

HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,

FOR THE YEAR 1878.

JANUARY 21, 1880.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1880.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

The SPEAKER

Of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 1, 1880.*

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

In obedience to the act of incorporation of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, the Board of Managers submit the following

REPORT.

It will be observed that this report terminates with the 30th of June, 1879, instead of being brought up to the 1st day of January, 1880. The cause of this change of the time of making this report is as follows:

Upon the establishment of this institution it was supported by funds arising out of the fines and forfeitures of officers and soldiers of the late war, which were made up on monthly accounts without any regard to the fiscal year of the government. The quarters at which reports were required by the Board of Managers from their inferior officers expired on the last day of February, the 31st of May, the 31st of August, and the 30th of November in each year. But the change of the law by Congress, made after repeated recommendations by the board, requiring an

annual appropriation for the support of the Home to be made by Congress, it became necessary to bring the fiscal year of our institution in accord with the fiscal year of the government. Corresponding regulations were made by the Board of Managers to effect this change.

The last annual report was made up to the 30th of December, 1878, and this report is made up to the 1st of July, 1879. The next report, in January, 1881, will be up to the 1st of July, 1880, covering a full year.

During the thirteen years of its existence our institution has been reduced into a system of government and expenditure, working with reasonable simplicity, entire effectiveness, and good economy, and with regularity in all its parts.

As has been the custom of the board, questions intended to elucidate and exhibit all the details of the work of the several branches were addressed to the commandants, the answers to which, it is believed, will furnish all the information desired by Congress as to those details. These questions and answers will be found embodied in the report of General John H. Martindale, the secretary of the board, with his report thereon, which is herewith appended and made a part of this report.

There will also be found submitted herewith copy of the doings of the Board of Managers relating to the period covered by this report.

The Board of Managers take leave to congratulate Congress and the country on the great benefits conferred upon the disabled soldiers in this expenditure of the munificence of the government granted in this form to the disabled veterans of the war. The board points with reasonable pride to the results herewith submitted, and are glad to challenge comparison with the results attained, the expenditure incurred in any similar institutions in the country on every score of economy, of care, support, and comfort of our beneficiaries. Nor do we ask any abatement in the comparison between our institution and any other in either of these regards, whether they may be institutions of learning, for the promotion of health, the taking care of the insane, or any other State institutions which may in any degree nearly resemble ours in character of beneficiaries.

There is no substantially like establishment to ours in the world in care of numbers, in extent of usefulness, and in comforts bestowed, or in the character of its beneficiaries. When our establishment was organized we had no exemplar. What at first thought might seem to have been similar institutions, the *Hotel des Invalides* in Paris and the Greenwich Hospital in England, were found to be so totally unlike what was needed as to afford no aid. The Soldiers' Home at Washington, indeed, came somewhat nearer to it; but as that included only hundreds of old men, where our institution was to accommodate thousands, and as that was only for soldiers who were entitled to the benefits because of long periods of service, it afforded us but little assistance. We had a few old men who came to the home to die. We had numbers of young men disabled, indeed, by the loss of an arm or a leg, or otherwise, many of whom came to be temporarily supported and instructed until they were prepared for and could find employment; men of middle age who required medical, surgical, and hospital treatment, and required facilities for instruction. And as our Army was very largely composed of intelligent and educated men, for whom must be found mental food in books, divers magazines, and newspapers; and as the institution would fail of its benefits if it degenerated into a monastery, without even constantly-recurring religious exercises to occupy the mind; and as the institution was to be a home for the disabled soldier as well as a hospital for those

sick—not an almshouse or a workhouse—means of instruction and amusement for so large a number were to be provided, so that we required libraries, lecture-halls, billiard-rooms, bowling-alleys, and other means of innocent recreation, and also provisions for religious teaching.

All these means have been obtained and furnished, which, with proper discipline enforced in a degree by moral restraint only, the well-disposed disabled soldier has found a home organized and intended to be in as far as possible a substitute for that of which, by the casualties of war, he has been deprived.

THE DISCIPLINE OF THE HOME.

The board have called attention to the fact more than once that if there was one disturbing cause absent from the Homes there would be essentially no occasion for any discipline whatever except simple regulations as regards cleanliness and habits of order, the necessity for which ninety-nine one-hundredths of our beneficiaries learned with their duties in the field. That cause need hardly be named. It is a natural or acquired appetite for spirituous and fermented liquors. This leads to many infractions of the rules of the Home—yea, nearly all acts of disorder—and adds to the disability, when unchecked, of a large portion of our beneficiaries.

The Board of Managers have learned to look upon this appetite, as it exhibits itself in our institutions, practically as a *disease* acquired from Army life, more or less increased by the disquiet and discomfort produced in an individual by his otherwise diseased and wounded condition—a disease which, like all others, is to be curbed and lessened by every means in our power, but not treated as a *crime*. Unfortunately we can do no more than to keep the sale of such liquors off of our grounds. But the laws of the States in which most of our Homes are situated are not adapted—certainly not enforced—to prevent establishments for the sale of impure and poisonous liquors being offered all around us, to invite to which every allurements and temptations are offered to our soldiers. We cannot make if we would, and we would not if we could, our institutions prisons, and for all proper purposes passes are granted to our beneficiaries to go to the adjoining cities and villages at proper, convenient, and limited times. These passes are used too frequently for the purpose of visiting the places I have spoken of, and such men as visit return from them much too frequently in a state wherein their respect for themselves, their officers, their families, and the Home is wholly lost. Incapable of restraining themselves, they have sometimes to be restrained by force and confined until the effects of the intoxication or a debauch have passed away.

To meet this evil, and that the soldier may have as little occasion as possible to leave our grounds, which, with the exception of the Home at Hampton, are very large, consisting of several hundred acres each, we have made the walks and drives through them and the adornments of them by flowers and shrubs as attractive as possible, with the double view of making the Home pleasant to the beneficiary, and attracting to it by its pleasurable features as many good citizens as possible, so as to take away all idea of loneliness.

In further aid in this regard we have caused post-offices and money-order facilities to be established, telegraphic connections to be made, so that free communication could be had with the outer world, by such means afforded, without leaving our grounds.

We have caused stores to be set up, in which all the ordinary neces-

saries and comforts which men require can be purchased by the beneficiaries at a cheaper rate than elsewhere, keeping account of the profits of such trade, and devoting them as an "amusement fund," for procuring lectures, maintaining a band of instrumental music, making additions to the library, and other forms of amusement. The beneficial effects of this have been seen from the fact that a very small percentage of our beneficiaries make any transgression of the rules and regulations of the Home. And we may say, without fear of successful impeachment of the statement, that where we have more than three thousand men assembled together, as at the Central Branch at Dayton, Ohio, and the same is true of the other branches except as regards numbers, there is no village of a like number anywhere in the country with less of disturbance or disorder than at either of our branches of the Home.

Looking upon the appetite for intoxicating liquors as a disease to be dealt with, we have permitted to be tried at one of the branches of our institution—the Northwestern, near Milwaukee, Wis.—the effect of furnishing on the ground "lager beer," to be paid for by the soldiers, and allowed to be used in limited quantities only. That experiment has not been tried for a sufficient length of time to furnish *data* upon which to determine its success so as to have it applied to all of the branches of the Home; but from the reports of the commandant of the Northwestern Branch, General Hincks, it would seem to have been, under his management, successful to a very considerable degree. His report, hereto appended, exhibits in great detail the evils which he intended to remedy, the difficulties under which he labored in making the experiment, the embarrassments which were thrown in his way, even the criticisms, and in some instances the animadversions, of good, honest, religious people, who, believing in the necessity of temperance, without knowing whereof they affirmed, jumped to an adverse conclusion. People in ignorance of facts are very liable so to do. So that our experiment, which was intended as an attempt to check the evil of intemperance, was deemed to be really a movement for some sinister purpose to increase drunkenness.

There will also be found in his report examples of the newspaper criticisms, made by a different kind of men, upon what he was doing, and apparently are the result of the organized action of those whose profits were likely to fail if the end desired should, by what he was doing, be attained.

The board venture to ask the attention of Congress to the communications, and the answers made to them by General Hincks, sent to one of the members of our board, the President of the United States, apparently upon the assumption that he controlled the action of the Board of Managers. The President, in the exact discharge of his duty as a member of the board, submitted those communications to the board, and, with the courtesy due this distinguished official, the answers to them were returned to him, which it is not doubted were as satisfactory to him as they will be to Congress.

One result has been attained from this experiment, as appears from the statistics afforded by the reports of General Hincks, which are confirmed by the reports from the other branches, sufficiently curious to deserve notice, and that is that the offenses against the rules of the Home, caused by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, are much greater in number in case of pensioners in proportion than of non-pensioners; and that the number of such infractions of the rules is almost in precise ratio with the amount of the pension of offenders. It is gratifying, however, to the board to be able to say that, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the conduct of our beneficiaries in very great measure has

been all that could be desired--so great that not exceeding 3 per cent. break with violence any rules, or commit any offenses that could be called such, and a much less per cent. do anything other than stupefy themselves with liquor; which is a better showing than can be had in any other community of the same number of men, all of whom are above the age of twenty-five years.

THE HEALTH OF THE BENEFICIARIES.

It will be remembered that no soldier can be admitted by the law into the Home who has not been disabled by wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, which disables him from obtaining his living by manual labor. Of course, having to pass upon these cases upon applications coming from all parts of the country, verified by *ex parte* evidence only, the board have been sometimes imposed upon, but not so often as might have been reasonably expected. To correct this, after the applicant has been in the Home for a reasonable time and the condition of his bodily health ascertained by examinations of our own surgeons, who are competent men, we discharge those who appear upon such examinations able to take care of themselves, receiving them back only when we are reasonably convinced that there has been a change in their bodily condition.

We have endeavored as far as possible at the several Homes to find some employment for all the men able to work at all, and to have them do substantially all the work of the establishment, besides establishing manufactures and carrying on trades in the Home, so far only as they entail no expense and can become a source of profit to the institution. It is obvious that if a partially disabled soldier takes the place of a cook, a baker, a steward, a farmer, or laborer, he will not do so without some inducement, being entitled to his support in the Home without laboring therefor. Therefore the board have established a low rate of wages to be paid to the men who so labor to take care of the sick and infirm who cannot labor at all, and carry on the work of the institution, which would have to be done by outside labor.

This system has been found to be very advantageous; and although we pay out very considerable sums for such labor, yet the board are convinced from our experience that this is the most economical way of conducting the institution. This will be seen when we reflect that employment, exercise, and something to occupy the thought contributes to the health of the men; so that while the men who come to us are broken down with wounds and disease, yet we find not a large proportion who require treatment in the hospital, or daily in quarters. And as they are comfortably housed and lodged, their food of the most nutritious and healthy description, and the established sanitary rules are observed, we find the general health of the men exceedingly good; and our death-rate shows that their lives are actually prolonged by the care and comfort which they receive. The death-rate has been a little less than four per cent., which is a less percentage than probably can be found in any other number of men between the ages of 25 and 100 in any other community. This at last, however, will produce one result, to which we call notice, so that when it shows itself the unthinking and unreflective may not be startled at what will be seen to be, when carefully observed, an inevitable and necessary result.

It will be found, by reference to the report to Congress for the year 1873, that the whole number cared for in the Home during that year was 5,025, 69 of whom were disabled in the Mexican war and the war of

1812, and 4,956 in the war of the rebellion; of whom 748 were between the ages of 20 and 30; 2,606 were between the ages of 30 and 50; 1,572 between the ages of 50 and 70, and 99 only over the age of 70. Of course it will be seen that subsequent admissions of soldiers disabled in the same war must be very largely from those that are of the age of the majority of the previously admitted.

This will show that a large number of men are of about the same age with about the same disabilities. In the course of nature, under the same care and treatment, their deaths must occur at about the same time, so that our death-rate will finally increase to a number which would almost appear as if our Homes were stricken by a fatal epidemic. But that is some years in the future.

DO THE NUMBERS INCREASE ?

At the opening of the Homes in 1867, it was supposed by some that at the end of ten years the numbers would begin to decrease; but precisely the opposite has been the fact, as full reflection upon the subject would have demonstrated. We find the ratio of net gain has been about 8 per cent. The past six months does not show that ratio, because in the coming on of the winter months the increase is much larger. The death-rate of about 4 per cent. is to be added, making an actual increase of about 12 per cent. by new admissions. The increase by new admissions being 12 per cent., and the death-rate 4, it will be seen that the increase must continue until those two rates of percentage shall equal each other. Readmissions and returns of discharged soldiers about balance other conditions.

The great business depression of the past few years doubtless drove into our Homes a considerable number who in prosperous times would not have come. And the apparent opening season of prosperity, if continued, will probably decrease the number of new applications somewhat. But as all the soldiers in the late war, in the Home and out, of course must be about the same, the breaking down by age, short of death, from wounds and disabilities, will be more apparent in the next few years. It will be therefore observed that the percentages of death have not increased substantially in the last six years from the cause of sustaining health heretofore mentioned; so that, in the opinion of the board, it will be years before any substantial decrease of numbers will be perceived, and Congress will have to provide by appropriations for the support of more beneficiaries until that time comes.

EXPENDITURES.

From the experience of the last year the board fear that it will be impossible to carry on the institution during the present fiscal year by means of the appropriations made for that period, which were \$24,000 short of the amount estimated for by the board. This fear arises from the following causes: First, the net increase of men to be cared for, which, as we have seen, is 8 per cent. Second, from the fact that heretofore the clothing of the men, which in the future will be a very large item of expenditure, has been aided by the use of the remnants of the stock of clothing provided for the war, which came to us by several acts of Congress. This clothing is substantially exhausted, and new clothing will have to be purchased in the market, or the materials for the same purchased, and the clothes made up at the Homes, in whichever way costing more than double what our clothing cost before.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, were made up based on the prices and costs of all supplies prevailing in May, 1879, and there has been a very large percentage of advance in those prices—fully 30 in most articles—which has to be met out of the appropriation for the coming year. While every endeavor will be made in the interests of economy, yet we cannot hope even to keep down the cost of our ration to its present unprecedentedly low price. Therefore the board respectfully ask Congress to add to, rather than diminish, the estimates for our necessities furnished them by the Secretary of War; otherwise our deficiency must be very considerable.

In regard to the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, for the support of the Home, the fact will be taken into consideration by Congress that these estimates were very carefully made, after estimates were sent in by the commandants of the several branches, and, with an eye to economy and the possibilities of the future, were reduced 20 per cent. Therefore any reduction of those estimates, in the judgment of the board, will only serve to make a deficiency. And the board take leave to assure Congress that that body can have no more ardent desire for the economical administration of this great charity than has the Board of Managers.

Appended hereto will be found the account of the acting treasurer for the period covered by this report, to wit, from January 1, 1879 to June 30, 1879, inclusive; also, a consolidated return of the several branches for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, which will, at a glance, show the average number cared for and the changes during the year.

PENSIONS.

A considerable number—over one-third—of our beneficiaries in the Home are pensioners; but by the law we are not allowed to withhold from the pensioners who have dependent relatives or families within the terms of the law their pensions. But, by our regulations, such pensions are forwarded, so far as it can be done upon the order of the pensioners, to such dependent relatives, and the pensioner has a right under the law to require it all.

The Board of Managers are allowed to take the pensions from the men who have no dependent relatives or family; but, that not being a requirement, it never has been done except to take charge of the pension and see to it, as far as we are able, that it is not squandered. We require the pensioner to pay for his clothing, except one suit, which is given him by law upon his admission to the Home; and we also require the clothing to be paid for by those who earn wages sufficient for that purpose while in the Home; but whether any portion of the pensions shall be taken for the support of the Home or not is a question which the board has heretofore submitted, and now submit, wholly to the wisdom of Congress, assuming, however, that, from the liberality with which Congress has acted towards these men, such restriction will not be imposed.

ARREARS OF PENSION.

By the rules established by the Board of Managers all pensioners must assign their pensions to the Home, to be paid to the treasurer of the branch of which they are inmates, to be used under the rules and regulations of the board in the manner prescribed by the law. The arrears of pension bill, however, gave to a very considerable number of our beneficiaries large amounts of money, varying substantially from \$200

to \$1,500. The Board of Managers, through its officers, asked the Commissioner of Pensions to have these moneys paid to the treasurer of the several branches of the Home, as other pension moneys are paid. The pensioners applied to the Department of the Interior to have them paid to themselves directly, notwithstanding the assignment to the Home. The question was submitted to the Attorney-General, who, without notifying the Board of Managers that the question was before him, and without hearing them thereon, decided that they must be paid to the individual pensioner directly from the Pension Office. The result was that a very considerable number of the pensioners who received arrears of pension took their money, demanded their discharges from the Home on the ground that they could now support themselves; and the officers, knowing that they had these sums of money in their hands, certainly could not say that they could not; and as by our rules and regulations when a man can support himself he is entitled to a discharge, they were discharged. Now they are coming back after one, two, three, and four months' absence, with their money entirely gone, almost universally squandered, broken down in health, with added disabilities, many of them only fit subjects for the hospital, to be cared for out of our funds, making an additional burden upon us. The board do not criticise, as they have not the right to criticise, the decision of the law-officer of the government: but assuming it to be the law, we bring it to the attention of Congress, so that if ever hereafter any gratuity is to be given to the soldiers, so far as the National Home is concerned, it may not be in fact given to the gambling sharks and rumsellers who prey upon the soldier, and be in fact a gratuity to them, and not to the soldier himself, except to be a curse and not a blessing.

THE CAPACITY OF THE HOMES.

In spite of our efforts to keep up with the increased calls upon the capacity of the Homes to care for those who apply for and are entitled to the benefits of the institution, while we can say that we have never turned away a soldier who has a right in the Home, yet they have been taxed to their utmost capacity. At some of the branches our amusement halls have had to be turned into dormitories, while work was being prosecuted with the utmost vigor to make new and extended barracks for their use. And at the present time, while increasing our construction very largely, we have few, if any, unoccupied beds, and must provide by future construction for the expected increase in numbers. As is hereinbefore stated, we look forward to the time when there will be a decrease in these numbers; we have therefore endeavored to confine our increase in construction largely to the Central Branch of the Home, so that when this decrease comes we can diminish our expenses by discontinuing the smaller Homes at the Southern, Eastern, and Northwestern Branches and increase our funds by the disposal of the lands, buildings, and equipments of those branches, which, we believe, can be done with the rise of property for sums quite equal to their cost.

In conclusion, the board bespeak for their beneficiaries the continued care and beneficence of Congress, asking them to unite with us in doing everything that can be properly and economically done to make the old age and end of these men, who have suffered for the country, happy, comfortable, and homelike as possible.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Board of Managers:

BENJ. F. BUTLER, *President.*

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in account with General Benjamin F. Butler, acting treasurer.

DR.

CR.

1879.		1879.		
March 31	To cash paid as per vouchers, duly audited, in carrying on the four branches for the quarter ending March 31, 1879.	\$219,521 57	Jan. 1 By balance due from acting treasurer	\$21,768 15
June 30	To cash paid as per vouchers, duly audited, in carrying on the four branches for the quarter ending June 30, 1879.	278,996 89	Feb. 7 By United States Treasurer's check, amount of appropriation made by Board of Managers for quarter ending March 31, 1879.	217,112 21
June 30	To balance due by acting treasurer, carried to next quarter.	12,922 49	May 6 By United States Treasurer's check, amount of appropriation made by Board of Managers for quarter ending June 30, 1879.	272,550 89
			June 3 By T. E. Major, to correct erroneous footing in his voucher in first quarter of 1877.	70
		<u>511,440 95</u>		<u>511,440 95</u>

E. and O. E.

BENJ. F. BUTLER
Acting Treasurer National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Consolidated post return of the several branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the year ending June 30, 1879.

PRESENT FOR DUTY.

Commissioned officers:	
Governor.....	1
Deputy governors*.....	3
Treasurer and quartermaster*.....	1
Surgeons†.....	4
Secretaries†.....	2
Steward, Central Branch.....	1
Chaplain, Central Branch.....	1
Matron, Central Branch.....	1
Total.....	14
Non-commissioned officers:	
Post adjutant, Central Branch.....	1
Sergeant-majors.....	4
Assistant steward, Central Branch.....	1
Commissary-sergeants.....	4
Quartermaster-sergeants.....	4
Hospital stewards.....	3
Lieutenant home-guard, Central Branch.....	1
Sergeants provost-guard.....	4
Sergeants.....	41
Corporals.....	11
Total.....	74
Privates.....	3, 132
Hospital:	
Sick.....	440
Attendants.....	114
Total.....	554
Extra duty:	
Non-commissioned officers.....	4
Privates.....	1, 682
Total present:	
Commissioned officers.....	14
Non-commissioned officers.....	78
Privates.....	5, 368

ABSENT.

With leave:	
Privates.....	1, 332
Without leave:	
Privates.....	66
Total:	
Privates.....	1, 404

PRESENT AND ABSENT.

Total present and absent:	
Commissioned officers.....	14
Non-commissioned officers.....	78
Privates.....	6, 772
Aggregate:	
This report, June 30, 1879.....	6, 864
Last report, June 30, 1878.....	6, 348
Net gain for the year.....	516

* Deputy governors of Northwestern, Eastern, and Southern Branches act as treasurers.

† Surgeons of Southern and Eastern Branches act as secretaries.

CHANGES SINCE LAST REPORT.

Gain.

Commissioned officers :	
By appointment at Southern Branch.....	1
By transfer to Northwestern Branch.....	1
Privates :	
By admission.....	1,562
By readmission.....	561
By transfer.....	213
By return from desertion.....	3
Total	<u>2,341</u>

Loss.

Commissioned officers :	
By resignation, surgeon Northwestern Branch.....	1
By transfer from Southern Branch.....	1
Privates :	
By discharge.....	666
By summarily discharged.....	23
By dishonorable discharge.....	55
Expelled.....	3
By desertion.....	167
By dropped from temporary at post.....	304
By transfer to other branches.....	213
By transfer to insane asylum.....	21
By death.....	371
Total	<u>1,825</u>

HEALTH.

Number treated in hospital, average each quarter.....	890
Number treated in quarters, daily average.....	100
Totals not given : see average and treatment.	

EDUCATION.

Number of teachers, Central Branch.....	1
Number of pupils, Central Branch.....	49

LIBRARY.

Number of volumes.....	20,128
Number of daily papers.....	143
Number of weekly papers and periodicals.....	594
Number of volumes read.....	<u>75,379</u>

CITIZEN EMPLOYÉS.

Males :	
On construction, stone-mason, Northwestern Branch.....	1
Citizen employés, Eastern Branch.....	5
Foremen carpenters, one each Central and Southern Branches.....	2
Foreman blacksmith, Northwestern Branch.....	1
Engineers, one each Northwestern and Eastern Branches.....	2
Teamsters, Eastern Branch.....	3
Superintendents of farm and stable, one each farm and stable Eastern Branch.....	5
Assistant surgeons, one each Central and Northwestern Branches.....	3
Band-leaders, one each Central, Eastern, and Southern Branches.....	3
Musicians, three at Eastern Branch.....	3
Citizen clerks, one each Central and Southern Branches.....	2
Landscape gardener, Central Branch.....	1
Druggists, Northwestern and Southern Branches.....	2
Baker, Northwestern Branch.....	1

Females:	
Hospital matron, Northwestern Branch.....	1
Laundresses, Central, Eastern, and Southern Branches.....	3
House-cleaner, Central Branch.....	1
Total	38

REMARKS.

Average present during year.....	5,527
Average present and absent during year.....	6,706
Average cost of ration during year.....	\$17 30

I certify the above to be a correct report.

E. F. BROWN,
Governor.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL HOME
FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1879.

The board met at the office of the Surgeon-General, Washington, D. C., on the 5th day of March, 1879, at 12 o'clock m.

There was present, General B. F. Butler, Chief Justice M. R. Waite, Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War, Gov. Frederick Smyth, Col. Leonard A. Harris, Dr. E. B. Wolcott, General Richard Coulter, and Col. John A. Martin.

A quorum being in attendance, the board proceeded to elect by ballot the regular officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President, General B. F. Butler.

First Vice-President, General J. H. Martindale.

Second Vice-President, Gov. Frederick Smyth.

Secretary, General J. H. Martindale.

REPORTS.

The regular quarterly reports from the several branches, including returns, estimates, &c., were received, examined, and placed on file.

The board proceeded to consider applications of discharged soldiers for readmission to the several branches of the National Home.

READMISSIONS TO CENTRAL BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally:

Patrick McCarthy, late Company H, Second Ohio Cavalry.

Englebert Mackmann, late Company E, First New York Volunteers.

Charles S. Marks, late Company I, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

John Bario, late Company A, Sixteenth, and E, Fourteenth, New York Volunteers.

Bluford D. Bass, late Company G, Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers.

Hiram L. Brown, late Company D, Twenty-ninth Connecticut Colored Troops.

George G. Kneisley, late Company F, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

William C. Repetoe, late Company D, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers.

David McCurdy, late Company D, Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteers.
William H. Slaughter, late Company I, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers.

Philip C. Whitenight, late Company H, Second Pennsylvania Battalion, and A, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves.

George Sax, late Company I, Second New York Veteran Cavalry.

Charles Bishop, late Company B, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Cornelius Kenney, late Company B, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.

James Wright, late Company E, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers.

Adolph Brehme, late Company D, Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry.

Levi A. Hamlin, late Company D, Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, and First Connecticut Battery.

William Casey, late Company E, Second United States Infantry.

Mark Lane, late Company D, Second Ohio Cavalry.

Ferdinand Mittlestadt, late Company H, Third Michigan Cavalry.

Nuby Wilson, late Company G, Thirty-Sixth Indiana Volunteers.

James Ryan, late Company D, Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers.

George E. Steigerwald, late Company F, Seventy-third Ohio Volunteers.

Robert Shable, late Tenth Indiana Battery.

Edward J. Kavanaugh, late Company G, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following is admitted until May 1, 1879, on condition that he does such work or duty as the governor shall direct, without pay, and subject to re-examination at that time:

Williams Dennings, late Company H, Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

Abraham Carson, late Company K, Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

John McCleary, late Company E, Fourth Michigan Volunteers.

James Dunnigan, late Company F, Twenty-fifth and Ninety-sixth, and B, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he does such work or duty as the governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay, and pay his own transportation to the Home:

Henry A. Belden, late Company K, Seventieth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he does such work or duty as the governor shall direct, for the period of four months, without pay:

Peter Lotz, late Company A, Twenty-third Indiana Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he does such work or duty as the governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay, and subject to re-examination:

William N. Morris, late Company F, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he does such work or duty as the governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

John Ryan, late Company A, Sixteenth, and E, One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assigns, absolutely, to the National Home, one-third of his entire pension for the period of three months:

Charles Woertz, late Company I, One hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assigns, absolutely, to the

National Home, one-half of his entire pension for the period of one year:

Charles McCay, late Company G, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that his entire pension is paid direct to his family for the period of one year:

David Scaulin, late Company D, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following is admitted, subject to quarterly examination, to be discharged when he recovers, and is to do such work or duty as the governor shall direct, while an inmate, without pay:

Thomas Watson, late Company H, One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following is admitted until May 1, 1879; if, upon re-examination at that time, no new disability appears, he is to be discharged, and he is to do such work or duty as the governor shall direct, to that time, without pay:

John J. Phillips, late Company I, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

The application of the following is refused; his disability not having been acquired in the service, he is inadmissible:

Herman Bauer, late Company K, Fifty-eighth New York Volunteers.

On motion, it was—

Resolved, That George W. Hope, late Company A, Sixth New York Volunteer Cavalry, having made an application for the third time to the Board of Managers for re-admission to the Home, and been twice refused, and thrice dishonorably discharged at two several branches of the Home, and his application having been considered by the board, his readmission is found detrimental to the best interests of the Home, and not necessary to the applicant, because he has \$24 a month pension, out of which he ought to support himself.

The application of the following is refused:

Joseph Benson, late Company F, Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers.

APPLICATIONS FOR REMISSION OF PENALTIES.

The applications of the following for remission of penalties heretofore imposed are refused:

Mathias Ludes, late Company A, Second Missouri Volunteers.

Charles Bloom, late Company D, Second New Hampshire Volunteers.

Gilbert Leonard, late Company D, Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers.

MISCELLANEOUS PETITIONS.

The applications of the following, for original admission to the Home at its Central Branch, are granted:

George F. Bivins, late Company B, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteers, and Company G, Fifteenth United States Infantry.

James H. Platt, late Company G, Thirty-fourth Kentucky Volunteers, and Company L, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry.

READMISSIONS TO NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally:

William Toombs, late Company F, Ninety-third New York Volunteers.

Willis Reason, late Company H, Second United States Cavalry.

Thomas Reagan, late Company F, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers.
 James Kean, late Company E, Forty-second New York Volunteers.
 Theodore Kluge, late Company A, Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry.
 John B. Hueneman, late Company I, Seventieth Ohio Volunteers.
 Alonzo Edick, late Company F, Fourth New York Volunteers.
 James A. Combs, late Company I, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Thomas S. Burke, late Company C, Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition he labor to pay for his transportation :
 John W. Carr, late Company E, Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he does such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of two months, without pay :

Christian Klein, late Company I, Second Wisconsin Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay :

Michael Burns, late Company G, Fifteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Michael Fitzgerald, late Company H, Second Illinois Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their several pensions for the period of two months :

James Dougherty, late Company I, Ninetieth Illinois Volunteers.

Frederick Boethe, late Company G, First Pennsylvania Artillery.

And the following, on condition that he assigns, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of his entire pension for the period of three months :

James Ford, late Company E, One hundred and Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he does such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, without pay, while he remains an inmate of the Home :

James G. Winters, late Company F, Third Wisconsin Cavalry.

The applications of the following are refused, they being inadmissible :

Julius Schmidt, late Company B, Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers.

James Havey, late Company K, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

The application of the following is refused, and he is not to be admitted even temporarily at post :

Herrman Cober, late Company F, Fifteenth Missouri Volunteers.

APPLICATIONS FOR REMISSION OF PENALTIES.

The application of the following for remission of penalty heretofore imposed by the board is granted, so far that one-half of the fine is remitted on condition it is paid to his mother. Another petition from this applicant for remission of penalty will not be entertained by the board :

Patrick Murphy, late Company H, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers.

And the application of the following is granted, on condition that the amount of pension forfeited be paid direct to his wife, and that he does such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay :

John F. Hassett, late Company H, One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The applications of the following for remission of penalties heretofore imposed are refused :

Peter Forster, late Company C, One hundred and sixteenth New York Volunteers.

James McCarthy, late Company D, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

John D. Parmeter, late Company G, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

MISCELLANEOUS PETITIONS.

The petition of the following for a discharge from the Home is granted, on condition that he pay to the Home the cost of his keep since his readmission, at the rate of \$9 per month:

George F. White, late Company K, One hundred and fifty-second New York Volunteers.

READMISSIONS TO EASTERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally:

Thomas Rooney, late Company E, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Patrick Bolton, late Company F, Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers.

Daniel Plummer, late Company F, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.

James Hayden, late Company F, Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers.

Bernard Finn, late Company I, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.

Levi J. Joslin, late Company G, Second New Hampshire Volunteers.

And the following is readmitted, subject to re-examination by surgeon on 1st May, 1879:

Simri Whitney, late Company C, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he does such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of one month, without pay:

John Delaney, late Company F, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he does such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

John Moriarty, late Company B, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assigns, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of his entire pension for the period of two months:

Charles O'Brien, late Company A, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assigns, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of his entire pension for the period of three months:

Edward Dailey, late Company K, One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their several pensions for the period of six months:

Robert C. Horrigan, late Company E, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Ebenezer Bacon, late Company A, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assigns, absolutely, to the National Home, three-fourths of his pension for the period of one year:

Samuel Collioud, late Company H, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE REMISSION OF PENALTIES.

The application of the following for remission of penalty heretofore imposed is refused:

Bradley Hall, late Company I, Fortieth New York Volunteers.

READMISSIONS TO SOUTHERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally :

Thomas L. Davis, late Company H, Third New Jersey Volunteers.

G. W. Dempsey, late Company K, Eighth New Jersey Volunteers.

Edgar H. Price, late Company K, Second New Jersey Volunteers.

Thomas W. Mulrey, late Company C, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers.

Albert Britigan, late Company C, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Adam Reid, late Company K, First Dragoons, Mexican war.

Thomas Mitchell, late Company C, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

W. W. Coleman, late Company G, Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteers.

Patrick Martin, late Company G, Sixty-second New York Volunteers.

Thomas McCabe, late Company H, One hundred and forty-fifth New York Volunteers.

And the following is readmitted, but he is to be reported for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane :

James O'Neill, late Company H, Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry.

And the following, on condition that he does such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of two months, without pay :

William Hoyt, late Company H, Forty-seventh New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay :

Frank Stanford, late Company C, Fifteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

George Corcoran, late Company H, Second Connecticut Artillery.

George E. Hutchinson, late Company C, Tenth Ohio Cavalry.

And the following, on condition that he assigns, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of his entire pension for the period of two months, and does such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the same period, without pay :

Casper Klock, late Company C, Fortieth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their several pensions for the period of three months :

Dennis Welsh, late Company K, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Andrew Lyons, late Company E, Thirty-second New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assigns, absolutely, to the National Home, his entire pension for the period of three months :

John Zarembo, late Company L, Second Illinois Light Artillery, and Company I, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry.

And the following, on condition that \$18 a month from his pension be paid direct to his wife while he remains an inmate of the Home, and he is not to be discharged without an order from the Board of Managers :

John Brien, late Company G, Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers.

The applications of the following are refused, and they are not to be admitted even temporarily at post without a vote of the Board of Managers :

Charles F. Strawberry, late Company H, One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Morton Walsh, late Company G, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

The application of the following is refused. He is not to be admitted

even temporarily at post, and his application will not be entertained again by the board:

Stephen Fountain, late Company I, Fourth Maryland Volunteers.

The applications of the following are refused:

Robert Brown, late Company D, One hundred and twenty-seventh New York Volunteers.

Nelson Shafer, late Company I, Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, the latter being inadmissible under the rules.

APPLICATIONS FOR REMISSION OF PENALTIES.

The application of the following for remission of penalty heretofore imposed is granted on the following terms: That Captain Woodfin may use the amount necessary to pay the expense of putting the applicant on board a steamer for France or Belgium on the day she sails, and see Fraipont fairly off:

Emile Fraipont, late Company A, Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers.

APPLICATIONS FOR EFFECTS OF DECEASED INMATES.

Central Branch.

The following application for the effects of a deceased inmate is approved, and the treasurer is authorized to pay over the same, taking proper vouchers therefor:

Mrs. M. Morrison (widow), for the effects of Thomas E. Morrison, deceased, late Company K, Second Ohio Volunteers, and Mexican war.

The claim of John Skinner, an inmate of the National Home, for the sum of \$2.03, to be paid him from the effects of George Smith, deceased, late Company F, Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, is allowed, and the treasurer is authorized to pay the same.

The application of Mary J. Cavana (daughter), for the effects of Daniel O'Connell, deceased, late Company F, Fifteenth Michigan Volunteers, is approved so far that the balance remaining after paying the claim of John McCann, an inmate, is ordered paid to her.

The application of Amos Glutzbeck (son), for the effects of George Glutzbeck, deceased, late Company B, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, is referred to Colonel Harris for his action.

The application of Mrs. A. Wykoff (sister), for the effects of Robert H. Flavell, deceased, late Company I, Seventh Missouri Volunteers, is referred to Colonel Harris for his action.

Upon the report of the committee on the application of A. J. Hodder, attorney, for the effects of John Allen, deceased, late Company A, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, the case was referred to Colonel Harris, to settle at his discretion.

Northwestern Branch.

The application of Mrs. Ann Walsh (mother), for the effects of Roger L. Walsh, deceased, late Company E, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, is approved, and the treasurer is authorized to pay over the same to the mother of the deceased, taking proper vouchers therefor.

The application of Charles H. Spencer, attorney, for the effects of Franklin Turner, deceased, late Company L, Second Regiment Illinois Cavalry, is so far approved that the money is ordered to be paid to the proper administrator or executor.

The application of Dora Brauer and Johana Schaller (sisters), for the effects of George A. Brauer, deceased, is so far approved that the amount

of \$16.80 is ordered paid to them, and the amount of the pension money is to be retained by the Home.

