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## **Governor's message and accompanying documents. Volume II 1877**

Madison, Wisconsin: David Atwood, 1877

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STATE OF WISCONSIN.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

AND

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS

DELIVERED TO THE

LEGISLATURE IN JOINT CONVENTION,

*Thursday, January 11, 1877.*

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VOL. II.

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*BY AUTHORITY.*

*30th sess Jan 10, 1877*

MADISON, WIS.:

DAVID ATWOOD, PRINTER AND STEREOTYPER.

1877.

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DOCUMENTS.

Report of the Railroad Commissioner.  
State Board of Charities and Reform.  
on the Wisconsin Geological Survey.  
of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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DOCUMENT 15.

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

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1876.

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MADISON, WIS.:  
R. BOLENS, STATE PRINTER,  
1876.



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# REPORT.

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OFFICE OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
MADISON, *January 15, 1877.*

*To HIS EXCELLENCY, HARRISON LUDINGTON, Governor of Wisconsin:*

The duty of making a report to either the Executive or the Legislature is not imposed upon me by law. The statute by which the present Commission was created made important changes in the legislation affecting railway corporations. It has been in force nine months, and its effect upon the railroads and upon the business of the people has been to a considerable extent developed.

I have therefore felt it to be my duty to submit the results of its operations, so far as they have come to my knowledge from observation and from the reports of the companies, to the Executive for such disposition as he may think their importance demands.

Section 2, of chapter 57, of the general laws of 1876, makes it the duty of the Commissioner "to inquire into any neglect or violation of the laws of the State by any railroad corporation doing business therein or by the officers, agents or employes thereof, and shall also from time to time carefully examine and inspect the condition of each railroad in the State, and of its equipment and the manner of its conduct and management with relation to the public safety and convenience. He shall also examine and ascertain the pecuniary condition and the manner of financial management of each and every railroad corporation doing business in this State."

In discharge of these duties in the month of September last I transmitted to the proper officer of each railroad corporation doing business in the State, blank forms for the returns such officers were required by law to make, with the following note:

OFFICE OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
MADISON, *September, 1876.*

One of the principal objects proposed by the Legislature in the creation of a Railroad Commission, is the compilation of facts and statistics connected with the building and operating of railroads in this State. The Commissioner would therefore invite from all companies, and all parties interested, full information, not only on the points covered by the tables and questions herein contained, but also on all others connected with the subject. The Commissioner will be happy to co-operate with the companies and with all interested, in obtaining all possible information concerning building and operating railroads, and their management in general, to the end of establishing and building up an *era* of harmony and good will between the *Companies*, who transport, and the *people* who ship the commodities which form the commerce of our State. Any information or explanation in his possession will be cheerfully given upon request; and, to promote this most desirable end, the Commissioner would solicit, in making up these reports, from railroad companies and others, any suggestions, explanations, or information which can be made available or useful to the interests of the whole people.

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In prescribing the form for the return I have sought to obtain full information of the more important transactions of the companies since the date of their last report.

The Board of Commissioners, under the old law, had with commendable zeal and marked ability obtained a large mass of valuable information concerning the charters, organization, and subsequent histories of all the companies down to the first day of July, 1875. That information has been embodied in two large published volumes, and so made a part of the written history of the State. To again go over any portion of that ground would in my judgment impose an unnecessary burthen upon the companies and a needless expense to the State.

This report is therefore limited to the transactions of the companies between the first day of July, 1875, and the first day of October, 1876.

The results tabulated and annexed hereto show the transactions for the the year ending October 1, 1876, but do not generally cover the three months from July 1 to October 1, 1875.

Every railroad company in this State has made [the report in substantially the form prescribed by me.

The most important and valuable portion of the information thus furnished, is abstracted and arranged in tables numbered from one to—inclusive, which are annexed hereto.

It is believed that these tables give all the information necessary or useful to the public, respecting “the present pecuniary condition and manner of financial management of each and every railroad corporation doing business in the State.”

#### CAPITAL STOCK.

The aggregate capital stock of all the railroad companies doing business in the State on the 30th day of September 1876, was \$91,412,148.96, an increase since June 30, 1875, of \$358,051.14, the proportion of such capital stock for railroads within the State, based upon its mileage being \$50,550,918.37.

The average amount of stock per mile of road in and out of the State was \$21,463.03, a decrease per mile of road in 1876 of \$593.31, or .02 69–100 per cent.; the proportion of road in Wisconsin to the whole line having increased from .53 95–100 per cent. in 1875 to .55 33–100 per cent. in 1876; and the increase in mileage, representing an increase in stock of less than \$3,000 per mile.

#### *Funded and Unfunded debt.*

The funded and unfunded debt is reported at \$83,551,800.91. Showing an increase for the fifteen months named of \$2,256,078.15.

The funded and unfunded debt per mile of road is \$20,913.83, a decrease in 1876 of \$388.13.

#### *Cost of Railroads and their Equipment.*

The whole cost of the railroads and their equipment is given at \$177,730,204.17, showing an increase for the term above mentioned of \$4,482,645.53. The proportion of cost for Wisconsin is \$98,343,453.67. The average cost per mile of road is \$41,730.01 decrease in 1876 of \$341.30.

The highest cost per mile of road in the State is that of the West Wisconsin, which is given at \$57,086.45. The lowest being that of the Galena and Southern Wisconsin, which is given at \$15,244.18.

The gross earnings of the several roads for the year ending Sep-



tember 30, 1876, the proportion thereof credited to the State of Wisconsin; the proportion earned from passengers, from freight, mails, express and miscellaneous sources; the increase or decrease in each; the earnings per mile of road; the aggregate operating expenses of the companies; the operating expenses of each; the increase or decrease in each, and the expenses per mile of road are given in tables, numbered from 1 to — inclusive, and annexed hereto.

*Liabilities.*

The liabilities of all the companies for the year ending September 30, 1876, for interest and rental, are given at the sum of \$6,136,725.03, an increase over the previous year of \$313,901.07.

This increase has been made by the following companies, to-wit:

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	\$124,340 13
Chicago and Northwestern.....	175,973 01
Green Bay and Minnesota.....	11,945 60
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western.....	10,238 48
Western Union.....	1,960 00
Wisconsin Central (rental).....	29,750 02
Chippewa Falls and Western.....	11,250 00

A decrease is shown by the report of the Mineral Point Company of \$5,006.00, and by the Wisconsin Valley (interest) \$46,556.17.

The whole interest and rental liability of all the companies is \$1,604.00 per mile of road for Wisconsin, based upon mileage, being an increase of \$14.75 per mile.

The only companies reporting whose operating expenses have exceeded their earnings are the Madison and Portage, and the Mineral Point.

The companies whose reported earnings, after deducting operating expenses, are insufficient to pay the interest on their reported funded indebtedness, are the following:

Green Bay and Minnesota.  
Wisconsin Central (rental).

The whole amount of operating expenses, interest and rental of all the companies amount to \$21,213,550.74, showing a decrease for the year of \$207,838.67.

*Dividends.*

The only company reporting the payment of dividends upon stock is the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, who report the payment in 1876 of a dividend of seven per cent. on their preferred stock for each of the years 1874 and 1875, made in their consolidated sinking-fund bonds at par.

*Train Mileage.*

The total revenue train miles run in the State of Wisconsin, during the year, was 16,058,412; an increase of 1,138,412 miles, or equal to .076-10 per cent.

The train mileage for passenger trains was 4,738,317 miles; an increase of 374,387 miles, or .086-10 per cent.

The train mileage for freight and mixed trains was 11,330,095 miles; an increase of 750,767 miles, or .0709-100 per cent.

## PASSENGERS CARRIED.

The total number of passengers carried by all the roads is 5,248,186; showing an increase of 619,679, or .1339-100 per cent.

The whole number of passengers carried one mile by all the roads is 198,447,606; showing an increase of 22,589,313; equal to .1285-100 per cent.

The total number of passengers carried by all the roads in Wisconsin, was 1,219,109; an increase of 244,554, or .259-100 per cent.

The total number of passengers carried one mile in Wisconsin, was 49,335,492; an increase of 6,665,474, or .156-10 per cent.

*Earnings from Passengers.*

The earnings from passengers per mile of road in Wisconsin, was \$941.21; a decrease of \$28.82 per mile; equal to .03 per cent.

The earnings per mile of road in Wisconsin, on freights, was \$2,970.38; a decrease of \$116.60; equal to .037-10 per cent.

The average rate per passenger per mile at which passengers were carried by the several railroads in and out of the State in the year 1875, as reported to the Commissioner was .0314-100 cents.

