairing harness	15 30
....do....	920	O. & A. Tyler, groceries	81 53
October 14	921	James Bonnell, dry goods	224 65
....do....	922	Sexton Bros. & Co., dry goods	93 30
....do....	923	W. H. Boyle,.....groceries	5 16
....do....	924	Dutcher, Ball & Goodrich..do	72 10
....do....	925	O. & A. Tyler.....do	108 17
....do....	926	John Anderson.....do	12 70
....do....	927	Ricker & Ober.....do	432 38
....do....	928	C. Cook.....do	51 65
....do....	929	M. D. Cutler, butter	28 67
....do....	930	Gallt & Co., butter and fruit	40 18
....do....	931	R. N. Kimball, flour and feed	12 47
....do....	932	G. W. Vincent.....do	360 10
....do....	933	T. Haynes, corn	19 35
....do....	934	J. Donahue, meat	24 39
....do....	935	W. P. Calkins, meat	23 46
....do....	936	Donahue & Smith, meat	31 78
....do....	937	J. Angrave, meat	185 48
....do....	938	Donahue & Smith, beef cattle	360 00
....do....	939	C. Conrad, wood	80 00
....do....	940	O. & A. Tyler, wood	133 00
....do....	941	A. Martin, wood	27 00
....do....	942	S. E. Allen, leather and findings	34 24
....do....	943	G. Pfister.....do	196 40
....do....	944	W. Blair, blacksmithing	49 87
....do....	945	M. Fallow.....do	18 20
....do....	946	Blair & Persons, glass	9 00
....do....	947	I. M. White, glass and medicine	26 38
....do....	948	R. P. Elmore & Co., lime and cement	41 25
....do....	949	T. D. Cook, stone and lime	169 92
....do....	950	C. Jentsch, mason work	325 80
....do....	951	R. Barker, slating	22 50
....do....	952	S. Eales, pointing ash house	12 00
....do....	953	J. Reise, hardware	16 68
....do....	954	A. Ernst, hardware	11 50
....do....	955	N. Burroughs, hardware, oil and glass	160 34
....do....	956	S. Richardson, lumber	71 89
....do....	957	M. & P. D. C. R. R. Co., freight	65 60
....do....	958	A. Holbrook, dentistry	8 00
....do....	959	J. Smith, medicine and medical service	53 50
....do....	960	J. J. Murphy, threshing	50 73
....do....	961	Bayley & Dunn, metallic clothes line	6 00
....do....	962	D. Smeaton, washing machine	14 00
....do....	963	Blind Institute, brooms	6 50
....do....	964	G. Dyer & Co., mops	18 72
....do....	965	L. Schnell, willows	324 24
....do....	966	W. G. Benedict, soap	16 20

List of orders issued—concluded.

Date.	No.	To whom and on what account issued.	Amount.
Oct.....14	967	T. D. Cook, corn cultivator	30 00
....do....	968	O. Culver, repairing harness	13 20
....do....	969	Terry & Cleaver, stationery	50 43
....do....	970	Stein & Bro., dry goods	29 64
....do....	971	A. D. Hendrickson, superintendent	283 68
....do....	972	W. A. McNaughton ass't superintendent	145 50
....do....	973	O. D. Hendrickson, matron	71 57
....do....	974	G. W. Smith, teacher	72 91
....do....	975	S. E. Chadwick, teacher	61 75
....do....	976	M. L. Hendrickson, teacher	48 00
....do....	977	M. A. Kinney, teacher	8 40
....do....	978	W. C. Dodge,.....do	25 25
....do....	979	R. Kenzie, tailor	69 28
....do....	980	B. B. Monroe, shoemaker	124 25
....do....	981	R. W. Smith, broommaker	10 00
....do....	882	J. Vreeland, carpenter	49 87
....do....	983	H. Vreeland,...do	53 05
....do....	984	D. Page, ...do	36 18
....do....	985	H. C. Hyde, farmer	97 61
....do....	986	J. Plumb, teamster	80 61
....do....	987	J. Oddin, overseer lower house	90 00
....do....	988	J. Carolin, man of all work	26 70
....do....	889	J. Bonnett, teamster	22 71
....do....	990	S. E. Orvis, watchman	73 65
....do....	991	E. Sperry, seamstress	26 00
....do....	992	L. Kroksh, general work	33 58
....do....	993	C. Gavett, care of No. 2 house	26 00
....do....	994	A. McNaughton, laundress	50 00
....do....	995	J. Sperry, care of lower house	45 50
....do....	996	M. Porter, cook	45 50
....do....	997	M. Williams, baker and cook	52 00
....do....	998	N. Weiten, willow shop	139 79
....do....	989	O. Z. Olin, postage	15 17
....do....	1000	Sundry bills paid by Superintendent	155 29
....do....	1001	E. O'Neill, services as manager	41 50
....do....	1002	C. R Gibbs, services as sec'y and manager	167 00
....do....	1003	A. E. Elmore, services as manager	112 50
....do....	1004	W. Blair ....do.....do	15 00
....do....	1005	Jno. Hodgson....do.....do	26 70
....do....	1006	A. E. Elmore, sundry bills, &c	27 50