The application of General Edward W. Hincks, as executor of the last will and testament of Maurice J. Hanlon, deceased, late Company B, Twenty-sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, is approved, and the following resolution relating thereto was adopted :

It appearing that Maurice J. Hanlon, late Company B, Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, by his last will and testament made a legacy of \$105.97 to the National Home, having made the deputy governor, General Hincks, his executor, the Board of Managers, in recognition of the grateful remembrance of the deceased of the benefits of the Home to himself and his disabled comrades, accept this token and direct the deputy governor to expend it in some proper manner, as he may see fit, rendering the hospital more cheerful and pleasant to those disabled inmates who may occupy it, and if found convenient to make some recognition which shall keep alive in the minds of his comrades the deceased donor.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Colonel Harris reporting that he has made the examination requested by the board at its last meeting, into the propriety of the purchase of the land of Major Grosskopff, which lies bounded on three sides by the Home grounds, giving reasons for the desirability of the purchase to protect the Home from possible nuisances detrimental to the health and habits of the inmates, and also of the probable amount for which it can be purchased as well as of the value of the land, it is

Resolved, That Colonel Harris, local manager, be authorized and directed to make a contract of purchase of said land with a clear title, for a sum in gross not exceeding \$8,000.

Governor Smyth reporting to the board that it is the opinion of the visiting and auditing committee to the Central Branch that an avenue should be opened, commencing at or near the reservoir on the grounds of the Home, running down through certain lands to be given for that purpose to the Home by the land-owners to King street, upon certain conditions to be established by contract between the land-owners and the Home,

Resolved, That the local manager, Colonel Harris, and the governor, Colonel Brown, be authorized to enter into contract with the owners of the land over which the road may pass for a private way to be built by the Home and to be under the sole control of the Home, and to expend a sum not exceeding \$3,000 toward the construction of the road, making express condition in the contract that the road shall not be in any way dedicated or opened to the public travel.

The local manager at Dayton reports to the board the necessity of a further appropriation to carry out the order of the board of December last, in relation to the construction of the building for the accommodation of the visitors of the Home and those necessarily detained there over night, and recommends an additional appropriation of \$2,000 to the sum already allowed. Thereupon it was

Resolved, That the sum of \$2,000 be appropriated to carry out the order of the board.

On motion of Governor Smyth, it was

Resolved, That the president of the board, Colonel Harris, and the local manager, Dr. Wolcott, be authorized to construct a suitable building for a hospital at the North-western Branch, at an expense not exceeding \$30,000.

On motion of Colonel Harris, it was

Resolved, That the committee on clothing be authorized to execute contracts for clothing and bedding according to the principles of their report, payment to be made for the same as money is appropriated.

The committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Central Branch report that they have attended to their duty and examined all the

vouchers and accounts for the year ending December 31, 1878, and find them correct and properly vouched, and made a certificate of their examination upon the books of the treasurer.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The president of the board then presented the estimates for the additional funds required for the purposes of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the quarter ending June 30, 1879, which, after careful revision, were agreed upon as follows:

Central Branch:	
For current expenses, construction, and repairs.....	\$106,861 76
For completing heating apparatus, for additions to fire department building, new boiler, coal-shute, &c.....	6,000 00
For addition to restaurant.....	2,000 00
For purchase of land of Major Grosskopf.....	8,000 00
For construction of new avenue.....	3,000 00
	125,861 76
Northwestern Branch:	
For current expenses, construction, and repairs.....	24,000 00
For construction of new hospital building.....	15,000 00
Eastern Branch:	
For current expenses, construction, and repairs.....	29,261 55
Southern Branch:	
For current expenses, construction, and repairs.....	25,187 10
For clothing.....	35,000 00
For stockings.....	5,000 00
For boots and shoes.....	8,000 00
For bedding and bed furniture.....	18,000 00
For out-door relief and incidental expenses.....	6,000 00
	291,310 41
Total.....	291,310 41

Thereupon the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers estimate and appropriate, out of moneys which may be provided by law, the sum of \$291,310.41 as necessary to meet the current expenses of the four branches of the Home for the quarter ending June 30, 1879, and for construction, repairs, out-door relief, and incidental expenses of the National Home for the quarter, and that the acting treasurer be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to take such measures as may be necessary to obtain the sum of \$285,361.49—being the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879—from the Treasury of the United States, and to receipt for the same in the name and behalf of the National Home.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The proposition of Miss P. D. Baker, in regard to the Point Lookout property, was presented to the board, and referred to General Butler, with power to report at his discretion.

The charges preferred by William Heine, ex-brigadier-general, were examined by the board, and found not supported, and were consequently rejected.

In the matter of the claim of the Commissary-General of the Army to be reimbursed for subsistence furnished to Joseph Parker, late Company I, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, in the United States hospital at San Francisco, Cal., he at the time being on furlough from the Central Branch, it was

Resolved, That the claim of the Commissary-General be paid.

Thereupon the board adjourned, to meet at the Revere House, at Boston, Mass., on Tuesday, the 8th day of July, 1879.

JOHN H. MARTINDALE, *Secretary*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL HOME
FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.REVERE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS., *July 8, 1879.*

The board met at the Revere House, Boston, Mass., July 8, 1879, at 12 o'clock m.

There were present General B. F. Butler, Chief-Justice M. R. Waite, Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War, General John H. Martindale, Governor Frederick Smyth, Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Dr. Erastus B. Wolcott, General Richard Coulter, and Col. John A. Martin.

A quorum was in attendance; and, on motion, the board adjourned to meet at the Eastern Branch, at Togus, Me., July 9, at 12 o'clock m.

EASTERN BRANCH, TOGUS, ME., *July 9, 1879.*

The board met pursuant to adjournment at the Eastern Branch at 12 o'clock m.

There were present General B. F. Butler, president, General J. H. Martindale, secretary, with the other members who had been present at the meeting on the previous day.

A quorum being in attendance, the board proceeded to business.

REPORTS.

The regular quarterly reports from the several branches, including returns, estimates, &c., were received, examined, and placed on file.

The board proceeded to consider applications of discharged soldiers for readmission to the several branches of the National Home.

READMISSIONS TO CENTRAL BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally:

Edgar K. Olemmer, late Captain Simmonds's company, First Kentucky Battery; Robert Manford, late Company H, First Virginia (Mexican war) Volunteers; Henry Steiger, late Company H, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers; Thomas Manning, late Company H, Fifth Ohio Volunteers; Henry Diestel, late Company K, One hundred and seventh Ohio Volunteers; John McCann, late Companies A and E, Fifteenth United States Infantry, and K, Ninth Michigan Cavalry; Patrick McLaughlin, late Company C, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers, and I, Nevin's battery; James McCloskey, late Company B, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Henry Hartley, late Company E, Seventh Kansas Cavalry; Beauford Webb, late Company I, Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers; Peter Faren, late Company B, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Frank Dell, late Company F, Seventieth New York Volunteers; Michael Grimes, late Company F, Seventy-first New York Volunteers; Henry Meyers, late Company G, Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteers; Robert Hervey, late Company C, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers; William E. Bradshaw, late Company K, Ninth Indiana Volunteers, and United States Navy; Benjamin Jones, late Company A, Fifth United States Colored Troops; Joseph Goetz, late Company I, Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers; Robert E. Green, late Company H, Twenty-seventh United States Colored Troops; Benjamin Tuttle, late Company

F, First Michigan Volunteers; Mathias Sutter, late Company C, Thirteenth Missouri Volunteers; Wesley Crandall, late Company H, One hundred and forty-eighth Ohio Volunteers; John Van Zandt, late Company B, First New Jersey Artillery; John Paulkner, late Company C, Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers; William Graham, late Company A, Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers, and H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery; James H. Anderson, late Company H, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Ashbury Blakly, late Company G, Twentieth Ohio Volunteers; Conrad Reizler, late Company F, Fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, and Company B, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery; Lewis Evans, late Company F, Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; William Herron, late Company A, First Massachusetts Light Artillery; George J. Nicholas, late Company H, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; Robert W. McCracken, late Company C, One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers; John R. Steere, late Company K, Twenty-seventh, and G, Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers; Amos Jones, late Company I, First New York Cavalry, I, Twelfth, and A, Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers; Robert Gamel, late Company I, One hundred and first New York Volunteers, and L, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery.

The following are admitted on condition that they pay their own transportation to the Home:

Henry C. Jackson, late Company H, First Delaware Volunteers; William H. Hardin, late Company C, Twenty-third Indiana Volunteers.

And the following are readmitted on condition that they repay the cost of their transportation to the Home by their labor:

Daniel Wise, late Company D, Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Jacob C. Hopper, late Company K, Third Pennsylvania Reserves, and Company B, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following is readmitted, subject to semi-annual examination as to his disability by the surgeon:

Patrick Collins, late Company E, Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteers.

And the following are readmitted on condition that they severally assign to the National Home the whole of their pensions for the period of one month:

Timothy McCormick, late Company A, Fifth Kentucky Volunteers; Robert Smith, late Company C, Tenth Illinois Cavalry.

And the following are admitted on condition that they severally assign to the National Home one-half of their pensions for the period of two months:

William L. Sweet, late Company A, First Rhode Island Light Artillery; James Lamb, late Company H, First United States Artillery.

And the following are readmitted on condition that they severally assign to the National Home one-half of their pensions for the period of three months:

Lewis V. Morrow, late Company F, Eighty-third Ohio Volunteers; William Everstein, late Company F, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following is admitted on condition that he assign to the National Home one-half of his pension for the period of one year:

William J. Robinson, late Company F, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

And the following are readmitted on condition that they severally labor, as the governor may direct, without pay, for the period of two months:

Charles Stokes, late Company B, One hundred and sixteenth Penn-

sylvania Volunteers; David Cahill, late Company D, Tenth Tennessee Volunteers; Joseph Schmidt, late Company I, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers; Henry Steltz, late Companies K and M, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Company B, Thirteenth United States Infantry; Isaac H. Miller, late Company A, Thirty-fifth New Jersey, and D, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following are readmitted on condition that they severally perform such labor as the governor may direct, without pay, during the period of three months:

William Schmeder, late Company F, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers; James O'Connor, late Company I, Ninth New York Artillery, and A, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers; Louis Roesch, late Company C, Fifteenth Missouri Volunteers; John McIntyre, late Company G, One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers.

And the following are readmitted on condition that they severally do such work or duty as the governor shall direct, without pay, as long as they continue inmates of the Home:

John Bohem, late Company F, Second New Jersey Volunteers; John Brussow, late Company H, One hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteers, and F, Fourteenth United States Infantry.

And the following is readmitted on condition that the cost of his transportation to the Home shall be reimbursed out of his pension money, and his case is to be reported by the governor to the Soldiers' Home in Washington, in order that he may be transferred there, if admissible:

Patrick Carey, late Company E, Second United States Infantry.

And the following is readmitted on condition that he labor without pay, as the governor may direct, for the period of three months, and be subjected to quarterly examinations by the surgeon as to his disability:

Isaac I. Kenyon, late Company E, First Pennsylvania Artillery.

And the following is readmitted on condition that he reimburse to the Home all the cost of his transportation thither, and support and clothing to this date, to be charged to his pension-money account, and taken therefrom as soon as payment of his pension shall be resumed:

Christopher Elliott, late Company D, Fiftieth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following is readmitted on condition that he pay his own transportation, and assign one-half his pension to the National Home for the period of three months:

David Craig, late Company A, Ninth, and Company F, Eighth New York Cavalry.

And the following is readmitted on condition that two-thirds of his pension money be regularly remitted to his wife by the treasurer of the Home, to be assented to and authorized by him at the time of his return to the Home:

Adolph Scheming, late Company H, Fifty-first Illinois Volunteers, and G, Eighth Veteran Reserve Corps.

And the following is readmitted on condition that he perform labor, as the governor may direct, for two months, without pay, and reimburse the National Home for his transportation thereto by additional labor, as the governor may direct:

Nelson F. Clarke, late Company A, One hundred and fifty-third Ohio Volunteers.

And the following is readmitted, on condition that he be subjected to semi-annual examination :

Peter G. Neff, late Company H, One hundred and eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following may be readmitted to the National Home, on condition that he immediately return to the Northwestern Branch and perform labor there as the governor may direct, without pay, for the period of three months, and for an additional period long enough to reimburse the National Home for his transportation thither :

James Peacock, late Company B, First Michigan Sharpshooters.

And the following is readmitted, on condition that he assign to the National Home, for the period of six months, one-half of his pension money, and shall agree never to apply for readmission if he shall be discharged :

Robert F. Cones, late Company D, One hundred and forty-fifth New York Volunteers.

And the following is readmitted, on condition that he comply with all the conditions of readmission heretofore imposed on the 10th December, 1877, and the further condition, that he perform labor, as the governor may direct, for the period of one month, in addition to the labor imposed in such previous conditions :

Thomas Delaney, late Company H, One hundred and fifty-fifth New York Volunteers.

The several applications for readmission of the following persons are refused :

John Jamieson, late Company C, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

William Denning, late Company H, Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers.

William Knapp, late Company A, Third Missouri Volunteers.

READMISSIONS TO EASTERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally :

Richard Green, late Company F, Eighth New Jersey Volunteers.

Francis G. Trowbridge, late Company D, One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Volunteers.

Michael Ringrose, late Company I, Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Martin Canfield, late Company B, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following is admitted on condition that he assign one-third of his pension absolutely to the National Home for the period of two months :

Patrick Mooney, late Company G, Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers.

And the following is readmitted on condition that he assign one-half his pension absolutely to the National Home for the period of three months :

Robert S. Watson, late Company A, Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers.

And the following are readmitted on condition that they severally assign to the National Home absolutely one-half of their pensions for the period of six months :

Samuel R. Philips, late Company A, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.

James Harris, late Fifteenth New York Independent Battery.

And the following are readmitted on condition that they severally assign to the National Home absolutely one-half of their entire pensions for the period of one year :

William McIntosh, late Company D, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Henry Wrieth, late Company B, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following is readmitted on condition that he do such labor as the deputy governor may direct for the period of three months without pay :

Dennis Mahoney, late Company J, Ninth Maine Volunteers.

And the following are readmitted on condition that they severally do such work as the deputy governor may direct during the period of four months without pay :

Charles H. Collins, late Company B, Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Daniel J. Daly, late Company B, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following are readmitted on condition that they severally do such work as the deputy governor may direct for the period of six months without pay :

Louis Depoilly, late Company F, One hundred and sixty-second New York Volunteers.

Michael Brodigan, late Company B, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following is readmitted on condition that he do such work as the deputy governor may direct, while an inmate of the National Home, without pay :

Thomas McMahon, late Company I, Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following is readmitted unconditionally, to be transferred to Soldiers' Home in Washington if admissible there :

Henry Sanderson, late Company D, Fourth United States Artillery.

And the following applications for readmission are severally refused :

Michael McDermott, late Company B, Fifth Rhode Island Volunteers.

Thomas McGowan, late Company G, Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

READMISSIONS TO NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally :

Louis Blum, late Company F, Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers.

John Henry Bruhl, late Company G, One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers.

George A. Armstrong, adjutant, Ninth Indiana Cavalry.

Patrick Doyle, late Company H, Second United States Infantry.

Michael Flemming, late Company D, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Peter Farrell, late Company B, First New York Artillery.

Christian Luckhardt, late Company K, Ninth Wisconsin Volunteers.

Thomas Nixon, late Company B, Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers.

Samuel G. Price, late Company A, Seventh Michigan Volunteers.

David Rothfus, late Company K, Twelfth Missouri Volunteers.

Edward Williams, late Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Anton Vogt, late Company G, Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

Isaac Young, late Company 1st, Fourth Maine Volunteers, war of 1812.

And the following are readmitted on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home one-half of their several pensions for the period of two months:

August Eberenz, late regimental band, Eleventh United States Infantry.

Elisha Lewis, late Fifth Regiment, Ohio Sharpshooters.

John Leary, late Company I, One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers.

John Munslinger, late Eighth Wisconsin Battery.

George H. Travis, late Company B, First Kentucky Light Artillery.

And the following is readmitted on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home one-half of his pension for the period of six months:

John Bulger, late Company C, One hundred and fifty-fifth New York Volunteers.

And the following is readmitted on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home the whole of his pension for the period of one year:

Daniel Kelly, late Company A, One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Volunteers.

And the following is readmitted on condition that he does such work as the deputy governor shall direct for the period of three months without pay:

William McKenzie, late Company I, Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers.

And the following is readmitted on condition that he do such work as the deputy governor shall direct for the period of four months without pay:

George Robson, late Company D, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers.

And the following is readmitted on condition that he do such work as the deputy governor shall direct for the period of six months without pay:

Patrick Sweeney, late Company A, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

And the following is readmitted unconditionally, because he is afflicted with unsound mind, and he is to be treated accordingly:

Peter Forster, late Company C, One hundred and sixteenth New York Volunteers.

And the following is readmitted on condition that he assign to the National Home absolutely five-sixths of his pension, equal to \$20 per month, for the period of one year:

Josiah Nutting, late Company F, Nineteenth Maine Volunteers.

And the following is readmitted on condition that he assign to the National Home, absolutely, one-third of his pension for the period of two months—the remaining two-thirds of his pension to be sent to his family by the treasurer while he remains an inmate of the Home:

Michael Sullivan, late Company K, Ninety-third Illinois Volunteers.

And the following is readmitted on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, \$4 per month of his pension until the further order of this board, and the balance of his entire pension to be sent to his mother by the treasurer while he remains an inmate of the Home:

Henry G. West, late Company D, Fifth Connecticut Volunteers.

The applications of the following are refused:

Christopher Meyers, late Company F, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteers.

James McCarthy, late Company D, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

READMISSIONS TO SOUTHERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally:

Owen McCauley, late Company D, Fourth United States Artillery, Mexican War. (Is so admitted in consequence of his critical sickness and mental impairment.)

Mathias Goern, late Company B, Ninth New York Volunteers.

W. S. Aldrich, late Company B, Fourteenth United States Infantry. (This case should be reported to the Soldiers' Home at Washington.)

William H. Thomas, late Company K, Seventh Maryland Cavalry.

Andrae Talbot, late Company A, Fourteenth New York Artillery.

James Burns, late Company M, Fifth New York Cavalry.

Robert Brown, late Company D, One hundred and twenty-seventh New York Volunteers.

John Ryan, late Company F, Sixty-third New York Volunteers.

And the following are readmitted on condition that they severally do such work as the deputy governor shall direct for the period of four months without pay:

Garret C. Kean, late Company F, One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Jeremiah Hegarthy, late Company E, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers.

And the following are readmitted on condition that they severally assign, absolutely, to the National Home one-half of their pensions:

James Garvey, late Company C, Eighteenth New York Volunteers.

Boyd Thompson, late Company C, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following are readmitted on condition that they severally assign absolutely to the National Home one-half of their pensions for the period of three months:

David L. Shoals, late Company E, First New York Cavalry.

Timothy Taylor, late Company A, Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following is readmitted on condition that he assign absolutely to the National Home one-third of his pension for the period of six months:

William H. Tennant, late Company D, Second Maryland Volunteers.

And the following is readmitted on condition that he assign absolutely to the National Home one-half of his pension for the period of six months:

George Baars, late Company F, Ninth New York Cavalry.

And the following application for readmission is refused—provided further that the applicant shall not be admitted temporarily at post:

William Tag, late Company D, Second New Hampshire Volunteers.

The board then proceeded to consider the applications of several inmates for remission of penalties, and for effects of deceased inmates.

CENTRAL BRANCH.

Remission of penalties.

The applications of the following inmates for remission of penalties heretofore imposed, are refused:

Thomas Pritchard, late Company E, One hundred and fortieth New York Volunteers.

William Morrissey, late Company F, Eleventh United States Infantry.
 Thomas Quigley, late Company F, Twenty-fifth Michigan Volunteers.
 James Duffy, late Company K, Seventh United States Cavalry.
 Samuel Bateman, late Company I, Thirtieth United States Colored Troops.

John Reilly, late Company B, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteers.

Applications for effects of deceased inmates.

The following applications are refused :

Robert Callaghan, for effects of James Callaghan, deceased, late Company C, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Gertrude Appel, for effects of Martin Alf, deceased, late Company E, First Maryland Cavalry.

E. Patterson, for effects of James Call, deceased, late Company F, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves.

Gustave Mueller, for effects of William Schleisner, deceased, late Company M, Third Wisconsin Cavalry.

Patrick Nugent, for effects of John Nugent, deceased, late Company B, Forty-eighth New York Volunteers.

Arnold Moser, in behalf of the widow of Christian Rothacker, deceased.

The application of Evan Williams, for effects of Hugh Williams, deceased, late Company H, Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, is granted, and the treasurer ordered to make payment accordingly.

The application of Andrew Planz, for effects of George W. Daniels, deceased, a soldier of the war of 1812, is granted, and the treasurer is ordered to make payment accordingly.

The application of Robert Cramer and two others (children), for the effects of Charles Cramer, deceased, late Company I, Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is granted, and the treasurer is ordered to make payment accordingly, and to turn over the specific articles applied for.

The application of Catherine Beedle (daughter), for effects of Francis L. Spring, deceased, is granted, and the certificate of deposit specified will be delivered accordingly.

The several applications of the following-named persons are granted, and the treasurer is ordered to make payment accordingly :

Mrs. Sallie B. Baird (daughter) for effects of Daniel Britton, deceased, late Fifteenth United States Infantry, war of 1812.

Herminia Ahlensdorf (mother), for effects of Herman P. Ahlensdorf, deceased, late Company B, One hundred and eighty-first Ohio Volunteers.

Enos W. Proutz (administrator), for effects of Enos P. Trussell, deceased, late Company C, First New Hampshire Cavalry.

Mrs. Nellie Mund (widow), for effects of Frank Mund, deceased, late Company I, Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteers.

Mrs. Julia Hawkins, in behalf of John Williams (father), for effects of Joshua Williams, deceased, late Company G, Twenty-second United States Colored Troops.

Mrs. Lena Franz (daughter), for effects of John M. W. Loebig, deceased, late Company C, One Hundred and thirteenth Ohio Volunteers.

Henry Clinton, for effects of William Blanchard, deceased, late Company K, Seventh Michigan Cavalry.

The application of Mrs. Mary Campbell for the effects of Henry Donaldson, deceased, late Company E, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volun-

teers, is referred back for further examination and report to the next meeting of the board.

The application of Barbara Rothacker (widow), for effects of Christian Rothacker, deceased, late Company H, Second Ohio Cavalry, is referred back for further investigation and report to next meeting of the board.

The application of Joseph O. Gearhard (son), for effects of Joseph Gearhard, deceased, late Company H, Eleventh Ohio Volunteers, is granted—the effects to be surrendered to the son when applied for at the Home.

The application of Miss Mary J. McGlinchey (sister), for effects of Frank McGlinchey, deceased, late Company A, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is granted to the extent that clothing and effects other than money due for labor at the Home be surrendered her when applied for. The remainder of the application is refused.

EASTERN BRANCH.

Remission of penalties.

The applications of the following inmates for remission of penalties heretofore imposed, are refused:

Bradley Hall, late Company I, Fortieth New York Volunteers; Thomas Jones, late Company C, Second New Hampshire Volunteers; Alexander Robinson, late Company G, Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers; Reuben Baker, late Company H, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

Remission of penalties.

The applications of the following inmates for remission of penalties heretofore imposed, are refused:

John W. Dunn, late Company K, Third Wisconsin Volunteers; Willis Reason, late Company H, Second United States Cavalry.

The application of Francis Ebert, late Company D, Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, is granted to the extent that one-half of the penalty is remitted with liberty to renew the application at the next meeting of the board if any part of the labor imposed shall remain unperformed.

SOUTHERN BRANCH.

Remission of penalties.

The application of Abraham Van Assim, late Company B, Fifty-first New York Volunteers, for remission of fines imposed for offenses, is refused.

Effects of deceased inmates.

The application of Mrs. Harriet N. Paxon for the effects of Samuel W. Paxon, deceased, late Company C, First Delaware Volunteers, is refused.

The application of Mrs. Thomas Christie (widow) for the effects of Thomas Christie, deceased, is granted, and it is ordered that the sum of \$57.42 be paid to the widow of the deceased by the treasurer, and her receipt will be an adequate voucher therefor.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the application of Sophie Evenburgh, for the effects of her deceased husband, Arthur Evenburgh, first lieutenant First Pennsylvania Artillery, be referred to General R. Coulter for investigation and report.

In like manner, the application of Rosa Bell Herrin, for the effects of Leonard Schmidt, deceased, late Company C, Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, be referred to Colonel Harris for examination, and report to the next meeting of the board.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The president appointed a special committee, consisting of Chief-Justice Waite, Hon. Mr. McCrary, Secretary of War, and Colonel Martin, to prepare estimates for the necessary expenditures for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1880, and to report the same to the board.

The committee having prepared and submitted such estimates, the further consideration thereof was, at the suggestion of the Secretary of War, postponed to the next meeting of the board, in September.

And it was further

Resolved, That all questions relating to the estimates for the Home, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, be referred to a committee, consisting of the president of the board, the Secretary of War, and the Chief Justice, for further investigation and report at the next meeting of the board.

Governor Smyth, from the visiting committee for the Southern Branch, reported that the committee had examined the accounts at that branch for the year ending December 31, 1878, and found the same correct, and supported by adequate vouchers.

It being found that much embarrassment attended the examination of applications for the effects and moneys of deceased inmates, owing to the imperfect and uncertain proofs furnished by the applicants, it was

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of the president of the board and two other members, be appointed to prepare the forms for the manner of investigation of claims for the effects and moneys of deceased inmates, to report at the next meeting of the board.

A communication having been received by the board relating to the assistant surgeon of the Southern Branch, the same was, on motion, referred to Judge Bond for investigation and report.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the traveling expenses of Dr. Hare, incurred in the removal of his family from the Southern Branch to the Northwestern Branch, at the time of his transfer for duty as surgeon, be ascertained, audited, and paid by the deputy governor and treasurer of the Northwestern Branch.

On motion, the board took a recess until the next morning at 9 o'clock.

TOGUS, ME., July 10, 1879.

The Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers met at 9 o'clock a. m., on this day, at the Eastern Branch.

Present, the same managers as on the previous day.

The application of Wm. Drought, an inmate, for reimbursement of loss by fire at the Central Branch on the 15th November last, having been considered, it was

Resolved, That the governor of the Central Branch direct payment to the several inmates for their losses by said fire as ascertained and recommended for payment by the committee of investigation appointed for the purpose.

General Coulter was appointed a member of the committee on finance, in place of General Osborn, who is absent from the country.

The attention of the board was particularly directed in section 8 of the act of March 3, 1865, incorporating the National Military Asylum, wherein it is enacted that the Board of Managers shall make an annual report of the condition of the asylum to Congress on the first Monday of every January, after the act.

It being obvious that compliance with the requirements of that section was impossible, if the annual report was extended to embrace the condition of the Home up to and including the 31st day of December preceding the first Monday of the following January, it was

Resolved, That such annual report, shall, hereafter, extend to and terminate with the end of the fiscal year as established by law, viz, the 30th day of June in each year; and that the governors of the several branches shall hereafter make their reports to the secretary of the Board of Managers for the preparation of the annual report in conformity with this resolution on or before the first Monday of December in each year.

It appearing to the board that the necessities of the Central Branch required the construction of one additional barrack, similar to those heretofore authorized and recently erected there, it was

Resolved, That \$10,000 be appropriated for that purpose, and that such barrack be located by Col. L. A. Harris, local manager, and the governor.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The president of the board then presented the estimates for the additional funds required for the purposes of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, for the quarter ending September 30, 1879, which, after careful revision, were agreed upon as follows:

Out-door relief and incidental expenses.....	\$4,000 00
Central Branch:	
For current expenses and repairs	110,000 00
For construction for additional water supply.....	5,000 00
For construction of new barrack.....	10,000 00
Northwestern Branch:	
For current expenses and repairs	28,000 00
Southern Branch:	
For current expenses and repairs.....	23,750 00
For repair and construction of road	500 00
For new boiler	800 00
For sewerage	1,000 00
For the payment of outstanding accounts of Mr. Clough for services and expenses, and for materials in construction of buildings at the Southern Branch.....	1,150 00
Eastern Branch:	
For current expenses and repairs.....	29,000 00
For construction in extension of barracks.....	2,500 00
Total.....	<u>215,700 00</u>

Thereupon the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers estimate and appropriate, out of moneys which may be provided by law, the sum of \$215,700 as necessary to meet the current expenses of the four branches of the Home for the quarter ending September 30, 1879, and for construction, repairs, out-door relief, and incidental expenses of the National Home for the quarter; and that the acting treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to take such measures as may be necessary to obtain the sum of \$215,700, the amount so appropriated from the Treasury of the United States, and to receipt for the same in the name and behalf of the National Home.

The general business being concluded, it was thereupon unanimously

Resolved, That the Board of Managers have heard with sincere sorrow of the death of Mrs. E. F. Brown, wife of the governor of the Central Branch. Long associated with that branch of the National Home, she had in her sphere signally contributed to its successful management, making it in fact as well as in name a *Home* for the Disabled Soldiers.

The board hereby place on record their appreciation of her worth, and their sympathy with Colonel Brown in his bereavement.

The board then adjourned to meet at the Central Branch, near Dayton, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 16th day of September, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN H. MARTINDALE,
Secretary.

DECEMBER —, 1879.

To Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
President of the Board of Managers:

At a meeting of the Board of Managers held at the Eastern Branch in Maine on the 10th of July last, attention was directed to the impossibility of strict compliance under our existing rules with the requirements of the eighth section of the act of incorporation wherein it is enacted "*that the Board of Managers shall make an annual report of the condition of the National Home to Congress on the first Monday of every January after the passage of the act.*"

Our rules and practice required that the transactions of the Home embraced in the annual report should be extended to and embrace the 31st day of December preceding the "first Monday of every January."

The board thereupon passed a resolution "that such annual report shall hereafter extend to and terminate with the fiscal year as established by law, viz, the 30th day of June in each year."

In conformity to that resolution I have now the honor to transmit to you the reports of the governors of the four several branches of the National Home for the period of six months ending with the termination of the fiscal year, to wit, June 30, 1879.

The report of the condition of the National Home during the preceding six months of the fiscal year is embraced in the last annual report submitted by you in February, 1879, and which is published in Miscellaneous Document No. 28 of the House of Representatives, in the Forty-fifth Congress, third session. That report and others which have been made to Congress annually since the act of incorporation, and which have been published in the proceedings of Congress and now form a part of the current history of the country show the establishment, progress, and administration of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, with minute and precise details, so that the whole sum of money derived from all sources and expended by the Board of Managers may be readily aggregated and ascertained. They also show the several objects of expenditure, whether for purchase of lands or construction of buildings, and improvements or permanent supply of water, and means to distribute or use it, or purchase of books or instruments and means for the pleasure of the inmates, or for subsistence, clothing, or fuel, and hospital attendance and supplies, or for the cultivation of the farms belonging to the Home and their comparative production, or for the machinery and stock used in divers shops, where inmates are workmen to the reasonable extent of their ability and the comparative loss or profit;

i

in short, the annual reports show *every* expenditure in *every* department of internal administration in tabulated statements and accounts.

Any person desiring to make critical investigation of the affairs of the Home and the administration of the managers, with whatever motive or purpose, may get all necessary information by examining the annual reports to Congress, and which are published and form part of the public documents of that body.

The accompanying reports from the governors of the several branches of the Home bring the history of internal administration down to the 30th of June, 1879. The published proceedings of the board of managers at their several quarterly meetings complete the history, and are from year to year also embraced in the public documents published by Congress.

It would not be useful to attempt any condensation of these reports. The annual report of the board, comprising the reports of the governors and the quarterly meetings, ought to contain full information on three points:

1. They should show the amount of money received and disbursed by the board of managers.

2. They should show and specify the uses to which the money has been applied.

3. They should show especially the number and disabilities of the beneficiaries of the Homes, in order that Congress may be assisted and guided in making the necessary annual appropriation.

The reports of the governors of the several branches and the proceedings of the board of managers fulfill these necessary requirements, and may be confidently referred to and relied upon.

At the quarterly meeting of the board at the Central Branch, Dayton, Ohio, in September, 1879, a careful report was made by a committee, composed of General Butler, Chief-Justice Waite, and Secretary of War McCrary, showing the necessity for an appropriation of \$1,033,560.83, required for the support of the Home during the next fiscal year.

There are no sources of income for the disabled soldiers confided to our care outside the appropriations made by Congress, except, indeed, we take the pensions of inmates "having neither wife, child, or parent dependent upon them." The act of incorporation withholds power from the board of managers to require the assignment of pension moneys as the condition of admission from applicants having such dependent families.

The managers have prescribed penalties for infraction of rules and for maintenance of good government by requiring forfeiture sometimes of a part of pension moneys thereafter accruing to pensioners having families, but have never imposed such forfeiture as the condition of admission in the first instance.

Since many of the inmates who are pensioners of that description are not required by any compulsory statute to apply their pensions to the support of their families, and actually retain and use them for their own pleasure, it would seem to be invidious to require the forfeiture and assignment of pension moneys by applicants for admission who have no families dependent on them. It follows that the board of managers must depend entirely on the appropriation made by Congress to support the Home.

If on review, with the precise exhibit which we present for guidance and information, it can be seen that our estimates may be reduced, although we are confronted with a probable increase of beneficiaries, during the next fiscal year, equal to more than 8 per cent. on the num-

ber, amounting to 6,861 present and absent June 30, 1879 (not including the recipients of out-door relief amounting, as nearly as can be reported, to about 200 (see Mis. Doc. No. 45, House of Representatives, Forty-fourth Congress, second session), Congress will be able to find the subjects for retrenchment, and to conform the appropriation thereto.

But it is believed that the disinterested judgment of the Board of Managers, informed by the report of the distinguished committee alluded to, will prevail and inspire confidence that the affairs of the Home, with the appropriation recommended, will be discreetly and satisfactorily managed in the future as they appear to have been in the past.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. MARTINDALE,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BRANCH FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
Dayton, Ohio, November 15, 1879.

GENERAL: The following report of the Central Branch is respectfully submitted for your information. The six months ending June 30, 1879, show many interesting statistics as the result of the operations of this branch, and I respectfully call your attention to the various tables prepared with much care.

The usual form of question and replies is adhered to as best calculated to bring out all the facts which the Board of Managers, Congress, and the people most desire to learn from such reports.

Very respectfully,

E. F. BROWN,
Governor.

Maj. Gen. J. H. MARTINDALE,
Vice-President and Secretary of Board of Managers, Rochester, N. Y.

Question No. 1.

1. What is the whole number of disabled soldiers and sailors cared for or aided by your branch the six months commencing January 1, 1879, and ending June 30, 1879?—Answer. Whole number cared for during six months, 4,596.

2. What has been the whole number of disabled soldiers and sailors so cared for or aided at your branch from the first establishment to June 30, 1879?—Answer. 12,576.

Question No. 2.

How many have been admitted to your branch during six months commencing January 1, 1879, and ending June 30, 1879?—Answer. 406.

How many readmitted?—Answer. 92.

How many transferred from other branches?—Answer. 37.

How many honorably discharged?—Answer. 261.

How many summarily and dishonorably discharged?—Answer. 13, for the following causes: Incurable drunkenness and absence without

leave, 6; absence without leave and committing assault on a comrade 60 years old, 1; for committing a brutal assault on a comrade, a patient in hospital, 1; bringing the Home into disrepute by committing forgery, found guilty and imprisoned by civil authorities, 3; summarily discharged for refusing conditions of readmission imposed by Board of Managers, 2—13.

How many deserted?—Answer. Willfully, 5; failing to report from furlough, 32—37.

How many transferred to other branches?—Answer. 46.

Question No. 3.

What was the average number present during the six months?—Answer, 3,386.

What the average number present and absent during the six months?—Answer. 4,054.

Question No. 4.

How many belonged to the Regular Army?—Answer. 209.

How many belonged to the volunteer service?—Answer. 4,310.

How many belonged to the Navy?—Answer. 77.

Question No. 5.

How many were disabled during the war of the rebellion?—Answer 4,401.

How many were disabled during the war of 1812?—Answer. 20.

How many were disabled during the Mexican war?—Answer. 175.

Question No. 6.

Of the whole number, how many were colored men?—Answer. 31.