The average rate per passenger per mile at which passengers were so carried by all the companies in and out of the State reporting in the year 1876 was .034-100 cents.

The average rate per passenger per mile at which passengers were carried within the State by all the companies reporting that item in 1875 was, .03 22-100 cents.

The average rate per passenger per mile at which passengers were carried within the State by all the companies reporting that item in 1876 was, .03 25-100 cents. An increase of one tenth of one per cent.

Of the companies whose comparative rates are above given, but two, the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Western Union, were limited in their charges by the Statute of 1876. The Chicago and Northwestern Company do not report those items for both years.

The only comparative statement that can be made from the reports of the companies affected by the law of 1876, showing its effect upon passenger rates in the State of Wisconsin, is that of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., for the last six months of operations under chapter 273, of the General Laws of 1874, which gives a rate of 2 and 89-100 cents per passenger per mile, and the first six months of operation under the present law, which gives a rate of 3 and 13-100 cents per passenger per mile, being an increase of 24-100 of one cent per passenger per mile. This, in all probability, would not be materially changed, were it possible to make the computations for a whole year.

*Difficulties in the way of making correct estimates.*

In making the above estimates it has been found impossible to arrive at exact conclusions, for the reason that the Chicago & Northwestern and Western Union companies (a large portion of whose lines lie outside the State of Wisconsin) do not report the proportion for this State. In this connection it may be proper to quote the language on this subject, of the previous Commission:

“ We do not deem it necessary that the State should dictate either directly or through the Commission the manner of keeping railway accounts; this may be managed by the companies in their own way. But the State has a right to such facts, capable of being furnished, as are necessary to a full knowledge of the companies' transactions, including the data for a comparative showing of the skill, fidelity, and economy with which their roads are managed respectively. And this implies the right to command reports that

will supply all needed facts. Authority to require such reports and to enforce their prompt delivery in time for the Commissioners' use, is a necessity."

### *Tonnage.*

The want of data in the reports of the companies renders it impossible for me to give accurate comparative results of the freight business of all the roads under the laws of 1874 and 1876.

The two companies named above do not divide their earnings by State lines. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, in reporting their earnings in the State, include in them what is earned on business arising out of the State, and which only passes through it. Such business is not affected by the law.

The total number of tons of freight carried by all the roads in and out of the State for the year ending September 30, 1876, is 7,988,815, showing an increase of 468,321 equal to 8 4-10 per cent.

By comparing the companies which report their tonnage in the State for both years, it is found that such companies carried, in 1875, 1,274,093 tons, and in 1876, 1,445,456 tons, showing an increase of 171,363 tons, or 13 4-10 per cent.

The total number of tons of freight carried one mile by all the roads in and out of the State is 878,940,098, an increase for the year of 118,089,944, equal to 15 1-2 per cent. The proportion for Wisconsin, including only the companies who have reported their earnings in the State, is 228,905,444. A comparison with the tonnage of the same companies for the preceding year, shows an increase of 40,967,279 tons, equal to 21 2-10 per cent.

The average rate at which freight has been carried on all the roads in and out of the State for the year ending September 30, 1876, is \$.0194 per ton per mile a decrease of \$.0012 equal to 5 8-10 per cent. for the whole line.

The average rate on all the roads who have reported that item for the same time in the State is \$.0214 per ton per mile. A comparison of the average rate per ton per mile for the two years ending June 30, 1875, and September 30, 1876, respectively on all the roads reporting that item for both years, shows a decrease of \$.00 2-10 or \$.08 6-10 per cent.

This comparison, however, does not show the actual operation of the law of 1876, because in the tonnage is included the earnings in

the State, on business passing through, and which is not affected by the law, and because the rates in neither year were exclusively made under either law.

For a portion only of the reported year 1875 were the rates controlled by the law of 1874. and, for the reported year 1876, the rates were made for the first half under the law of 1874, and for the latter part under the law of 1876.

At my request, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, have made a comparison of their local freight business in the State of Wisconsin for the months of June, 1875, under the law of 1874, and for June, 1876, under the law of 1876. These months were selected because a very large business was done during these months. This comparison shows an increase of about seven per cent. in their rates for June, 1876.

The management of that company believe the result of the comparison for those months would be the result of a comparison for the whole year.

A comparison of the earnings of roads named below, whose whole length it may be said lies within the State of Wisconsin, show as follows:

	EARNINGS.		TONS ONE MILE.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Green Bay & Minnesota	\$203,368 11	\$205,799 42	9,768,512	10,060,530
Mineral Point. . . . .	81,349 76	85,088 75	1,584,300	1,611,883
Sheb. & Fond du Lac.	55,551 83	83,092 31	2,128,560	3,142,160
Wisconsin Central....	377,644 09	470,040 71	14,730,688	21,647,664
Wisconsin Valley....	71,670 42	132,457 98	1,605,643	5,261,203
Totals.....	\$789,584 21	\$976,479 17	29,817,703	41,723,470
Increase in earnings . . . . .		\$186,894 96		
Per cent. of increase, $23\frac{6}{10}$ .				
Increase in tonnage.....				11,905,767
Per cent. of increase, $39\frac{9}{10}$ .				

The rate per ton per mile of above roads in

1875, was.....	.0264
1876 .....	.0234

A decrease in the rate of 3-10 of a cent per ton per mile. Per cent. of decrease, .11 3-10.

*Improvements.*

There has been since the date of the last report 141 miles of railroad constructed within the State.

These lines have been built by the following named companies:

The Wisconsin Central from Stevens Point to Portage, (less 20 miles, reported) 51 miles. From Worcester to Butternut, 35 miles, and from Penoka to Chippewa River, 12 miles.

The Green Bay & Minnesota have built from Onalaska Junction to La Crosse, a distance of 7 miles. This company is operating a portion of the La Crosse, Trempeleau & Prescott railroad from Marshland Junction under a trackage lease for a term of years, thus giving the former company a continuous line from Ft. Howard to La Crosse: a connection that will prove of lasting benefit to that portion of the State.

Since making their report, the Milwaukee Lake Shore and Western Railroad Company have completed, and are now operating a line from Appleton to New London, a distance of 21 miles.

The Wisconsin Central Company have completed their line from Menasha to Lake Superior' at Ashland with the exception of about ten miles which it is expected will be fully completed early the next season.

This line passes through a large section of our State hitherto entirely without railway facilities.

It has thus opened to settlement and cultivation an immense region of heavily timbered land and contributed more to the growth and prosperity of the northern and hitherto unsettled portion of the State than any other public enterprise.

The Pine River Valley and Stevens Point Railroad Company has during the year completed a line of narrow gauge road from Lone Rock to Richland Center, a distance of sixteen miles, at a total cost of \$68,469. The rails are of maple wood.

The Fond du Lac, Amboy and Peoria Railway Company report that "This is to be a narrow, three foot gauge road, running from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, to Peoria, Illinois, with a branch to Milwaukee, leaving the main line in the vicinity of Oconomowoc."

About eighteen miles of road are reported as graded between Fond du Lac and Iron Ridge, but work suspended until spring.

The Chicago and Tomah Railroad Company report:

“The line of the road in the State as adopted will connect Warren, Illinois, *via* Shullsburg, Belmont, Wingville, Fenimore, Wauzeka, Reedstown, Avalanche, and Bloomingdale, with Tomah.” They further report that the grading of the first fifty-four miles will be completed as early as the middle of July next.

#### THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE AT LA CROSSE

built by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, was completed on the 27th of November, 1876, and thoroughly tested before regular trains were permitted to pass over it, the result of which test proved it to be, in all respects, a perfectly safe structure. The bridge consists of the following spans, viz.

One 310 feet draw span across the mouth of Black River.

Five 148 feet spans across the east channel of the Mississippi River.

Two 164 feet spans. One 250 feet span, and one 360 feet draw span over the west channel.

All the above mentioned spans are of wrought iron of the very best workmanship, and proportioned for a high factor of safety.

The approach to the Black River span, as also the line between Black River and east channel, over Minnesota Island, and the western approach is built of pile and trestle bridge. The total length of the entire bridge from the east side of Black River to the west side of the Mississippi River, is 8,600 feet.

There is now in process of construction, one span of 164 feet to be erected over French Slough, in place of the trestle bridge now in at that place, which span will probably be fully completed before the opening of navigation.

For the purpose of securing a proper depth of water at all stages through the main draw span, and to comply with the directions of the United States Engineers in charge of the improvement of the Mississippi River, large expenditures have been made in building a dam 1,600 feet long across the east channel, at the head of Minnesota Island, and in protecting the interest of navigation at other points in proximity to the bridge. A large amount of such work is now underway, and it is the intention to have the whole work of improvement of the river completed before the opening of navigation. The entire cost of the bridge and accessory works will be about \$600,000.

Immediately upon the passage of chapter 57 of the General Laws of 1876, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company filed in the Commissioners' office "the regular published schedule of their tariff rates for the transportation of persons and property, which was in force on their railroads on the 15th day of June, 1872," duly verified in all respects as required by law. I caused these schedules, together with the existing laws of the State, so far as they "relate to freights and transportation," to be published as a pamphlet, forwarding to each company a sufficient number for the use of each freight and passenger agent in the State. A large number were also distributed throughout the State for the information of all interested.

The new tariffs made by the companies under the law took effect on the 3d day of April last. Copies of these tariffs were filed in the commissioner's office by the companies whose rates were affected by the law, and were carefully compared with the schedules previously filed and were found not to exceed the maximum rates. There was, however, a small but very general advance in the rates over those fixed by chapter 273 of the General Laws of 1874.

#### *Comparative Tables.*

In pursuance of the form prescribed by me, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern railroad companies have made full returns in tabular form, showing the old rates in force on all classes of freights, as classified in the law of 1874, the rate now in force and the increase or decrease in the rates from and to every station on their roads in the state.

These tables, and their publication, would involve a large expense. On the files in the office of the Commissioner they are open to the inspection of all, and I leave the question of their publication for the action of the proper authorities.

#### *Complaints.*

Section 7, of chapter 57, of the General Laws of 1876, makes it the duty of the Commissioner, "on receiving complaint in writing from any citizen of this State, stating that any railroad corporation has violated any of the provisions of this act, and specifying the acts complained of, to investigate such alleged violation, and if on such examination he shall find such complaint well founded he may in



his discretion report the facts to the Attorney-General and thereupon it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecute said complaint at the expense of the State for the benefit of the party aggrieved."

I am glad to be able to state that no complaints of the kind contemplated in the statute have been made against any railroad corporation, and that in consequence no suits have been prosecuted against them.

My attention has however been called in an informal manner to a few cases by shippers, to alleged cases of overcharge for freight by different railway companies. They were all for small amounts, and I have found the companies ready in each case to adjust the matter in difference, to the satisfaction of the party injured without delay.

#### *Connections at Junction Points.*

I have had occasion in several instances to call the attention of the different companies to the want of proper connections at junction points for the better accomodation of passengers desiring to use the two lines in the accomplishment of a journey. In nearly every case the companies have so adjusted their time tables as to afford the desired connections.

As time tables are frequently changed, such connections need constant readjustment, and as the principal lines crossing each other in the State are of different lengths with different termini, it is not always possible that desirable connections at junctions or crossing points can be maintained, but with the present disposition on the part of the companies it is believed that the reasonable wants of the traveling public in those respects can be adequately met.

#### *Round Trip Tickets.*

By chapter 57, of the General Laws of 1876, all restrictions upon the rates for which freight and passengers should be carried were removed from all the companies except the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Western Union.

These last named companies were limited to four cents per mile, but were required "to sell at all ticket stations on their respective lines within the State, tickets for five hundred miles which shall be transferable; also round trip tickets for first-class passengers to

and from any station within this State on their respective lines of road at a uniform rate of three cents per mile.”

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company report that the proportion of round trip tickets sold for six months ending September 30, was about 39 per cent., and that of 500 mile tickets was about one per cent. of the tickets sold for use within the State.

The Chicago & Northwestern report the proportion of round trip tickets sold for the same time as about 32 per cent., and 500 mile tickets less than one per cent. This proportion has doubtless increased as the provisions of the law have become better known.

My attention was called, by a communication in the public press, to the refusal of the railroad corporations to furnish stop-over checks to passengers using round trip tickets who desired to stop over at intermediate points.

I communicated with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern Companies, the corporations complained of upon that subject.

These companies have hitherto refused to issue such stop over checks. The letters of the general managers of the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Companies upon the subject are appended hereto.

While the reasons given are deemed sufficient for the refusal to issue such checks where applied for upon the first or outgoing portion of the round trip; yet in my judgement they furnish no reason for such refusal when applied for by a person traveling upon the *return* portion of the same trip. No reason exists why such return trip ticket cannot be taken up by the conductor when giving the stop over check.

Such checks not being transferable can not be used to defraud the company by any re-sale. By having the original round trip ticket in its possession it has the necessary voucher against its selling and collecting agents.

I believe the companies will ultimately adopt this view and all difficulty be avoided.

#### *Inspection of Roads.*

Since the date of my appointment as Commissioner (March 10, 1876,) I have traveled over every railroad in the State, and have made as careful an examination of them, and the condition

of their equipment and superstructure generally as the time at my disposal would permit. This inspection will continue as opportunity is offered hereafter.

The great depression in business resulting in a uniform decrease in the gross earnings of the several companies, has forced them to greater economy in management. But I take pleasure in saying that this economy has not resulted in any deterioration of the several properties. I believe that they are all in as good condition in every respect, at all affecting the "public safety and convenience" as they were in July 1875.

### *Steel Rails.*

The Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Company has laid during the time covered by their report, 6,040 tons, equal to about 64 miles of steel rails in the State of Wisconsin.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway has also laid 4163 3-10 tons, equal to 44 15-100 miles in the State during the same time.

### *General Condition of the Roads.*

The main trunk lines through and across the State have been improved and are in a safer and better condition to do the transportation business of the State than ever before.

The equipment of nearly all the lines is in excellent condition, and I believe that the people of the State are furnished as good facilities in these respects as are the people of other States.

### *Accidents.*

During the period covered by this report the number of persons killed and injured on all the lines in Wisconsin is reported as follows:

Passengers killed.....	None
Passengers injured. ....	10
Employes killed.....	15
Employes injured.....	147
Other persons killed.....	27
Other persons injured.....	40
Total number of persons killed.....	42
Total number of persons injured.....	197
Total number of persons killed and injured.....	239

A large proportion of these accidents are reported as occurring from "their own misconduct and want of caution." There is however a notable increase of accidents during the past year, this increase being almost entirely in the number of "employes killed or injured." The use of the several patent brakes and the Miller platform and buffer no doubt accounts for the almost entire safety of passenger travel.

The increase, however, of the number of employes killed or injured leads us to inquire whether some new mode of coupling cars cannot be adopted whereby the common train man can pursue his avocation with greater safety.

### *Reports.*

By section 12, chapter 273, of the General Laws of 1874, and which is still in force, the Commissioner is required to make to the State Treasurer during the month of January, a return showing the actual cost of each railroad up to and including the 31st day of the next preceding December, and a variety of important information embracing the same time. Section 3, of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876, provides that to enable the Commissioner to make the return required by section 12, of chapter 273 above referred to, the proper officer of each railroad company shall make such return in the month of October as will afford the information for the returns required by the aforesaid section 12.

It is manifest that the returns to be made in October cannot furnish the necessary information up to the 31st of the following December. There is no other source for the information required of the Commissioner.

This discrepancy in the law should be supplied, and I recommend that the statute shall be so amended that the returns to the State Treasurer should embrace the information obtained in the month of October by the reports of the companies.

This can be best done by striking out the words 31st day of December whenever they occur in said section, and substituting the words 30th day of September in their place.

In concluding this report, I desire to express my obligations to the officers of all the railway corporations for the uniform courtesies I have experienced from them during my term of office. They

have manifested great willingness to give all the information in their power and have furnished me with every desired facility in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

DANA C. LAMB,  
*Railroad Commissioner.*

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NOTE BY THE COMMISSIONER.—As the preparation for publication of the reports of the several companies and of the tables referred to in the foregoing report would necessarily delay the publication of the report proper, I have thought best to present this report without further delay.

# Appendix.

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## GENERAL RAILROAD LAWS OF 1874, 1875 AND 1876.

### CHAPTER 57—LAWS OF 1876.

AN ACT to amend chapter two hundred and seventy-three (273), of the laws of 1874, entitled, "An act relating to railroads, express, and telegraph companies in the State of Wisconsin," and to repeal other sections and acts named therein.

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Within ten days after the passage and publication of this act, the governor, by and with the consent of the senate, shall appoint a railroad commissioner, who shall hold his office for the term of two years from the fifteenth day of February, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. Every two years thereafter, the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint a railroad commissioner, who shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. And the nomination of railroad commissioner shall hereafter be sent to the senate by the governor during the month of January, immediately preceding the beginning of such commissioner's term of office. The governor shall have power to remove such commissioner, and appoint another to fill the vacancy, at any time in his discretion. No person owning any bonds, stock or property in any railroad company, or who is in the employment of, or in any way or manner pecuniarily interested in any railroad corporation shall be so appointed. Sec. 1, chap. 57, 1876.