Question No. 7.

From what States did they come, or in what States did they enlist?—Answer:

Alabama	1	New Mexico.....	1
California	14	New York	729
Colorado	5	New Jersey.....	143
Connecticut	90	New Hampshire	23
Delaware	15	North Carolina.....	1
District of Columbia.....	29	Ohio	1,293
Illinois	235	Oregon.....	2
Indiana	355	Pennsylvania.....	722
Iowa	36	Rhode Island.....	5
Kansas	15	South Carolina	1
Kentucky	183	Tennessee	18
Louisiana	13	Texas	1
Maine	21	Vermont	6
Maryland	40	Virginia	26
Massachusetts	106	West Virginia.....	75
Michigan	198	Wisconsin	35
Minnesota	9	Wyoming Territory.....	2
Missouri	142		
Mississippi	3	Total	4,596
Nebraska	3		

Question No. 8.

How many under 20 years of age?—Answer. None.
 How many between 20 and 30 years of age?—Answer. None.
 How many between 30 and 50 years of age?—Answer. 2,312.
 How many between 50 and 70 years of age?—Answer. 1,986.
 How many over 70 years of age?—Answer. 294.
 How many over 90 years of age?—Answer. 2.
 How many over 100 years of age?—Answer. 2.
 Total, 4,596.

Question No. 9.

How many married, with wives or minor children still living, as near as can be ascertained?—Answer. About 1,750.

Question No. 10.

How many native-born?—Answer. 42 per cent., 1,930.
 How many foreign-born?—Answer. 58 per cent., 2,666.
 Total, 4,596.

What the nativity of the latter?—Answer:

Austria	12	Holland	13
Belgium	4	Isle of Man	1
Bermuda	1	Ireland	1,064
Canada	47	Italy	3
Denmark	5	Norway	3
England	201	Portugal	1
France	50	Switzerland	65
Germany and Prussia	1,115	Sweden	5
Poland	1	Wales	11
Russia	2		
Scotland	57	Total	2,666
Hungary	5		

Question No. 11.

What were their trades or occupations? Give number of each.—Answer:

Agents	17	Carpenters	183
Architects	2	Cabinet-makers	54
Actors	6	Calkers	2
Auctioneer	1	Carvers, wood	10
Artists	2	Carriage-makers	11
Bakers	55	Carriage-trimmers	5
Barbers	15	Coachmen	3
Brick-makers	10	Comb-maker	1
Brick-layers	15	Calico-printers	2
Brewers	16	Chair-makers	9
Boiler-makers	6	Civil engineers	5
Broom-makers	3	Cigar-makers	40
Blacksmiths	76	Cock-makers	3
Boatmen	16	Clerks	104
Bookbinders	15	Cooks	22
Butchers	63	Confectioners	6
Bookkeepers	19	Coopers	77
Basket-makers	3	Cutlers	4
Belt-maker	1	Conductor	1
Boot-fitters	3	Coppersmiths	6
Brush-makers	8	Draymen and teamsters	29

Dentists.....	1	Physicians.....	8
Druggists.....	16	Paper-hangers.....	6
Dyers.....	8	Pistolmakers.....	1
Engineers, steam.....	42	Puddlers, iron.....	9
Farmers.....	600	Papermakers.....	7
Fishermen.....	2	Potters.....	2
Florists.....	3	Photographers.....	1
Fresco-painters.....	2	Pocket-book makers.....	1
Filecutters.....	1	Pilots.....	5
Finishers, brass.....	4	Pipemakers, clay.....	1
Finishers, iron.....	2	Quarrymen.....	31
Finishers, leather.....	1	Railroaders.....	21
Framemakers.....	4	Ropemakers.....	2
Gardeners.....	69	Salesmen.....	23
Glassblowers.....	4	Sailmakers.....	4
Gloymakers.....	1	Sawyers, wood.....	9
Grainers.....	1	Seamen.....	36
Gilders.....	2	Saddlers.....	11
Glaziers.....	2	Shoemakers.....	169
Goldbeaters.....	1	Silversmiths.....	3
Gunsmiths.....	8	Silver-platers.....	2
Gasfitters.....	7	Shoecarpenters.....	5
Grain-inspectors.....	2	Slateroofers.....	1
Harnessmakers.....	16	Soapmakers.....	4
Hatters.....	25	Soldiers.....	10
Hostlers.....	14	Spinners, cotton.....	2
Hotel-keepers.....	1	Spinners, hair.....	2
Iron-rail makers.....	3	Spinners, wool.....	7
Jewelers.....	5	Stagedrivers.....	9
Laborers.....	1,730	Stonecutters.....	42
Lawyers.....	3	Students.....	1
Lithographers.....	1	Tailors.....	117
Locksmiths.....	6	Tanners.....	2
Lumbermen.....	6	Telegraph operators.....	4
Machinists.....	50	Tinsmiths.....	8
Marble-cutters.....	7	Tobacco-spinners.....	1
Marble-polishers.....	2	Turners.....	4
Masons, stone.....	44	Typefounders.....	4
Millers.....	13	Umbrellamakers.....	1
Millwrights.....	3	Upholsters.....	4
Miners.....	32	Varnishers.....	9
Molders, iron.....	25	Veterinary-surgeons.....	4
Molders, brass.....	1	Watchmakers.....	3
Musicians.....	15	Wagonmakers.....	7
Morocco-dressers.....	2	Watchmen and police.....	5
Nailmakers.....	5	Waiters in hotel.....	7
Newsdealers.....	1	Well-diggers.....	2
Needlemakers.....	1	Wheelwrights.....	5
Painters.....	96	Wireworkers.....	5
Pavers.....	3	Woodchoppers.....	3
Peddlers.....	14	Weavers.....	40
Plumbers.....	8	Wigmakers.....	1
Plasterers.....	21		
Printers.....	55	Total.....	4,596

Question No. 11 a.

Of the whole number present June 30, 1879, how many could read and write, and how many could do neither? Of the latter, what per cent. were native, and what per cent. were foreign born?—Answer. As near as can be ascertained, of the whole number present June 30, 1879, 3,030 could read and write, and 299 (including 40 blind men) could neither read nor write. Of the latter, native born, 19 per cent.; foreign born, 81 per cent.

Question No. 12.

Of the whole number, how many have lost both arms?—Answer. Both hands, 1.

Of the whole number, how many have lost both legs?—Answer. 2.

Of the whole number, how many have lost both leg and arm?—Answer. 1.

Of the whole number, how many have lost one arm?—Answer. 99.

Of the whole number, how many have lost one leg?—Answer. 126.

How many disabled by other wounds received or disease contracted in the service?—Answer. Including Mexican war and war of 1812, 4,367. Total, 4,596.

In answer to questions No. 13, 14, 15, and 16, the surgeon makes the following report:

How many are blind, totally or partially?—Answer. Totally blind, 38; partially blind, 132. Total, 170.

Question No. 14.

1. How many insane, totally or partially?—Answer. 87.

2. How many of these were sent to insane asylum?—Answer. To Government Hospital for Insane, 18.

Question No. 15.

How many have been treated in hospital during the period?—Answer. 754, for the following diseases:

Abdominal tumor.....	1	Hepatitis.....	9
Abscesses.....	14	Hernia, strangulated.....	5
Alcoholism.....	16	Hydrocele.....	8
Amputations.....	1	Incontinence of urine.....	12
Asthma.....	16	Injuries.....	6
Attempted suicide.....	1	Insanity.....	52
Bronchitis.....	23	Intermittent fever.....	23
Burns.....	1	Jaundice.....	3
Catarrhal fever.....	36	Lacerated wounds.....	1
Cephalalgia.....	1	Locomotor ataxia.....	3
Corea.....	6	Lumbago.....	3
Consumption.....	86	Malarial fever.....	1
Contusion.....	9	Nephritis.....	2
Cystitis.....	2	Nervous debility.....	15
Debility.....	33	Neuralgia.....	6
Diarrhea.....	14	Old age.....	36
Diphtheria.....	1	Old wounds.....	12
Disease of brain.....	5	Ophthalmia.....	7
Disease of heart.....	12	Orchitis.....	5
Disease of spine.....	2	Paralysis.....	83
Dislocations.....	10	Phlebitis.....	1
Dropsy.....	8	Phymosis.....	3
Dysentery.....	1	Pleuritis.....	3
Dyspepsia.....	4	Pneumonia.....	18
Eczema.....	2	Poisoning.....	2
Epilepsy.....	55	Prostration.....	4
Epistaxis.....	1	Retention of urine.....	23
Erysipelas.....	52	Rheumatism.....	72
Fistula in ano.....	1	Scalds.....	1
Fistula in urethra.....	1	Sciatica.....	2
Fractures.....	13	Sprains.....	3
Frost-bite.....	4	Sunstroke.....	3
Gastritis.....	8	Syphilis.....	3
Gonorrhœa.....	13	Tonsillitis.....	3
Hemorrhage of lungs.....	4	Ulcers.....	28
Hemorrhoids.....	3	Uremici.....	1

How many treated in quarters?—Answer. At surgeon's call in barracks a daily average of 50 men are prescribed for.

Question No. 16.

How many have died during the six months?—Answer. 145, of the following diseases:

Abscesses of liver	2	Injuries	1
Alcoholism	2	Nervous exhaustion.....	9
Cancer	2	Nephritis.....	1
Consumption	40	Old age	9
Chronic diarrhea	2	Old wounds	1
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1	Paralysis	12
Debility	5	Pneumonia	9
Disease of brain	5	Syphilis, tertiary	1
Disease of heart	12	Suicide.....	1
Dropsy	2	Uranna	1
Erysipelas	8	Died on furlough, cause of death un-	
Hæmoptysis	2	known	16
Hepatitis.....	1		
Total			145

Percentage of deaths as compared with the whole number cared for during the past three years

	Number cared for.	Deaths.	Per cent.
Six months ending June 30, 1879	4,596	145	3.16
Year ending December 31, 1878	5,093	200	3.93
Year ending December 31, 1877.....	4,623	174	3.72

I certify that the foregoing report is correct.

J. M. WEAVER,
Surgeon.

Question No. 16 b.

What are your rules as to baths and bathing?—Answer. Every man in the Home, outside of the hospital, is required to bathe at least once a week, making over five hundred baths per day in barracks. The hospital is also fully supplied with bath-tubs and hot and cold water, which are used as directed by the surgeon.

LAUNDRY.

The laundry and linen room have been in successful operation during the period, turning out weekly 31,272 pieces washed, pressed, and repaired, as per the following report of Mrs. Emma L. Miller, matron:

MATRON'S DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL BRANCH,
November 1, 1879.

Col. E. F. BROWN, *Governor:*

SIR: In compliance with circular orders, dated Headquarters Central Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, October 24, 1879, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the operations of the laundry and linen room during the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, as follows:

The laundry has been run to its full capacity, turning out an average of 31,272 pieces weekly, which, compared with the average weekly washing for the year ending December 31, 1878, exhibits an increase of 7,519 pieces per week, and this without any material increase in the number of employes or other expenses of that department.

The following table exhibits the class and number of articles laundered during above period:

Aprons	43,548	Sheets, linen	69,061
Bed-sacks	782	Shirts, cotton	26,970
Blouses	171	Shirts, wool, under	10,609
Blankets	675	Shirts, barrack	79,831
Counterpanes	5,879	Socks, pairs	84,638
Drawers, cotton	74,905	Trowsers, uniform	267
Drawers, wool	279	Table-covers	17,606
Gowns	335	Towels, roller	68,076
Handkerchiefs	12,238	Towels, hand	233,616
Pillow-cases	92,682		
Total			823,068

The linen-room, in connection with the laundry, has also been in active operation during this time, and in addition to receiving, inspecting, repairing, pressing, and issuing all the articles above named, keeping an accurate account of same, the following articles have been fabricated, viz:

Aprons	842	Shirts, wool	146
Cushion-covers	86	Sheets, muslin	53
Pairs drawers, cotton (special sizes)	509	Shrouds	36
Pairs drawers, wool (special sizes)	72	Table-covers	630
Napkins	72	Towels, roller	1,133
Pillow-cases	116	Towels, hand	2,918
Shirts, cotton	111		

When underclothing, bedding, socks, &c., become so much worn as to be unfit to issue or for use in repairing others, an inspection report is submitted to the governor, who appoints a board of survey, and the articles being condemned, such as can be used for dressing, are turned over to surgeon, and the balance sold to the highest bidder for rags. There has been received from this source during the period named, and turned into the treasurer, \$542.82 cash.

Yours, very respectfully,

MRS. EMMA L. MILLER,
Matron.

Question No. 17.

1. How many have received pensions?—Answer. 1,335.
2. What is the total amount received during the 6 months ending June 30, 1879?—Answer. \$83,171.61.
3. How much of this was retained in any way for any purpose by the Home?—Answer. \$10,443.75.
4. How much was sent or used for benefit of dependent wife, child, mother, or sister?—Answer. Actually sent by treasurer \$29,178.06. Estimated amount sent by beneficiaries themselves \$35,962.48.
5. How much is still held by the Home in trust for the pensioner?—Answer. \$46,912.33.
6. What amount of interest has been received or is receivable on pension for the six months?—Answer. \$866.26.

The period included in preparing these answers by the Home treasurer is from January 1, 1879, to June 30, 1879, except that relating to interest, which is from October 1, 1878, to March 1, 1879 (six months).

The amount given in answer to the fourth question has been obtained from the records, and does not include a large sum which has doubtless been sent to relatives by the pensioners' themselves, estimated at one-half the amount paid to them direct, which in my opinion comes rather under than over the mark.

Question No. 18.

What mechanical trades have been carried on at Central Branch during the year?—Answer:

Blacksmithing.
Bookbinding.

Brushmaking.
Carpentry and cabinet-making.

Cigar-making.
 Harness-making.
 Knitting.
 Painting and glazing.
 Plumbing and gasfitting.
 Printing.

Shoemaking.
 Soapmaking.
 Tailoring.
 Tinsmithing.
 Upholstering.

How many have been so employed?—Answer. 250.

What has been the total product of their labor?—Answer. \$77,766.69

What the net profit, if any, of same?—Answer. \$8,269.01.

Summary.

	Expenditure.	Men employed.	Product.	Profit.
Book-binding	\$317 05	2	\$350 20	\$42 15
Brush-factory	1,438 37	6	1,418 85	* 10 52
Blacksmith-shop	1,082 74	5	1,575 55	492 81
Carpenter and cabinet shop	28,087 31	63	30,051 30	1,063 99
Cigar-shop	11,942 12	50	13,279 79	1,337 07
Harness-shop	193 50	1	281 39	87 89
Knitting-shop	4,441 73	19	5,040 44	598 71
Paint-shop	3,670 46	35	4,012 33	1,232 87
Plumbing and gasfitting shop	4,608 59	10	4,914 74	306 15
Printing-office	2,291 42	6	2,325 01	33 59
Shoe-shop	2,292 69	19	2,771 85	479 16
Soap-shop	2,269 18	3	2,008 38	690 20
Tailor-shop	3,688 59	21	4,231 37	542 78
Tin-shop	1,190 73	7	1,832 25	661 52
Upholstery-shop	1,074 20	3	1,184 24	110 04
	69,497 68	250	77,766 69	8,269 01

* Loss.

Question No. 19.

What has been the total product of your farm and garden, and the net profit, if any, during the year?—Answer. \$7,532.15; net profit \$1,471.89.

Below is a tabular statement of the product upon which the above profit is based:

Statement.

Number or quantity.	Class of articles.	Amount.
88 bunches	Asparagus	\$3 93
251 bushels	Beets	96 05
40 bushels	Carrots	25 00
1,960 heads	Cabbage	63 60
113 dozen	Celery	45 20
5 bushels	Currants	15 00
25 tons	Hay	300 00
102 gallons	Horse-radish	39 70
83 barrels	Sauerkraut	364 00
8,000 bunches	Lettuce	46 00
19,940 bunches	Onions	243 40
359 bushels	do	220 47
Pasturing cattle		200 00
Pasturing sheep		150 99
10 bushels	Paraley	7 15
836 bushels	Parasnips	393 82
436 gallons	Pickles	78 48
62 barrels	Green pease	49 60
3,650 bunches	Rhubarb	123 75
20 bunches	Radishes	25 00
162 bushels	Turnips	32 40
120 cords	Wood	480 00
Flour sold for cash during the six months		1,379 50
Credit on account of garden from Abstract B (construction and repairs) for flowers, plants, shrubs, &c., set out and planted for the adornment of the grounds, there being 100 flower-beds laid out and stocked with about 100,000 plants, flowers, and shrubs, all the product of our own propagating-houses during the previous winter.		3,150 00
Total		7,532 15

Question No. 20.

What has been the total number of men employed at the Central Branch during the year for pay?—Answer. 1,959.

What was the total amount paid them for services?—A. \$53,962.55.

CENTRAL BRANCH NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
June 30, 1879.

Col. E. F. BROWN, *Governor* :

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit my report as chaplain and librarian for the half year ending June 30, 1879, as follows:

Question No. 21.

Answer.—The Putnam Library has 4,286 volumes, an increase of 178 volumes for the six months; the George H. Thomas Library has 6,305 volumes, an increase of 48 volumes for the six months. Total number of volumes in Putnam and Thomas Libraries 10,594. Total increase in both 226.

There are now 271 newspapers, magazines, &c., coming to reading-room, classified as follows: Dailies, 58; semi-weeklies, 7; weeklies, 174; monthlies, 32. These are printed in English, German, French, Spanish, and Scandinavian languages.

Total number of books taken from the library during six months 25,300.

Average attendance in reading-room, about from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., about 160.

Question No. 22.

Number attending school during six months, including those learning telegraphy, 60. Branches taught: Arithmetic, algebra, bookkeeping, geography, German, history, Latin, penmanship, reading, spelling, and woodcarving.

Number fitted to earn their own living, 2.

Question No. 23.

Religious services are held in the Home church as follows: Sabbath-school at 9 a. m., preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m; also at 3 p. m. in hospital chapel for those unable to attend at the church.

Catholic services are held regularly on alternate Thursday mornings by priests from the city of Dayton. German ministers of Dayton frequently preach to the Germans of the Home. The Home Christian Association has 300 members. Temperance societies—Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Murphy's, and Red Ribbon Brigade—in all number about 900 members. A new temperance society known as the Temple of Honor is just being organized.

The Woman's Christian Temperance League still hold their semi-monthly meetings, which are largely attended. The Grand Army of the Republic is in a very prosperous condition, numbering over 200 members. The German Veteran Association hold their meetings regularly and have about 100 members. The Hibernian Benevolent Society is in a prosperous condition. The Historical and Monumental Society is a working organization, and is now having the long contemplated improvement made on the monument. The Brown Guard, as in the past, gives to the Home a continuous reminder of the days of our military glory, and could not without great loss be dispensed with.

Question No. 24.

The amusement hall is a very valuable means of entertainment to the veterans, and is constantly well patronized by them. Gambling is not allowed at any time in the Home.

Outdoor sports are largely indulged in, and proper games are encouraged in the hospital, greatly to the benefit and delight of the patients.

In concluding this report, I am gratified to say that Mrs. Mary Lowell Putnam has sent large additions to the Putnam Library; also, that our English friend, Mr. E. J. Harcastle, made the Veterans a present of a very large and valuable collection of relics from India, containing many pieces of the handiwork of the country. These are rare and very highly prized.

With great respect, believe me truly yours,

WILLIAM EARNSHAW,
Chaplain and Librarian.

POST-OFFICE, NATIONAL MILITARY HOME,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, OHIO,
November 8, 1879.

Col. E. F. BROWN,

Governor National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers:

COLONEL: As directed by circular letter from your office, I have the honor to submit the following report of the workings of this office during the six months commencing January 1, 1879, and ending June 30, 1879:

Number of letters mailed, including 5,238 postal cards.....	54,030
Number of letters received.....	37,752
Number of papers and packages mailed, third class.....	9,464
Number of papers and packages received, second and third class.....	45,994

Cash received for money orders sent.

Domestic.....	\$3,731 72
Foreign.....	1,120 70
Total.....	<u>4,852 42</u>

Cash paid for money orders drawn on this office.

Domestic.....	\$994 30
Foreign.....	367 41

Number of registered letters sent.....	306
Number of registered letters received.....	187

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTIN H. CHAPMAN,
Postmaster.

Question 24, No. 1.

In the construction and repair of buildings and adornment and improvement of the grounds during the period between January 1, and June 30, 1879, the following are the principal items:

	Amount.
New water supply.....	\$5,745 56
Brick building for wagon and blacksmith shop.....	798 13
Addition to new restaurant.....	2,000 00
Additional heating apparatus.....	1,973 41
Addition to fire department, including bell tower.....	559 60
Finishing two new brick barracks.....	4,218 15
Finishing house for farmer.....	25 40
Finishing ice-house.....	609 07
Finishing addition to bakery and kitchen.....	283 44
Finishing slaughter-house.....	545 08
Purchase land, Major Grosskopf.....	8,000 00
Rubber hose.....	1,569 14
	<u>26,321 95</u>

In the recent purchase of the forty-acre farm of Major Grosskopf, the more I see of the land the more I am convinced of the wisdom displayed by the honorable Board of Managers in thus adding materially to the appearance of the Home and removing the temptations of a low grocery from our midst, the place being formerly bounded on three sides by the grounds of the Home.

Question No. 24.

The engineer department has been actively employed for the six months ending June 30, 1879, extending water and steam mains to the several buildings not heretofore supplied—the latter on the Holly system. The following report of the chief engineer, which I insert in full, gives an exhibit of the principal items of labor performed by this department:

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, CENTRAL BRANCH,
November 1, 1879.

Col. E. F. BROWN, *Governor*:

SIR: In response to circular orders dated Headquarters Central Branch, October 24, 1879, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the engineer department for the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879: 370 feet steam main (on the Holly system), wrapped and incased in tight-fitting timber pump-logs, has been laid in tile-drained ditches with brick-lined casing for junction boxes every 100 feet.

	Feet.
Extending south on New Jersey avenue from Kentucky avenue	91
From New Jersey avenue to secretary's and steward's residence	135
On Maryland avenue from stable to guard house	543
From church to new restaurant	677
From hospital boiler to surgeon's residence	700
From central boiler house across New Jersey avenue	77
From New York avenue to headquarters	87
From pump house to deep well	760

With 2,500 feet return pipe, all in successful operation.

The Home church has been fitted up complete with steam-heating apparatus, on the Holly system, in which the following materials were expended:

Feet of steam pipe	7,500
Valves	102
Unions	72
Fittings	300
Radiator	1
Steam governors	1
Steam traps	2
Steam gauges	2

The headquarters' offices and library have been fitted up with steam-heating apparatus, taking the following materials:

Feet of steam pipe	7,000
Valves	39
Unions	50
Fittings	60
Steam traps	2
Steam gauges	2

The residences of secretary and steward have also been fitted up, in which were used:

Feet of pipe	6,000
Fittings	240
Unions	105
Valves	63
Radiators	9
Registers	12

Nine hundred feet 2-inch water pipe has been laid from main to new restaurant, to convey spring water from deep well for drinking and cooking purposes.

In the further extension of steam and water to sections of the Home not already supplied and fitted on the Holly system, 9,000 feet additional pipe (assorted sizes), together with junction boxes, mains, fittings, &c., has been expended. All labor pertaining to steam-fitting and all other work in this department has been performed by inmates of the Home, with the exception of one citizen employé.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS HINTON,
Chief Engineer.

In carrying out the above improvements in steam-heating apparatus and in the extension of gas and water to new buildings and others not heretofore supplied has required 6,062 feet of ditching of an average depth of 4 feet 6 inches, and in the extension of the sewage system 1,038 feet of stone-covered ditches have been constructed, requiring, with the excavation for cellars to new buildings, foundations for porches, &c., the removal of 5,590 cubic yards of dirt, most of which has been used in grading and beautifying other parts of the grounds.

In regard to our new water supply, I take pleasure in reporting that

a great deal has been accomplished during the past six months towards the completion of the new lake, and we are now prepared to receive the fall and winter rains with a capacity of more than 50,000,000 gallons, amply sufficient to insure us against any fear of a water famine in the future.

The following items will give some idea of the extent of the labor performed: 38,946 cubic yards of dirt has been excavated and refilled in construction of the dam and avenue around the lake and approaches to ice-houses; 622 cubic yards of concrete, used in the construction of filter, culverts, and stone dam east of lake, the latter for the purpose of utilizing the water shed from adjacent lands. This work also required 981 cubic yards of solid masonry, all of which is of the most substantial kind, as well as being ornamental, and the stone for which was quarried and dressed in our quarry at a very small expense, as compared with the lowest prices obtainable for the same work outside of the Home. In this work there has also been laid in the most substantial manner 1,455 square yards of stone pavements, thus securing all inlets and outlets from washing or caving.

In the additional improvements to the grounds a substantial macadamized road leading from the stable to the slaughter-house and dairy has been constructed, requiring the excavation and filling of 3,100 cubic yards of dirt and the construction of paved gutters the entire length, thus securing a long-needed roadway to the slaughter-houses, dairy, and hog-pens.

The repairs to the remaining avenues and walks have been kept up, trees, shrubs, and flowers planted and set out, which made our Home during the season just closed the most attractive spot on the continent, if not in the world; and the fact that the Home is steadily growing in popularity will be seen by the following report of the number of visitors and excursions as compared with same period of the year 1878:

Number of visitors admitted to the grounds for the six months ending June 30, 1878	37,047
Number admitted in corresponding period 1879	54,901
Showing an increase in favor of 1879	17,854
<hr/>	
Number of vehicles admitted to the Home grounds for six months ending June 30, 1878	8,312
Number admitted in corresponding period 1879	11,874
Showing an increase in favor of 1879	3,562
<hr/>	
Number of regularly-organized excursions to the Home during the six months ending June 30, 1878	30
Number in corresponding period 1879	42
Showing an increase in favor of 1879	12

These items are given simply for the purpose of showing that the Home, in becoming a place of so much attraction to the public, must necessarily grow in favor with and tend in a corresponding degree to the contentment and happiness of those residing therein, for whose benefit alone this grand institution was first designed, and is still supported by the liberality of Congress, under the fostering care of the honorable Board of Managers. The following report of the committee on amusements is respectfully submitted:

MEMORIAL HALL, OFFICE OF AMUSEMENT COMMITTEE,
June 30, 1879.

COLONEL: The following report on amusements is respectfully submitted:
From the date of our last report up to June 30 there have been given fifty-four entertainments in Memorial Hall. Of these, thirty-four were free to the residents of the

Home and twenty were by professional companies, to which a certainty had to be guaranteed, and a small fee (10, and sometimes 15, cents) was charged to cover the cost.

At the close of the theatrical season in May last the committee began looking about for some means by which our new and beautiful Memorial Hall could be used as a medium of amusements and pleasure during the summer as well as the winter months. After corresponding with some of the leading members of the theatrical profession, a plan was submitted to you recommending the employment of a company, to consist of ten people, six gentlemen and four ladies, all first-class actors and actresses. This met with your approval, and on June 17 the opening performance was given. The company have continued up to the date of the report giving three matinees and two night performances each week. We are glad to report that we meet with encouragement, as our night performances are well patronized by residents of the Home, the price of admission being fixed at 10 cents, and the matinees are well patronized by the large number of excursionists who visit the Home daily.

The receipts exceed the expenditures, and the project has been a success.

Very respectfully,

R. E. FLEMING,
JUSTIN H. CHAPMAN,
Amusement Committee.

Col. E. F. BROWNS,
Governor National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

One brick barracks, included in my report for year ending December 31, 1878, was completed and occupied in the period embraced in this report, which gave us an increased capacity of 150 beds, and enabled us to clear out the Brown Guard Armory and Amusement Hall, and to remove the two unsightly old hospital wards, which up to this time had been used for barracks, from the prominent position which they occupied on Maine avenue to a less conspicuous locality west of the stable, where they have been converted into quartermaster storerooms, at a trifling expense. These were very much needed for the storage of large unwieldy articles.

With our present capacity and the two additional brick barracks already authorized by the Board of Managers we will be enabled to comfortably care for 3,650.

There were actually present June 30, 1879, 3,329, which will, in my opinion, be increased by January 1, 1880, to 3,650; and it will in a measure depend on the condition of the times and inclemency of the weather to whether this estimate will be increased rather than diminished.

We had on June 30 732 men absent on furlough, most of whom go out in the spring and summer and are compelled to return to the shelter of the Home in winter. The increase from this source, added to the more certain increase from admissions, will probably tax us to our full capacity, but, thanks to the care of the honorable Board of Managers, who, anticipating this increase in numbers, have authorized the construction of two large brick barracks (referred to above) with an additional capacity of 300 beds, we shall be able to care for all who may apply for admission during the coming winter, and who are entitled to the benefits of the Home under the strict interpretation of the law.

Question No. 26.

What has been the total current or running expenses of your branch during the six months? What the average cost of keeping each man in the Home for the six months?—Answer. Total current or running expenses during the six months ending June 30, 1879, including cost of all uniform clothing, and underclothing issued to the men, and excluding construction and repairs, \$187,927.60. Average cost per capita, including clothing, \$55.50. Total current or running expenses, deducting cost of clothing, \$160,703.75. Average cost, per capita, deducting cost

of clothing, \$47.46. Average cost of clothing per capita, \$8.04. Average cost of ration for the six months, 16.10 cents.

Below I submit statement showing how the figures were obtained in determining the cost of keeping each man. This statement is taken from the ledger accounts of the various abstract letters, and exhibits all the charges to each, including internal vouchers between the several departments of the Home.

Statement showing how the figures were obtained in determining the cost of keeping each man for the six months ending June 30, 1879.

	Abstracts.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.	Credits.	Differences.	Excesses.
A	Subsistence	\$55,754 04	\$52,202 12	\$107,956 16	\$9,390 28	\$98,565 88	.....
B	Construction and repairs	23,870 04	46,320 03	70,197 57	41 93	70,155 64	.....
C	Stable	17,018 01	20,382 77	38,001 68	39,497 70	.....	\$1,496 02
D	Personal property	776 90	1,153 71	1,930 61	.....	1,930 67	.....
E	Current expenses	10,030 52	8,890 09	18,932 61	.....	18,932 61	.....
F	Incidental	1,171 87	1,242 39	2,414 26	116 11	2,298 15	.....
G	Transportation	3,905 27	5,413 88	9,319 15	0,805 64	2,513 51	.....
H	Clothing	14,632 01	12,944 76	27,577 67	353 82	27,223 85	.....
I	Hospital supplies	3,901 41	4,065 87	7,967 28	.....	7,967 28	.....
K	Farm and garden	2,150 56	3,903 70	6,060 26	7,532 15	.....	1,471 89
L	Household expenses	21,484 40	14,588 31	36,072 71	920 67	35,146 10	.....
M	Manufactures	20,506 83	19,775 52	40,282 35	43,964 89	.....	3,682 54
	Total	175,810 68	190,895 75	366,712 43	108,629 19	264,733 69	6,650 45

Average cost of keeping each man for the six months, including value of clothing issued for the period, ending June 30, 1879.

Total expenditures for the two quarters ending June 30, 1879	\$366712.43
Less credits shown	108629.19
	<u>258083.24</u>
Less construction and repairs	70155.64
Average number present	3386)187927.60 (\$55.50
	16930
	<u>18627</u>
	16930
	<u>16976</u>
	16930
	<u>460</u>

Average cost of keeping each man for the six months, deducting value of clothing for the period, ending June 30 1879.

Total expenditures for the two quarters ending June 30, 1879	\$366712.43
Less credits	108629.19
	<u>258083.24</u>
Less construction and repairs	70155.64
	<u>187927.60</u>
Less clothing	27223.85
	<u>3386)160703.75 (\$47.46</u>
	13544
	<u>25263</u>
	23702
	<u>15617</u>
	13544
	<u>20735</u>
	20316

Summary of charges on account of transportation received at Central Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, during the six months ending June 30, 1879.

Month.	Personal accounts.	Home accounts.	Total.
January	\$647 90	\$277 95	\$925 85
February	640 45	150 55	791 00
March	1,752 35	241 00	1,993 35
	\$3,040 70	\$649 50	\$3,690 20
April	1,591 20	249 20	1,840 40
May	1,042 10	203 25	1,245 35
June	1,231 93	210 85	1,442 78
	3,865 23	663 30	4,528 53

I certify the above summary to be correct.

R. E. FLEMING,
Secretary.

Report showing quantity and value of clothing issued and sold for six months ending June 30, 1879.

	Donated.	Value.	Sold.	Value.	Total.	Value.
Blouses, lined.....	1 836	\$3,910 68	35	\$74 55	1,871	\$3,985 23
Blouses, fabricated	5	20 00			5	20 00
Boots, pairs.....	1,156	2,392 92	41	84 87	1,197	2,477 79
Caps, forage	872	383 68	6	2 64	878	386 32
Coats, dress	834	4,628 70	3	16 65	837	4,645 35
Coats, fabricated	1	23 00			1	23 00
Coats, great	343	1,828 19	4	21 32	347	1,849 51
Hats, uniform	583	583 00	3	3 00	586	586 00
Shoes, pairs	708	840 60	51	61 20	759	910 80
Shoes, pairs, fabricated	9	33 75			9	33 75
Trousers, pairs	1,857	3,899 70	40	84 00	1,897	3,983 70
Trousers, pairs, fabricated	24	96 00			24	96 00
Drawers, pairs, cotton	3,600	2,160 00			3,600	2,160 00
Shirts, cotton	1,457	728 50			1,457	728 50
Shirts, wool flannel	700	700 00			700	700 00
Shirts, wool flannel	2,172	2,172 00			2,172	2,172 00
Slippers, hospital	243	36 45			243	36 45
Socks	10,284	2,571 00			10,284	2,571 00
Overalls	68	108 80			68	108 80
Total.....		27,125 97		348 23		27,474 20

Question 26 b.

Summary statement of value of subsistence stores received, issued, and remaining on hand at Central Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, during the six months ending June 30, 1879.

January 1.—To subsistence stores on hand.....	\$5,027 34
To cash for subsistence purchased.....	72,130 67
To value of subsistence received from abstracts C and K.....	98,364 21
To salary of steward.....	699 96
To pay of bakers and employes commissary department.....	1,211 29
To transportation expenses, freight and incidental expenses.....	522 69
By value of issues to beneficiaries.....	\$98,565 83
By value of sales to officers and employes.....	4,362 21
By value of extra issues.....	303 75
By value of grease and garbage, &c., sold and transferred.....	1,176 31
June 30.—By value of subsistence and stores on hand.....	3,548 01
	107,956 16 107,956 16

The following is the cost of the ration for the third and fourth quarters for the six months ending June 30, 1879:

Quarter ending—	Number of rations.	Total cost.	Quarterly average.	Semi-annual average.
March 31	312,622	\$48,918 41	15.64	
June 20	299,507	49,647 47	16.57	16.10
Total	612,129	98,565 88		

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM THOMPSON, *Steward.*

STORE FUND.

Cash receipts and expenditures Home store, six months ending June 30, 1879.

	Dr.	Cr.
To cash balance January 1, 1879	\$77 17	
To cash received from sales for merchandise	9,874 77	
To cash received for store check for sale of merchandise	9,421 65	
To cash received for amusements	767 78	
To cash received for mail service	270 00	
To cash received for feeding horses	86 15	
To cash received for cancellation of vouchers	402 44	
To vouchers of merchandise and in treasurer's hands, not paid up to date, June 30, 1879	4,353 07	
By vouchers made for merchandise		\$14,718 76
By vouchers made for profit and loss		687 25
By vouchers made for expenses		1,486 88
By vouchers made for amusements		1,990 22
By vouchers made for library		72 29
By vouchers made for Memorial Hall		24 00
By vouchers made for feeding horses		67 25
By vouchers made for restaurant building		750 00
By vouchers made for subsistence		3,059 37
By vouchers made for manufactures		1,732 00
By vouchers made for store checks redeemed		665 01
	25,253 03	25,253 03

I certify that this is a correct statement of receipts and expenditures for the time stated.

R. E. FLEMING,
Secretary,

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Central Branch—Balance-sheet Home store from January 1, 1879, to June 30, 1879, for six months.

Folio.	Ledger accounts.	Ledger footings.		Ledger differences.		Inventory.	Representative.		Stock.		Real.	
		Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.		Losses.	Gains.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
		189	Merchandise	\$27,161 64	\$19,812 38		\$7,349 26		\$10,560 95		\$3,211 69	
226	Store checks	9,579 76	9,421 65	158 11							158 11	
175	Stock		7,807 98		\$7,807 98					\$7,807 98		
286	Profit and loss	4,653 68		4,653 68			\$4,653 68					
293	Personal accounts		4,353 07		4,353 07							\$4,353 07
	Total	41,395 08	41,395 08	12,161 05	12,161 05	10,560 95						
	By stock							1,441 99	\$1,441 99			
	Total						4,653 68	4,653 68				
	To balance net stock								6,365 99			6,365 99
	Total								7,807 98	7,807 98	10,719 06	10,719 06

I certify that the above is a correct balance-sheet for the time stated.

R. E. FLEMING, Secretary.

CONTINGENT.

Cash receipts and expenditures contingent fund, six months ending June 30, 1879.

	Dr.	Cr.
To cash balance January 1, 1879	\$513 60	
To cash received for fines	2, 145 71	
By vouchers made for fines remitted		\$1, 358 63
By vouchers made for profit and loss, and for newspapers furnished the various offices of the Home, amusements, costumes, dramas, music, &c., and for books for use in library, &c		352 96
By cash balance June 30, 1879		947 72
	2, 659 31	2, 659 31

I certify that the above is a correct statement of receipts and expenditures for the time stated.

R. E. FLEMING,
Secretary.

Statement of the number of offenses committed at the Central Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, during six months from January 1 to June 30, 1879.

3, 742 men committed no offenses	3, 742
563 men committed 1 offense each	563
176 men committed 2 offenses each	352
65 men committed 3 offenses each	195
22 men committed 4 offenses each	88
11 men committed 5 offenses each	55
7 men committed 6 offenses each	42
4 men committed 7 offenses each	28
2 men committed 8 offenses each	16
2 men committed 10 offenses each	20
2 men committed 12 offenses each	24
854 Total number of offenses	1, 383
Committed no offenses	3, 742
Committed offenses	854

Total number cared for, six months ending June 30, 1879. 4, 596

The following copies of post returns, marked A and B, for the two quarters ending June 30, 1879, and statement of the average number of beneficiaries present, absent, sick, total gain and loss from all causes, with the whole number cared for each year since the Home was established, marked C, will be found of interest to you and are respectfully submitted.

A.—*The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Central Branch.—Post return for the quarter ending March 31, 1879.*

PRESENT FOR DUTY.

Commissioned officers:	
Governor	1
Treasurer and quartermaster	1
Surgeon	1
Secretary	1
Steward	1
Chaplain	1
Matron	1
Total	7

Non-commissioned officers:	
Post adjutant	1
Sergeant-major	1
Assistant steward	1
Commissary-sergeant	1
Quartermaster-sergeant	1
Hospital steward	1
Lieutenant home guard	1
Sergeants provost guard	2
Sergeants	25
Total	34
Privates	2, 181
Hospital:	
Sick	285
Attendants	66
Total	351
Extra duty:	
Privates	812
Total present:	
Commissioned officers	7
Non-commissioned officers	34
Privates	3, 344
ABSENT.	
With leave:	
Privates	684
Without leave:	
Privates	10
Total:	
Privates	694
PRESENT AND ABSENT.	
Total present and absent:	
Commissioned officers	7
Non-commissioned officers	34
Privates	4, 038
Aggregate:	
This report	4, 079
Last report	4, 068

CHANGES SINCE LAST REPORT.

<i>Gain.</i>	
Privates:	
By admission	183
By readmission	38
By transfer	16
Total	237
<i>Loss.</i>	
Privates:	
By discharge	62
By dishonorable discharge	3
By dropped from temporary post	44
By transfer to other branches	19
By death	80
By transfer to insane asylum	18
Total	226

HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

53

HEALTH.

Number treated in hospital	604
Number daily average treated in quarters	48

EDUCATION.

Number of teachers	1
Number of pupils	57

LIBRARY.

Number of volumes	10,467
Number of daily papers	57
Number of weekly papers and periodicals	211
Number of volumes read	14,557

CITIZEN EMPLOYÉS.

Male:	
Foreman carpenter	1
Superintendent farm and stable	1
Assistant surgeon	1
Band leader	1
Landscape gardener	1
Treasurer's clerk	1
Female:	
Laundress	1
House cleaner	1
Total	8

SUMMARY.

Average present during third quarter	3,465
Average present and absent during quarter	4,067
Average cost of ration during quarter	15.64 cents.

B.—*The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Central Branch.*—Post return for the quarter ending June 30, 1879.

PRESENT FOR DUTY.

Commissioned officers:	
Governor	1
Treasurer and quartermaster	1
Surgeon	1
Secretary	1
Steward	1
Chaplain	1
Matron	1
Total	7
Non-commissioned officers:	
Post adjutant	1
Sergeant-major	1
Assistant-steward	1
Commissary-sergeant	1
Quartermaster-sergeant	1
Hospital steward	1
Lieutenant home guard	1
Sergeants provost guard	2
Sergeants	24
Total	33
Privates	1,859

Hospital:	
Sick	250
Attendants	69
Total	319
Extra duty:	
Privates	1, 118
Total present:	
Commissioned officers	7
Non-commissioned officers	33
Privates	3, 296

ABSENT.

With leave:	
Privates	732
Without leave:	
Privates	15
Total:	
Privates	747

PRESENT AND ABSENT.

Total present and absent:	
Commissioned officers	7
Non-commissioned officers	33
Privates	4, 043
Aggregate:	
This report	4, 083
Last report	4, 079

CHANGES SINCE LAST REPORT.

Gain.

Privates:	
By admission	223
By readmission	54
By transfer	21
Total	298

Loss.

Privates:	
By discharge	94
By summary discharge	3
By dishonorable discharge	4
By desertion	37
By dropped from temporary post	61
By transfer to other branches	27
By death	65
By expulsion	3
Total	294

HEALTH.

Number treated in hospital	575
Number "daily average" treated in quarters	40
Total	615

EDUCATION.

Number of teachers	1
Number of pupils	45

LIBRARY.

Number of volumes.....	10,594
Number of daily papers.....	58
Number of weekly papers and periodicals.....	210
Number of volumes read.....	9,517

CITIZEN EMPLOYÉS.

Males:

Foreman carpenter.....	1
Superintendent farm and stable.....	1
Assistant surgeon.....	1
Band leader.....	1
Landscape gardener.....	1
Treasurer's clerk.....	1

Females:

Laundress.....	1
House-cleaner.....	1
Total.....	<u>8</u>

SUMMARY.

Average present during fourth quarter.....	3,237
Average present and absent during fourth quarter.....	4,040
Average cost of ration during fourth quarter.....	16.57 cents.

C.—Table exhibiting the average number of beneficiaries present, absent, and sick, the total gain and loss from all causes, the number present on November 30, each year, and the whole number of beneficiaries cared for during each year since the establishment of the Central Branch, to and including June 30, 1879 (being six months of last fiscal year).

Six months ending June 30, 1879.	Average number present and absent during each year.	Average number present during each year.	Average number in hospital sick, and attendance during each year.	Average number absent with leave during each year.	Average number absent without leave during each year.	Gain each year.				Loss during each year.						Total loss.	Total number present and absent November 30 each year, December 31, and to June 30, 1879, six months.	Whole number of beneficiaries cared for during each year and for six months, to June 30, 1879.	
						By admission.	By re-admission.	By transfer from other branches.	By return from desertion.	Total gain.	By discharge.	By dishonorable discharge.	By transfer to other branches.	By transfer to Government Insane Asylum.	By death.				By desertion.
1867	403	361	126	19	14	616				616	65						65	551	616
1868	732	602	168	111	8	630	26	103		759	349	14	41		37	20	451	1,868	1,328
1869	1,059	877	208	162	9	872	52			924	415	24	53		42	35	569	1,324	1,738
1870	1,305	935	261	357	10	657	62	11		730	320	9	30		72	78	509	1,445	1,954
1871	1,575	1,122	284	407	9	738	66	6		810	395	11	111		70	23	610	1,645	2,255
1872	1,669	1,271	295	381	17	693	65	30		788	524	18	31		104	30	707	1,719	2,426
1873	1,874	1,443	306	401	8	765	131	51		947	326	18	49		108	16	539	1,755	2,684
1874	2,346	1,833	324	499	7	893	159	79		1,131	410	26	77		130	34	681	2,374	3,255
1875	2,651	2,130	311	494	5	978	98	119		1,195	617	28	50	19	150	58	922	2,847	3,769
1876	3,075	2,511	323	548	12	1,044	229	64		1,337	642	35	54	17	155	78	971	3,213	4,184
1877	3,398	2,819	323	589	12	1,134	201	75		1,410	565	18	72	27	174	68	924	3,699	4,623
1878	3,813	3,172	346	667	12	1,041	290	61		1,394	651	22	79	9	200	71	1,032	4,061	5,093
1879	4,054	3,386	335	708	13	406		37		535	261	13	46		145	37	520	4,076	4,596
Total						10,467	1,471	636	2	12,576	5,540	226	693	126	1,377	548	8,500		

In concluding this report, I may say the six months ending June 30 have been marked by memorable events, but as they are of a nature personal rather than public I simply refer to it as an excuse for want of any extended reference to the special working of this branch.

The conduct of the men, the marked improvement in general deportment, and the health of the beneficiaries are a source of congratulation. I am, as heretofore, under great obligation for valuable aid in the varied duties of my position to the officers associated with me, and, without exception, they have faithfully performed the duties allotted to them.

The non-commissioned officers, too, have worked faithfully and are entitled to great credit. We all feel grateful for the aid and untiring efforts of the board of managers, and trust our gratitude may encourage you a little in the continuance of your unrewarded labor.

Very respectfully submitted, &c.,

E. F. BROWN,
Governor.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
NORTHWESTERN BRANCH,
Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, June 30, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the management of the Northwestern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers during the six months ending June 30, 1879:

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES.

Total number of disabled soldiers and sailors cared for or aided at this branch during the six months, 1,052. Whole number of disabled soldiers and sailors cared for or aided from its first establishment May 1, 1867, to June 30, 1879, 3,742.

Number who have been admitted during the six months, 96; readmitted, 50; transferred from other branches, 19; returned from desertion, 1; total gain during the six months, 166. Number honorably discharged during the six months, 111; dishonorably discharged, 5; transferred to other branches, 19; transferred to the Government Insane Asylum, 1; died, 28; deserted, 30; dropped from temporary at post, 13; total loss during the six months, 207.

Average number of beneficiaries present during the six months, 717. Average number present and absent during the six months, 879.

Number of beneficiaries during the six months who belonged to the Regular Army, 36; number who belonged to the volunteer service, 1,012; number who belonged to the Navy, 4.

Number of beneficiaries during the six months who were disabled during the war of the rebellion, 1,022; number who served in the war of 1812, 8; number who served in the Mexican war, 22.

Number of colored beneficiaries during the six months, 2.

STATES FROM WHICH ENLISTED.

States from which those who have been beneficiaries of this branch during the six months were enlisted in the service of the United States—

California	5	Minnesota	10
Connecticut	13	Missouri	45
Delaware	5	New York	225
District of Columbia	1	New Hampshire	5
Dakota Territory	1	New Jersey	11
Florida	1	Nebraska	1
Illinois	205	Ohio	35
Indiana	33	Pennsylvania	51
Iowa	28	Rhode Island	4
Kentucky	10	Tennessee	1
Kansas	12	Utah Territory	1
Louisiana	7	Vermont	6
Maine	6	Washington Territory	2
Maryland	10	Wisconsin	218
Massachusetts	22		
Michigan	48	Total	1,052

NATIVITIES.

Number of beneficiaries during the six months who were native-born, 284; foreign-born, 768. Nativity of foreign-born beneficiaries—

Austria	7	Norway	10
Belgium	6	Poland	2
Cuba	1	Scotland	16
Canada	23	Sweden	4
Denmark	1	Switzerland	19
England	45	Wales	5
France	10	Born at sea	2
Germany	331		
Ireland	285		
Mexico	1		768

SOCIAL STATISTICS.

Ages of those who have been beneficiaries of this branch during the six months: Under 30 years, 1; between 30 and 50 years, 456; between 50 and 70 years, 544; over 70 years, 51.

Number of beneficiaries during the six months who have been married and who have living wives or minor children, or both, 272.

▶ Former occupations of those who have been beneficiaries during the six months:

Agents and peddlers	2	Cooks	3
Artists	1	Coopers	17
Artificers	1	Curriers	2
Bookbinders	2	Clothmakers	2
Bakers	15	Druggists	2
Barbers and wigmakers	8	Dentists	1
Brickmakers	2	Draughtsmen	1
Brewers	7	Engineers	7
Boiler-makers	6	Editors	1
Broommakers	2	Electro-platers	2
Blacksmiths	17	Farmers	153
Butchers	20	Florists	1
Carpenters	55	Gardeners	5
Cabinet-makers	10	Gunsmiths	1
Carvers	1	Harness-makers	8
Carriage-makers	3	Hatters	1
Clockmakers	1	Iron-rollers	2
Cigar-makers	8	Laborers	395
Clerks	43	Lawyers	2

Lithographers	4	Seamen and boatmen	12
Locksmiths	4	Shoemakers	27
Lumbermen	2	Soldiers	3
Machinists	6	Stonecutters	
Machine-makers	3	Saddlers	5
Masons and brick-layers	10	Surveyors	1
Millers	3	Shipwrights	1
Millwrights	2	Slaters	1
Miners	3	Sailmakers	1
Molders	5	Tailors	20
Musicians	15	Teamsters	10
Merchants and salesmen	6	Tinkers	10
Marble-polishers	1	Tobacconists	1
Needle-makers	1	Telegraph-operators	2
Preachers	1	Tanners	5
Printers	11	Upholsterers	1
Painters	20	Veterinary surgeons	3
Plasterers	2	Watchmakers	1
Physicians and surgeons	5	Weavers	9
Paper-hangers	1	Wagon-makers	1
Pipemakers	1	Wheelwrights	2
Piano-makers	1		
Roopenmakers	2	Total	1,052
School-teachers	5		

Number of beneficiaries during the six months who could read and write, 881; number who could neither, 171 (of which 25 were native and 146 were foreign-born); percentage of native-born who could neither read nor write, 8.8; of foreign-born, 19.01.

CAUSES OF DISABILITY.

The disabilities of those who have been beneficiaries of the Home during the six months were as follows:

Wounds resulting in loss of both arms	2
Wounds resulting in loss of both legs	1
Wounds resulting in loss of one arm	44
Wounds resulting in loss of one leg	49
Other wounds received in the service	334
Sickness contracted in the service	622
Total	1,052

Number completely blind, 5; number partially blind, 28; total, 33.

Number insane, totally or partially, 9. Number of insane who have been transferred to the Government Insane Asylum at Washington during the six months, 1.

HOSPITAL.

The surgeon, Dr. A. J. Hare, reports as follows:

Number who have been cared for in hospital during the six months, 581, against 230 for the same period of 1878; average daily number cared for in hospital, 87, against 88.7 during the year 1878.

Diseases of those treated in hospital.

Abscess	5	Bunion	1
Alcoholism	21	Bright's disease	2
Amputation	2	Cancer of stomach	2
Aphonia	1	Carbuncle	2
Asthma	2	Cardiac disease	4
Blind	3	Catarrh	3
Blind, partially	1	Chorea	3
Bronchitis	6	Colic	1

Congestion, cerebral.....	1	Hepatic disease.....	3
Constipation.....	4	Herpes.....	1
Contusion.....	1	Hydrocele.....	2
Cystitis.....	2	Incontinence of urine.....	1
Debility.....	10	Iritis, rheumatic.....	2
Dementia.....	8	Locomotor ataxia.....	1
Diarrhea, acute.....	1	Lumbago.....	1
Diarrhea, chronic.....	2	Loss of both hands.....	1
Diphtheria.....	1	Neuralgia.....	5
Dislocation.....	1	Opium habit.....	2
Eczema.....	2	Paralysis.....	11
Epilepsy.....	15	Pneumonia.....	3
Epistaxis.....	2	Phtisis pulmonalis.....	20
Erysipelas.....	2	Phlebitis.....	1
Fever, bilious.....	4	Pleurisy.....	1
Fever, continued.....	1	Rheumatism, chronic.....	26
Fever, intermittent.....	5	Senility.....	19
Fistula, urinary.....	1	Sprains.....	5
Fractures.....	4	Syphilis.....	1
Frost-bite.....	5	Tonsillitis.....	4
Gastritis.....	1	Ulcer, chronic.....	7
Gonorrhoea.....	1	Wounds, old gunshot.....	2
Hæmoptysis.....	3	Wounds, incised.....	3
Hernia.....	2		
Hemorrhoids.....	7	Total.....	281

Number of beneficiaries carried sick in quarters during the six months ending June 30, 1879, 98, against 198 the previous year. Average daily number sick in quarters, 10, against 12 the previous year.

The number of beneficiaries who were medically treated in hospital and quarters during the six months, exclusive of those prescribed for at sick call and not subsequently treated, constituted 25 per cent. of the whole number cared for in the Home, against 48 per cent. during the previous year; and the average number of sick in hospital and quarters during the six months was 11 per cent. of the average number of beneficiaries cared for in the Home; while in the year 1878 it was 11.8 per cent.; in 1877 it was 10.5 per cent.; and in 1876 it was 10 per cent.; indicating no marked difference in the ratio of sick to the whole number of beneficiaries during the three and a half years.

The total number of beneficiaries attending sick call during the six months ending June 30, 1879, was 464, to whom were administered 3,112 prescriptions. Daily average number of prescriptions, 17.19. In addition to these, 2,181 surgical dressings were prescribed and applied, a daily average of 12.04.

The total number of medical and surgical prescriptions and dressings were 5,293; daily average, 29.24.

The prisoners confined in the guard-house are daily visited by the surgeon, and to this class of inmates 543 prescriptions have been furnished, chiefly for alcoholism.

The number of professional visits made by the surgeon to the families of beneficiaries living on the Home grounds and elsewhere, during the six months ending June 30, 1879, was 275, to whom 418 prescriptions were supplied.

The ratio taken sick to the whole number of beneficiaries cared for during the six months ending June 30, 1879, constitute 70.8 per cent.

It will be observed that the number of individuals treated in hospital has increased, while the number treated in quarters has diminished, and the average number treated in hospital and quarters for the six months ending June 30, 1879, is about the same as the average number treated in hospital and quarters during the previous year.

A convalescent ward has been set apart in the main building, to which patients have been returned who no longer require active treatment, and yet were not sufficiently recovered to be returned to duty. These cases have been carried as sick in quarters, and are continuations of those already accounted for in the classification of diseases treated in hospital.

The entire institution is daily inspected by the surgeon, and a report of its sanitary condition made by him to the commandant.

DEATHS.

The number of beneficiaries who died during the six months ending June 30, 1879, of which three died outside of the Home premises, are as follows:

Accident.....	1	Hæmoptysis.....	1
Bright's disease.....	1	Hepatitis.....	1
Cardiac disease (one on furlough).....	3	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	14
Cancer of stomach.....	1	Senility.....	1
Cerebral congestion.....	1	Ulcer, gastric.....	1
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1	Unknown (on furlough).....	2
Total.....			<u>28</u>

The ratio of deaths during the six months to the whole number of beneficiaries cared for was 2.66 per cent., against 3.62 per cent. for the year 1878, and 3.75 per cent. during the year 1877.

PENSIONS.

Number of pensioners who have received pensions during the last half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, 340. The total amount of pensions received during the six months and the disposition made thereof is shown in the following tabular statement:

Pensions to credit of beneficiaries, January 1, 1879.....	\$703 52
Pension moneys received during the six months.....	23,640 49
Interest received on pension money during the six months.....	7 75

Total to be accounted for..... 24,351 76

Paid to the Home:

For Abstract A, Subsistence.....	\$527 06
For Abstract B, Construction and repairs.....	127 02
For Abstract C, Stable.....	5 00
For Abstract F, Incidental expenses.....	4 66
For Abstract G, Transportation.....	863 63
For Abstract H, Clothing.....	457 34
For Abstract I, Hospital supplies.....	7 44
For Abstract K, Farm.....	80 00
For Abstract L, Household.....	200 08
For Abstract M, <i>b</i> , Blacksmith shop.....	\$13 95
For Abstract M, <i>c</i> , Carpenter shop.....	605 61
For Abstract M, <i>h</i> , Harness shop.....	30 85
For Abstract M, <i>k</i> , Paint shop.....	69 08
For Abstract M, <i>n</i> , Shoe shop.....	113 75
For Abstract M, <i>r</i> , Tin shop.....	28 52
For Abstract M, <i>m</i> , Printing office.....	128 45

990 23

Forfeitures by order of Board of Managers..... 79 50

Total amount paid to the Home..... 3,342 56

Paid to Home store..... 2,765 50

Carried to contingent fund for fines by order of commandant... 961 00

Carried to posthumous fund..... 79 01

Cash paid to pensioners' families..... 5,414 12

Cash paid to individual pensioners..... 8,832 61

Remaining to credit of pensioners June 30, 1879..... 2,956 96

Total accounted for..... 24,351 76

PAY FOR EXTRA DUTY.

The total number of beneficiaries employed for pay at this branch during the last half of fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, was 355. The

QUARTERLY EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS.

The following tabular statement exhibits, by departments or abstracts, the total gross and net expenses of the Home during each quarter, to wit:

Gross expenditures.	Quarter ending March 31, 1879.	Quarter ending June 30, 1879.	Total.
Abstract A, Subsistence.....	\$10,960 04	\$9,410 32	\$20,370 36
Abstract B, Construction and repairs.....	5,789 70	8,103 56	13,893 26
Abstract C, Stable.....	1,408 02	1,628 07	3,037 89
Abstract D, Personal property.....	128 50	320 13	457 63
Abstract E, Current expenses.....	4,233 08	4,434 10	8,667 78
Abstract F, Incidental expenses.....	275 21	350 94	632 15
Abstract G, Transportation.....	801 11	1,855 49	2,723 60
Abstract H, Clothing.....	04 27	81 74	146 01
Abstract I, Hospital supplies.....	2,179 10	1,811 10	3,990 20
Abstract K, Farm.....	1,628 08	1,327 59	2,955 67
Abstract L, Household expenses.....	0,601 52	4,792 10	11,393 62
Abstract M, Manufactures.....	1,491 15	2,340 20	3,831 35
Total	35,628 28	36,471 24	72,099 52
GROSS RECEIPTS.			
Abstract A, Subsistence.....	1,026 79	1,231 48	2,258 27
Abstract B, Construction and repairs.....		159 94	159 94
Abstract C, Stable.....	2,559 95	2,300 11	4,860 06
Abstract F, Incidental expenses.....	37 08	73 90	111 04
Abstract G, Transportation.....	808 70	1,321 01	2,189 71
Abstract H, Clothing.....	305 20	324 60	629 86
Abstract I, Hospital supplies.....	21 61	9 14	30 75
Abstract K, Farm.....	841 15	358 99	1,200 14
Abstract L, Household expenses.....	619 88	391 48	1,011 46
Abstract M, Manufactures.....	1,681 19	2,272 64	4,053 83
Second Auditor's statement of differences.....		3 58	3 58
Deduct gross receipts from gross expenditures.....	7,961 71	8,546 93	16,508 64
Total net expenditures	27,666 57	27,924 31	55,590 88

COST PER CAPITA.

The average cost per year of keeping each man, actually present, in the Home during the six months ending June 30, 1879, excluding the value of clothing issued, was \$117.60, as shown by the following exhibit, to wit:

Value of subsistence stores on hand December 31, 1878.....	\$4,740 27
Value of fuel on hand December 31, 1878.....	1,450 44
Gross expenditures in all departments of the Home during the six months ending June 30, 1879.....	72,099 52
Total	78,290 23
Deduct credits for sales, &c., shown in the foregoing table....	\$16,508 64
Deduct value of subsistence stores on hand June 30.....	3,853 84
Deduct value of fuel on hand June 30, 1879.....	1,498 00
Deduct construction and repairs account.....	13,733 32
Deduct cost of transporting 54 beneficiaries to the Home before admission.....	533 89
Total deductions	36,127 69
Net current expenditures in running the Home during the six months.....	42,162 54

The average value of clothing issued to each man during the six months was \$7.42, making the total average cost of keeping and clothing each man \$66.22, or at the rate of \$132.44 per year. The previous year the average cost was \$120.00, exclusive of clothing, and \$132.08 including clothing.

COST OF DAILY RATION.

The average cost of the daily ration, including the value of all subsistence stores produced by and received from the Home farm and Home stable, the cost of transportation to the Home, the cost of fuel consumed in bakery, and the pay-roll of all persons employed in the subsistence department during the six months ending June 30, 1879, was \$14.60 per hundred, as shown by the following exhibit :

Cost of subsistence on hand December 31, 1878.....	\$4,740 27
Cost of subsistence purchased for cash.....	17,524 91
Value of subsistence received from Home farm.....	536 31
Value of subsistence received from Home stable.....	1,342 06
Value of transportation furnished to subsistence department by Home stable.....	242 00
Cost of fuel consumed in the bakery.....	112 50
Amount of pay-rolls of employes in bakery and subsistence department...	612 58
<hr/>	
Total cost of subsistence stores on hand December 31, 1878, and received during the six months	25,110 63
<hr/>	
Value of subsistence stores sold for cash	\$1,670 23
Value of subsistence stores sold to Home	588 04
Value of subsistence stores issued to beneficiaries, including labor, &c....	18,998 52
Value of subsistence stores on hand June 30, 1879.....	3,853 84
<hr/>	
Total value of subsistence stores issued and sold during the half year and remaining on hand June 30, 1879.....	25,110 63

The average daily number of beneficiaries subsisted, including temporary at post men, was 718.89, making the whole number of rations issued 130,120. Divide \$18,998.52, the cost of subsistence, by 130,120, the number of rations issued, and we have 14.60.

The average cost of daily ration issued to hospital during each quarter was—

	Cost of subsistence issued.	Number of rations issued.			Average cost per hundred.
		To sick.	To attendants.	Total.	
For the quarter ending March 31, 1879	\$1,692 91	7,817	1,862	9,679	\$17 49
For the quarter ending June 30, 1879...	1,630 75	7,923	2,012	9,935	16 41
For the six months ending June 30, 1879	3,323 66	15,740	3,874	19,614	16 95
For the calendar year 1878.....	7,572 78	32,259	6,401	38,660	19 59

The average cost of daily ration issued to general dining-room each quarter was—

	Value of subsistence issued.	Number of rations issued.	Average cost per hundred.
For the quarter ending March 31, 1879.....	\$8,109 16	58,939	\$13 76
For the quarter ending June 30, 1879.....	7,505 70	51,567	14 67
For the six months ending June 30, 1879.....	15,674 86	110,506	14 19
For the calendar year 1878.....	36,204 72	213,734	16 94

The average cost of daily ration issued to the whole Home during each quarter was—

	Value of subsistence issued.	Number of rations issued.	Average cost per hundred.
For the quarter ending March 31, 1879.....	\$9,802 07	68,618	\$14 29
For the quarter ending June 30, 1879.....	9,196 45	61,502	14 95
For the six months ending June 30, 1879.....	18,998 52	130,120	14 00
For the calendar year 1878.....	43,777 50	252,394	17 35
For the calendar year 1877.....	47,491 73	247,525	19 19
For the calendar year 1876.....	39,049 81	203,160	19 22

The gradual and continuous reduction in the annual cost of keeping each beneficiary, as has been remarked in previous reports, may be attributed to the increase in numbers, to the decrease in cost of stores, and the greater economy of administration rendered possible by the improvements made in the buildings and fixtures.

SUBSISTENCE STORES' PURCHASED.

The following tabular statement exhibits the quantity and cost of subsistence stores purchased and issued and sold during the six months ending June 30, 1879, and the average price paid therefor, including cost of transportation to the Home:

Articles.	Purchased during the six months.		Issued and sold.		Average cost of stores purchased, including transportation.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Apples, dried.....pounds.	4,735	\$217 37	2,835	\$126 29	Per 100 lbs.	\$4 64
Beans, navy.....bushels.	79½	119 50	70½	122 62	do. bush.	152 36
Beef, corned.....pounds	25,387	982 03	26,123	982 38	do. lbs.	3 75
Beef, fresh.....do.	64,051	3,222 55	62,354	3,117 70	do. lbs.	5 00
Beets.....bushels.			49	24 50	do. bush.	50 00
Butter.....pounds.	12,904½	2,324 15	13,031½	2,381 87	do. lbs.	18 06
Cabbage.....do.			12,137	121 37	do. lbs.	1 00
Carrots.....bushels.			253	128 25	do. bush.	50 00
Catsup, tomato.....gallons.			90	90 00	do. galls.	100 00
Cheese.....pounds.	1,539	126 56	1,842½	148 89	do. lbs.	8 21
Coffee, Java.....do.	598	155 48	717½	191 92	do. lbs.	26 05
Coffee, Rio.....do.	4,627	543 67	5,182	641 89	do. lbs.	11 80
Corn-meal.....do.	2,200	22 45	1,891	22 86	do. lbs.	1 07
Corn, sweet.....cans	144	16 20	145	17 83	do. cans	11 35
Crackers.....pounds.	1,128	47 35	713	35 61	do. lbs.	4 23
Currants, dried.....do.	523	23 54	535	24 43	do. lbs.	4 55
Cucumbers.....bushels.			10	6 25	do. bush.	62 50
Eggs.....dozens.	2,452	300 49	2,418	290 70	do. doz.	12 30
Fish, cod.....pounds.	3,350	139 00	5,348	203 89	do. lbs.	4 20
Flour, Baker's.....barrels	410	2,041 25	564½	2,735 30	do. bbls.	507 97
Flour, Kilbourn's.....do.	12	90 00	12½	94 39	do. bbls.	760 00
Ham, O. C.....pounds.	7,426	446 24	9,825	618 54	do. lbs.	6 06
Hominy.....do.	1,400	20 30	1,300	26 00	do. lbs.	1 50
Ice.....tons.	380	320 00	70	35 00	do. tons	94 74
Lard.....pounds.	576	43 20	1,074	80 55	do. lbs.	7 55
Macaroni.....do.	300	24 00	205	18 70	do. lbs.	8 05
Milk.....gallons.	7,354	1,242 42	7,354	1,242 42	do. galls.	16 00
Mustard.....pounds.	490	60 00	336	52 10	do. lbs.	15 05
Mutton.....do.	14,715	661 96	15,333	698 64	do. lbs.	4 50
Oatmeal.....do.	1,090	19 75	677	14 28	do. lbs.	2 03
Onions.....bushels.	75	75 00	173	147 90	do. bush.	193 00
Parsnips.....do.	14½	7 37	14½	7 37	do. bush.	50 00
Peaches, dried.....pounds.	730	27 31	600	23 46	do. lbs.	3 79
Pease, split.....do.	1,911	45 68	2,011	48 99	do. lbs.	2 44
Pepper, black.....do.	400	74 00	202	40 40	do. lbs.	18 55
Pickles.....barrels.			18	72 00	do. bbls.	400 00
Pork, salt.....pounds.	11,200	452 65	10,224	388 51	do. lbs.	4 09
Potatoes.....bushels.	1,377½	1,046 49	1,837	1,264 39	do. bush.	75 97
Prunes.....pounds.	2,404	141 24	2,750	174 39	do. lbs.	5 93
Rice.....do.	1,977	127 47	1,399	80 16	do. lbs.	6 50
Shoulders, S. C.....do.	5,689	270 45	5,554	272 70	do. lbs.	4 96

Subsistence stores purchased—Continued.

Articles.	Purchased during the six months.		Issued and sold.		Average cost of stores purchased, including transportation.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Sauer-kraut barrels.			37	185 00	do. bbls. 500 00
Squash pounds.			162	8 10	do. lbs. 1 00
Sugar, C do.	16, 120	1, 201 48	13, 355	1, 045 34	do. lbs. 7 50
Sugar, granulated and powdered do.	4, 947	454 07	3, 460	320 27	do. lbs. 9 25
Sirup gallons.	4, 451½	150 07	3, 86½	139 07	do. galls. 34 06
Tea, Oolong, for general use... pounds.	1, 310	262 00	1, 484	427 14	do. lbs. 20 05
Tea, Oolong, best do.	87	30 15	75½	38 64	do. lbs. 45 05
Tea, young hyson do.	116	58 00	124½	69 05	do. lbs. 50 05
Tobacco, plug do.	501	219 32	316	141 84	do. lbs. 43 83
Tobacco, smoking do.	1, 900	520 00	1, 584	470 87	do. lbs. 27 42
Tomatoes cans.	288	27 30	234	22 96	do. cans 9 60
Turulps bushels.			133	66 50	do. bush. 50 00
Vinegar gallons.	400	58 00	436	72 28	do. galls. 14 90
Miscellaneous		948 91		424 01	
		19, 403 28		20, 289 71	
Transportation furnished by Home stable during the six months ending June 30, 1879		242 00		242 00	
Fuel for bakery furnished by Home during the six months ending June 30, 1879		112 50		112 50	
Cash paid for labor in subsistence department during the six months ending June 30, 1879		612 58		612 59	
Cost of subsistence stores on hand December 31, 1878		4, 740 27			
Cost of subsistence stores on hand June 30, 1879				3, 853 54	
		25, 110 63		25, 110 63	

BILL OF FARE.

No permanent diet-list is prescribed, either in the general kitchen or hospital; but a bill of fare, adapted as far as practicable to the season, is prepared daily, and the commissary employes and cooks are required to conform to it strictly.

NEW BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Construction, improvements, and repairs during the six months have been limited to the following items, to wit:

Construction of new bakery and quartermaster's storehouse.....	\$5,758 96
Sewerage (250 feet 6-inch pipe) and excavation for bakery (labor by inmates)	82 82
Water, gas, and steam pipe, fixtures, &c., for bakery (labor by inmates)...	142 37
Lightning-rods for bakery	55 92
Excavating for new hospital, and 500 loads of sand (labor by inmates), unfinished	315 35
Brick for new hospital.....	2,500 00
New marble top, back, ends, and bowls for wash-room, and urinals and sinks for new dormitory	97 34
New pipe to improve water supply, and laying same for water-works (labor by inmates)	77 43
New radiators for Home library	129 64
22½ square feet of steam-pipe covering	100 00
94 trees purchased and planted	77 70
261 loads of gravel and labor by inmates on avenues	216 02
591½ square yards of stone-guttering on avenues.....	154 43
Grading and turbing	234 73
Sewerage and drains.....	51 18
Enlarging and improving engine and boiler room	218 34
Repairs (plastering, &c.), commandant's quarters.....	213 63

Repairs (plastering, &c.), secretary's and surgeon's quarters	\$189 73
Repairs (painting, &c.), old hospital building	120 89
Repairs, farmer's and engineer's quarters	69 58
Repairs, stables	16 91
Painting and glazing on Home buildings, not enumerated above	247 95
Carpenter work on Home buildings, not enumerated above	390 57
Mason work on Home buildings, not enumerated above.....	264 81
General repairs on boilers, steam, water, and gas pipes, &c	2,167 06

Total cost of new buildings, improvements, and repairs, charged to Abstract B.....	13,893 26
Constructing new Home saloon—unfinished—charged to store fund.....	\$851 00
New floor, frescoing, book-cases, gas-fixtures, and painting for library, charged to contingent fund	2,375 38
Iron fence for deer-park, charged to contingent fund.....	300 00
Telephone boxes, charged to contingent fund.....	75 55
Repairs on green-house, band-stand, &c., charged to contingent fund	52 57

Total amount charged to store and contingent fund..... 3,654 50

Total cost of new buildings and improvements during the six months. 17,547 76

STABLE.