SECTION 2. The railroad commissioner shall inquire into any neglect or violation of the laws of this State by any railroad corporation doing business therein, or by the officers, agents, or employees thereof, and shall also, from time to time, carefully examine and inspect the condition of each railroad in the State, and of its equipment, and the manner of its conduct and manage- Sec. 2, chap. 57, 1876.

ment with relation to the public safety and convenience. He shall also examine and ascertain the pecuniary condition and the manner of financial management of each and every railroad corporation doing business in this State.

Sec. 3, chap. 57,  
1876.

SECTION 3. To enable said commissioner to make the report and return required by section twelve (12), of the act of which this is amendatory, the president or managing officer of each railroad corporation in the State, shall annually make to the railroad commissioner, in the month of October, such returns and in the form he may prescribe, as will afford the information required for their said official report. Such returns shall be verified by the oath of the officer making them, and any railroad corporation whose return shall not be made, as herein prescribed, within the month of October, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each and every day after the thirty-first day of October, that such return shall be wilfully delayed or refused.

Sec. 12, chap.  
273, 1874.

SECTION 4. Said railroad commissioner shall, during the month of January in each year, ascertain and make return to the state treasurer as hereinafter provided. 1st. The actual cost of each railroad in this State up to and including the 31st day of the next preceding December, and if such railroad shall be partly in and partly out of this State, then the actual cost of so much thereof as is in this State. 2d. The total gross receipts resulting from the operation of every such railroad during the next preceding year ending on the 31st day of December, or that part of the same which is in this State. 3d. The total net earnings resulting from the operation of any such railroad during the next preceding year, ending on the 31st day of December, or that part of the same which is in this State. 4th. The total interest-bearing indebtedness of the company owning or operating such railroad, and the amount of interest paid by such company during the next preceding year ending on the 31st day of December, and if any part of such indebtedness has been incurred in consequence of the construction, maintenance, repair, removal, or operation of any part of such railroad which is not in this State, or for equipment for such part, such railroad commissioner shall ascertain and determine in such manner as he shall think just and equitable how much of its indebtedness is justly chargeable to that part of said railroad that is in this State, and how much interest shall have been paid by such company during such year ending on the 31st day of the next preceding December, or [on] that part of such indebtedness which is justly chargeable to that part of said railroad that is in this State. The commissioner shall prescribe the

form and manner in which all reports required from railroad companies under the provisions of this act shall be made, and suitable blanks for that purpose, as by said commissioner directed, shall be provided by the secretary of state. The record of said commissioner shall at all times be open to inspection by the governor, secretary of state, attorney-general, and legislature.

SECTION 5. Said railroad commissioner shall have power to administer oaths or affirmations, to send for persons or papers under such regulations as he may prescribe, and shall at any and all times have access to any and all books and papers in any railroad office kept for and used in any railroad office by any railroad company in this State. Sec. 9, chap. 273, 1874.

SECTION 6. Said railroad commissioner, in making any examination as contemplated in this act, for the purpose of obtaining information pursuant to this act shall have power to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses by such rules as he may prescribe. In case any person shall willfully fail or refuse to obey such subpoena, it shall be the duty of the circuit court of any county, upon the application of the said commissioner to issue an attachment for such witness and compel such witness to attend before the commissioner and give his testimony upon such matters as shall be lawfully required by such commissioner, and said court shall have power to punish for contempt as in other cases of refusal to obey the process and order of such court. Sec. 10, chap. 273, 1874.

SECTION 7. Any person who shall willfully neglect or refuse to obey the process of subpoena issued by said commissioner, and appear and testify as therein required, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to arraignment and trial in any court of competent jurisdiction, and on conviction thereof shall be punished for such offense by fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment of not mors than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be had. Sec. 11; chap. 273, 1874.

SECTION 8. No railroad corporation shall charge, demand, or receive from any person, company, or corporation for the transportation of person or property, a greater sum than it shall at the same time charge, demand, or receive from any other person or corporation for a like service from the same place; and no railroad corporation shall charge or receive a larger sum per carload, from one person, than any other, shipping from the same place; but this last provision shall not apply to shipments from connecting points. Sec. 4, chap. 57, 1876.

SECTION 9. No railroad corporation shall charge, demand, or receive from any person, company, or corpo- Sec. 5, chap. 57, 1876.



ration an unreasonable price for the transportation of persons or property, or for the handling or storing of any freight, or for the use of its cars, or for any privilege or service afforded by it in the transaction of its business as a railroad corporation.

Sec. 6, chap. 57,  
1876.

SECTION 10. It shall be the duty of any railroad corporation, when within their power so to do, and upon reasonable notice, to furnish suitable cars to any and all persons who may apply therefor, for the transportation of any and all usual kinds of freight, and to receive and transport such freight with all reasonable dispatch, and to provide and keep suitable facilities for the receiving and handling the same at any depot on the line of its road.

Sec. 7, chap. 57,  
1876.

SECTION 11. Any railroad corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act as to extortion or unjust discrimination, or the provisions hereof establishing rates, shall forfeit for each and every such offense to the company, person, or corporation aggrieved thereby, three times the actual damage sustained, together with the costs of suit, to be recovered in a civil action therefor, and all prosecutions shall be made at the expense of the State; and it shall be the duty of said railroad commissioner, on receiving complaint in writing from any citizen of this State, stating that any railroad corporation has violated any of the provisions of this act, and specifying the acts complained of, to investigate such alleged violation, and if on such examination he shall find such complaint well founded, he may, in his discretion, report the facts to the attorney-general, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the attorney-general to prosecute said complaint at the expense of the State for the benefit of the party aggrieved.

Sec. 8, chap. 57,  
1876.

SECTION 12. No railroad corporation shall consolidate the stock, property, or franchises of such corporation with or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, or in any way control any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line; nor shall any officer of such railroad corporation, act as the officer of any other railroad corporation, owning or having the control of parallel or competing lines, and the question whether such railroads are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded by the complainant be decided by a jury as in other civil issues; *provided*, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any contracts now existing, where one corporation has become responsible for the liabilities of another, either by advances heretofore made or by the guarantee of bonds previous to the passage of this act; nor shall it apply to any railroad corporation which, prior to the passage of this act, shall have been autho-

rized to purchase or hold stock in any other railroad corporation.

SECTION 13. No president, director, officer, agent or employee of any railroad or transportation company, shall be interested directly or indirectly in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company, or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freights or passengers, over the lines owned, leased, controlled, or operated by such company. Sec. 9, chap. 57,  
1876.

SECTION 14. In the construction of this act, the phrase railroad shall be construed to include all railroads and railways operated by steam, and whether operated by the corporation owning them, or by other corporations or otherwise. The phrase railroad corporation shall be construed to mean the corporation which constructs, maintains, or operates a railroad operated by steam-power. Sec. 10, chap.  
57, 1876.

SECTION 15. The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway Company shall file with the railroad commissioner, before the day when this act shall take effect, the regular published schedule of their tariff rates for the transportation of persons and property, which was in force on their railroads on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1872, duly verified by the oath of the general freight agent of said company thereto attached, and that company and the Western Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, shall not demand, collect, or receive a greater compensation for the transportation of persons and property than is fixed in such schedule for corresponding distances. This provision shall also apply to such lines of railroads as have been built and put into operation by either of said companies and operated under lease or otherwise, since the date above mentioned; *provided*, that the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway Company, and the Western Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, shall sell at all ticket stations, on their respective lines, within this State, tickets for five hundred miles, which shall be transferable; also round-trip tickets, good for first-class passengers to and from any station within this State, on their respective lines of road, at a uniform rate of three cents per mile; *and provided, further*, that no railroad corporation shall be compelled to accept less than five cents for the transportation of any passenger between any points. Sec. 11, chap.  
57, 1876.

SECTION 16. All the powers, duties and privileges conferred on the board of railroad commissioners by the acts to which this act is amendatory, and not herein repealed, are hereby conferred on the railroad commissioner to be appointed under the provisions of this act. Sec. 12, chap.  
57, 1876.

Sec. 17, chap.  
273, 1874.

SECTION 17. The commissioner shall have the right of passing, in the performance of his duties concerning railroads, on all railways and railway trains in this State free of charge.

Sec. 18, chap.  
273, 1874.

SECTION 18. Nothing contained in this act shall be taken as in any manner abridging or controlling the rates for freight charged by any railroad company in this State for carrying freight which comes from beyond the boundaries of the State, and to be carried across or through the State, but said railroad companies shall possess the same power and right to charge such rates for carrying such freight as they possessed before the passage of this act.