The receipts and expenditures on account of the stable during the six months were as follows:

Cash value of stable products sold	\$4,860 06
Cash expended on account of stable.....	\$2,381 63
Bought of Home on account of stable	656 26
Gross expenditures on account of stable	3,037 89
Net profit of stable	1,822 17

The following is a detailed statement of the sale of stable products during the six months:

Articles sold.	Quantity.	For cash.	To Home.	Total.
Bones..... pounds..	4,400	\$23 10		\$23 10
Calves..... number..	9	45 00		45 00
Chickens..... do.....	79		\$10 75	19 75
Corn..... bushels..	2	62		62
Cows..... number..	2	83 30		83 30
Ducks..... do.....	16		5 60	5 60
Eggs..... dozen..	532		65 29	65 29
Forage, officers' horses, &c.....		108 66	200 00	308 66
Feed.....		6 57		6 57
General teaming for Home.....			2,623 75	2,623 75
Grease..... pounds..	1,031	51 55		51 55
Hearse and team at funerals			47 50	47 50
Heifer.....		50 05		50 05
Hiro of teams		54 78		54 78
Hogs..... number..	1	9 08		9 08
Keep of cows		2 00		2 00
Milk..... gallons..	7,354		1,242 42	1,242 42
Oats..... bushels..	2	48		48
Pigs..... number..	39	126 06		126 06
Pork..... pounds..	200		9 00	9 00
Sheep..... number..	28	84 00		84 00
Totals		846 75	4,213 31	4,860 06

FARM AND GARDEN.

The value of the products of the farm and garden, and the cost of operating the same during the six months, were as follows :

Cash value of crops raised		\$913 51
Cash expended on account of farm and garden.....	\$1, 880 29	
Bought of Home on account of farm and garden.....	822 94	
Gross expenditures on account of farm and garden.....		<u>2, 703 23</u>
Current net expenditures to carry on farm and garden during the six months		1, 789 72

SHOPS.

The following table exhibits the number of mechanical trades carried on at this branch during the six months ending June 30, 1879, with number of men employed in each shop, amount of expenditure, value of products, and net profits in each, to wit :

Mechanical trades.	Number of men employed.	Expenditures.			
		Tools and material on hand December 31, 1878.	Cash.	Home.	Total.
Blacksmith shop	2	\$703 10	\$411 64	\$40 74	\$1, 155 48
Carpenter shop.....	8	306 84	1, 362 75	21 35	1, 780 04
Harness shop	1	221 07	255 00	3 50	470 66
Paint shop	5	163 90	642 38	6 15	812 43
Printing office and bindery	4	969 02	345 07	2 19	1, 318 08
Shoe shop	2	302 60	320 15		622 75
Tin shop	2	420 32	417 64	1 80	839 76
Total	24	3, 177 75	3, 755 62	75 73	7, 009 10

Mechanical trades.	Receipts.				
	Cash.	Home.	Tools and material on hand June 30, 1879.	Total.	Profit.
Blacksmith shop	\$32 45	\$422 55	\$708 00	\$1, 163 00	\$7 52
Carpenter shop.....	610 07	797 17	439 31	1, 847 45	66 51
Harness shop.....	70 70	211 53	277 28	550 51	79 85
Paint shop	77 35	606 65	173 57	857 57	45 14
Printing office and bindery.....	130 00	256 60	1, 076 40	1, 463 00	144 92
Shoe shop	278 39	72 01	286 48	636 88	14 13
Tin shop	40 09	442 27	415 50	897 86	58 10
Total	1, 239 95	2, 808 78	3, 376 54	7, 425 27	416 17

* Including one citizen.

CLOTHING.

The following table exhibits the kind, quantity, and value, as fixed by General Orders of the War Department for 1871, of all clothing issued during the six months ending June 30, 1879:

Articles issued.	Number		Donated to beneficiaries.		Paid for by beneficiaries.		Total.	
	first quarter.	second quarter.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Blouses, lined	224	24	200	\$445 17	30	\$83 07	248	\$528 24
Blouses, lined (extra)		6	3	8 70	3	8 70	6	17 40
Blouses, unlined	4	166	164	200 28	6	10 62	170	300 90
Boots, pairs (extra)	3	1			4	10 00	4	10 00
Boots, pairs	14	3	8	16 56	9	18 63	17	35 19
Caps, forage	99	100	180	79 20	19	8 30	199	87 56
Coats, uniform	134	98	183	1,015 65	19	105 45	202	1,121 10
Coats, uniform (extra)	5	1	6	58 60			6	58 50
Coats, great	52		49	201 17	3	15 99	52	277 16
Drawers, pairs	354	278	560	341 53	72	43 09	632	385 52
Hats, uniform	105	56	160	160 00	1	1 00	161	161 00
Overalls, pairs	9	61	65	70 85	5	5 45	70	76 30
Shirts, cotton	24	13	33	24 75	4	3 00	37	27 75
Shirts, knit	435	301	730	730 00	66	60 00	796	796 00
Shoes, pairs	226	194	373	447 60	47	50 40	420	504 00
Socks, pairs	599	452	915	265 35	136	39 44	1,051	304 79
Trousers, pairs	217	195	369	774 90	43	90 30	412	865 20
Trousers, pairs (extra)		21	9	27 45	12	30 60	21	64 05
Dark-blue cloth, yards		7	7	18 69			7	18 69
Sky-blue kersey, yards	234	263	124	10 22	38	33 25	504	43 47
Chevrans, pairs	2		2	82			2	82
Total				5,047 39		636 25		5,683 64

Value of clothing issued during the first quarter, \$3,338 80; second quarter, \$2,344.84.

LAUNDRY.

The work of the Home laundry, in which six men were regularly employed during the six months, has been as follows:

Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Total.
Aprons	514	540	1,054
Bedticks	34	2	36
Bedspreads	250	275	525
Blankets	168	287	455
Blouses	31	9	40
Drawers, pairs	4,783	4,197	8,980
Gowns, hospital	58	72	130
Napkins	417	416	833
Overalls, pairs	177	156	333
Pillow-slips	0,988	8,516	18,504
Sheets	10,045	8,615	18,660
Socks, pairs	2,874	2,605	5,479
Shirts	6,592	0,392	12,984
Trousers, pairs	155	107	262
Towels, roller	4,110	4,278	8,388
Towels, hand	7,195	6,047	13,842
Table-cloths	78	78	156
Miscellaneous	4	3	7
Total	47,473	43,195	90,668

DISCIPLINE.

The following tabular statement exhibits the number and nature of offenses committed against the discipline of the Home during the six months by pensioners and non-pensioners, and the amount of penalties imposed upon each class, to wit:

Nature of offenses.	Pensioners.	Non-pensioners.	Total.
Drunk.....	44	73	117
Under influence of liquor.....	154	101	255
Absent without leave.....	291	200	497
Assault, and fighting in quarters.....	1	1	2
Bringing liquor into the Home.....	4	2	6
Theft or robbery.....		1	1
Disposing of uniform clothing.....		2	2
Violation of other rules.....	226	162	388
Other misdemeanors.....	4	7	11
Whole number of offenses.....	724	555	1,279
Total amount of fines imposed.....	\$1,229	\$627 83	\$1,856 83
Total number of days' labor imposed as penalties.....	140	1,993	2,133
Total number of days' confinement in guard-house.....	162	343	505
Amount of fines remitted during the six months.....	\$202	\$55	\$257

The whole number of pensioners in the Home during the six months was 340, of which 149, or 44 per cent., committed 724 offenses, and 191 committed no offenses. The whole number of non-pensioners in the Home during the six months was 712, of which 204, or 29 per cent., committed 555 offenses, and 508 committed no offenses.

The following tabular statement exhibits the number of offenses committed by each beneficiary during the six months, to wit:

	Total.
1 man committed 25 offenses.....	25
1 man committed 23 offenses.....	23
1 man committed 22 offenses.....	22
1 man committed 21 offenses.....	21
2 men committed 20 offenses.....	40
1 man committed 19 offenses.....	19
2 men committed 18 offenses.....	36
2 men committed 17 offenses.....	34
1 man committed 16 offenses.....	16
1 man committed 14 offenses.....	14
4 men committed 13 offenses.....	52
3 men committed 11 offenses.....	33
5 men committed 10 offenses.....	50
4 men committed 9 offenses.....	36
9 men committed 8 offenses.....	72
12 men committed 7 offenses.....	84
18 men committed 6 offenses.....	108
19 men committed 5 offenses.....	95
27 men committed 4 offenses.....	108
50 men committed 3 offenses.....	150
52 men committed 2 offenses.....	104
137 men committed 1 offense.....	137

1,279

Six hundred and ninety-nine inmates committed no offenses.

Of 1,052 beneficiaries who have been cared for in this branch during the six months, 699 have committed no offense against the discipline of the Home, or the laws of the land, and 137 have committed but one offense each.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGES.

As an ultimate means of preserving discipline, it becomes the imperative duty of the commandant, with the approval of the president of the Board of Managers, to expel incorrigible offenders from the Home. In the exercise of this discretion, after repeated warnings and great forbearance in each case, five beneficiaries have been dishonorably discharged from this branch during the six months ending June 30, 1879, for offenses as follows:

Violation of the rules of the Home, and making false statements concerning its management, 1.

General misconduct, and refusing to perform labor imposed as a penalty, 2.

Theft, or robbery, 2.

OFFICE BUSINESS.

Some idea of the amount of office business transacted by the commandant and treasurer may be obtained from the following statement:

Letters written	1,083	Returns of property examined and settled	134
Indorsements made	271	Details examined and signed	270
General orders issued	66	Transportation orders given	471
Circular orders issued	1	Purchase orders given	531
Special orders issued	55	Vouchers and abstracts examined and approved	1,575
Admission papers made	146	Pension abstracts made	1,400
Consolidated morning reports made	245	Subsistence requisitions examined and signed	357
Discharges made	114	Checks drawn	4,596
Applications for military history ..	21	Total number of examinations and signatures required	13,350
Home records furnished other branches	22		
Furloughs given and extended ..	367		
General requisitions examined and signed	793		
Reports of cash sales examined and settled	32		

I am, general, very respectfully,

EDW. W. HINCKS,
Commandant and Treasurer.

Maj. Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

APPENDIX.

The following official correspondence illustrates some of the minor vexations and annoyances to which a commandant of the Home is subjected, and exhibits some of the details of administration which may be of sufficient importance to those seeking information concerning the management of the Home to warrant its presentation here.

CASE 1.

Special report to General B. F. Butler, president of the Board of Managers, upon religious instruction, sale of beer, and discipline at the Northwestern Branch, made in response to an indorsement upon a letter addressed to Mrs. R. B. Hayes.

[Brief of letter.]

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, WISCONSIN,
August 14, 1878.

Watson, George W., veteran of the Mexican war, informs Mrs. R. B. Hayes that a Catholic priest and a clergyman of the High Church of England are the chaplains of the Home; that a Rev. H. Sewell, of the M. E. Church, has officiated there since the previous February, and has done much good; that he and many other evangelical soldiers desire to have Mr. Sewell appointed as an additional chaplain to the Home, and requests Mrs. Hayes to intercede with the President to secure this end.

He also complains that from twelve to fifteen kegs of lager beer are daily sold on the Home grounds, which he considers to be a disgrace and an outrage; states that four-fifths of the beneficiaries have been dependent upon the Home on account of intemperance, either directly or indirectly; protests that the pension moneys of these men should go to their families instead of to the coffers of the government; and requests her powerful influence with the President to have the demoralizing traffic stopped.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 27, 1878.

Respectfully referred to Hon. B. F. Butler, president of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors.

GEO. W. MCCRARY,
Secretary of War.

[Indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1879.

Respectfully referred to Gen. Edward W. Hincks for report.

B. F. BUTLER,
President Board of Managers.

REPORT.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH NATIONAL HOME,
Milwaukee County, January 20, 1879.

Respectfully returned to General B. F. Butler, president of the Board of Managers, with the following report: First. That, with the exception of the Catholic, there is no class of religious communicants sufficiently numerous in the Home to warrant the employment of a minister of that particular denomination; and if the persistent claim of the few Methodists is yielded to, then the Presbyterians, Baptists, Unitarians, Lutherans, Jews, and a dozen other sects will have equal claims for special consideration; therefore, while the beneficiaries of every denomination are afforded ample opportunity to assemble and worship God in accordance with their own peculiar doctrines, it has been deemed proper to employ only a Catholic priest and an Episcopal clergyman to hold regular weekly services and to conduct funeral exercises, and there are now in the Home living monuments of grace resulting from the labor of each. That this arrangement gives general satisfaction is shown by the fact that a petition for a change, and the appointment of Rev. Mr. Sewell, which was forwarded to the board before its meeting, was freely circulated in the Home during several weeks last autumn, and received only about a dozen signatures of beneficiaries—less than one in seventy-five. Besides, the writer of the within communication is a preacher himself, sufficiently filled with religious fervor to enable him to withstand temptation and to

successfully lead a class of his denomination, and the Master has said, "They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick."

Second. A large proportion of the beneficiaries of this branch are Germans, to whom a denial of their national beverage would be deemed an unwarranted tyranny; and the Home is surrounded with saloons, in which is freely sold, without municipal restraint, not only lager beer, but the vilest of alcoholic liquors. Many beneficiaries would visit these saloons, intending only to obtain a glass of beer, but being tempted by invitation to a social glass of more potent liquor, would become intoxicated and be kept in a state of drunkenness until they had been despoiled of their last penny, when they would be turned out to find their way to the Home or station-house, or to die from exposure. During the year 1877 eight men were found dead who had been killed by cars, drowned, or had fallen from an embankment, or died from exposure, evidently while attempting to wend their way from these saloons to the Home. To prohibit leaves of absence and confine the beneficiaries to the limits of the grounds would be to convert the Home into a prison. Therefore, after mature deliberation, I determined, as an experimental measure, to apply to the evil the principle of homeopathy, *similia similibus curantur*, and on the 1st of August last established on the Home grounds a saloon where beneficiaries could obtain a limited quantity of beer, at stated hours, three times a day. During the five months ending on the 31st of December ultimo, the average daily sale of beer at the Home saloon was fifty-three gallons—not twelve or fifteen kegs—exactly two gills per day to each beneficiary of the Home. The success of the experiment as a moralizing agent seems to be abundantly attested, not only by the good order which prevails, but by the following statistics covering two periods, each including the holidays; the first from November 20, 1877, to January 19, 1878, when no beer was sold at the Home, and the second from November 20, 1878, to January 19, 1879, when beer was sold at the Home, to wit:

Period from November 20, 1877, to January 19, 1878:	
Cases of drunkenness.....	88
Cases of being under the influence of liquor.....	142
Cases of having liquor in possession.....	3
Cases of assault and fighting.....	6
Cases of absence without leave.....	249
Cases of violation of rules.....	128
Cases of other misdemeanors.....	15
Total.....	631
Amount of fines charged.....	\$926 18
Period from November 20, 1878, to January 19, 1879:	
Cases of drunkenness.....	53
Cases of being under the influence of liquor.....	87
Cases of having liquor in possession.....	2
Cases of assault and fighting.....	2
Cases of absence without leave.....	177
Cases of violation of rules.....	129
Cases of other misdemeanors.....	10
Total.....	460
Amount of fines charged.....	\$680 87

Here we have clearly shown, in a single year, a decrease of forty per centum in the number of cases of drunkenness, twenty-eight per centum in the whole number of offenses committed, and twenty-seven per centum in the amount of fines imposed; and since the commencement of the sale of beer in the Home saloon no beneficiary has been found dead or injured in the vicinity of the Home. The amount of pension money sent to the families of pensioners, during the last four months of the year 1878 was \$5,976.55, against \$5,473.45 so sent during the corresponding months in the year 1877. These remarkable indications of improvement in the department of the men are due to some cause or causes existing within the Home; and whether or not the sale of beer has had any part in the apparently reformatory process, I leave to be inferred from the facts above collated; my only purpose being to state the causes which led me to permit its sale, and to demonstrate that at least no evil or demoralization has resulted therefrom.

Third. If it be true, as the writer of the within communication alleges, that four-fifths of the beneficiaries of this branch have become dependent upon the Home on account of intemperance, then I have reason to congratulate myself upon the beneficial results of the discipline which is here enforced; for of the twelve hundred and ninety-nine men who have been beneficiaries of this branch during the year just closed, but one hundred and six, or one in twelve, have within the year been arrested for or charged with more than a single act of drunkenness, and not one of these cases has

been traced to the Home saloon; and eight hundred and seven men, or sixty-two per centum of the whole number, have not within the year been charged with nor guilty of any act of drunkenness, being under the influence of liquor, or having liquor in their possession. It is no doubt true, and the fact is much to be deplored, that in vastly too many instances intemperance has been instrumental in bringing beneficiaries to the Home; but the sweeping accusation of this "evangelical soldier" is a base and unchristian aspersion, recklessly or ignorantly thrown upon a large majority of his comrades in this branch.

As the sale of beer at this branch has been the subject of unfriendly and bigoted public criticism by fanatical and irresponsible persons, who appear to be more anxious to assail the management of the Home, than they are to learn and publish the truth concerning it, I am under obligations for the opportunity accorded to me for this official rejoinder.

I am, general, very respectfully,

EDWARD W. HINCKS,
Commandant.

CASE 2.

[Copy of letter.]

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *January 11, 1879.*

SIR: The accompanying is from the only Protestant religious weekly in our State, The Christian Statesman, in which it appeared as editorial. [The newspaper article referred to was returned with original letter and no copy of it was retained.]

I am also informed, on what seems good authority, that tobacco rations are issued to the soldiers whether they wish it or not, and the value deducted from their pensions, and that by tobacco rations and petty fines there is nothing left of the soldier's pension for their poor families.

Hoping that a better officer may be placed in command of the Home, I remain,
H. COLMAN,
Pastor M. E. Church.

Hon. R. B. HAYES,
President United States of America.

[First indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1879.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.
By direction of the President.

O. L. PRUDEN,
Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 24, 1879.*

Respectfully referred to the Hon. B. F. Butler, president of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

GEO. W. MCCRARY,
Secretary of War.

[Third indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 10, 1879.*

Respectfully referred to Gen. Edward W. Hicks. I am inclined at once to return it to the President, in view of the exhaustive report that the general made upon the complaint of another preacher; but as this man uses the press instead of the pulpit to disseminate false doctrines, I would suggest that an equally full report be made in this case.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
President Board of Manag

[Fourth indorsement.]

NATIONAL HOME, NORTHWESTERN BRANCH,
Milwaukee County, February 14, 1879.

Respectfully returned to General B. F. Butler, President of the Board of Managers, with report that in an indorsement—of which a copy is herewith inclosed—recently made upon a paper of similar import to the editorial article herein referred to, the matter of the sale of beer at the Home Canteen was so fully commented upon and explained that I have nothing further to offer upon that subject, except to reaffirm the facts and conclusions therein presented. I believe it to be the duty of all good citizens to en-

deavor, at least, to regulate and restrain an evil that they cannot suppress; but I have carefully refrained from obtruding my views upon others, and have avoided all discussion with those who may honestly entertain opposite opinions. I am content in the performance of my duty, with a consciousness of integrity, without invading the province of others, and I am not oversensitive to honest criticism. My course is commended and approved, I believe, by nine-tenths of the thinking and religious men in this community, and by nearly all clergymen who have any knowledge of the management of the Home. Others, narrow-minded, bigoted, or uninformed, holding different views, have resorted to derogation and detraction as a means of advancing the cause of temperance and exalting the Church of Christ; and I have learned, during a somewhat eventful life, that when a person determines to defame another, and has nought but falsehood to build his purpose on, he almost invariably charges the object of his malice with an offence which he himself has it in his heart to commit should opportunity present. If the opinionated persons who have aspersed the management of the Home were in league with the low groggeries, receptacles of stolen property, and other abodes of vice where the unwary beneficiary is poisoned and despoiled, and from which he has not unfrequently been thrust out to die, they could not better serve their evil purpose than by the course which they have pursued. Every philippic hurled upon me by those who claim to be the ministers of God is hailed with the most intense satisfaction in all the dens of infamy, against which I have waged unrelenting war, while the blood of their murdered victims cries from the ground against the unholy alliance.

The editorial article is from an obscure print, conducted, I am informed, by adventurers, who, for purposes of gain, have assumed the sacred title which belongs to the followers of Christ, and contains nothing new, or which would be worthy of attention even if the standing of the paper entitled it to any notice, except the cowardly and contemptible insinuation contained in the postscript, which I have repeatedly and vainly demanded of the publishers should be put in definite form for reply; and I am inclined to believe that no one has been injured by this attempted slander, unless it be the author of the article.

The wound it seemed both sore and sad
To every Christian eye;
And while they swore the dog was mad,
They swore the man would die.

But soon a wonder came to light,
That showed the rogues they lied:
The man recovered of the bite,
The dog it was that died.

Concerning the within letter, addressed to the President of the United States, I have only to report that the assertion that "tobacco rations are issued to the soldiers whether they wish it or not, and the value deducted from their pension," is directly the reverse of the truth. No tobacco is ever issued at this Home to pensioners or to men who receive pay for extra duty—they are free to purchase as much or as little of the weed as they care to use and pay for—but tobacco is gratuitously issued to all beneficiaries who desire it and have no means of purchasing it.

The statement that "there is nothing left of the soldiers' pension for their poor families" is equally incorrect, for during the six months ending December 31, 1878, the treasurer of this branch received \$9,462.70 of pension money, on account of pensioners who have families dependent upon them, and of this sum \$8,012.54, or *eighty-five* per centum, was actually disbursed to the families of such pensioners, or paid in cash to the pensioners themselves, and \$447.78 remained to the credit of the pensioners on the 1st of January, 1879.

I heartily concur in the recommendation of the reverend gentleman that a "better officer be placed in command of this Home," for I greatly need the rest and relaxation from care which is here denied to me, and it would afford me the most unalloyed satisfaction to surrender to worthier hands the charge which I so reluctantly assumed more than six years ago.

This morning I called upon the writer of the within communication for the purpose of verifying his signature to the paper, as I apprehended that he had been wronged, and the President imposed upon by some unprincipled person, and he assured me that it is genuine, and also stated that he had never been in the Home and knew nothing of its management or of its beneficiaries, and that he did not know who was the author of the obnoxious editorial. This evening he has returned my call although the thermometer marks six degrees below zero, and has proffered to me the most ample apology for his misstatements and attempted wrong, which I suggested he should put in writing and send to the President, and, with many thanks for my courtesy to him, he promised to do so. I do not think that he is a vindictive person, or one who would knowingly make a misstatement; on the contrary he has manifested an apparently

sincere desire to make every possible reparation for the error into which he was inadvertently led.

Cheerfully, with lance in rest, or with the olive branch of peace, awaiting the coming of another assailant,

I am, general, very respectfully,

EDW. W. HINCKS,
Commandant.

[Copy of letter.]

515 GRAND AVENUE,
Milwaukee, Wis., February 13, 1879.

HONORED SIR: I am convinced that I was grossly deceived in the items charged against the management of the National Home of this city, except the simple sale of beer.

The insinuation, made in the editorial sent you, that General Hincks appropriated fines imposed, I did not deem credible, and ought to have been thoughtful enough to clip it off. Regretting that I have troubled you and that I have wronged the general, I remain, ever yours,

H. COLMAN.

His Excellency R. B. HAYES.

[First indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.
By direction of the President.

O. L. PRUDEN,
Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 19, 1879.*

Respectfully referred to Hon. B. F. Butler, President of National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors.

GEO. W. McCRRARY,
Secretary of War.

[Third indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 28, 1879.*

Respectfully referred to General Edw. W. Hincks for his information.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

CASE 3.

[Copy of letter.]

I. O. G. T., GRAND LODGE OF WISCONSIN,
OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY,
Manston, Wis., March 24, 1879.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed find a letter from my deputy at the National Home at Milwaukee, which explains itself. You will see that our lodge of Good Templars there has been crowded out of their place of meeting. Now that lodge has done good in reclaiming drinking inmates of the Home. The question is shall it be suppressed? I am an old soldier myself, served four and a half years during the war of the rebellion. I want that lodge to live and have a place in the Home to meet in. Will you help us in securing that result? I appeal to your manhood, to your sense of justice, and to your known reputation for seeing fair play.

Respectfully yours,

B. F. PARKER.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER,
Washington, D. C.

One inclosure. Letter of James H. Atkins, local deputy.

[Indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1879.*

Respectfully referred to General Edw. W. Hincks.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

[Copy of letter.]

NATIONAL HOME, *Milwaukee County, Wis., April 2, 1879.*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 24th ultimo, addressed to Hon. B. F. Butler, Washington, D. C., has been transmitted to this office and placed on file. Inclosed find copies of

orders A and B, regulating the meeting of societies in the Home, and an excerpt from the Milwaukee Daily Sentinel of the 1st instant, also G. O. No. 31 (C.) from this office, which will explain the matters to which you refer.

If I can be of any service in sustaining and strengthening the lodge of Good Templars at the Home, please communicate with me, and I will cheerfully render any assistance that may not be inconsistent with my duty.

I am, very respectfully,

EDW. W. HINCKS,
Commandant.

B. F. PARKER, esq.,
G. S. and T., Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., Maunton, Wis.

A.

[General Orders No. 1.]

THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
NORTHWESTERN BRANCH,
Near Milwaukee, Wis., January 2, 1877.

No organizations of any kind will hereafter be permitted to meet in the Home more than once, unless a list of officers and a statement of its purposes shall have been submitted to the commanding officer and by him approved.

Applications for a preliminary meeting at the Home, with a view to effecting an organization for any purpose, must be made to the commanding officer in writing, with the names of not less than three beneficiaries signed thereto.

The provost-sergeant will enforce this order.

EDW. W. HINCKS,
Commandant.

B.

NATIONAL HOME,
Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, March 21, 1879.

All religious services in the main building will hereafter be held in the chapel at such hours as not to conflict with each other, nor with the Sabbath-school. The Grand Army room will hereafter be in charge of the commander of the post of the Grand Army, and will be used only for such purposes as may be directed by the Commandant of the Home.

EDW. W. HINCKS,
Commandant.

C.

[General Orders No. 31.]

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
NORTHWESTERN BRANCH,
Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, April 1, 1879.

James H. Atkins, late Company G, Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, having made a public statement, which was published in the Milwaukee Daily Sentinel on the 24th ultimo, to the effect that "General Hincks had refused the Good Templars of the Home the further use of a hall to meet in," which statement he well knew to be wholly false, and having, in a public meeting held at the Sycamore-street church in Milwaukee, on the 22d ultimo, denounced a large and respectable organization of his fellow-comrades in language as follows: "The mystical letters G. A. R. are intended to mean Grand Army of the Republic, but at the Home they simply mean Grand Army Ruffian"; which declarations are to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and tend to incite sedition, insubordination, and ill-will among the beneficiaries; therefore he, the said James H. Atkins, is hereby dishonorably discharged from the Home.

In consideration of the advanced years of Atkins, and of the fact that he has been encouraged and incited to his acts of insubordination by intermeddlers in the city of Milwaukee, who would overturn all discipline at the Home, the commandant was inclined, even at the peril of good order and harmony among the beneficiaries, to exercise in his case a degree of clemency and withhold the extreme penalty; but as Mr. W. J. Holton has given assurances to the commandant that the Christian temperance men of Milwaukee will properly support and care for Atkins until he shall be returned to the Home, there appears to be no reason why justice should not take its course.

By order of Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, President Board of Managers.

EDW. W. HINCKS,
Commandant.

[Copy of letter.]

I. O. G. T., GRAND LODGE OF WISCONSIN,
OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY,
Manston, Wis., April 14, 1879.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 2d instant, in regard to the lodge of Good Templars at the Home, is just received by me on my return from the field. From the inclosures you send me I see that the charges in regard to the lodge having been crowded out by you were false, and I take this occasion to say that I now regret that I did not write you in relation to the trouble instead of General B. F. Butler. As an ex-officer myself, I ought to have known that to be the better course. I thank you for your kind offer of assistance, and I shall visit our lodge at the Home and direct the members to obey the rules of the institution.

Respectfully, yours,

B. F. PARKER.

General E. W. HINCKS,
Commandant National Home, Milwaukee, Wis.

CASE 4.

[Copy of letter.]

OFFICE OF RIGHT WORTHY GRAND TEMPLAR,
INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS,
Watertown, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, March 31, 1879.

SIR: I beg to call your attention to the inclosed letter from Rev. George C. Had-dock, of Milwaukee, re treatment of a lodge of Good Templars, which I can assure you has done a deal of good among the veterans at the Soldiers' Home located there.

Feeling entirely sure that you will see that wrongs are righted in connection with this matter, and that the Good Templars' Lodge shall have at least equal chances with a lager-beer saloon,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. D. KANOUSE.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, Washington, D. C.

[Copy of letter inclosed.]

MILWAUKEE, WIS., March 28, 1879.

DEAR BROTHER KANOUSE: I desire to call your attention to the condition of "Veteran Lodge" at the Milwaukee Soldiers' Home. The members are being persecuted and oppressed by the administration at the Home, and it seems requisite that their cause should be espoused by the order at large, so as to give them relief. For several years they have had the use of the room of the Grand Army of the Republic, which was well adapted to their purpose, and where they interfered with no one at all. Last August General Hincks started a saloon at the Home, where beer was and is sold at the rate of 7 glasses for 25 cents. This was done, he claims, as a temperance measure, in order to prevent the soldiers from going to town and getting drunk. This temperance measure corrupted several members of the lodge, and very naturally caused great indignation among the staunch temperance soldiers. They criticised the measure freely. It began to be noised abroad, and finally got into the papers. I send you here-with a marked copy of the Statesman, giving you a knowledge of the situation.

Hincks, in order to revenge himself for these criticisms, struck at the lodge by ordering its removal from the Grand Army Republic rooms, and assigning it to the chapel. Now, Hincks knows perfectly well that the chapel is unsuited to the purposes of the lodge for three reasons: First, it is so constructed that the members can never be sure of privacy; second, the chapel is the place for all general gatherings, regular and special, and they would be liable to interruption at any time, and they know it would delight Hincks and his satellites to give them trouble (as, for instance, a prayer-meeting was not long since ordered out of the chapel, in order to make room for a theatrical rehearsal); third, the chapel is full of seats, and it would cause the members great trouble to move and replace them each week, while the Grand Army Republic room is always ready and is never occupied on the evening of their session, and there is no reason whatever but Hincks's pure *cussedness* why they should not have it. Hence the brethren refuse to go into the chapel, and are negotiating for a room outside the Home. Now, Brother Kanouse, this is a blow struck not merely at Veteran Lodge, but at the order and at temperance. Hincks hates temperance, * * * and he forces on the soldiers a drunken chaplain, as you will see by the papers I send you. I, for one, feel as though this is our fight, not merely the fight of a few helpless soldiers who are under the thumb of a tyrant, and are liable to arrest for insubordina-

tion if they do anything. Now, I would respectfully suggest to you two things: First, you, in your official capacity, write to President Hayes, giving him the facts, and asking him to see that an order be issued from the proper authority for the restoration of the lodge to their former quarters, and that henceforth they be unmolested; second, let petitions be sent from every lodge in the State for the removal of Hincks, addressed either to the President or General B. F. Butler, who is president of the Board of Managers of Soldiers' Homes.

Of course, I do not wish to dictate, but it seems to me something should be done. If you conceive of a better plan, all right. There is considerable feeling here among temperance people, and it is deepening. I have sent marked copies of the Statesman to the President and all the members of the National Board of Directors. I should be pleased to hear from you.

Yours, &c.,

GEO. C. HADDOCK.

[First indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1879.

Respectfully referred to General Edw. W. Hincks for his action and report.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
President of the Board of Managers.

[Second indorsement.]

NATIONAL HOME, NORTHWESTERN BRANCH,
Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, April 19, 1879.

Respectfully returned to General B. F. Butler, president of the Board of Managers, together with several excerpts, numbered 1 to 11, from the press of Milwaukee, containing details of a recent organized attack upon the management of this branch of the National Home, and of the signal repulse and complete route of the assailants; also a copy of a letter addressed to the commandant by the Rev. G. C. Haddock, M. E., who has emerged from the conflict a self-convicted falsifier, and, as it now appears, a contemptible poltroon; for after stating, in the presence of witnesses, that he wrote the anonymous article which appeared in the Christian Statesman, containing the keynote of the whole vituperative assault, and, in his letter to Mr. Kanouse, R. W. Chief Templar, I. O. of G. T., boasting of his early activity, and urging the whole I. O. of G. T. to follow his lead, he, in his letter addressed to the commandant, under date of April 8, attempts to shift upon some one else the responsibility for his falsehoods, and whiningly complains that he has been made a "scape-goat," and that "vials of wrath" are "emptied on him."

The commandant of this branch, while reserving to himself the sole right to determine what rooms shall be used by organizations existing within the Home, and for what purpose and at what hours such rooms shall be used, has at all times accorded to temperance organizations in the Home every encouragement and assistance consistent with his duty, and has no knowledge that his favor has ever been abused by any organization of beneficiaries; but about a year and a half ago a visiting organization styled the "Rising Star Lodge" of Good Templars of Milwaukee, to whom the use of the Home grounds and chapel had been accorded, and refreshments gratuitously furnished, repaid the courtesy by smuggling into the chapel a jug of whisky and inducing several beneficiaries to drink of it with them, until a large number became drunk, and both sexes engaged in a saturnalia in which, if reports be true, drunkenness was the least of the offences committed, rendering it necessary that they should be excluded from the building. Since this occurrence, in which the standing order of the commandant forbidding liquors to be brought upon the grounds was grossly and indecently violated, the commandant has not looked with favor upon such demoralizing visits. The inclosed extract from a letter addressed to G. W. C. T. Phil. Allen by James H. Atkins, under date of October 29, 1877, contains his account of the disgraceful affair.

Concerning the accusations designed to affect my personal character, I respectfully request that the reverend accuser be desired to furnish proper specifications, for vague and general aspersions from such a source are unworthy the notice of an honorable man.

The letter of Rev. George C. Haddock has been retained and a carefully-prepared copy is herein substituted, as the original is desired for further use.

EDW. W. HINCKS,
Commandant.

Newspaper excerpts inclosed with second indorsement.]

No. 1.

[Milwaukee Sentinel, March 24, 1879.]

THE TODDY SPILLERS.

After the usual introductory exercises at Sycamore Street Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. Atkins, an inmate of the National Home, read a paper elucidating General Hincks's report for 1878. He referred to the "Home saloon," and declared the sale of beer at the institution to be a great evil. The Home numbered several German total abstinence men, and the Good Templars have a lodge of 42 members and are adding one or two each session. General Hincks had forbidden the further use of a room once a week for that purpose, believing that "he could not pull down through the saloon and build up through the lodge at the same time."

Several strangers added to the interest in the cause. Geo. P. Sherman indorsed all that had been said, and thought the paper of the inmate of the Home second only to the Declaration of Independence. Messrs. Hyer, Porter, Holton, and others also addressed the audience.

The annexed preamble and resolution were subsequently introduced and adopted: "Whereas General Hincks has seen fit in the management of the Soldiers' Home to permit the establishment of a saloon on the grounds, and has also, as we believe, exerted his influence in preventing Good Templars from holding meetings in the Home: Be it therefore

Resolved, That we look upon such action as demoralizing to the inmates and unjust to the Good Templars and all who favor the promotion of temperance."

In connection with the action of the Young Men's Christian Temperance Union it may be well to add that Crystal Spring Lodge of Good Templars adopted resolutions as follows on Saturday evening:

"Whereas General Hincks has allowed and approved the selling of beer in the National Home, and has by direct order refused the Good Templars of the Home the further use of a hall to meet in: Therefore,

Resolved, That we, as Good Templars and citizens, deem it a gross injustice to the rights of free-born American citizens who have fought and bled for their country."

No. 2.

[Milwaukee Sentinel, March 31, 1879.]

THE TEETOTALERS AND GENERAL HINCKS.

It having been whispered about that General Hincks had placed Mr. Atkins in the lock-up for his criticism of the annual report of the National Home, great indignation was manifested by the members of the Young Men's Christian Temperance Union during their meeting yesterday afternoon. After the preliminary exercises, in which James Holton, James Davis, and the Misses Brick, Murray, Pirie, and Colver participated, Mrs. Stone, of Bay View, remarked that General Hincks would not have noticed the saying of an old man if they had not been well founded.

Dr. I. H. Stearns spoke at some length in relation to General Hincks. He charged that the commandant evaded the law that a man cannot receive salary and pension both by writing his name "Hincks" for his salary and "Hinks" for his pension. The speaker would have it appear that the general in this way received over \$2,800 beside his salary.

After talks by E. S. Walker, Jamee Holton, and Mr. Erwin on total abstinence in general, the Union named Mesdames Field, Hayden, and Stone, and Messrs. Sherman, Field, Holton, Walker, and Dr. Hanson to inquire into the affair at the National Home.

W. J. Holton introduced the pledge and secured ten signatures.

No. 3.

[The Milwaukee Sentinel, Tuesday morning, April 1, 1879.]

GENERAL HINCKS TO THE FRONT—HE RESPONDS TO THE FIRE OF THE TEMPERANCE BRIGADE—THE CHARGE THAT HE REFUSED THE USE OF THE HALL FOR THE HOME GOOD TEMPLARS MET BY AFFIDAVITS OF RESIDENTS OF THE HOME.

NATIONAL HOME, March 31.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

My attention has been directed to a statement published in the columns of your paper on the 24th instant, which I had overlooked at the time, to the effect that "Gen-

eral Hincks had refused to the Good Templars of the Home the use of a hall to meet in," with accompanying denunciatory remarks and resolutions of certain self-styled Christian temperance men, who, as I have had occasion to remark, are more anxious to defame the management of the Home than they are to learn and publish the truth concerning it. For the purpose of showing the utter falsity and wickedness of the accusation, I request that you will publish the following evidence.

I was about to write something more concerning some of these gentlemen, when in your paper of this morning my eye fell upon a report of a meeting held on yesterday afternoon, showing that the feast of falsehood and vituperation provided had attracted to it Dr. I. H. Stearns, and I refrain, for I certainly wish them no worse infliction.

I am, very respectfully,

EDW. W. HINCKS.

Charles Wollett's statement.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
NORTHWESTERN BRANCH,
Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, March 31, 1879.

Statement of Charles Wollett, late Company H. Ninetieth Illinois Volunteers:

Question. Do you hold any position in the post of the Grand Army of the Republic at the Home?—Answer. Yes, sir; I am post commander.

Q. Who has sole charge of the G. A. R. room at the Home?—A. I have.

Q. Has the Lodge of Good Templars ever made application to you for the use of the room?—A. Never, sir.

Q. Has any one in the Lodge of Good Templars ever been informed by you that the lodge could not use the room?—A. I told Geibel that no meeting other than the Grand Army of the Republic could be held in the room, except by order of the General.

Q. Has the commandant ever issued an order forbidding the Lodge of Good Templars to meet in the G. A. R. room?—A. Never, sir.

Q. What is the trouble between the post of the Grand Army of the Republic and James H. Atkins which had led him to declare, as he has in writing, that "the mystical letters G. A. R. are elsewhere intended to mean Grand Army of the Republic, but at the Home they surely mean Grand Army Ruffians"?—A. I do not know.

Q. How many members are there in the post of the Grand Army?—A. About fifty.
CHAS. WOLLETT.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Milwaukee, ss:*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, A. D. 1879.

S. O'KANE,
Notary Public, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

William H. Day's statement.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
NORTHWESTERN BRANCH,
Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, March 30, 1879.

Statement of William H. Day, late Company D, Ninth Minnesota Volunteers:

Question. What is your position in the Lodge of Good Templars at the Home?—Answer. W. Vice-T.

Q. Did you apply to the commandant as to where the lodge should meet?—A. I did ask if an order had been issued that the lodge should not meet in the Grand Army room, and the commandant informed me that the lodge could have the use of the chapel.

Q. When was this?—A. Friday, March 21st, instant.

Q. Did you tell any one that the commandant had given permission to the lodge to meet in the chapel?—A. Yes, sir; I told Mr. Atkins the same day, a short time after the permission was granted.

Q. Were any steps taken to hold a meeting?—A. Yes, sir; steps were taken to have a meeting on that evening, Friday.

Q. Was a meeting held?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why not?—A. Could not get enough together for a quorum, and it was thought best to put off the meeting to another night.

Q. Was any attempt made to hold a meeting the next Friday night?—A. I do not know.

Q. Have you ever been informed that the commandant had refused permission for the Good Templars to meet in the Home?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever been informed that the commandant had refused any request made by the Good Templars, or any other temperance organization?—A. No, sir.

WILLIAM H. DAY.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Milwaukee, ss:*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, A. D. 1879.

S. O'KANE,
Notary Public, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

James H. Atkins's statement.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
NORTHWESTERN BRANCH,
March 30, 1879.

Statement of James H. Atkins, late Company G, Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers:

Question. What is your position in the temperance organization at the Home?—
Answer. Lodge deputy of Veteran Lodge, Good Templars. There is no other temperance organization at the Home that I know of. Have been connected with the Veteran Lodge since May 25, 1876; was a charter member. First met in the Grand Army room; do not know by what authority.

Q. How often do you meet, and when was the last meeting?—A. We meet once a week, and the last meeting was two weeks ago Friday evening.

Q. Who were the officers present at the last meeting?—A. W. A. Jones, W. C. T.; M. S. Shaler, W. S.; J. H. Atkins, W. F. S.; John Gelbel, W. T.; J. B. Theall, P. W. C. T.; W. H. Day, W. V. T.; John W. Carr, W. M.; G. W. Watson, W. G.; J. G. O'Connor, W. C., and probably fifteen to twenty other members of the lodge.

Q. Do you know anything of an order requiring all organizations formed within the Home to notify the commandant of the existence of such organizations and the names of their officers, in order to obtain permission to meet in the Home?—A. No, sir; I never knew that that was the rule.

Q. Has any one ever notified the commandant of the existence of this organization?—
A. I do not know.

Q. Has the commandant ever refused permission to this organization to meet in the Home?—A. Not to me; and I don't think he ever did to any one.

Q. Whose business is it to apply for permission to meet in the Home?—A. It is mine.

Q. Have you ever made any application for the use of the hall, or anything else, that was not granted?—A. I never have.

Q. Did you state at a temperance meeting held in the city of Milwaukee on Saturday, March 22, 1879, that "General Hincks had refused the Good Templars of the Home the further use of a hall to meet in," or words to that effect?—A. I did.

Q. Was that statement published in any paper?—A. I think there were some resolutions having a bearing upon that subject published in the Sentinel on Monday morning.

Q. To what other persons have you made a similar statement to that published in the Sentinel?—A. To no other, except Mr. Benjamin F. Parker, grand secretary of the Good Templars.

Q. When you made the statement had you not been informed that the commandant had granted permission to the lodge of Good Templars to meet in the chapel on Friday evenings?—A. Yes, sir; but I did not think the chapel a proper place to meet in.

Q. Had the lodge any furniture in the Grand Army room?—A. No, sir.

Q. As a matter of fact has not the commandant of the Home provided a hall and suitable furniture for the use of the Good Templars and all other temperance organizations at the Home whenever it had been requested, and also refreshments for their guests, and the use of the Home band, without expense to such organizations?—A. I cannot answer as to the Temperance League; but for the Good Templars every request that we have made has been granted.

JAMES H. ATKINS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County of Milwaukee, ss:

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, A. D. 1879.

S. O'KANE,
Notary Public, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

No. 4.

[The Milwaukee Sentinel, Wednesday morning, April 2, 1879.]

THE NATIONAL HOME—MORE ABOUT THE COMPLAINTS OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—
A CARD FROM ONE OF THE INMATES.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

Allow a review of General Hincks's publication in the Sentinel of yesterday. And first it should be understood that Veteran Lodge, I. O. G. T., has had unquestioned and undisturbed use of the G. A. R. room at the Home for some time, whereas the article of yesterday conveys the idea that the Good Templars had just now taken possession without consent. Was it designed to convey such a false impression? It would also appear from these statements that General Hincks never knew of the existence of Veteran Lodge. Is it possible that a temperance lodge of 40 to 80 members could have met in the Home for months and the general not know it; and if he did know it, and made no objection at the start, was it not equivalent to consent?

Again, the idea is conveyed that Atkins lies in saying that the lodge was turned out. Such is the impression a careless reading would convey. But an analysis and comparison of the statements will reveal the following facts; That Charles Woollett had charge of the rooms and ordered the lodge out unless they procured an order from the commandant; that William H. Day went to General Hincks to see about it, and was told by General Hincks that they could meet in the chapel. Now, was not this a freeze-out by Woollett, and with Hincks's knowledge and consent? Thus General Hincks himself proves that the charges made by Atkins and others are true. General Hincks did knowingly permit a temperance lodge to be frozen out of a room in which they had long met without interruption. And now, because this act is severely criticised, he falls back upon the fact that they cannot show a written order from him expelling the lodge, and that they did not make application for a written order for the use of the room. Were they expelled? Yes, else why was the chapel assigned? As to the permission, Atkins testifies he did not know of any rule requiring them to ask permission; and why ask permission to use a room they were already using? As to the chapel so benevolently assigned the lodge, General Hincks knows it is unsuited for the meetings of a secret society. And what assurance have the members that they could at any time be in undisturbed and secluded possession of it?

All these facts, coupled with the criticisms excited by General Hincks's saloon-keeping experiment, show pretty clearly that the commandant of the Home is angry, and seeks revenge by allowing the Good Templars to be persecuted by his subordinates and by the arrest of Atkins, whose only offense is that he has told the truth! Some may find fault with Atkins for his free criticism of General Hincks outside of the institution; but some facts ought to be considered before we pass judgment: First, Atkins's criticisms have dealt only with the bearings of the Hincks administration on the temperance question. May not a cat look at a king? Second, According to General Hincks's annual report, drink is the prime source of difficulty at the Home. In one year there were 961 arrests caused by drink, 18 dishonorable discharges on account of drink, 90 cases of alcoholism in the hospital, while a considerable proportion of the 796 other offenses and of the \$5,000 of fines may safely be set down to drink. Third, In the midst of all this, General Hincks started a saloon, where beer was sold at the low rate of seven glasses for a quarter. Fourth, Up to the establishment of this drink-shop, Veteran Lodge was in a healthy, flourishing state, but soon lost, as I am told, twenty members, as the result of this experiment. Now is it any wonder that the uncorrupted members of the lodge should complain, or that Brother Atkins, who is lodge deputy, should criticise such a strange course? And for this, he, an old veteran of sixty years, who has given and received blows for his country, is arrested like a common drunkard or thief, and there is no help for him!

General Hincks charges, I am told, that Atkins's course is inimical to discipline at the Home. There are hundreds who believe that the most inimical thing to good discipline at the Home is the course of the commandant himself.

AMERICAN CITIZEN [GEO. C. STEVENS].

NATIONAL HOME, NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, April 1.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

In justice to my comrades of the G. A. R., I beg permission to qualify a reply to an interrogatory in the matter of "General Hincks to the front," published in this morning's edition. When asked if I knew of any reason for the vituperative action of James H. Atkins toward the G. A. R., I replied in the negative. It appears, however, that previous to my advent here Atkins had been an applicant for admission to the post I have now the honor to command, and was very promptly and decidedly rejected; hence the animus; since which time he has availed himself of every opportunity to vilify the organization and its members.

Slander, that worst of poisons, ever finds
A ready access to ignoble minds.

C. WOOLLETT,
Commander Veteran Post 8, G. A. R.

No. 5.

[The Milwaukee Sentinel, Thursday morning, April 3, 1879.]

THE NATIONAL HOME—SEVERAL PERSONS TAKE A HAND IN THE SQUABBLE—COMMENTS ON GENERAL HINCK'S TEMPERANCE EFFORT AT THE HOME—ONE CORRESPONDENT PRONOUNCES IT A SUCCESS, WHILE OTHERS DEFEND GENERAL HINCK'S—THE CASE OF ATKINS.

THE DISCHARGE OF ATKINS.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

It appears by yesterday morning Sentinel that General Hincks discharged James H. Atkins, a veteran of sixty years, who made some strictures on the saloon business

carried on by the general at the Home, at the Sycamore Street temperance meeting, and gives as a reason for this inhumanity that I said the temperance people would care for him until he should be readmitted. Now the facts are simply these: In an interview with the general in the interest of free speech and common justice in this case, I was taunted with the remark that "you temperance people, after allowing Atkins to vituperate the management of the Home in a public meeting, would at once turn your backs on him should he be discharged." I replied, "No, general, we propose to stand by Mr. Atkins, because we believe he told the truth, for which he should not be maltreated."

W. J. HOLTON.

ATKINS'S TESTIMONY.

To the Editor of the Sentinel :

The card of "American Citizen," published by you this morning, does not acquit James H. Atkins (who, I see, has very properly been discharged from the Home) of the charge of bearing false witness. In his Milwaukee remarks, according to his own statement, he said that General Hincks had refused the Good Templars a hall to meet in—giving the impression that the Good Templars were thus refused any place to meet in. In his sworn statement he declares that he knew permission had been granted to the Good Templars to meet in the chapel. He did not say in his Milwaukee remarks that General Hincks had refused them permission to meet in the G. A. R. hall, and had offered them the chapel, "which was not suitable," but only gave the impression that the Good Templars had been persecuted and refused any hall whatever. It will be hard work to make a martyr of Atkins.

WHAT HE HAS SEEN.

To the Editor of the Sentinel :

I have passed the national asylum on my way to the city almost every secular day for ten years, and have observed far less evidence of drunkenness among inmates along the roadside the past than during any previous year. I have often seen intoxicated soldiers lying upon the snow with the thermometer ranging towards zero, and groups of them stretched along the road with the sun pouring its powerful rays upon their unprotected faces during dog days. I am informed that the department will not allow as rigid a discipline at the Home as will prevent drunkenness, and that General Hincks has, during the past year, permitted the sale of lager beer upon the grounds three times a day. If the experiment of a moderate use of lager is having as salutary an effect upon the discipline inside—and I hear that even more beneficial results obtain there—as it has outside of the asylum grounds, and if it tends to keep some of the inmates away from the saloons which absolutely swarm near "the Home," ready at all hours to dispense to them the vilest compounds, I hope the general will not be persecuted for his humane course.

S.

GENERAL HINCKS'S PLAN.

To the Editor of the Sentinel :

Will you permit an outside party to ask who is responsible for the management of the National Home, General Hincks or a Milwaukee temperance society? It appears to me that if there are any complaints to be made against him, they should be laid before the Board of Managers for their action; as they are now made it seems simply an attempt to arouse fanatical bitterness against General Hincks. He has the right to withhold the use of any hall from any society and hold himself responsible to the Board of Managers. As to the sale of beer on the premises, that method is believed by nine out of every ten reasonable and thinking men to be more in the interest of temperance than any plan ever pursued at the Home. He has a right to make the experiment, which is in the interest of temperance, whether it meets the views of a Milwaukee temperance society or not. And the experiment has so far appeared to be a success. It substitutes a milder drink, three times a day, for the vicious whisky the inmates pour down their throats when they come to town. The weakness of twenty of the temperance society's converts, mentioned in a communication in your paper, shows that the temperance society's emotional plan is a most lamentable failure. Every one of these "converts" would have gotten howling drunk instead of simply taking a glass of beer three times a day, if they had relied upon the saloons in the vicinity. The effort to make a monster of General Hincks will not succeed. The public is by no means favorable to the emotional temperance method of those who are making war on General Hincks, and a majority will be found to favor his temperance plan. In any event, sensible people will fully approve of General Hincks's determination to manage the home in his own way. That is not a sectarian institution nor a temperance society, and he does well not to surrender its management to any Milwaukee clique. To manage such an institution so it will be satisfactory to extremists is utterly impossible, and the better the management the more numerous will the complaints be. There is

an organization of anti-secret society people who have as much right to protest against the existence of a secret temperance society in the Home as the Milwaukee prohibitionists have to insist on such a society having a hall in the building. General Hincks has been an admirable manager and can afford to be indifferent to the complaints of extremists.

ANOTHER AMERICAN CITIZEN.

GENERAL HINCKS WRITES.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

Once for all let me state that I cannot and will not again reply to anonymous scribblers who assail me; the act of the masked assassin who fires from ambush upon his unsuspecting victim—the deed of the execrated kuklux—is honorable and manly in comparison with the conduct of that individual who assails the character or impugns the motives of a man in a writing whose authorship he is ashamed or afraid to avow by appending to it his own name. If a record of official good conduct and personal integrity made during more than twenty-four years of public employment cannot stand against such accusations, then let it fall.

The "American Citizen" who appeared in your columns of yesterday is, I presume, the Rev. George C. Haddock, who, with the assistance of malcontents in the Home, has assailed me over an anonymous signature, in a weekly print, with nearly three columns of personal abuse and self-conceited attempts to controvert my official statements compiled from the carefully kept records of the Home, impeach my veracity, and impugn my motives, with his dogmatic "I am informed"; "as if the womb of teeming truth were to be closed up if she presumed to bring forth aught that sorts not with his unchewed notions and suppositions." There is not a material statement concerning the management of the Home, in the whole tirade referred to, that is not a positive falsehood or a deliberate suppression of the truth. The absurd and violent deductions presented in his communication of yesterday I leave to be dissected by your intelligent readers.

Must we believe that the inciting motive to this course on the part of a minister of the gospel is to be found in the fact that a recommendation that he should be appointed a *third* chaplain in the Home was not favorably considered by the commandant?

I am, very respectfully,

EDWARD W. HINCKS.

No. 6.

[The Milwaukee Sentinel, Friday morning, April 4, 1879.]

THE NATIONAL HOME—ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE TEMPERANCE HOME SQUABBLE—A CARD FROM REV. G. C. HADDOCK.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

With regard to General Hincks's and other communications, yesterday, and the day before, I have to say:

First. It is untrue that I have ever sought the appointment of chaplain at the Home. The gentlemen petitioned for was Rev. H. Sewell, as General Hincks knows, because he says so in the appendix to his annual report. Some of the soldiers at the Home are members of my church, and there is a class there, composed of several inmates. It was proposed by some of them last fall that I should go out occasionally and speak to them, as many were not in condition to attend services at the church. I consented to do so at such hours as would not conflict with other arrangements, provided the commandant was willing. I have understood that application was made for the chapel. What became of it I do not know. I presume General Hincks does. There was no application for a chaplaincy with my knowledge or consent; nor was there any expectation on my part of any remuneration.

Second. It is untrue that I have willingly falsified or misrepresented with reference to General Hincks at the Home. All things stated as facts I believe I can prove; all things stated on authority of others, I have the word of persons whom I would trust quite as readily as I would General Hincks. I told General Hincks in the presence of two clergymen that if he could show wherein I had misrepresented him, I would make the *amende* of a gentleman. In return he virtually called me a liar, and threatened me with a process in the courts.

Third. It is untrue that Mr. Atkins has been incited and set on by temperance people, as has been intimated by General Hincks. Mr. Atkins is a very intelligent, firm, self-reliant man—a close observer, and independent thinker, a fearless and ready

speaker. He does not need to be incited, but, if anything, to be held back. He has had his way and General Hincks has had his way; but none the less is it true that, while General Hincks may, technically, have the power to do as he has done, he seems to have been needlessly severe and despotic in the exercise of that power.

Fourth. As for Veteran Lodge, it is proven that they were excluded from a suitable room—a room occupied by them for years! Has any reason been given for this? Was it not out of revenge for outside criticism? They were assigned to the chapel, which General Hincks knows to be unsuitable for the purpose. He had the power to do this. The question is not as to General Hincks's power, but as to the spirit he has manifested in the exercise of that power. People will differ. Some will say it was all right. Others will say it was an act of despotism.

Furthermore, I can bring an affidavit, if necessary, to prove that on the regular night for the lodge meeting, after the freeze-out from the G. A. R. room, some twenty members assembled at the door of the chapel for admission, but were told by the person in charge that he had no orders to open and light up! So far that is the last chapter in the history of Veteran Lodge. It will be well for the public to inform themselves with regard to all the facts on both sides, not to take sworn statements in an examination where only the prosecution is represented, and only one party asks questions, and the bread and butter of the witnesses is dependent upon the will of that party, and he publishes just so much of the testimony as suits his purpose.

Fifth. General Hincks and his apologizers charge the temperance people with a desire to run the Home. Well, for the sake of the argument, admit this. Haven't they as much right to run it as beer and whisky? Or is drink so sacred that all rights and privileges must be granted to it alone, while temperance must take the background? So it would seem. But the temperance people would have no desire to run the Home. They do insist, and they will keep on insisting, that it ought not to be run by beer.

Sixth. As to the question of beer as a temperance measure, there is not room here for discussion. I can only state that I have an overwhelming mass of testimony showing that beer leads to intemperance, and I charge a large proportion of the drunkenness of this city upon beer as a beginning.

Seventh. No one believes General Hincks is a monster. He doubtless has many good qualities; but they do not seem to appear to the best advantage in this matter of Veteran Lodge and Mr. Atkins.

GEO. C. HADDOCK.

No. 7.

[The Milwaukee Sentinel, Saturday morning, April 5, 1879.]

THE NATIONAL HOME—WHAT BUSINESS MEN HAVE TO SAY OF GENERAL HINCKS—THEY EXPRESS CONFIDENCE IN HIS MANAGEMENT OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME AND IN HIS TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT—A CARD FROM DR. WOLCOTT WITH THE REPORT MADE TO GENERAL BUTLER ON THE SALE OF BEER.

MILWAUKEE, April 3, 1879.

General EDW. W. HINCKS,
Commandant National Home, Milwaukee County:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, residents in the vicinity of the National Home and citizens of Milwaukee, beg leave to express to you our high appreciation of the admirable manner in which the affairs of the National Home have been administered while you have been in command.

The control of 1,000 men combined with the care of extensive buildings and 400 acres of diversified land entail responsibilities such as to call for executive ability of no common kind, and it has been a matter of congratulation among your neighbors and the citizens of Milwaukee generally that the National Home has been committed to the direction of a man who has been so eminently successful alike in developing the amenities of the grounds and in maintaining the best of discipline among the veterans.

We have especially remarked that recently there have not been so many men on the streets between the city and the Home in various stages of intoxication as there used to be, a fact which speaks well for the mode of treatment you have adopted to eradicate the evil of intemperance.

We have, however, been constrained to thus address you by observing in the newspapers reports of certain meetings in a small hall on Sycamore street, at which you and your management of the Home have been attacked by individuals laboring under the grossest ignorance or erroneous information. Be assured that your neighbors and the citizens of Milwaukee generally have no sympathy whatever with those attacks.

It is our earnest hope that you and your excellent family may long make your home

in our midst, and that this great national institution may long be under the command of one who has managed its varied interests with such marked ability.

We remain, yours, very truly,

Alex. Mitchell,	John C. Wolles,	A. K. Shepard & Co.,
Guido Pfister,	S. McCord,	A. V. H. Carpenter.
Angus Smith,	Houghton Bros. & Co.,	L. S. Dixon,
Edward Sanderson,	Saml. M. Ogden,	C. A. Chapin,
S. S. Merrill,	Thos. Fairbairn,	J. H. Thompson,
W. G. Fitch,	Zinkeisen, Bartlett & Co.,	J. B. Oliver,
Sidney Hauxhurst,	A. H. Gardner,	A. McD. Young,
John Johnston,	E. Townsend Mix,	J. B. Merrill,
D. Vance,	E. O'Neill,	Geo. C. Markham,
Wm. P. McLaren,	A. Finch,	N. Berry,
P. McGeoch,	T. L. Baker,	H. P. Yale,
C. Cappel,	C. T. Bradley,	Ferd. Kuehn,
E. Munkwitz,	I. M. Lawrence,	Jas. McC. Bell,
A. W. Beecher,	John R. Goodrich,	Fred. Layton,
Washington Becker,	John C. Smith,	G. Streckewald,
D. W. Eaton,	John Nazro,	S. C. Gardner,
George Dickens,	H. Bosworth & Sons,	Edward J. Stark,
M. C. Meyer,	F. F. Adams & Co.,	E. A. Brodhead,
L. F. Hodges,	Plankinton & Armour,	A. B. Gellfuss,
M. Bodden,	F. J. Blair,	Julius Gugler,
Jas. D. McIntosh,	F. G. Bigelow,	And many others.
Drake Brothers,		

DR. WOLCOTT'S CARD.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

Heretofore I have abstained from taking any part in or making any reply to strictures and slanders that have occasionally appeared in public prints of this city concerning the management of the Northwestern Branch of the Soldiers' Home. I still believe in most such cases "the most noble reply is silence"; but in my position as local manager of the Home I cannot, in justice to the commandant, General E. W. Hincks, and the good name of the Home, longer remain silent.

The President of the board of managers, General B. F. Butler, having had referred to him through the War Department a letter which was addressed to Mrs. R. B. Hayes by G. W. Watson, a veteran of the Mexican war, expressing dissatisfaction on the subject of chaplains, and containing exaggerated statements of the sale of lager beer on the Home grounds, was referred by General Butler to the commandant, General E. W. Hincks, for report. The report was promptly prepared and submitted to the board of managers at their last meeting in Washington, D. C., March 5, 1879. The acts of the commandant in all the matters reported upon were fully sustained by the board—report accepted and placed on file. Here the matter should have ended; why it did not is attributable to no act on the part of General Hincks. That the people, all of whom are more or less interested in the Soldiers' Home, may fully understand the questions involved in this controversy, I append hereto the reports as submitted to the board of managers.

E. B. WOLCOTT.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH NATIONAL HOME,
Milwaukee County, January 20, 1879.

Respectfully referred to General B. F. Butler, president of the Board of Managers, with the following report:

First. That, with the exception of the Catholics, there is no class of religious communicants sufficiently numerous in the Home to warrant the employment of a minister of that particular denomination; and if the persistent claim of a few Methodists is yielded to, then the Presbyterians, Baptists, Unitarians, Lutherans, Jews, and a dozen other sects, will have equal claims for special consideration; therefore, while the beneficiaries of every denomination are afforded ample opportunity to assemble and worship God in accordance with their own peculiar doctrines, it has been deemed proper to employ only a Catholic priest and an Episcopal clergyman to hold regular weekly services and to conduct funeral exercises, and there are now in the Home living monuments of grace, resulting from the labor of each. That this arrangement gives general satisfaction is shown by the fact that a petition for a change, and for the appointment of Rev. Mr. Sewell, which was forwarded to the board before its last meeting, was freely circulated in the Home during several weeks last autumn and received only about a dozen signatures of beneficiaries—less than one in seventy-five. Besides, the writer of the within communication is a preacher himself, sufficiently filled with religious fervor to enable him to withstand temptation, and to successfully

lead a class of his denomination, and the Master has said, "They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick."

Second. A large proportion of the beneficiaries of this branch are Germans, to whom a denial of their national beverage would be deemed an unwarranted tyranny; and the Home is surrounded with saloons, in which is freely sold, without municipal restraint, not only lager beer, but the vilest of alcoholic liquors. Many beneficiaries would visit these saloons intending only to obtain a glass of beer, but being tempted by invitation to a social glass of more potent liquor, would become intoxicated and be kept in a state of drunkenness until they had been despoiled of their last penny, when they would be turned out to find their way to the Home or station house, or to die from exposure. During the year 1877 eight men were found dead who had been killed by cars, drowned, or had fallen from an embankment or died from exposure, evidently while attempting to wend their way from these saloons to the Home. To prohibit leaves of absence and confine the beneficiaries to the limits of the grounds would be to convert the Home into a prison. Therefore, after mature deliberation, I determined, as an experimental measure, to apply to the evil the principle of homeopathy, *similia similibus curantur*, and on the first of August last established on the Home grounds a saloon, where beneficiaries could obtain a limited quantity of beer, at stated hours, three times per day. During the five months ending on the thirty-first of December, ultimo, the average daily sale of beer at the Home saloon was fifty-three gallons—not twelve or fifteen kegs—exactly two gills per day to each beneficiary of the Home. The success of the experiment as a moralizing agent seems to be abundantly attested, not only by the good order which prevails, but by cases of drunkenness, 88; being under the influence of liquor, 142; having liquor in possession, 3; assault and fighting, 6; absence without leave, 249; violation of rules, 126; other misdemeanors, 15; total, 633. Amount of fines charged, \$926.18.

Period from November 20, 1878, to January 19, 1879: Cases of drunkenness, 53; being under the influence of liquor, 87; having liquor in possession, 2; assault and fighting, 2; absence without leave, 177; violation of rules, 129; other misdemeanors, 10; total, 460. Amount of fines charged, \$680.87.

Here we have clearly shown, in a single year, a decrease of forty per centum in the number of cases of drunkenness, twenty-eight per centum in the whole number of offenses committed, and twenty-seven per centum in the amount of fines imposed; and since the commencement of the sale of beer in the Home saloon, no beneficiary has been found dead or injured in the vicinity of the Home. The amount of pension money sent to the families of pensioners, during the last four months of the year 1878, was \$5,976.55, against \$5,473.45 so sent during the corresponding months in the year 1877. These remarkable indications of improvement in the department of the men are due to some cause or causes existing within the Home; and whether or not the sale of beer has had any part in the apparently reformatory process I leave to be inferred from the facts above collated; my only purpose being to state the causes which led me to permit its sale, and to demonstrate that at least no evil or demoralization has resulted therefrom.

Third. If it be true, as the writer of the within communication alleges, that four-fifths of the beneficiaries of this branch have become dependent upon the Home on account of intemperance, then have I reason to congratulate myself upon the beneficial results of the discipline which is here enforced; for of the twelve hundred and ninety-nine men who have been beneficiaries of this branch during the year just closed, but one hundred and six, or one in twelve, have within the year been arrested for or charged with more than a single act of drunkenness, and not one of these cases has been traced to the Home saloon; and eight hundred and seven men, or sixty-two per centum of the whole number, have not within the year been charged with nor guilty of any act of drunkenness, being under the influence of liquor, or having liquor in their possession. It is no doubt true, and the fact is much to be deplored, that in vastly too many instances intemperance has been instrumental in bringing beneficiaries to the Home, but the sweeping accusation of this "evangelical soldier" is a base and unchristian aspersion, recklessly or ignorantly thrown upon a large majority of his comrades in this branch. As the sale of beer at this branch has been the subject of unfriendly and bigoted public criticism by fanatical and irresponsible persons, who appear to be more anxious to assail the management of the Home than they are to learn and publish the truth concerning it, I am under obligations for the opportunity accorded to me for this official rejoinder.

I am, general, very respectfully,

EDWARD W. HINCKS,
Commandant.

Rev. Mr. Haddock proposes to preach on "the Atkins-Hincks-Veteran-Lodge imbroglio at the Soldiers' Home, reciting facts which the speaker could not get published." The Sentinel has taken no hand in this matter, but right here it desires to say that not a single fact was ever refused space in its columns. Mr. Haddock brought

in articles containing bitter personalities in which this paper does not itself indulge and in which it allows no correspondent to indulge. Mr. Haddock was distinctly informed that whatever facts he had would be published, but under no circumstances would he be allowed to make this paper a vehicle of personalities. He has been given far more space than he seems to deserve from the above quotation. If he has no better basis for his statements in regard to the Home than he has for the intimation that he has been refused the publication of facts, his case is a very weak one.

No. 8.

[Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph, Sunday morning, April 6, 1879.]

A LIVELY RACKET BETWEEN THE INTEMPERATE TEMPERANCE AGITATORS AND THE SOLDIERS' HOME AUTHORITIES—FULL STATEMENT OF THE CASE—AN INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL HINCKS—QUESTIONS OF VERACITY—CHARGES AGAINST GEORGE C. HADDOCK TO BE TRIED BY A METHODIST CONFERENCE—W. J. HOLTON COMES IN FOR AN AFFIDAVIT.

As stated in a report of the condition of affairs at the Soldiers' Home published in the Sunday Telegraph several weeks ago, General Hincks, the commandant at that institution, has been trying the experiment of permitting the sale of beer in the store at the Home. There are grog-shops of all degrees in the vicinity of the Home, and such of the inmates as were disposed to drink liquor always could procure it at those places, procured it in abundance, and generally of the worst quality. They suffered terribly in comfort and health from this cause; several froze to death in snow-banks about the Home each winter; in summer they frequently lay drunk in all directions along the roads and in fence-corners in the neighborhood, and in all seasons they were run over by the cars and met

OTHER FATAL ACCIDENTS.

General Hincks thought deeply on this subject. He considered the character of the inmates. They are all mature men, in middle life or past it. Their appetites and habits have long been formed. Those who have not acquired a liking for intoxicating drinks are little liable to do so hereafter. Those who have the alcoholic habit are not likely to be cured. In this state of facts, he thought it better to supply those who will drink with a limited quantity of a mild beverage, at stated reasonable periods during the day, and to have this supply within the Home and under control, than to leave the inmates to spend their money, ruin their health, and suffer beyond description, from procuring their intoxicating supplies at the disreputable resorts in the neighborhood. He therefore determined to attempt the experiment which he commenced several months ago of having beer supplied as stated. It can be procured by inmates in limited quantities three times a day, in the Home store, and then only. General Hincks is of the impression that the experiment is a success, and has caused a marked decrease of drunkenness and its consequences among the

INMATES OF THE HOME.

A few weeks ago, however, the active temperance organization which has had quarters on Sycamore street, in this city, commenced to agitate the subject, and discussed the sale of beer at the Home under these circumstances. Unfortunately some hot-heads and some persons whose motives are open to suspicion seized this occasion to make themselves conspicuous and to excite a sensation. It is also unfortunate that the temperance movement in this city is not under different auspices from those which control it. Two or three persons made this an occasion for unwarranted and abusive attacks on General Hincks and his policies, and the grossest falsehoods were reported and published about the Home. It appears that there was also at this time an inmate of the Home named Atkins, who is evidently somewhat unstrung mentally, and he entered the Sycamore street meetings, with false statements as to the sale of beer at the Home and its effects, and also reported that General Hincks had excluded a lodge of Good Templars at the Home from a room used for their meetings. This furnished a text for further denunciations of General Hincks, in which it appears that the Rev. George C. Haddock, pastor of Ashbury Methodist Church, took a leading part, and he then stepped to the front as an assailant of the management of the Home. This brought out

THE UNPLEASANT FACT

that the application for the appointment of Elder Haddock as a salaried chaplain at the Home had not been favorably considered, and his diatribes were attributed to an

nchristian spirit of disappointed greed and vanity, which is not in the nature of things an utter improbability. General Hincks caused the affidavit of Atkins to be taken, in which he admitted that he had lied in saying that the Good Templar lodge at the Home had been refused a place for their meeting, and he was then dishonorably discharged from the Home, General Hincks taking occasion to say in the order to that effect, that it could not result in serious hardship, as the agitators had declared that the Christian temperance people would take care of him if he should be ejected from that institution.

IT SHOULD BE SAID

that these agitators have properly no more to do with the management of the Home than with the administration of the city affairs of Chicago. Congress established the Home and supports it, appoints the board of managers, and regulates its affairs by law. The inmates are not residents of Milwaukee, and but a small proportion are from Wisconsin; but they come from all parts of the Northwest and of the whole country.

The interference of the temperance agitators, besides being impertinent,

HAD A BAD EFFECT

on the inmates. There are always some among the idle inmates of an institution like this who can be easily stimulated to uneasy and vicious courses of conduct. Satan finds mischief for idle hands to do. When outside interference is attempted with the Home, there are always one or two or a half dozen inmates whom it incites to discontent, insubordination, and mutiny, as in the case of this man Atkins. Two or three previous disturbances have developed a similar element at the Home. The temperance agitators found really but one subject to act upon, who was Atkins, with the result before stated.

There appears to have been some meanness and malice about the recent movement. Anonymous letters in considerable numbers, disreputable in style, and abusive in their contents, have been addressed to General Hincks. The daily newspapers have contained letters backwards and forwards, some in defense of General Hincks and his policy and others assailing him. Some of the anonymous letters are attributed to Elder Haddock. W. J. Holton has taken a hand in the correspondence, denying that it was promised that the Christian temperance people would take care of Atkins if he should be turned

OUT OF THE HOME.

In order to get at the substantial facts, a reporter for the Sunday Telegraph called at the Soldier's Home a couple of days ago for the purpose of interviewing General Hincks on the subject. He found the general at the time occupied by the attentions of a committee of the temperance agitators, consisting of Mr. James Porter and Mr. G. P. Sherman, who were warning General Hincks that they were going to call a mass-meeting to denounce him and report his conduct to Congress. He replied by suggesting that a counter-demonstration would be supported by the best element in the city, and intimated that such an occasion would give him an opportunity to show up in admirable shape some of his assailants, who, it is alleged, have brittle residences, which are no safe ambuscades or hiding-places from which to throw stones at others.

THE GROC-SHOPS AGAINST GENERAL HINCKS.

Among other things the committee said: "We will send a petition to Congress, signed by a thousand Christian temperance men of Milwaukee, asking your removal from this command, or that a law be passed requiring the Home to be kept on temperance principles."