Sec. 2, chap.  
113, 1875.

SECTION 19. All those railroad companies whose lines of road are now incomplete or are in process of construction, and to aid in the building of which the general government has donated grants of land, and which are not exempted from taxation on said lands for the next five years, are hereby exempted from the payment of the license fees required by law for said five years.

Sec. 15, chap.  
273, 1874.

SECTION 20. Before entering upon the duties of his office, said commissioner shall make and subscribe and file with the secretary of state an affidavit in the following form: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of railway commissioner according to the best of my ability; that I am not a stockholder, officer, or employee of any railroad or freight company, or in any way interested therein;" and shall enter into bonds, with security to be approved by the governor in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty as such commissioner.

Sec. 14, chap.  
57, 1876.

SECTION 21. The commissioner appointed under the provisions of this act shall receive for his services the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly, at the end of each month, and three dollars per day for traveling expenses, for each and every day actually traveled in the performance of the duties hereby required. He shall be furnished with all office furniture and stationery, and necessary books and maps at the expense of the State; and the said commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered to employ a clerk at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, payable at the end of each month. The office of said commissioner shall be kept at Madison, and all sums of money authorized to be paid by this act, out of the state treasury, shall be paid only on the order of the governor; *provided*, that the total sums of money to be expended by said commissioner for office rent, furniture, and station-

ery, shall in no case exceed the total sum of eight hundred dollars per annum.

SECTION 22. Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, thirteen and fourteen, of chapter 273, of the laws of 1874, of which this is amendatory; chapter 341, of the laws of 1874, entitled, "An act in relation to railroads;" chapter 334, of the laws of 1875, entitled, "An act to amend chapter 273, of the laws of 1874, entitled, 'an act relating to railroad, express, and telegraph companies in the State of Wisconsin,'" and the first section of chapter 113, of the laws of 1875, are hereby repealed; *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall in any manner affect any litigation now pending in any of the courts of this State, or any court or courts of the United States.

Sec. 13, chap. 57, 1876.

NOTE BY THE COMMISSIONER.—The preceding sections are a compilation of the laws now in force relating to passenger and freight tariffs, in the State of Wisconsin, the sections so numbered as to place in their proper order each particular subject. To find the law of 1876' commonly known as the "Vance Bill," or the unrepealed portions of chapter 273, of the laws of 1874, familiarly known as the "Potter law," the reader will refer to the notes on the margin.

CHAPTER 119—LAWS OF 1875.

[As amended by chapter 167, laws of 1876.]

AN ACT to prevent gambling in railroad cars.

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Any person, corporation or company running or operating any railroad in this State, who shall suffer the game called three card monte, or any game or games whatsoever, to be played for gain, or by means of any gaming device or machine of any description or denomination or name whatever, in his or their cars, depots, station houses, or in any building or place of which he or they have the care, custody or possession, the person or corporation so offending shall be liable to

Sec. 1, chap. 167, laws of 1876.

a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200) for each and every offense.

Sec. 2, chap.  
167, laws 1876.

SECTION 2. And it shall be the duty of the conductors, brakemen, and other railroad officers or employees, and they shall have and possess the power and authority to arrest any person or persons which they, or either of them, shall find in the act of gaming, as mentioned in section one of said act, and bring him or them before any court of competent jurisdiction, upon his or their complaint forthwith, without warrant. And it shall be the duty of and be lawful for any sheriff, constable, marshal, police officer, or any citizen of the State, or either of them, and they shall have and possess the power and authority to arrest any person or persons, which they or either of them shall find in the act of gambling as mentioned in section one of said act, and bring him or them before any court of competent jurisdiction upon his or their complaint forthwith, without warrant, and any such person or persons so convicted shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years, and a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars.

SECTION 3. Any person or persons giving information and making complaint of violation of the provisions of this act shall be entitled to one-half of the fine recovered.

SECTION 4. This act shall be in force from and after its passage and publication.

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## CHAPTER 117—LAWS OF 1875.

AN ACT to encourage the building of narrow-gauge railroads, and to secure cheap transportation to the people.

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Any county, town, incorporated city or village in this State, is hereby authorized and empowered to aid in the construction of any narrow-gauge railroad in this State, to be constructed by any company, under and by authority of any law of this State, as provided by an act entitled, "An act to authorize municipal corporations to aid in the construction of railroads," approved March 25, A. D. 1872, and all acts amendatory thereof.

SECTION 2. Any municipal corporation named in the foregoing section, may, by agreement between the railroad company and such municipality, take first-mortgage bonds or capital stock, or part

first-mortgage bonds and part capital stock, on the railroad so aided, in lieu of the stock of such company for the aid so subscribed. The agreement between such railroad company and such municipality shall be arrived at as provided in sections three (3) and four (4,) of the act aforesaid, and all the conditions, restrictions, provisions, instructions, forms and requirements of every kind and nature, in the act hereinbefore mentioned, shall apply to this act, and be complied with, both on the part of the railroad company and the municipality subscribing such aid, meaning and intending hereby only to change said act, approved March 25, A. D. 1872, so as to authorize the receiving of first-mortgage bonds, by municipal corporations subscribing aid to narrow-gauge railroads, in lieu of the stock of such company, the better to secure such municipalities against any possibility of loss in subscribing aid to narrow-gauge railroad companies.

SECTION 3. And to further secure the people against extortionate rates of freight and passenger fare, all railroad companies before asking aid under this act, shall by resolution of their board of directors, fix the maximum rate of passenger fares and rates of freight of all classes, to be charged by such company for the period of ten years from the date of such resolution; *provided*, the passenger fare and rates of freight so fixed shall at no time exceed the rates fixed by the laws of this State; and such company shall cause such resolution to be recorded in the recorder's office of each county in this State through which their road shall pass, and the rates and fares so fixed shall be binding upon such company, its successors or assigns, for the time so fixed in such resolution. That is to say, such company shall not exceed such maximum rate as determined by their resolution, but may, at their option, lower or reduce either passenger fare or rates upon freight, and such resolution by the railroad company shall be made a part of the proposition to, and agreement with, the municipality subscribing aid to said company.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, that each county, town, incorporated city, or incorporated village subscribing aid to narrow-gauge railroads under this act, shall from year to year, and each year for the period of ten (10) years, in proportion to the aid each municipality shall subscribe for the capital stock of such railroad, receive from the state treasurer the money paid to the State by the railroad so aided for license or tax.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the proper officer of each municipality subscribing aid to narrow-gauge railroads under this act, at the time of issuing their bonds to the railroad company, in payment for the capital stock of such railroad company, to forward to the state treasurer a statement showing the number of each bond, date, par value, interest it bears, and when payable. And it shall be the duty of the state treasurer to keep a record of the same, in a book kept for that purpose in his office, and each year for the period of ten years from the date of such bonds, and immediately upon receiving the license or tax money from the railroad company so aided, to ascertain the amount due each municipality upon the basis of the amount subscribed by each municipality in aid of such

company, and shall pay the amount so ascertained to the proper officer of each municipality, taking therefor his receipt; *provided* no county, city, town, village, school-district, or other municipal corporation shall grant to said railroad companies an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

SECTION 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 2, 1875.

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## CHAPTER 168—LAWS OF 1875.

AN ACT to authorize municipal corporations to aid in the construction of railroads.

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Any county, town, incorporated city or village in this state, is hereby authorized and empowered, and may aid in the construction of any railroad to be constructed to, through or near to such county, town, or incorporated city or village, as follows: The said corporation and the railroad company may agree upon the terms upon which such aid shall be granted in the same manner as provided in chapter one hundred and eighty-two, of the laws of 1872, and the acts amendatory thereof, except that it shall be provided in said agreement that said aid shall consist in a tax, not exceeding in amount five per centum of the valuation of the taxable property therein, as the same shall appear upon the last previous assessment roll, or as fixed by the last previous board of state equalization; in case of a county proposing to grant such aid, and in case such agreement shall be made, an election shall be held as provided in said chapter one [hundred] and eighty-two of the laws of 1872, and if a majority of the legal voters who shall vote at such election, shall vote for the railroad proposition, a tax to the amount of aid so voted shall be entered upon the next assessment-roll for such county, town, city or village, in a separate column, and the same shall be collected in all respects as the other taxes, but shall be kept separate, and the money collected shall be paid over to such railroad company; and in case such railroad tax levied and assessed upon any piece or parcel of land shall not be paid, but such land shall be sold for the non-payment of taxes thereon, including the tax for railroad aid, the said company shall have the right to purchase at the tax sale, any such lands which shall be sold for the non-payment of taxes, including the tax for railroad aid, and have the price bid therefor applied on payment of the aid so voted; and in case any land shall be bid in by the county which

was sold for non-payment of said railroad aid-tax, including other taxes, said company shall have the right to select and have endorsed and transferred to them a sufficient amount of such certificate of sale to make up the amount of aid so voted. It being the intent and meaning of this act that such company shall be entitled to the proceeds of such tax voted and assessed as aforesaid, whether in money collected or certificates of sale to the amount of the aid so voted; but the same shall in no event be an indebtedness on the part of such county, town, city or village so voting aid, and nothing herein contained shall be taken or deemed to create any liability on the part of such county, town, city or village to such company. Nothing herein shall repeal or in any way affect said chapter one hundred and eighty-two, of the laws of 1872, or any act amendatory thereof.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 3, 1875.