General Hincks replied: "And you can get the name of every keeper of a low grog-gery within two miles of the Home to sign your petition. Every attack upon me from 'Christian temperance' sources is hailed with a yell of delight by the desperadoes who keep the saloons in the neighborhood of the Home from which I am weaning the inmates, by permitting them slight indulgences under my own eye. The harpies and villains who have been pouring fiery poisons down the throats of the old soldiers for years, and robbing them of their little money, are the most enthusiastic allies you have in your crusade against me. Then you send your petition, and I will send one with ten names to your one, remonstrating against the change which you propose."

THE IDEA OF JAILING THEM.

The committee then asked if a law should not be enacted to keep these men within the boundaries of the Home—not to prevent an inmate to go outside unless he should go to remain.

General Hincks replied that that would make it a military prison. The law made that a home, not a jail, for the inmates. If egress was not permitted, they would be simply prisoners. If Congress should enact a law transforming the Home into a military prison, and if he was appointed to command it and should accept the appointment, he would manage it as a prison. But the beneficent object of the country in providing an asylum for its defenders would then be defeated. The Home could not be changed to a simple place of confinement. These are freemen; have earned their freedom by fighting for the Union and flag, and should be permitted to enjoy it.

After the committee had retired, the reporter occupied General Hincks's attention.

REPORTER. What is the condition of the Home, general, at present?

General HINCKS. It never has been as orderly, as free from internal disturbances, and so thoroughly on its good behavior as at present. There are less offenses against discipline and better conduct generally in the inmates. I have had copied a statement of the condition of the inmates for three corresponding months last year, when beer was not sold, and for the same time this year, when beer was sold. You can have it to publish, if you wish.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Offenses and fines during the quarter ending March 31, 1878, when beer was not sold, and during the quarter ending March 31, 1879, when beer was sold in the Home.

	1878.	1879.
Number of cases of drunkenness	128	68
Number of cases of being under influence of liquor	134	109
Number of cases of absence without leave	310	210
Number of other offenses	111	160
Total number of offenses during quarter	683	547
Amount of fines imposed	\$1,078 47	\$771 52
Amount of fines remitted for continued good conduct	58 82	216 00
Net amount of fines charged	1,019 65	555 52

The general continued: "That is the result of my experiment. That is my fruit; and it is said the tree is known by its fruits. But even if I had produced no fruit the next year, it was their duty to let me stand according to the teachings of the Bible, Luke 13, 8, which describes the course to pursue towards a barren tree; and as the Sycamore street concern had been digging about me, and the Rev. Haddock has been complying with the rest of the text, I think I am fairly entitled to be let alone

THIS YEAR ALSO."

REPORTER. I see that the Rev. Haddock appears also in the newspapers.

General H. Yes. In this morning's Sentinel he has a communication in which he says that I virtually called him a liar. He had as good reason for saying so as the young man had for surmising that his attentions were not agreeable to the young lady who slammed the door in his face and ordered the servant to kick him down stairs. If he had confined himself as nearly to the truth in all his public statements, I should have had no occasion to rebuke him. As Elder Haddock evidently wishes to gain issue with me on a question of personal veracity, he shall have an opportunity, and charges have already been prepared for presentation to the next general conference of his church, accusing him of falsehood, to be tried by that body. Mr. Haddock's evasion of the truth which has transpired that an application was made for his employment as salaried chaplain at the Home will not do. There is the application for his appointment.

General Hincks here showed the reporter a letter of the Rev. H. Sewell, of Janesville, who has always deputed himself as a Christian gentleman, asking for the appointment as chaplain.

The general continued: "The Rev. Haddock adopted a cunning method of putting a statement into my mouth in such a form that he could deny it. There is the application on record for his appointment; it is as I stated, and his denial does not meet the statement."

ANOTHER CASE.

REPORTER. You appear to be well fortified in your present condition?

General HINCKS. Yes. There is another young gentleman who wishes to raise the question of veracity with me, and please read that:

AN AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County of Milwaukee, ss :

Alexander Kincard and Michael Larkin, being severally duly sworn, depose and say that on Monday, March 31, they were present in General Hincks's office while one W. J. Holton was holding a conversation with the general about one James H. Atkins, when General Hincks said that if he discharged said Atkins he did not believe the temperance people of Milwaukee would give him, said Atkins, a meal; to which Holton made reply that in the event of Atkins being discharged, the Christian temperance people of Milwaukee would support him and see that he did not want until such time as he, Atkins, should be returned to the Home.

ALEX. KINCARD,
MICHAEL LARKIN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of April, 1879.

S. O'KANE,
Notary Public, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

USE OF ROOMS FOR MEETINGS.

In conclusion, General Hincks stated succinctly the usage and rules in relation to the use of rooms for societies at the Home. Two years ago an order was issued as follows:

"No organizations of any kind will hereafter be permitted to meet in the Home more than once, unless a list of officers and a statement of its purposes shall have been submitted to the commanding officer and by him approved.

"Applications for a preliminary meeting at the Home, with a view of effecting an organization for any purpose, must be made to the commanding officer in writing with the names of not less than three beneficiaries signed thereto."

The post of the Grand Army of the Republic, at the Home, had a room which they had carpeted and furnished. They admitted the Lodge of Good Templars into it, but the Good Templars occupied it several evenings in a week, to the exclusion and inconvenience of the G. A. R., which finally objected to the longer use of it for loungers. The Good Templars were then given the chapel for their use, which is in every way fitted for them, has ample space and conveniences.

REPORTER. Has any society or body of worshippers ever been excluded from accommodation?

General H. No, sir; the few Methodist inmates have always been provided with a room at 10 o'clock a. m. each Sunday for their use for worship. A report in the Christian Statesman that an application was made to me for a Milwaukee clergyman (meaning the Rev. Haddock) to preach at the Home one evening in a week, and "was met by silent contempt," is utterly false. No such application ever reached me; if it had the proposition would have been gladly and promptly accepted. In all cases, where it has been proposed to hold religious services at the Home, clergymen and those interested have been cordially welcomed, and every arrangement made for their accommodation. Recently the Good Templars at the Home have made formal application for a room, and they have been provided.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

To show the state of feeling on the part of the Good Templars at the Home, the following is published from the records of the Veteran Lodge meeting held Friday night:

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
NORTHWESTERN BRANCH,
Milwaukee County, April 5, 1879.

To General EDWIN W. HINCKS, Commandant:

At a regular meeting of Veteran Lodge, No. 344, I. O. of G. T., held at their hall [Home building], on Friday evening, the 4th instant, by a resolution of the lodge, I was appointed to express to you, sir, the unanimous thanks of the lodge.

In pursuance of said resolution of said lodge, I therefore, on their behalf, tender to you the most hearty thanks of the lodge in restoring to them their franchises.

May your future like the past be ever pleasant, never again to be interrupted by any, who perhaps have as little care for your interest as those of the lodge which I have the distinguished honor to represent.

With the highest consideration, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. WATSON.

THE REV. GEORGE C. HADDOCK.

A reporter for the Sunday Telegraph was also successful in procuring a copy of the charge and the specifications against the Rev. George C. Haddock, of Asbury church, which will be presented to the next general conference of the Methodist church. They are as follows:

Charges and specifications against Rev. George C. Haddock, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARGE.—Falsehood, to the prejudice of religion, and the scandal of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Specification first.—In this, that he, the Rev. George C. Haddock, did falsely state to Dr. E. B. Wolcott, as a reason for his interference in behalf of James H. Atkins, then in arrest at the National Home, that the said Atkins was a member of his, the said Rev. George C. Haddock's, church. This at the residence of Dr. E. B. Wolcott, in the city of Milwaukee, on the 31st day of March, 1879.

Specification second.—In this, that he, the Rev. George C. Haddock, did falsely state to General E. W. Hincks, as a reason for his demanding to be informed of the nature of the charges then pending against James H. Atkins, then a beneficiary of the National Home, in arrest, that he, the said James H. Atkins, was a member of his, the said Rev. George C. Haddock's, church. This at the National Home in Milwaukee County, on the 31st day of March 1879.

Witnesses: Dr. E. B. Wolcott, Rev. Cowles, Rev. Henry Coleman, James H. Atkins.

FAIR PLAY.

To the Editors to The Sunday Telegraph:

MILWAUKEE, April 4.

I have been interested in the discussion between General Hincks, of the National Home, and the so-called "Temperance Association" who hold forth at Sycamore Street Hall. I am sorry that General Hincks should give prominence to much that is said and done there, as if it were of great importance. Of course when such things are sent abroad in a public newspaper, many who read them suppose they are the sentiments of the people of the city of Milwaukee; but we who live here do not so understand it. The abuse of a trustworthy and responsible officer by irresponsible blatherskites has no effect upon our business men or people of ordinary sense. Now, who are the parties who arraign the commandant of the Home? Take away a dozen good people from the whole who assemble therein, and what do you find? What enterprise of any importance would be intrusted to their hands? And yet they sit in judgment on General Hincks, and arraign not only him, but the board of management. We profess to know but little about the matter, but common decency would suggest that a fair and impartial examination should be had before a public officer, high in command, should be condemned by a few who happen to disagree with General Hincks's management of the Home. We presume that the general is not infallible; but we believe him to be one of the truest, ablest, and bravest men that ever fought for American freedom, and we should deeply regret to see his career of usefulness at this place broken up by a crowd of men who have not the capacity either to understand or make an argument and who cannot comprehend the motive which governs him in the matter under consideration.

FAIR PLAY.

SPLENDID TESTIMONIAL—THE BEST CITIZENS OF MILWAUKEE TO GENERAL E. W. HINCKS—A REBUKÉ TO HIS MALIGNANT ASSAILANTS—REPLY OF GENERAL HINCKS—HE HAD SERIOUSLY CONTEMPLATED RESIGNING, BUT HAS DETERMINED TO "STICK."

LETTER TO GENERAL HINCKS.

MILWAUKEE, April 3, 1879.

General EDWARD W. HINCKS,

Commandant National Home, Milwaukee County:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, residents in the vicinity of the National Home and citizens of Milwaukee, beg leave to express to you our high appreciation of the admirable manner in which the affairs of the National Home have been administered while you have been in command.

The control of 1,000 men, combined with the care of extensive buildings and 400 acres of diversified land, entail responsibilities such as to call for executive ability of no common kind, and it has been a matter of congratulation among your neighbors and the citizens of Milwaukee generally, that the National Home has been committed

to the direction of a man who has been so eminently successful alike in developing the amenities of the grounds and in maintaining the best of discipline among the veterans.

We have especially remarked that recently there have not been so many men on the streets between the city and the Home in various stages of intoxication as there used to be; a fact which speaks well for the mode of treatment you have adopted to eradicate the evil of intemperance.

We have, however, been constrained to thus address you by observing in the newspapers reports of certain meetings in a small hall on Sycamore street, at which you and your management of the Home have been attacked by individuals laboring under the grossest ignorance or erroneous information. Be assured that your neighbors and the citizens of Milwaukee generally have no sympathy whatever with those attacks.

It is our earnest hope that you and your excellent family may long make your home in our midst and that this great national institution may long be under the command of one who has managed its varied interests with such marked ability.

We remain, yours very truly,

Alex. Mitchell,
Guido Pfister,
Angus Smith,
Edward Sanderson,
S. S. Merrill,
W. G. Fitch,
Sidney Hauxhurst,
John Johnston,
D. Vance,
Wm. P. McLaren,
P. McGeoch,
C. Cuppel,
C. Munkwitz,
A. W. Beecher,
Washington Becker,
D. W. Eaton,
George Dickens,
M. C. Meyer,
L. F. Hodges,
M. Bodden,
Jas. D. McIntosh,
Drake Brothers,

John C. Welles,
S. McCord,
Houghton Bros. & Co.,
Sam'l M. Ogden,
Thos. Fairbairn,
A. H. Gardner,
E. Townsend Mix,
E. O'Neil,
A. Finch,
F. L. Baker,
C. T. Bradley,
I. M. Lawrence,
John R. Goodrich,
John C. Smith,
John Nazro,
H. Bosworth & Sons,
F. F. Adams & Co.,
Plankinton & Armour,
F. J. Blair,
F. G. Bigelow,
A. K. Shepard & Co.,
A. V. H. Carpenter,

L. S. Dixon,
C. A. Chapin,
J. H. Thompson,
J. B. Oliver,
A. McD. Young,
J. B. Merrill,
Geo. C. Markham,
N. Berry,
H. P. Yale,
Ferd. Kuehn,
Jas. McC. Bell,
Fred. Layton,
G. Streckewald,
S. C. Gardner,
Edward J. Stark,
E. H. Brodhead,
A. B. Geilfuss,
Julius Gugler,
Zinkeisen, Bartlett & Co.,
And many others.

REPLY OF GENERAL HINCKS.

NATIONAL HOME,
Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, April 5, 1879.

To the honorable Alexander Mitchell, Guido Pfister, Angus Smith, Edward Sanderson, S. S. Merrill, W. G. Fitch, Sidney Hauxhurst, John Johnston, David Vance, Wm. P. McLaren, P. McGeoch, T. L. Baker, C. T. Bradley, I. M. Lawrence, John R. Goodrich, John C. Smith, John Nazro, Plankinton & Armour, A. V. H. Carpenter, Luther S. Dixon, E. H. Brodhead, E. Townsend Mix, Edward O'Neil, Asahel Finch, A. B. Geilfuss, Julius Gugler, and many others:

HONORED FRIENDS: Your generous and spontaneous expression of confidence and kindness published in the Milwaukee Daily Sentinel of this date has touched my heart and caused it to overflow with gratitude like an exuberant fountain.

Having lived among you for a longer period than I have dwelt in any other community since I was ten years of age, I have come to entertain feelings of attachment to your city, and of affection to your people which cannot easily be dispelled; but wearied with official cares, oppressed with domestic anxiety and daily annoyed with insidious detraction and impertinent animadversion tending to subvert all discipline in the Home, I had become almost disheartened and had resolved to relinquish the trust so long in my keeping, and to return to the home of my early years, where the tongue of slander was never loosed upon me and the voice of detraction never reached my ears; but the manifestation of your intelligent appreciation and friendly regard has determined me to recall my resignation, and to remain at my present post of duty so long as my official superiors may be pleased to honor me with the trust.

With the consciousness of duty performed to my suffering comrades who have stood shoulder to shoulder with me upon the battle-grounds of the republic, and have shared with me a gory bed upon the field, with the generous confidence of the honored business men of Milwaukee, with the unfaltering support of my neighbors and personal friends, I remit the uncongenial discord which during the past week has vexed the public ear to the brazen tongue of him who originated it.

With sincere and affectionate regard, I am, your fellow-citizen,

EDW. HINCKS

No. 9.

This paper is considerably occupied by reports and letters relating to the management of the Soldiers' Home. A considerable interest has recently been created on this subject, which is a sufficient excuse for giving it so much space.

There are good grounds for a belief that the recent active temperance movement in this city has been misdirected in this case. The temperance managers have laid themselves open to criticism and investigation, and Elder Haddock has acquired more than his hands full of responsibility. He appears to have been governed by an altogether unevangelical spirit, and his failure to obtain a salaried chaplaincy at the Home was undoubtedly the cause of the ebullition into which he has been betrayed. His reputation as a religious teacher has been badly battered in the affair, and his character for veracity is altogether lost. The other small fry implicated are not worth notice, except that an intimation to the public that they had better suspend their pecuniary contributions for the present is timely and in place.

General Hincks is managing the Home with rare executive ability, with a good knowledge of human nature as developed in those under his command, with a merciful and reasonable consideration for all their needs and requirements, and with a high and conscientious sense of his duty. It is too bad that he should be annoyed by these periodical uprisings, but he appreciates them fully, and moves right on in the honest discharge of his duties and trusts. He is the right man in the right place.—[Sunday Telegraph, April 6, 1879. Editorial.]

No. 10.

[The Milwaukee Sentinel, Wednesday morning, April 9, 1879.]

A CARD.

The preachers' meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Milwaukee, at its regular weekly session, April 7, appointed the undersigned a committee to inquire into certain allegations of untruthfulness against Rev. G. C. Haddock in the Sunday Telegraph of April 6:

We find that:

First. Rev. G. C. Haddock acknowledges that he was mistaken in his assertion that James H. Atkins was a member of Asbury Church. This acknowledgment he made to one of the undersigned as early as April 1, and has repeated to others, and shows how the mistake naturally occurred.

Second. General Edw. W. Hincks, commandant of the National Home, showed us a communication to him from Rev. Henry Sewell, requesting if there should be any vacancy in the Protestant chaplaincy at the Home, that Rev. G. C. Haddock should be appointed to the place. But Mr. Haddock disavows any knowledge of this application, and it is well known that he said to several persons, about the time the application was made, that he did not wish the place, and, should there be such an opening, he would favor the appointment of Rev. A. A. Hoskins.

Third. General Hincks informed us that he never suspected that any of the private "anonymous letters" referred to in the papers were written by Rev. G. C. Haddock.

SAMUEL LUGG.
HENRY COLMAN.

MILWAUKEE, April 8, 1879.

No. 11.

[The Sunday Telegraph. Sunday, April 13, 1879.]

THE HOME QUESTION.

We have received a communication from Mr. James Porter, in which he says that he was not a member of the committee appointed by the temperance organization of this city to visit General Hincks at the Soldiers' Home, and to confer with him on the subject of the sale of beer at the Home, and provision for a place of meeting for the veteran Good Templars. Mr. Porter was appointed a member of the committee, but declined to serve, and was present at the time stated, simply to carry to that place Mr. Sherman, who was chairman of the committee. As we understand, Mr. Porter took part in the conversation with General Hincks, but he disclaims that the remarks made in relation to a public demonstration and a petition to Congress was in the form of a threat, as was reported. We do not see that in any other material respect Mr. Porter's version of the interview at the Home differs from the reports given. Mr. Porter, though a friend of temperance, is not a member of the temperance organization in

question, and he has taken the interest which he has in the matter only as a public-spirited citizen who wished to see justice done to all concerned, and to see rectified such abuses as might be found to exist.

The discussion of the matter among the intemperate temperance agitators has not subsided, but the testimonial of the leading citizens to General Hincks, and the entire expression of the best classes of the community are to the effect that non-interference by local residents with the Home is the part of wisdom and good sense. General Hincks is a good disciplinarian and an excellent administrative officer, and he alone is responsible to the government for the Home. The intemperate temperance agitators had better mind their business and leave him to mind his business.

The Elkhorn Independent indulges in a wise and timely remark to the following effect: "The National Home belongs as much to San Francisco as to Milwaukee; and the sooner the agitators of these petty squabbles are reminded of this the sooner will peace prevail and the asylum assume the genuine form of what it was intended for—a home, a place of rest for the aged and crippled soldiers who have no other abiding place."

(Copy of letter inclosed with second indorsement.)

NATIONAL HOME, *October 29, 1879.*

To G. W. C. T. PHIL. ALLEN:

* * * * *
 The terrible blow we received through the defection of our late lodge deputy gave us, as an organization, quite a shaking. This man was provost-sergeant of the Home; and by virtue of his office could and did command respect for our organization; what he could not command he enforced. We made him our treasurer (notwithstanding his office of lodge deputy) as being the best adapted to take care of our little stock. We are not in a position to exact bonds; if we did, who would be the voucher? Our means are small and we have confidence in each other; this man had an extra share of it; yet he takes our small gatherings and squanders it for drink. This happened in July last.
 * * * * *

They started a temperance union outside of the organization, having for its object the giving of temperance speeches, essays, concerts, and dramatic entertainments. They were assisted in their laudable efforts by brethren and sisters from the city, notably from Crystal Spring Lodge. As an organization, we had nothing to do with it, thank Heaven! At their last entertainment, they were assisted by members of Rising Star Lodge, who came out in force. Our men went to assist in the carriage arrangements, and while there got drunk, or nearly so. Very few of the friends had the most remote suspicion they had been drinking, but attributed their hilarious mirth to an exuberance of animal spirits, they being comparatively young men. While on the stage, in the chapel, they had a bottle of liquor, and still was not detected. When the city friends went home, they returned to the city with them, and instead of accepting kind invitations from the friends to go home with them, went to a low brothel, and were not again seen for several days. Was not that an outrage? Had they simply violated their obligation, we might have felt less aggrieved. But the fact of their bringing up a respectable party from the city, who came to the Home ostensibly with a view of benefiting the inmates, and assisting our efforts in the temperance movements, and then to end in so scandalous a manner! It was a disgrace to them, to us, to the Home, and to the people who so kindly lent their aid to assist us in our work. With these facts staring us in the face, is it any wonder that General Hincks looks coldly on our organization? *Did he not know there were a devoted few who still held to their faith, and manifested it by their walk and conduct, we should have been compelled ere this to have ceased as Veteran Lodge No. 344.*

I have said, as an organization we had nothing to do with this outside movement, but it recoiled terribly upon us. I could sit down calmly when contemplating the defection of our late lodge deputy and treasurer, looking forward in the hope of retrieving our losses, when lo! this last occurrence fell like an avalanche, almost extinguishing the last ray of hope that we should again hold up our heads as an organization. But as I have elsewhere observed, as an organization, we had nothing to do with the affair. About the time of that occurrence, we had begun to receive propositions from new applicants desiring to join us. Our week-kneed brethren were becoming stronger in the faith, and evincing more interest in the success of our lodge. But this calamitous occurrence fell like a thunder-bolt in our midst, for a time paralyzing our efforts, and almost obliterating the confidence we had in ourselves; but the shock was only temporary. We determined not to be put down by the jeers of our enemies, and they are legion. Had it not been for this last untoward circumstance, our showing would have been at least six or eight more; but we'll have them yet. Our last installments have been the very men we wanted. We have reported 27 in good standing; pay tax for 28. The 28th is under suspense, but will doubtless be restored. The 29th is also under suspense, with a prospect of being expelled. These last two were a portion of

those engaged in the scandalous affair adverted to above. The last mentioned was the instigator of the whole affair. The real instigator, as they say, is not with us, he having taken his discharge about the time of the occurrence. As he never paid us anything, we have paid no tax for his initiation. The one called the instigator, and now under suspense, there is a strong interest taken in his case by the members of Rising Star Lodge, who desire to have him forgiven and reinstated. Should he pay his initiation fee and quarterly dues, the members of the lodge may be induced to receive him. We have gained our great point, which may serve to counterbalance some of our drawbacks, and which may act as an incentive for others to join our lodge. Among our faithful ones, we have a poor fellow who, before he became one of us, was an habitual drunkard. This poor fellow was not only being fined for violation of the discipline of the Home, but spent much of his time in the guard-house. The commandant of the Home has a standing order that whoever shall abstain from intoxicating drinks for the period of one year, all the fines heretofore imposed on him should be remitted. Now our brother comes within the scope of that order. He has been faithful to his obligation for a period of fourteen months, and to all appearances has been thoroughly weaned from the habit. We memorialized the general in his behalf, and he consents to remit one-half of the fines, and should he continue the same line of conduct, to remit the other half. As he is a pensioner in the receipt of \$18 per month, it will be seen the remission of so considerable portion of his fines, he will receive quite a sum, as his fines often amounted to more than his pay, and this covering years of dissipation. The effect of this on the minds of many others will be to cast their lot among us, and if we can but hold them for a year, there is a prospect of their remaining sober men thereafter.

* * * * *

J. H. ATKINS.

[Copy of letter inclosed with second indorsement.]

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 8, 1879.

DEAR SIR: Reys, Lugg and Coleman inform me they have had an interview with you, and that in their judgment it would be proper for me to write you an explanatory letter with regard to certain matters concerning which there seems to be a natural misunderstanding. I had intended to drop you a line explaining my mistake in the Atkins membership matter Monday morning; but the appearance of the Sunday Telegraph with printed charges caused me to decide to bring the subject before my church authorities, and request an immediate trial on those charges, knowing that such trial would develop the fact that while I was certainly in error in stating that Mr. Atkins was a member of my church, yet such statement was made in good faith, and was not a lie. The mistake on my part was very natural. Mr. Watson first introduced Mr. Atkins to me as *Brother Atkins*. We had often so addressed each other. He had often been so addressed by members of my church. I presume most of us who have known him supposed him to be such. I never had reason to doubt it, consequently had never examined the record to verify our impressions, until I learned that he stated, on his examination at the Home, that he was not a member, and on looking at the record I found, very much to my surprise, that it was so. It is due to Mr. Atkins to say that he never, so far as I know, claimed to be a member, and Mr. Watson introduced him as a brother, I presume, because of membership in temperance societies. So much for that. I had no desire to impose upon you or Dr. Wolcott.

Regarding the chaplaincy, I repeat what I have already said, that I never made any application, nor asked any one to make application for me. I did advise Mr. Hoskins last fall to try and get it, as he will inform you. Mr. Sewell had a hurried conversation with me in October last, at the depot, as he was going away. As near as I can recollect, he stated that he had applied for himself, and he believed his prospects were good, and he thought on that account he ought to have been returned to Asbury Church. He thought the chaplaincy belonged to the pastor of that church, because there was a class there led by Mr. Watson, and conveyed the idea that I could get it if I wanted it. I said little about it, and the conversation made very little impression on my mind, because I thought that I would have all I could do as pastor of the church, and had no intention whatever of seeking the chaplaincy. It was shortly after this I had the conversation with Mr. Hoskins, and told him I had no designs on the place at all, and I think urged him to put in his application at the next meeting of the board. Such are the facts, as nearly as I can recollect them. I think Mr. Sewell's letter must have been written before I came here. I have not the slightest recollection of ever asking him to make any such application, and from my remembrance of my feelings and intentions with reference to the matter, I am quite positive I did not.

Of course, it is very easy for those who can never understand why a man should be interested in anything unless there is money in it, or why he should condemn anything or anybody unless he has a "grievance," to accuse me of disappointed hopes in all this discussion that has taken place. It seems to be difficult for many to see how a man

can be a radical temperance man from principle. But believe me, sir, that I need no personal grievance to cause me to take advanced ground and a firm stand on this subject. Right or wrong, my record in Wisconsin for 18 years shows that radicalism is natural to me; and I need no such incentive as has been attributed. It is proper also that you should know I did not begin this discussion about beer at the Home. The first article that appeared was not by me, nor have I at any time urged Mr. Atkins on in the steps he has taken. You know him well enough to know he does not need any urging to talk. It's the only luxury the old man can have in life. Others have said and done as much in this discussion as I have, and just why the vials of wrath should all be emptied on me I cannot say, except as the Jewish principle of scape-goat. As for the Sycamore meetings, I am not connected with them at all, and have not been there, I think, in three months. They run their machine, and I mine.

I have no desire to make any personal fight with you; but claim the right of a citizen and public teacher to criticize the management of any and all public institutions, limited only by the bounds of truth, reason, and right, and if I have transgressed these bounds am ready; on being convinced, to make suitable acknowledgments.

Yours, &c.,

GEO. C. HADDOCK.

General E. W. HINCKS.

[Copy of a letter from General Butler to Mr. Kanouse.]

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1879.

DEAR SIR: I inclose to you for perusal the report of General Hincks, with accompanying documents, upon the matters charged in a letter of Rev. George C. Haddock to yourself, which I think will be entirely satisfactory to you that even under the sacred name of temperance, men may steal the livery of the court of heaven to serve the devil in, and delude good men, like yourself, into sustaining them in their deviltry.

I think yours is the fifth or sixth application I have had about this matter, and I only desire to say that upon the fullest and most thorough report and examination of the evidence I fully sustain General Hincks, and any attacks upon his personal character, made to me, will only redound to the injury of him who makes them.

Appreciating your motives in calling this matter to my attention, in behalf of the cause which you doubtless have at heart, I take leave to assure you that all has been done that can be done, and all will be done that ought to be done, to prevent the great curse of our Home, which is the sole disability of more than one-third of the inmates—spirituous and intoxicating liquors—from being used in the Home. I have sanctioned the furnishing of lager beer to the men in the Home, because without it they insist upon going off of the grounds to get drink; and in one season we had seven men either killed or frozen to death while returning to the Home, in a drunken condition, from grogeries, where they had been supplied with vile poison. If the good men in the neighborhood of the Home and elsewhere will assume that the managers mean to do all that can be done to take care of the men under their charge, and that they know much more about what is best to be done than it is possible for any outside man to do, they will not add to the labors of the officers of the Homes by causing such investigations as this, the results of which I send you.

Please send the inclosed papers, after you have examined them, by express, C. O. D., to General Edward W. Hincks, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Milwaukee, Wis., as they belong upon the files of his office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

T. D. KANOUSE, esq.,
Watertown, Wis.

[Copy of letter from Mr. Kanouse to General Hincks.]

OFFICE OF RIGHT W. GRAND TEMPLAR,
INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS,
Watertown, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.

GENERAL: I send you herewith papers *re* National Home *vs.* Geo. C. Haddock *et al.* I made no investigation of the matter at all, but upon receipt of a letter from Reverend Haddock at once forwarded it to General Butler, deeming it to be the better method (never having been an officer) of getting the whole case before you and the authorities of the Home in such a way as to make the facts known. I am entirely satisfied that the *facts* have been obtained, and must congratulate you upon the high esteem had for you by the honorable Board of Managers. Please observe that whilst I have been often and urgently solicited to speak, and to write *re* this matter, I have patiently and silently awaited this answer to my letter to the general. The general

requested me to send these papers to you "by express C. O. D." I mind all but the last clause.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. D. KANOUSE.

General EDW. W. HINCKS,
Commandant N. W. Branch N. S. H., Milwaukee, Wis.

Very respectfully submitted for the information of the board.

EDW. W. HINCKS,
Commandant.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EASTERN BRANCH, COMMENCING JANUARY 31, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

1.

Question. What is the total number of disabled soldiers and sailors cared for or aided by your branch during the six months ending June 30, 1879?—Answer. 1,228.

2.

Question. How many have been admitted to your branch?—Answer. 105.

Question. How many have been readmitted?—Answer. 35.

Question. How many honorably discharged?—Answer. 69.

Question. How many dishonorably?—Answer. 3.

Question. How many transferred to other branches?—Answer. 20.

Question. How many deserted?—Answer. 19.

3.

Question. What was the average number present?—Answer. 901.

Question. What was the average number present and absent?—Answer. 1,098.

4.

Question. Of the whole number supported or aided, how many belonged to the regular Army?—Answer. 6.

Question. How many to the volunteer service?—Answer. 1,214.

Question. How many to the Navy?—Answer. 8.

5.

Question. How many were disabled during the rebellion?—Answer. 1,216.

Question. How many during the war of 1812?—Answer. 8.

Question. How many during the Mexican war?—Answer. 4.

6.

Question. Of the whole number how many were colored?—Answer. 1.

7.

Question. From what States did they come or in what States did they enlist?—Answer:

Maine.....	212	Kentucky.....	2
New Hampshire.....	90	Illinois.....	5
Vermont.....	17	Maryland.....	3
Massachusetts.....	502	Iowa.....	1
Rhode Island.....	50	Minnesota.....	2
Connecticut.....	46	Wisconsin.....	2
New York.....	252	Delaware.....	2
New Jersey.....	7	Indiana.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	23	Louisiana.....	2
Ohio.....	8		
Total.....			1,228

8.

Question. How many under 30 years of age?—Answer. 6.

Question. How many between 30 and 50?—Answer. 691.

Question. How many between 50 and 70?—Answer. 497.

Question. How many over 70?—Answer. 34.

9.

Question. How many married, with wives and minor children, or either, still living?—Answer. 467.

10.

Question. How many native-born?—Answer. 509.

Question. How many foreign-born?—Answer. 719.

Question. What the nativity of the latter?—Answer:

Ireland.....	512	France.....	6
Germany.....	78	Spain.....	2
England.....	57	Portugal.....	3
Canada.....	28	Italy.....	2
Scotland.....	28	Wales.....	3

11.

Question. What were their trades or occupations?—Answer:

Laborers.....	619	Hatters.....	3
Farmers.....	93	Harness-makers.....	10
Shoemakers.....	90	Cooks.....	6
Musicians.....	16	Printers.....	7
Clerks.....	44	Plasterers.....	9
Seamen.....	17	Druggists.....	3
Tailors.....	21	Bakers.....	4
Operatives.....	54	Butchers.....	2
Carpenters.....	42	Stone-cutters.....	14
Painters.....	41	Surveyors.....	2
Teamsters.....	15	Cigar-makers.....	4
Masons.....	21	Telegraph operatives.....	5
Machinists.....	29	Barbers.....	13
Blacksmiths.....	26	Hostlers.....	15

Question. Of the whole number cared for, how many could read and write?—Answer. 831.

Question. How many could do neither?—Answer. 391.

Question. Of the latter, what per cent. were native and what per cent. were foreign?—Answer. Native, 27; foreign, 73.

12.

Question. Of the whole number, how many lost both arms?—Answer. 1.

Question. How many one arm?—Answer. 48.

Question. How many with one leg?—Answer. 59.

Question. How many disabled otherwise in the service?—Answer. 1,106.

13.

Question. How many totally blind?—Answer. 2.

Question. How many partially blind?—Answer 12.

14.

Question. How many insane—totally or partially?—Answer. Partially, 5.

Question. How many of these men were sent to the insane asylum?—Answer. Asylum at Washington, 3.

15.

Question. How many have been treated in hospital, and for what disease?—Answer. 172.

Asthma	8	Hemorrhoids	2
Alcoholism	6	Hæmoptysis	2
Accidents	3	Hepatitis	4
Blind	7	Influenza	8
Bright's disease of kidneys	3	Icterus	3
Chorea	4	Mental aberration	5
Cystitis	2	Ulcers (indolent)	7
Constipation	11	Neuralgia (acute).....	5
Dropsy	2	Ophthalmia	4
Dyspepsia	7	Paralysis	7
Diarrhea	2	Paralysis of brain	3
Diarrhea, chronic.....	5	Phthisis.....	14
Epilepsy	4	Rheumatism (chronic).....	14
Fistula in ano	1	Senility	10
Fever (intermittent).....	6	Septicæmia.....	2
Heart disease.....	4	Syphilis.....	2
Hernia (strangulated)	4	Wounds, knife.....	1

Question. How many treated in quarters, and for what disease?—Answer. 369.

Alcoholism	14	Hemorrhoids	5
Asthenopia	8	Hernia	7
Asthma	18	Hepatitis.....	14
Blennorrhœa	9	Hypochondriasis	8
Bronchitis.....	7	Insanity	4
Cardialgia	4	Lumbago	22
Catarrh	14	Neuralgia	6
Cephalalgia	16	Obstipatio	38
Chilblain	4	Orchitis	1
Chorea	1	Odontalgia	25
Conjunctivitis	6	Phthisis	20
Colitis	8	Paralysis.....	8
Dyspepsia	12	Pleuritis	6
Eczema	6	Rheumatism (chronic)	25
Enuresis	2	Sciatica	8
Epilepsy	4	Syphilis	3
Fistula in ano	1	Ulcers.....	35

Question. If any marked difference, how do you account for the fact?—
Answer. No marked difference.

Question. Comparing the number of deaths with the number cared for, what has been the per cent. of the former?—Answer. 1.47.

Question. How many have died during six months, and of what diseases?—Answer. 18 in hospital; while on furlough, 4.

Phthisis	5	Septicemia	1
Hæmoptysis	2	Paralysis	1
Senility	4	Cystitis	1
Heart disease	1	While on furlough	4
Syphilis	1		
Asthma	2	Total	22

16.

Question. How many have received pensions?—Answer. 562.

Question. What is the total amount received?—Answer. \$37,633.66.

Question. How much of this was retained in any way by the Home?—
Answer. \$5,640.

Question. How much of this was sent or used for benefit of dependent's wife, mother, child, or sister?—Answer. \$14,087.

17.

Question. How much is still held by the Home in trust for pensioners?—Answer. \$4,185 by general treasurer.

Question. What amount of interest has been received or is receivable on pensions?—Answer. The above amount is invested in 4 per cent. government bonds, in hands of general treasurer.

18.

Question. What mechanical trades have been carried on at your branch?—Answer. Boot and shoe manufactory.

Question. How many men have been so employed?—Answer. 61.

Question. What has been the total product of their labor?—Answer. \$16,566.50.

Question. What the net profits, if any, of same?—Answer. \$924.21.

19.

Question. What has been the total product of your farm and garden, and the net profit, if any?—Answer. This will go into the next report, the crops not having been gathered yet.

20.

Question. What has been the total number of inmates employed for pay?—Answer. 249.

Question. What is the total amount so paid them for services or labor?—Answer. \$9,319.22.

21.

Question. How many volumes in your library?—Answer. 4,375.

Question. What increase in number since last year?—Answer. 49.

Question. What number of daily newspapers?—Answer. 21.

Question. What of weeklies?—Answer. 118.

Question. What of magazines and periodicals?—Answer. 19.

Question. In what languages are the above?—Answer. English, German, French, and Italian.

Question. How many books have been taken out and read?—Answer. 10,465.

Question. How is the reading-room attended, and how much are papers, &c., read?—Answer. Fully attended, and its papers in constant use.

22.

Question. How many have attended school, including those for telegraphy, &c.?—Answer. No school.

Question. What branches have been taught?—Answer. None.

Question. What number fitted to earn their own living?—Answer. None, except in the shoe-shop.

23.

Question. What means have been used for the moral and religious improvement of the inmates, and what success has attended these efforts?—Answer. Religious services.

Question. What religious services have been held, whether Catholic or Protestant, and how are they attended?—Answer. Protestant every Sunday and Catholic every other Sunday, which are largely attended. Rev. Mr. Upjohn, of Augusta, Me., holds an additional meeting every Friday evening, which is of much interest to the large number of attendants. A Sunday-school has been organized during the year, in connection with the Sunday service. There are 26 pupils, all of whom are children of inmates of the Home.

Question. What Christian, temperance, or other societies have been in existence, and what has been their membership?—Answer. Saints Peter and Paul's Veteran Total Abstinence Society, organized September, 1875, numbers 70 members in good standing. Independent Order of Good Templars, organized January, 1878, numbers 120 members in good standing. The G. A. R. numbers 135 members, all in good standing.

24.

Question. What have been your means and sources of amusement?—Answer. Theater, lectures, &c., in winter; library at all times, billiard-tables, bowling-alley, checkers, and dominoes.

Question. Have you a band?—Answer. We have a band composed of 18 members, under a leader (citizen). They have attained such proficiency that their music is always attractive, and is not equaled by any band in this State.

Question. Have you other musical or dramatic associations?—Answer. There are two dramatic associations who give entertainments during the winter, which are always attractive.

Question. How many lectures, concerts, and entertainments have you had during the past six months ending June 30, 1879?—Answer. 31.

Question. What new buildings have been constructed, and what improvements to buildings and grounds?—Answer. None.

Question. What number of men can you now care for at your branch, having due reference to health and comfort?—Answer. 950, including those living outside.

Question. What is the number actually present at the time of making your report?—Answer. 820.

Question. Will the number increase or diminish, in your opinion, during the next three months?—Answer. Increase.

Question. Can you properly care for all who will apply during the present year?—Answer. Yes.

Question. From your experience in the Home, and your knowledge of the subject, give your opinion as to whether the number will increase or diminish during the next ten years?—Answer. I believe that the number will decrease during the next ten years. There has been a steady increase for ten years up to January 1, 1879, but there has been no increase for the six months last passed.

25.

Question. What influence, if any, have the improvements of the buildings, adornment of the grounds, and the several opportunities for labor, instruction, amusement, &c., had upon the men?—Answer. A very salutary one. It would be impossible to manage so many men without some occupation for their mind. The means of labor and amusement provided renders the men contented and happy.

26.

Question. What has been the average cost of keeping each man in your Home during the last six months?—Answer. With clothing \$64.22, without clothing \$59.33.

Question. Have you a store at your branch? Why was it started, and how is it managed; and what have been the gross sales and net profits during the past six months; and what generally have been the uses and purposes to which its profits have been devoted?—Answer. We have; gross sales, \$5,512.10; net profits, \$1,640.55. The store is managed by the storekeeper and clerk, under the supervision of the deputy governor. The profits have been applied for the purchase of music and costumes for the theater, books for the library, and generally for the men's amusement.

Question. What have been the moral influences, if any, resulting from its establishment?—Answer. They have been good, as the men can here purchase any little thing they may desire, which if they were obliged to go to town after would leave them liable to the temptations of strong drink.

Question. What has been the total amount for running expenses of your Home during the last six months ending June 30, 1879?—Answer:

	Subsistence.	Current expenses.	Incidental expenses.	Transportation.	Hospital supplies.	Household expenses.	Total.
First quarter.	\$15,445 12	\$5,477 07	\$305 76	\$666 61	\$996 57	\$4,829 94	\$27,721 07
Second quarter.	12,937 65	4,948 75	417 46	241 92	1,156 72	6,025 92	25,732 42
Total.	28,382 77	10,425 82	723 22	908 53	2,153 29	10,855 86	59,463 49

27.

Question. State any other fact or matter that will tend to show the working of the Home, or the results accomplished during the last six months?—Answer. There is nothing especially new to report as to the operations of this branch, beyond what is embraced in the foregoing answers.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. S. TILTON,
Deputy Governor.

Table showing cost of principal articles of subsistence.

Articles.	Quarter ending March 31, 1879.		Quarter ending June 30, 1879.		Six months ending June 30, 1879.	
	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.
*Beef..... pounds.	40,310	\$8 16	42,492	\$7 95	82,802	\$8 03
*Mutton and veal..... do..	13,158	9 00	10,669	9 00	23,827	9 00
Pork, clear..... barrels.	26	12 69	20	13 12	46	12 88
Mackerel..... do..	16	6 50	8	6 50	24	6 50
Butter..... pounds.	7,709	15 26	3,170½	15 87	10,879½	15 45
Cheese..... do..	2,143	7 75	1,753	8 09	3,896	7 90
Lard..... do..	1,753	7 63	1,745	7 77	3,498	7 70
†Flour..... barrels.	440	5 37	311	5 87	751	5 58
Coffee..... pounds.	3,703	16 46	3,495	15 67	7,198	16 21
‡Sugar, granulated..... do..	12,075	8 95	4,834	8 51	16,909	8 82
§Sugar, C. coffee..... do..	12,477	7 00	6,039	7 06	18,516	7 02
Tea, Oolong..... do..	1,144	34 00	1,163	32 88	2,307	33 15
Number of rations issued.....	85,097		77,989		163,086	
Cost of a ration.....		17 66		17 92		17 79

* Delivered at the Home.

† Delivered in Augusta.

‡ Freight and cartage from Boston to Home, \$6 per ton.

§ Freight and cartage from Portland to Home, \$4 per ton.

Expenditures and receipts pertaining to the National Home, Eastern Branch, from January 1, 1879, to June 30, 1879.

Accounts.	Abstracts.	Expenditures.			Receipts.			Expenditures in excess of receipts.	Receipts in excess of expenditures.
		To Home.	In cash.	Total.	From Home.	In cash.	Total.		
Subsistence	A.	\$2,005 22	\$28,816 41	\$30,821 63	\$1,079 87	\$1,358 99	\$2,438 86	\$28,382 77	.....
Construction and repairs	B.	238 39	3,462 73	3,701 12	.....	230 93	230 93	3,470 19	.....
Stable	C.	448 46	2,778 67	3,227 13	3,767 80	459 96	4,227 76	.....	\$1,000 63
Personal property	D.	.....	945 16	945 16	.....	155 00	155 00	790 16	.....
Current expenses	E.	1,594 36	10,604 41	12,198 77	993 00	779 95	1,772 95	10,425 82	.....
Incidental expenses	F.	.....	723 22	723 22	.....	.....	.....	723 22	.....
Transportation	G.	.....	2,407 75	2,407 75	.....	1,499 22	1,499 22	908 58	.....
Clothing	H.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,196 24	1,196 24	.....	1,196 24
Hospital supplies	I.	.....	2,169 84	2,169 84	.....	16 55	16 55	2,153 29	.....
Farm	K.	1,102 85	3,124 34	4,227 19	.....	76 40	76 40	4,150 79	.....
Household expenses	L.	984 77	9,985 86	10,970 63	.....	110 77	110 77	10,859 86	.....
Manufactures	M.	540 99	1,475 43	2,016 42	1,074 37	423 84	1,498 21	518 21	.....
Total .....	.....	6,915 04	66,493 82	73,408 86	6,915 04	6,307 85	13,223 89	62,382 84	2,196 87

HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

BILL OF FARE.

Sunday.

Breakfast.—Baked beans, brown bread, butter, coffee.
 Dinner.—Corned beef, cabbage and potatoes, or bread pudding, sirup, bread, coffee.
 Supper.—Prunes or crackers, bread, butter, tea.

Monday.

Breakfast.—Mackerel or eggs, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.
 Dinner.—Roast beef, potatoes, pickles, bread, coffee or tea, sirup.
 Supper.—Apple sauce, bread, butter, tea.

Tuesday.

Breakfast.—Meat hash, bread, butter, coffee.
 Dinner.—Corned beef, cabbage or sauerkraut, potatoes, bread, tea, sirup.
 Supper.—Gingerbread, bread, butter, tea.

Wednesday.

Breakfast.—Baked beans, bread, butter, coffee.
 Dinner.—Boiled beef, vegetable soup, bread, sirup.
 Supper.—Apple sauce or prunes, bread, butter, tea.

Thursday.

Breakfast.—Meat hash, bread, butter, coffee.
 Dinner.—Sausage, potatoes, pickles, bread, coffee, sirup.
 Supper.—Crackers, bread, butter, tea.

Friday.

Breakfast.—Mackerel, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.
 Dinner.—Clam-chowder, bread, crackers, sirup.
 Supper.—Gingerbread, bread, butter, tea.

Saturday.

Breakfast.—Fish hash or eggs, bread, butter, coffee.
 Dinner.—Boiled mutton, vegetable soup, bread, sirup.
 Supper.—Cheese, bread, butter, tea.
 Fruit and vegetables in season.

Approved.

JOHN HODGSON,
Acting Steward.

WM. S. TILTON,
Deputy Governor.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN BRANCH FOR
 THE SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Question 1.

What is the total number of disabled soldiers and sailors cared for or aided by your branch from January 1 to June 30, 1879?—Answer. 955.

Question 1a.

What has been the total number of disabled soldiers and sailors cared for or aided at your branch from its first establishment to June 30, 1879?—Answer. 2,261.

Question 2.

How many have been admitted to your branch during the six months ending June 30, 1879?—Answer. 77.

How many readmitted?—Answer. 29.

How many transferred to other branches?—Answer. 30.

How many honorably discharged?—Answer. 33.

How many dishonorably discharged?—Answer. 14.

How many summarily discharged?—Answer. 4.

How many deserted?—Answer. 12.

How many transferred to other branches?—Answer. 33.

The offenses causing dishonorable discharge were as follows: Repeated drunkenness, jumping the fence, and absent without leave, 12; bringing in whisky, 1; obtaining readmission fraudulently, having a disgraceful army record, 1.

Question 3.

What was the average number present for the six months ending June 30, 1879? What the average number present and absent?—Answer. Average number present, 673; average number present and absent, 809.

Question 4.

Of the whole number supported and aided during the six months ending June 30, 1879, how many belonged to the Regular Army; how many to the Volunteer Service; how many to the Navy?—Answer. To the Regular Army, 35; to the Volunteer Service, 902; to the Navy, 18.

Question 5.

Of the whole number supported and aided during the six months ending June 30, 1879, how many were disabled during the war of the rebellion; how many during the war of 1812, or Mexican war?—Answer. During the war of the rebellion, 887; during the war of 1812, 3; during the Mexican war, 65.

Question 6.

Of the whole number supported or aided during the six months ending June 30, 1879, how many were colored men?—Answer. 35.

Question 7.

From what States did they come, or in what States did they enlist?—Answer:

California	5	New York	28
Connecticut	45	New Jersey	43
Delaware	18	New Hampshire	15
District of Columbia	46	Ohio	18
Illinois	21	Oregon	1
Indiana	10	Pennsylvania	252
Iowa	4	Rhode Island	12
Kansas	8	Tennessee	1
Kentucky	18	Texas	1
Louisiana	9	Vermont	6
Maine	8	Virginia	18
Maryland	35	West Virginia	8
Massachusetts	30	Wisconsin	8
Michigan	10	Washington Territory	1
Minnesota	2		
Missouri	20	Total	955
New Mexico	2		

Post return of the Southern Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the quarter ending March 31, 1879.

PRESENT FOR DUTY.

Commissioned officers:	
Governor	1
Surgeon	1
Total	2
Non-commissioned officers:	
Sergeant-major	1
Commissary-sergeant	1
Quartermaster-sergeant	1
Sergeant provost-guard	1
Sergeants	8
Corporals	4
Total	16
Privates	463
Hospital:	
Sick	46
Attendants	8
Blind and helpless	14
Total	68
Extra duty:	
Privates	143
Total present:	
Officers	2
Non-commissioned officers	16
Privates	674

ABSENT.

With leave:	
Privates	113
Without leave:	
Privates	6
Total:	
Privates	119

PRESENT AND ABSENT.

Total present and absent:	
Officers	2
Non-commissioned officers	16
Privates	793
Aggregate:	
This report	811
Last report	819

CHANGES SINCE LAST REPORT.

Gain.

Commissioned officers:	
By appointment	1
Privates;	
By admission	33
By readmission	10
By transfer	11
Total	54

Loss.

Commissioned officers :	
By transfer.....	1
Privates :	
By discharge.....	16
By summarily discharged.....	3
By dishonorably discharged.....	7
By dropped from temporary post.....	12
By transfer.....	14
By transfer to insane asylum.....	5
By death.....	5
Total.....	62

HEALTH.

Number treated in hospital.....	101
Number treated in quarters.....	296
Total.....	397

LIBRARY.

Number of volumes.....	1,992
Number of daily papers.....	32
Number of weeklies.....	60
Number of periodicals and magazines.....	67
Number of volumes read.....	2,215

CITIZEN EMPLOYÉS.

Foreman carpenter.....	1
Superintendent of farm and stables.....	1
Band leader.....	1
Citizen clerk.....	1
Cook.....	1
Laundress.....	1
Steward.....	1
Total.....	7

REMARKS.

Average number present during the quarter.....	689
Average number present and absent during quarter.....	803
Average cost of ration.....	18.25 cents.

Post return of the Southern Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, for the quarter ending June 30, 1879.

PRESENT FOR DUTY.

Commissioned officers :	
Governor.....	1
Surgeon.....	1
Total.....	2
Non-commissioned officers:	
Sergeant-major.....	1
Commissary-sergeant.....	1
Quartermaster-sergeant.....	1
Sergeant provost-guard.....	1
Sergeants.....	8
Corporals.....	4
Total.....	16
Privates.....	421

Hospital:	
Sick	41
Attendants	8
Blind and helpless	17
Total	66
Extra duty:	
Privates	147
Total present:	
Officers	2
Non-commissioned officers	16
Privates	634

ABSENT.

With leave:	
Privates	170
Without leave:	
Privates	6
Total absent:	
Privates	176

PRESENT AND ABSENT.

Total present and absent:	
Officers	2
Non-commissioned officers	16
Privates	810
Aggregate:	
This report	828
Last report	811

CHANGES SINCE LAST REPORT.

Gain.

Privates:	
By admission	44
By readmission	18
By transfer	19
By return from desertion	1
Total	82

Loss.

Privates:	
By discharge	17
By summarily discharged	1
By dishonorably discharged	7
By desertion	12
By transfer	19
By transfer to insane asylum	1
By death	8
Total	65

HEALTH.

Number treated in hospital	93
Number treated in quarters	350
Total	443

LIBRARY.

Number of volumes	1,734
Number of daily papers	33

Number of weeklies	60
Number of periodicals and magazines	61
Number of volumes read	783

CITIZEN EMPLOYÉS.

Foreman carpenter	1
Superintendent of farm and stables	1
Band leader	1
Citizen clerk	1
Cook	1
Laundress	1
Steward	1
Total	7

SUMMARY.

Average number present during quarter	659
Average number present and absent during quarter	817
Average cost of ration	17.46 cents

Question 8.

How many under 20 years of age?—Answer. None.
 How many between 20 and 30 years of age?—Answer. 150.
 How many between 30 and 50 years of age?—Answer. 445.
 How many between 50 and 70 years of age?—Answer. 340.
 How many over 70 years of age?—Answer. 20.

Question 9.

How many married, with wives or minor children living, as near as can be ascertained?—Answer. 296.

Question 10.

How many native born?—Answer. 425.
 How many foreign born?—Answer. 530.
 What the nationality of the latter?—Answer:

Austria	36	Ireland	248
Belgium	6	Italy	2
Canada	20	Malta	1
Denmark	1	Poland	1
England	25	Prince Edward Island	1
France	20	Switzerland	26
Germany	125	Wales	1
Hungary	6	On the Atlantic Ocean	1
Holland	10		

Question 11.

What were their trades or occupations? Give number of each.—Answer:

Agents	2	Bakers	9
Artists	1	Bookkeepers	8
Artificial-leg makers	1	Brushmakers	2
Blacksmiths	12	Basket-makers	1
Bricklayers	20	Bookbinders	1
Butchers	6	Barkeepers	1
Boiler-makers	2	Carpenters	30
Brewers	2	Cigar-makers	6
Barbers	10	Clerks	63

Coopers	1	Musicians	20
Cabinet-makers	8	Miners	10
Coachmen	14	Metal-finishers	22
Calico-printers	4	Merchants	10
Civil engineers	1	Mulespinners	22
Carpet-weavers	2	Nailmakers	1
Dairymen	1	Opticians	1
Drivers	20	Paper-hangers	4
Electrotypers	1	Peddlers	16
Engineers	20	Painters	30
Filecutters	1	Plasterers	20
Furriers	6	Pavers	1
Fishermen	2	Policeman	1
Farmers	30	Rectifiers	1
Gardeners	22	Sailors	30
Gasfitters	16	Soldiers	34
Glaziers	1	Soapmakers	2
Glassmakers	6	Surgical-instrument makers	1
Harness-makers	1	Silver-polishers	1
Hatters	20	Stonecutters	1
Hostlers	16	Teamsters	36
Hucksters	18	Telegraph operators	3
Jewelers	1	Teachers	2
Laborers	215	Tinsmiths	2
Leather-dressers	10	Tailors	6
Machinists	22	Wheelwrights	2
Marble-sawyers	1	Waiters	20
Molders	16		

Question 11a.

Of the whole number present June 30, 1879, how many could read and write, and how many could do neither; of the latter, what per cent. were native and what per cent. foreign born?—Answer. Number able to read and write, 650; number unable to do either, 25. Of the latter the per centage is: native born, 25; foreign born, 75.

Question 12.

Of the whole number cared for in the six months ending June 30, 1879, how many have lost both arms?—Answer. 1.

How many have lost both legs?—Answer. None.

How many have lost both leg and arm?—Answer. None.

How many one arm?—Answer. 30.

How many one leg?—Answer. 33.

How many disabled by other wounds received in the service?—Answer. 521.

How many disabled by sickness contracted in the service?—Answer. 370.

Question 13.

How many are blind, totally or partially?—Answer. Number totally or partially blind, 16.

Question 13a.

How many totally blind; how many partially blind?—Answer. Number totally blind, 7; number partially blind, 7.

Question 14.

How many insane, totally or partially? How many of these men were sent to the insane asylum at Washington?—Answer. Number insane, totally or partially, 10. Number sent to insane asylum at Washington, 6.

Question 15.

How many have been treated in the hospital from January 1 to June 30, inclusive, and for what diseases?—Answer:

Alcoholism	6	Herpes zoster.....	1
Amputations	4	Hernia	5
Aneurism.....	1	Inanition.....	3
Asthma	6	Inflammation of liver.....	2
Biliousness	1	Inflammation of tongue.....	1
Blindness (partial).....	3	Insanity.....	3
Bronchitis.....	10	Jaundice	1
Cancerous tumor.....	1	Locomotor ataxia.....	3
Cholera morbus	2	Nervous exhaustion.....	2
Colic	4	Neuralgia of stomach.....	1
Constipation	4	Obstruction of bowels.....	2
Debility	6	Old age	6
Delirium	1	Paralysis agitans	1
Diarrhea	4	Paralysis, partial	2
Disease of heart	2	Pulmonary phthisis.....	7
Disease of liver	1	Pleurisy	1
Disease of spine	2	Pneumonia	1
Dysentery	1	Pulmonary abscess.....	1
Dyspepsia.....	2	Rheumatism.....	14
Dropsy	1	Scrofulosis	1
Eczema	1	Swelling of breast.....	1
Emaciation.....	1	Swollen feet.....	1
Erysipelas.....	1	Syphilis.....	1
Exhaustion.....	1	Tabes mesenterica	1
Fistula in ano	2	Tumor of shoulder.....	1
Flatulency	1	Universal psoriasis.....	1
Gout, rheumatic.....	1	Ulcers, varicose.....	2
Gravel	1	Vertigo	2
Gunshot-wound.....	1		
Total			140

Question 15 a.

How many treated in quarters, and for what?—Answer. Number treated in quarters, 646.

Asthma	18	Hemorrhoids	12
Abscess	12	Hepatitis	15
Alcoholism	6	Hernia	9
Angina.....	4	Heinoptie	3
Bronchial catarrh.....	90	Hydrocele	7
Catarrh, nasal.....	27	Incised wound.....	6
Carbuncle.....	5	Laryngitis.....	1
Constipation	40	Locomotor ataxia.....	1
Cystitis	5	Mental aberration	1
Colic	11	Neuralgia	9
Cephalalgia	13	Nephritis	9
Cataract	7	Ophthalmia	24
Diarrhea	55	Orchitis	4
Dyspepsia	9	Otorrhea	1
Disease of the heart	13	Odontalgia	16
Eczema	12	Pleurisy	18
Erysipelas	1	Paralysis	6
Epilepsy	4	Rheumatism.....	75
Fractures	1	Scrofula	6
Fever, intermittent	24	Sprain	5
Gunshot (old wounds)	5	Stricture of urethra.....	1
General debility	7	Stomatitis	19
Gastritis	3	Syphilis, secondary	2
Gonorrhoea	4	Ulcers.....	12
Gleet.....	2	Urlicose veins	6
Total			646

Question 15 b.

Was the percentage of men treated in hospital and quarters greater or less than last year; if any marked difference, how do you account for the fact?—Answer. Greater, because, first, larger number of inmates. Second. The Southern Branch, owing to its location by the sea-side, is more sought after as a sanitarium; we have, in consequence, many parties entering the Home in a sick and dying condition.

Question 15 c.

Comparing the number of deaths with the whole number cared for, what has been the percentage of the former, what was it last year, and what the year before?—Answer. Whole number cared for, 955; deaths, 13; percentage of deaths for six months ending June 30, 1879, 1.36; percentage last year, 2.61; in 1877, 3.25.

Question 16.

How many have died during the year and of what diseases?—Answer. Numbers of deaths, 13; cause of death respectively, as follows:

Alcoholism	1	Old age	2
Asthma	2	Pulmonary phthisis	4
Chronic pleuritis	1	Pulmonary abscess	1
Inanition	2		
Total			13

Question 17.

How many have received pensions? What is the total amount received during the six months ending June 30, 1879; how much of this was retained in any way or for any purpose by the Home; how much was sent or used for the benefit of dependent wife, child, mother, or sisters; how much is still held by the Home in trust for the pensioners, and what amount of interest has been received, or is receivable, on pensions for the six months ending June 30, 1879?—Answer:

Number having received pensions	435
Total amount received during the six months ending June 30, 1879	\$27,482 15
Amount retained by Home	10,095 78
Amount remitted to dependents	7,280 69
Amount still held by Home	2,270 39
Amount of interest received, none.	
One year's interest due.	

Question 18.

What mechanical trades have been carried on at your branch, how many have been so employed, and what has been the total product of their labor, and what the net profit, if any, of the same for the six months ending June 30, 1879?

Question 18 a.

Give in tabular form the gross expenditures, total receipts, and net

profits or loss of each shop or trade, as number of shoes, cigars, stockings, &c., manufactured during the year?—Answer:

Shops or trades.	Number employed.	Expenditures	Products.	Profit.	Loss.	Net gain.
Blacksmith-shop.....	2	\$199 37	\$215 00	\$15 63		
Carpenter-shop.....	14	717 81	1,010 30	292 49		
Paint-shop.....	9	251 88	287 50	35 62		
Shoe-shop.....	1	145 07	215 12	70 05		
Soap-factory.....	1	333 35	395 75	62 40		
Tailor-shop.....	1	50 30	50 30			
Masons and plasterers.....	4	215 86	215 86			
Total.....	32	1,013 64	2,389 83	476 19		\$476 19

Question 19.

What have been the total products of your farm and garden, each separately, and the net profits, if any, during the six months ending June 30, 1879? State in tabular form the product of your farm and garden, giving as far as practicable the quantity, value, and disposition of each product.—Answer:

Articles.	Sales.					
			To subsistence.		To stable.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Asparagus.....bushels.	3	\$6 00	3	\$6 00		
Beans, string.....barrels.	5	3 75	5	3 75		
Beets.....do.	28	33 15	28	33 15		
Cabbages.....heads.	5,432	162 34	5,432	162 34		
Carrots.....bushels.	13	5 75	13	5 75		
Celery.....heads.	180	6 20	180	6 20		
Greens.....barrels.	40	20 00	40	20 00		
Kale.....do.	107	68 10	107	68 10		
Leeks.....dozen.	621	30 82	621	30 82		
Lettuce.....heads.	2,950	29 50	2,950	29 50		
Onions.....dozen.	1,727	85 39	1,727	85 39		
Parsnips.....barrels.	26	19 50	26	19 50		
Pease.....do.	20	15 00	20	15 00		
Radishes.....number.	5,000	16 66	5,000	16 66		
Turnips.....barrels.	128	94 00	128	94 00		
Carrots.....bushels.	78	26 40			78	\$26 40
Clover, feed.....acres.	33	112 50			33	112 50
Fodder, green.....loads.	97	108 50			97	108 50
Mangold.....barrels.	295	147 50			295	147 50
Turnips.....do.	148	74 00			148	74 00
Total.....		1,065 06		519 16		468 90
Total products of farm.....						1,065 06
Profits.....						None.

Question 20.

What has been the total number of inmates employed for pay at your branch during the year, and what is the total amount so paid for services or labor during the six months ending June 30, 1879?—Answer. Number of inmates employed for pay at this branch during the six months ending June 30, 1879, 214; total amount paid for services or labor, \$8,311.05.

Question 21.

How many volumes in your library? What increase in numbers since last year? What number of daily papers? What number of weeklies? What of magazines and periodicals? In what languages are the books? How many books have been taken out and read in the six months ending June 30, 1879? How is the reading-room attended, and how much are papers, &c., read?—Answer:

Number of volumes in library.....	1,764
Increase since December 30, 1878.....	None.
Number of daily newspapers.....	31
Number of weekly newspapers.....	105
Number of magazines and periodicals.....	12
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number.....	148

They are in the English, French, and German languages. The number of books taken out and read, 1,467. The reading-room is attended by a large number of inmates daily, and the papers and periodicals very generally perused. A supply of papers are furnished to the hospital after being taken from the files.

Question 22.

How many have attended school, including those for telegraphing, music, &c., during the year? What branches have been taught, and what number fitted to earn their own living?—Answer. There has been no school at this branch during the year of any consequence, hence none by this means have been fitted to earn their own living.

Question 23.

What means have been used for the moral and religious improvement of the men, and what success has attended these efforts? What religious services, whether Catholic or Protestant, have been held, and how are they attended? What Christian, temperance, or other societies have been in existence, and what has been their total membership during the six months ending June 30, 1879?—Answer. In addition to the many games and sports the men have been allowed to engage in, including fishing, sea-bathing, yachting, &c., they have been encouraged to form societies for their mutual improvement; these, with a system of discipline whereby disobedients are punished and good behavior rewarded, have very materially improved the morals of the men. Christian and temperance societies, together with the weekly visit of the clergy, have been the means used for their religious improvement.

Question 24.

What have been your means and sources of amusement? Have you a band and other musical and dramatic associations? How many lectures, concerts, and entertainments have you had during the six months ending June 30, 1879?—Answer. Our means of amusement embrace yachting, boat-racing, fishing, sea-bathing, bowling, billiards, foot-ball, quoits, foot-races, walking-matches, and every form of out-door amusements in which the men choose to engage. We have a large and commodious smoking-room, suitably provided for games of checkers, backgammon, chess, dominoes, cards, &c. We have a band playing daily; it is a fruitful source of great good to the men. We have two dramatic clubs and a variety troupe. Number of lectures, concerts, and entertainments, during the six months ending June 30, 1879, 33.

Question 24 b.

What number of men can you now care for at your branch, having due reference to health and comfort? What is the number actually present at the time of making your report? Will the number, in your opinion, increase or diminish during the next three months? Can you properly care for all who will apply during the present winter?—Answer. Having due reference to health, we can accommodate 700; present, date of report, 665. The opinion of the office is that the number will increase during the next three months. If we overcrowd the Home during the winter months, we will be able to care for 750.

Question 24 c.

From your experience in the Home and your knowledge of the subject, give your opinion as to whether the number of disabled soldiers who will seek admission to the Home will increase or diminish during the next ten years.—Answer. I would say to this question that, from my knowledge of the subject, the number of admissions to the Home during the next ten years will increase.

Question 25.

What influence, if any, have the improvement of the buildings, adornment of the grounds, and the several opportunities for labor, instruction, amusement, &c., had upon the men? Is discipline made easier? Are the men improved in character and morals? Are the men contented and happy?—Answer. Everything done to beautify the Home, either in constructing new buildings or improving the grounds, creates a feeling of pride in the men. They feel they are being liberally provided for by a grateful country; consequently, discipline is easier, the men being more contented and happy.

Question 26.

What has been the total current or running expenses of your branch during the six months ending June 30, 1879?—Answer:

Abstracts.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Total.	Credits.	Expenditures during 6 months.	Current or running expenses during 6 months ending June 30, 1879.
A Subsistence	\$11,317 90	\$10,460 81	\$21,784 71	.....	\$21,784 71	\$21,784 71
B Construction and repairs.	2,785 28	3,145 44	5,930 72	374 07	5,556 65	.....
C Stable	2,180 54	1,044 86	3,825 40	3,079 28	146 12	.....
D Personal property	287 03	526 45	813 48	.....	813 48	.....
E Current expenses	3,011 08	3,573 51	7,184 59	.....	7,184 59	7,184 59
F Incidental expenses	280 70	392 40	679 22	.....	679 22	679 22
G Transportation	999 27	1,400 01	2,399 28	1,401 90	937 38	937 38
H Clothing	2,000 00	2,092 00	4,092 00	.....	4,092 00	4,092 00
I Hospital supplies	1,578 88	1,792 95	3,371 83	.....	3,371 83	3,371 83
K Farm	630 33	672 94	1,303 27	1,088 76	214 51	.....
L Household expenses	4,714 88	3,903 55	8,618 43	1,850 55	6,767 88	6,767 83
					51,548 37	
M Manufactures	395 00	389 04	784 04	825 85	41 81	.....
Total	30,786 95	30,000 02	60,786 97	9,280 41	51,506 56	44,817 61

Total amount of current or running expenses, including clothing, during first six months. \$44,817 61
 Total cost of keeping each inmate, including clothing

Total amount of current or running expenses, not including clothing during first six months, 1879	40,725 61
Total cost of keeping each inmate, not including clothing	60 42.37

Question 26 b.

Give in tabular form, as far as practicable, the articles of subsistence purchased and used, with quantity and price, delivered at the Home, of the leading articles, as number of barrels of flour, pounds of coffee, tea, sugar, &c., with average prices paid therefor each quarter, including transportation to the Home.—Answer:

Articles.	Quantity.	First quarter.	Second quarter.
Bacon.....pounds..	6,036	\$0 03½	\$0 04½
Beef, fresh.....do.....	43,744	05 7/6	05 7/6
Beef, corned.....do.....	17,550	04½	04½
Butter.....do.....	14,194	16½	15
Cheese.....do.....	2,455	08	08½
Coffee, Rio.....do.....	0,195	11½	12
Sugar, white.....do.....	4,600	09½	08½
Sugar, brown.....do.....	1,586	07	06½
Tea, mixed.....do.....	1,021	33	30
Flour.....barrels..	483	5 00	5 35
Mackerel.....do.....	62	to 5 75	to 6 00
Potatoes.....bushels..	1,308	8 25	8 25
		to 90	to 1 00

Question 26 c.

Give cost of ration for each quarter, and average cost of same for six months ending June 30, 1879.—Answer. Cost of subsistence issued during first quarter, \$11,317.90; average number present during first quarter, 689; cost of subsistence issued during second quarter, \$10,466.81; average number present during second quarter, 659; cost of ration first quarter, 18.25 cents; cost of ration second quarter, 17.45 cents; cost of ration for six months 17.85 cents.

Question 26 d.

Have you a regular prescribed bill of fare and hospital list? If so, give copies, and state what are your regulations as to their observance.—Answer. We have a regular

BILL OF FARE.

Sunday.

Breakfast.—Baked beans, pork, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner.—Roast beef, gravy, potatoes, bread, rice pudding, coffee.

Supper.—Apple sauce, bread, butter, tea.

Monday.

Breakfast.—Boiled mackerel, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner.—Corned beef, turnips, potatoes, bread, tea.

Supper.—Stewed prunes, bread, butter, tea.

Tuesday.

Breakfast.—Meat hash, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner.—Roast beef, gravy, beets, potatoes, bread, coffee.

Supper.—Oat-meal mush, molasses, bread, butter, tea.

Wednesday.

Breakfast.—Irish stew, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner.—Boiled bacon, cabbage, potatoes, bread, tea.

Supper.—Peach sauce, bread, butter, tea.

Thursday.

Breakfast.—Corned beef, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner.—Roast pork, gravy, turnips, potatoes, bread, tea.

Supper.—Hominy grits, bread, butter, molasses, tea.

Friday.

Breakfast.—Boiled mackerel, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner.—Oyster soup, bread pudding, crackers, pickles, bread, butter.

Supper.—Cheese, bread, butter, tea.

Saturday.

Breakfast.—Codfish hash, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner.—Boiled beef, vegetable soup (or pot pie), boiled beets, bread.

Supper.—Stewed prunes, bread, butter, tea.

The surgeon orders daily, for the sick and convalescent, from special-diet list—comprising beefsteak, beef tea, chickens, cocoa, crackers, custard, eggs, farina, milk, rice, tongue, sago, gruel, arrowroot, ale, wine, spirits, &c.

Question 26 f.

Have you a store at your branch? Why was it started? How is it managed and what have been its gross sales and net profits during six months ending June 30, 1879; and what generally have been the uses and purposes to which its profits have been devoted? What have been the moral influences, if any, resulting from its establishment?—
 Answer. We have a store at this branch; it was started, when the Home opened, by authority of the honorable Board of Managers; it is managed by the deputy governor, who employs a sales clerk. The steward does the purchasing, and issues checks receivable for goods. Gross sales during six months ending June 30, 1879, \$10,174.51. Net profits during the six months ending June 30, 1879, \$5,098.43. Profits are expended for advantage of the inmates, and for the purchase of material not warranted by the regular Home appropriation, such as billiard tables and balls, expenses of theatrical and other entertainments, extra pay for musicians, musical instruments, newspapers, janitor of bowling alley and billiard hall, printing, books, fireworks, and every expenditure for the amusement of the men. The influence of the store is very great, as it provides the men a place to purchase to ad-

vantage, and takes from them the plea they would make to go on pass to purchase articles for their requirement.

Question 27.

State any other facts or matter that will tend to show the working of the Home, or the results accomplished, during the six months ending June 30, 1879.—Answer:

Total amount of clothing issued	\$4,954 65
Of which amount was given to inmates	4,092 00
Of which was sold	862 65
Total amount paid for transportation	2,399 28
Of which was paid for by the men	1,647 21
Of which was paid for by the Home	752 07

There were 74,378 pieces washed in the laundry, by six employés, during the six months ending June 30, 1879. We have eight bath-tubs, besides three in the hospital. All are required to bathe weekly, and in winter one day in every week is assigned to each company. In summer the bathing, except for hospital patients, is all outside, and requires no particular supervision. We have a commodious bath-house, and every one is desirous of availing himself of the sea-water.

P. T. WOODFIN,
Deputy Governor and Treasurer.