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#### CHAPTER 173—LAWS OF 1875.

AN ACT to define the liabilities of railroad companies in relation to damages sustained by their employes.

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Every railroad company operating any railroad or railway, the line of which shall be situated in whole or in part in this State shall be liable for all damages sustained within this State by any employee, servant or agent of such company while in the line of his duty as such, and which shall have been caused by the carelessness or negligence of any other agent, employee or servant of such company, in the discharge of, or for failing to discharge their proper duty as such; but this act shall not be construed so as to permit a recovery where the negligence of the person so claiming to recover materially contributed to the result complained of.

SECTION 2. That no contract, receipt, rule or regulation between any employee and a railroad company shall exempt such corporation from the full liability imposed by this act.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 4, 1875.



## CHAPTER 207—LAWS OF 1875.

AN ACT relating to side-tracks to railroads in certain cases.

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Whenever any town, by a majority of its electors voting thereon, shall, in its corporate capacity, refuse to aid any railroad company in building a depot in such town, it shall be lawful for any person who shall build a warehouse in such town for the purpose of doing a storage, forwarding and commission business, to construct from his warehouse a railroad track and connect the same by switch at his own expense, and it shall be the duty of such railroad company to permit and allow such construction. Such side-track and switch shall at all times be under the control and management of, and kept in repair by such railroad company; *provided*, that the party for whose benefit such side-track and switch shall be constructed shall pay to such railroad company the actual cost of maintaining and operating such side-track and switch, which payment shall be made monthly; and in case such payment shall not be made as above provided, then and in that case the obligations of this section upon such railroad company shall from and thereafter cease and be inoperative as against it, until such costs and expenses are fully paid; *provided further*, that no such side-track shall be built within four miles of a station on such railroad.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 4, 1875.

## CHAPTER 208—LAWS OF 1875.

AN ACT in relation to the Wisconsin Farm Mortgage Land Company.

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Commissioners of the Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company shall be and are hereby required to furnish a list of all lands held by them in each county in this State, describing each piece by forty acre lots, or fractional parts thereof, and designating, by description, what lands have been disposed of during the 1874, to the county clerk of each county in which such lands are located, on or before the first day of April, 1875.

SECTION 2. Said commissioners shall annually hereafter report to each county clerk of the county in which such lands are located,

what part if any of said lands have been sold, describing the same, up to the first day of April in each year.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 4, 1875.

## CHAPTER 129—LAWS OF 1876.

AN ACT to amend chapter two hundred and eight (208), of the general laws of 1875, entitled, "An act in relation to the Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company,"

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Chapter two hundred and eight, of the laws of 1875, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following new section, to be known as section 3 of said act: Any person or persons neglecting or refusing in any manner to comply with the provisions of this act, shall upon conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 6, 1876.

## CHAPTER 227—LAWS OF 1876.

AN ACT to provide for the recording of lands of the Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company, in the register's office of the several counties in which such lands are situated.

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. The secretary of state shall cause to be made out lists of the lands of the Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company, situated in the several counties of this state. Said lists shall contain full descriptions of all such lands in any county, and shall be certified to by said secretary of state, under his hand and the seal of his office, and on or before the first day of July, A. D. 1876. Such lists certified to, as aforesaid, shall be transmitted to the register of deeds of the several counties respectively, in which such lands are situated.

SECTION 2. Any register of deeds receiving such lists and certificates, shall record the same at length in the record books of his

office, and enter the same in the tract index book in the same manner as conveyances of land are required by law to be recorded and indexed.

SECTION 3. Such register of deeds shall receive for such services five cents for each description of lands contained therein, to be paid by the treasurer of said Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company.

SECTION 4. The record of said certificate or certificates, so made as aforesaid, or any certified copy or copies thereof, shall be, and are hereby declared to be admissible in evidence in the same manner, and with like force and effect, as the records of conveyances now required by law to be recorded and certified transcripts thereof are received in all courts and places.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1876.

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## CHAPTER 248—LAWS OF 1875.

[As amended by chapter 169, laws of 1876.]

AN ACT relating to the fencing of railroads.

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. All railroad companies in this State, whose roads have been in operation two years or more, in carrying goods and passengers over the same, or over any portion of such roads, are hereby required to fence the same, and to construct the necessary farm crossings and cattle-guards, whenever said roads or portions thereof have been so running through enclosed lands, or through lands that may hereafter be enclosed.

SECTION 2. Any owner or occupant of such enclosed land or lands that may hereafter be enclosed, if the railroad company whose track runs through such lands, refuses or neglects to comply with the requirements of the foregoing section, may give notice in writing to such company to fence its road so running through his premises, and to construct the necessary farm crossings and cattle-guards thereon, and if such company, after being so notified, shall refuse or neglect for the space of six months to fence its road and to construct the necessary farm crossings and cattle-guards, it shall be liable to pay to the owner or occupant of such premises the sum of ten dollars for each and every train of cars, or for each locomotive that may thereafter pass through such premises and over such road, to be recovered in an action of trespass against the railroad company so offending; *provided*, that the time between the first day of November and the first day of May succeeding in any year shall be excluded from and not included in the six months aforesaid.

SECTION 3. The notice mentioned in the foregoing section shall be signed by the person owning or occupying the land, and shall contain a description of the premises so owned or occupied, and may be served on the president, general manager, or superintendent of such road, or on any agent having charge of a station on such road, by leaving a copy thereof with any of said officers.

SECTION 4. Upon the trial of any action arising under this act against such railroad company, it shall not be necessary for the plaintiff to prove ownership of the land, but the proof of possession of the premises shall be deemed sufficient to entitle him to sustain such action.

SECTION 5. Every justice of the peace shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court of the county wherein such action may arise against any railroad company not complying with the provisions of this act.

SECTION 6. All acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 7. This act shall be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 4, 1875.

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## CHAPTER 280—LAWS OF 1875.

AN ACT to restore sections one (1), two (2), three (3), and seven (7), of chapter seventy-nine (79), of the revised statutes of 1858.

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. That sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), and seven (7), of chapter seventy-nine (79), of the revised statutes, be and the same are hereby revived, restored and re-enacted and declared to be in full force and effect; subject, however, to the provisions of section three (3), of chapter 341, of the laws of 1874, entitled, "an act in relation to railroads."

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 5, 1875.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, of chapter 79, of the revised statutes, read as follows:

SECTION 1. All railroad companies now organized, or hereafter to be organized, which now have or hereafter may have their termini fixed by law, whenever their said road or roads intersect by continuous lines, be and the same are hereby authorized and empowered to consolidate their property and stock with each other, and to consolidate with companies out of this State, whenever their lines connect with the lines of such company out of the State.

SECTION 2. Such consolidation may take place whenever the said companies shall respectively agree upon the terms and conditions of the same; and the said companies, when so consolidated shall be authorized to agree upon the name or names of such consolidated company, and by such name or names the said consolidated company shall be a body corporate and politic; shall have a common seal or seals; and by such name or names shall be respectively contracted with, and make contracts, shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded with; and shall have all the powers, franchises, and immunities which the said respective companies shall have by virtue of their respective charters, before such consolidation passed, within the State of Wisconsin; *provided*, that each consolidated company shall file for record in the office of secretary of state a copy of their said articles of consolidation, evidenced by the signature of the presiding officer of each of said companies and the corporate seal thereof.

SECTION 3. The corporation or corporations formed by virtue of the provisions of this chapter shall have power to increase their capital stock to any amount required by resolution of their respective boards of directors, not exceeding the amount of the cost of the roads and works constructed and equipped by them; to borrow money and fix the rate of interest therefor; to issue bonds, and the same to sell at such price as they may deem expedient, such sales being hereby authorized and confirmed; and to make any other contracts authorized by the by-laws of the said corporation or corporations within the purview of their said charters.

SECTION 4. Such corporation or corporations, when so formed, shall have the same power to consolidate with other companies, when their lines connect, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by them respectively.

SECTION 5. No company in this State shall be authorized under the provisions of this chapter to consolidate with any company beyond the limits of the State, until the termini of such company in the State shall first have been fixed by the laws of this State at the boundary line thereof.

SECTION 7. All proceedings for the purpose of consolidation, as above provided, shall be fixed and regulated by the by-laws of the respective companies desiring such consolidation; *provided*, that such consolidation shall not take place until the terms of such consolidation shall have been approved by a majority of the stockholders in interest, in person or by proxy, at an annual or called meeting, of which due notice shall be given by publication or in writing to all stockholders interested, or the same to be approved by the written consent of a majority of the stockholders in interest, filed in the office of the company.

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NOTE OF THE COMMISSIONER.—Chapter 280, of the laws of 1875, re-enacts sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, of chapter 79, of the revised

statutes, which were repealed by chapter 49, of the laws of 1864. These sections were re-enacted subject to the provisions of section 3, chapter 341, of the laws of 1874. This law is repealed by section 13, of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876, and section 3 of said chapter is substantially re-enacted by section 8, of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876, and which becomes section 12 in this compilation, leaving chapter 280, of the laws of 1875, in full force.

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## CHAPTER 97—LAWS OF 1876.

AN ACT to regulate the license to be paid by railroad companies.

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. The license fees required to be paid by law by railroad companies whose roads are operated in this State, shall be as follows: First, four per centum per annum of their gross earnings by all companies whose gross earnings equal or exceed three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per mile per annum of operated railroad. Second. Five dollars per mile of operated railroad by all companies whose gross earnings exceed one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per mile per annum, and are less than three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per mile per annum, and in addition, two per centum of their gross earnings in excess of one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per mile per annum. Third. Five dollars (\$5) per mile of operated road, by all companies whose gross earnings do not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per mile per annum.

SECTION 2. The annual report of each railroad company operated in this State, whose gross earnings are less than three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per mile per annum of operated railroad, shall contain, in addition to the matters now provided by law, the number of miles of railroad actually operated by it, and its gross earnings per mile for the calendar year preceding the report.

SECTION 3. All licenses issuable in and for the year 1876, shall be granted upon reports made for the business of the preceding year, and at the rates prescribed in this act.

SECTION 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed to alter or repeal any of the provisions of chapter one hundred and thirteen (113,) of the laws of 1875, entitled "an act to amend chapter two hundred and seventy-three (273,) general laws of 1874, entitled, 'an act relating to railroad, express and telegraph companies in the State of Wisconsin,'" or chapter two hundred and seventy-eight (278,) of the laws of 1875, entitled, "an act to exempt the Wisconsin Valley Railroad from the payment of the license fee required by law, for the term of three (3) years."

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1876.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO RAILROAD CONNECTIONS AT  
JUNCTION POINTS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
OFFICE OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
*Madison, May 1, 1876.*

*S. S. Merrill, General Manager Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.*

DEAR SIR:—Many persons residing in the north-eastern portion of the State and especially Attorneys practicing in the Supreme Court desire to reach Madison by night trains. I notice by your time card that your freight train No. 13 passes Milton Junction but a short time previous to the arrival of the Northwestern trains going both north and south. If you could consistently delay that train until the arrival of the Northwestern trains, you will greatly accomodate all persons resident upon the Northwestern road who have business at the Capital.

Please give this matter your attention and report to me at as early a day as practicable,

Very respectfully,

DANA C. LAMB,  
*Railroad Commissioner.*

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CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,  
GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE,  
*Milwaukee, May 4, 1876.*

*Dana C. Lamb, Esq., Railroad Commissioner, Madison Wis.,*

DEAR SIR:—Replying to yours of the 1st inst., I would say I have given orders that our freight train No. 13, which passes Milton Junction about thirty minutes prior to the arrival of the Chicago and Norrhwestern night passenger train from the nerth, shall be held until the arrival of that train, so as to give passengers an opportunity of reaching Madison early in the morning.

A new time card will be issued within a few days, when the time of our train No. 13 will be changed so as to make the connection you refer to with regularity.

Thanking you for calling my attention to this matter,

I am, very truly yours,

S. S. MERRILL,  
*General Manager.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
OFFICE OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

*Madison, October 4, 1876.*

*S. S. Merrill, General Manager, Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Ry., Milwaukee, Wis.*

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to call your attention to the fact of irregularity in the running of the train on the Watertown and Madison division of your road; a public notice of which appears in the Madison Journal of this date, a copy of which I herewith hand you. Complaints from individuals had come to this office, but being *informal*, and thinking the matter accidental, or temporary your attention had not been called to it. Trusting you will give it your earliest attention and that the cause of complaint will be corrected: I remain.

Respectfully yours,

DANA C. LAMB, *Commissioner.*

Per JAMES H. FOSTER, *Sec.*

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CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY,  
GENERAL MANAGERS OFFICE.

*Milwaukee, October 5, 1876.*

*Hon. Dana C. Lamb, Railroad Commissioner:*

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 4th inst with slip from the Madison Journal, in reference to time of train between Watertown and Madison. The passenger travel is very light on that part of our road, and would not pay to run clear passenger trains, we will however try and run the mixed train so that there shall be no cause of complaint.

Respectfully Yours,

S. S. MERRILL,  
*General Manager.*

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STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
OFFICE OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

*Madison, November 5, 1876.*

*S. S. Merrill, General Manager Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion a connection morning and evening with the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac road at Ripon, would be very desirable, and as the present arrangement of your time tables would only require a very slight modification I call your attention to it.

It will be impossible for the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac to make any material change in their time with their present connections with the Northwestern at Fond du Lac, hence the concession of time will rest entirely with you.

Please give the matter your attention, and advise me at as early a day as is convenient of your decision.

Very respectfully,

DANA C. LAMB,  
*Commissioner.*



CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY,  
GENERAL MANAGERS OFFICE.*Milwaukee, November 10, 1876.**Hon. Dana C. Lamb, Railroad Commissioner:*

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 5th inst., asking if we cannot change the time of our train on Northern Division, so as to connect with the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad at Ripon.

Upon examination of our time tables, I find that we can do so, and have directed our superintendent to make the change as suggested by you.

Respectfully yours,

S. S. MERRILL,  
*General Manager.*

*Correspondence relating to stop-over checks on round trip tickets.*

On the eighth day of September last, the following letter was addressed to S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—Marvin Hughitt, General Manager of the Chicago and Northwestern, and D. A. Olin, Superintendent of the Western Union.

The replies being substantially the same I only quote that of the Manager of the St. Paul Company.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
OFFICE OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
MADISON, WIS., September 8, 1876.

*S. S. Merrill, General Manager Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.*

SIR: I am in receipt of a communication published in the "Madison Patriot" of August 31, making complaint against the several companies named in chapter 57 of the general laws of 1876, in the matter of the refusal of said companies to grant stop-over checks on round trip tickets, to which I have made answer that in my opinion the intention of the law was to give the passenger holding a round trip ticket the same rights as any other. I have further answered that I had no doubt that the railroad companies in the same spirit of fairness which has characterized their action thus far in my observation would at once remove the restriction.

Please have the kindness to advise me at as early a day as may be convenient of your decision in the premises.

Very respectfully yours,

DANA C. LAMB,  
*Railroad Commissioner.*

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,  
GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE,  
MILWAUKEE, Sept. 20, 1876.

*Hon. Dana C. Lamb, Railroad Commissioner, Madison:*

DEAR SIR: I have delayed replying to your favor of the 8th inst., hoping that I might have an opportunity to confer with Mr. Hughitt, of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, upon the subject mentioned therein, but owing to his absence from home I have not been able to see him.

I therefore write now for the purpose of acknowledging the receipt of your letter, and to say that we are always disposed to modify any of our regulations which are found to be burdensome to the public, so far as we can consistently. With reference to the question raised, I would say, that we cannot consistently issue stop-over checks with our present form of round trip ticket, for the reason that the passenger would not only retain in his possession the ticket originally purchased by him, but the *stop-over check* also, leaving us no reasonable way of keeping track of our business. So far as I know, there is no law on the subject of stop-over checks, either in this or any other State. The custom of issuing such checks originated with the roads themselves many years ago, and was first confined to passengers holding through tickets, but finally the privilege was extended to all passengers holding regular first-class full fare tickets. So far as I know, stop-over checks have never been issued to passengers holding second class tickets, nor to those riding on excursion or commutation tickets. I dare say, at the time of writing his letter for publication, the writer was laboring under the mistaken impression that our refusal to give stop-over checks to passengers holding round trip tickets subjected the public to additional expense; but such is not, by any means, the case. Our rate being uniformly three cents per mile, a person can go across the entire State, stopping in as many places as he pleases, and return again, having purchased round trip tickets from one stopping place to another, at the same expense for fare as though he had traveled on one round trip ticket the whole distance. You will see, therefore, that our regulation forbidding the issue of stop-over checks on round trip tickets was not made for the purpose of putting the public to additional expense, but was thought to be necessary in order that we might keep some account of our business.

I did not, however, at this time, intend to say anything upon the merits of the question raised, but my chief object in writing was to assure you that it is our wish to accommodate the public in all reasonable ways, and as soon as I have an opportunity of consulting with our neighbors—the Chicago and Northwestern Railway—upon this subject, for the purpose of seeing if, by the adoption of some other form of round trip ticket, we shall then be able to issue stop-over checks, I will advise you more definitely what our conclusion upon the question so raised is. You may, therefore, expect to hear from me again upon this subject.

Truly yours,

S. S. MERRILL,  
*General Manager.*

On the 1st day of December I again called the attention of the managers of the St. Paul and Northwestern companies to the subject in the following letter, the answers to which are appended hereto.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
OFFICE OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
*Madison, December 1, 1876.*

*S. S. Merrill, General Manager Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul Railway.*

DEAR SIR—On the 8th day of September last, I addressed you a letter stating that I was in receipt of a communication published in the "Madison Patriot" of August 31, asking that I make "full answer and decision" in the matter of the refusal of your company to grant "stop over checks" on "round trip tickets" to which I received your answer, that you would take the matter under consideration and give me a final answer soon. I am not yet in receipt of that final answer, and would ask that you at your earliest convenience give me your decision in the premises.

Very respectfully,

DANA C. LAMB,  
*Railroad Commissioner.*

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CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,  
GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE,  
MILWAUKEE, Dec. 5, 1876.

*Hon. Dana C. Lamb, Railroad Commissioner, Madison:*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your second favor, under date of December 1, concerning the issue of stop-over checks to passengers holding round trip tickets, and in addition to what was stated in my letter to you of September 20, on the same subject. I desire to say that after carefully considering the whole question we are compelled to decline changing our present regulations.

It is, perhaps, proper to say that while we intend to accommodate the public to the fullest possible extent, we must at the same time decline to adopt a custom which would necessarily lead to much confusion in our business, as well as open an easy way for the practice of frauds upon us, and which does not necessarily affect our revenues one way or the other, nor does it necessarily save the traveling public from any expense. The practice of issuing stop over checks has always been confined to persons holding first-class tickets, and it is a mere practice adopted by the roads themselves, and not rendered necessary by any existing law, so far as I am able to ascertain.

Our round-trip tickets are necessarily issued in inseparable form, and it would be unsafe to issue them in any other manner for the reason that speculators and designing persons could purchase them in quantities, and having separated the outward from the return ticket, dispose of them to the public as single tickets at con-

siderably less than our established price for such tickets, and thus practice a fraud upon us. For this reason, the ticket to go and return is issued together on the same coupon; and while this is necessarily the case, as I have no doubt you will readily admit, we cannot issue stop-over checks and leave in the possession of passengers such check, in addition to the ticket originally purchased by them. Such a practice would leave us no way to keep account of our business.

Under the existing law round-trip tickets, as well as 500-mile tickets, are on sale at all stations in this State, and the traveler who may want to go across the State stopping at various places on the way, will find that it costs him no more money in the aggregate to purchase a round trip ticket from one stopping place to another than it would to purchase a round trip ticket for the entire journey.

With this statement of the facts in the case as they actually exist, I trust you will not consider us selfish or unreasonable in declining to adopt the regulation which would not necessarily save the traveling public any expense which would create much confusion and trouble to us.

Truly yours,

S. S. MERRILL,  
*General Manager.*

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CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER,

CHICAGO, December 5, 1876.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your favor of the 1st December, in regard to this company issuing “stop-over” checks to passengers holding “round trip tickets” of this company’s issue, I would say:

The only person who could possibly desire a “stop-over check” on a round trip ticket, would be one who *after* he had purchased his round trip ticket for a certain passage, and *after* he had started on his journey, might find that he desired to stop *before* he had reached his original destination. Your knowledge of the average of railroad travelers in the State of Wisconsin must convince you that such persons are rarely met with, so rarely that no thinking person would ask any railway company to lay themselves open to any of the abuses, expenses, and trouble that we shall show would be incident to the issuing of the “stop-over checks” in question. We cannot believe that any reasonable body of men would ask that special rules should be made for the express accommodation of so small a per centage of the bulk of travel on any given line as is made up of those actually requiring “stop-over checks” on round trip tickets. No real necessity exists that should prompt this or any other company to issue “stop-over checks” on “round trip tickets,” as sold and used in the State of Wisconsin, nor are any number of persons in the State injured in any way by the refusal to issue such “stop-over checks.” Because, any person can buy, at any station on this company’s lines in the State of Wisconsin, five hundred mile tickets, at the same rate per mile as is charged for round trip tickets, and upon such tickets he may travel from station to station all through the State; can

stop off at any or every station as long as he may see fit and resume his journey as his business or pleasure may dictate; or he can pass back and forth in either direction, between all or any stations, as he may choose. Or, not desiring to invest in five hundred mile tickets, he can purchase "round-trip tickets" at all stations in the State to all or any other station in the State, and thus visit every station on this line of road in the State without having any use for a "stop-over check," and without costing him one cent more than he would pay for his passage if "stop-over checks" were issued to him between every station on the line. For instance, a party at Madison desires to go to Hanover, and stop off at say Oregon and Evansville. In place of buying a round trip ticket from Madison to Hanover and back, he would buy a round trip ticket from Madison to Oregon and back; then Oregon to Evansville and back, and then Evansville to Hanover and back, thus providing himself with all the privileges and rates incident to the purchase of round trip tickets, and yet providing himself with lay-over rights at Oregon and Evansville; and on between all or any stations in the State.

That these tickets can be so purchased and used without increasing the cost of the trip, you well know, as you are aware that all round trip tickets on this line are sold at a uniform rate of three (3) cents per mile, no matter if the distance be longer or shorter. It is not capriciousness or any desire to incommode the traveling public, or in any way or manner render odious any legislation that has prompted us to refuse, or that now induces us to decline to issue "stop-over checks" on round trip tickets. Our refusal is based upon other and better grounds than any of these.

In conforming to the law in the preparation of the "round trip tickets," we had to devise a form of ticket that gave the round trip passage on a single coupon, that is, we had to make for the round trip a ticket that could not be split or divided, for if we had issued a ticket of two coupons (one for the going and the other for the returning trip) they could be separated and be used as single trip tickets, and the company thus be defrauded out of the difference per mile that the law allows between single trip and round trip tickets. A ticket of a single coupon for a round trip, therefore, seemed to be the only form that we could use. To illustrate this point we will suppose that round trip tickets had been prepared with two coupons (one for the going and the other for the return trip) good between Madison and Sparta, and placed them for sale in our ticket office at Madison, at the legal rate of three cents per mile for the round trip. The ticket speculator at Madison would buy five, fifty, or a hundred at a time; would divide them, retaining the portions or coupons reading from Madison to Sparta, and sending the other portions or coupons reading from Sparta to Madison, to another ticket speculator at Sparta. These two parties would then have five, fifty, or a hundred single trip tickets at each end of the route that they could sell for three and a half or three and three-quarter cents per mile, and thus not only undersell the regularly authorized agents of the company, but also clearly and readily defraud the company out of the difference between the rate allowed for a single trip ticket (four cents per mile) and that of a round trip ticket (three cents per mile). The use of the single coupon round trip ticket being thus forced upon us, at once debars us from using any check either upon the passenger or the train employe who might desire to defraud the company, as they could readily do, if "stop-over checks" were issued on such tickets, for if we issued

them we should be obliged to leave in the passengers hands, his passage ticket, and at the same time give him a "stop-over check."

In issuing stop-over checks on single trip tickets, the conductor takes up the passage ticket and returns it to our ticket auditor, who has it to check against the conductors "stop-over check" when that comes in with future train collections. Should we issue "stop-over checks," on round trip tickets as we have shown above, the passage ticket would be held by the passenger and we should have no check on the conductor that could detect him if he issued, or even sold, his "stop-over checks."

This opens too wide a door of temptation and opportunity for fraud to warrant any company in inaugurating it. We might say in conclusion, that many railroads in various parts of the country do not issue any form of "stop-over check" on any form of passage ticket, and in no part of this country, or in any other, does any railroad issue "stop-over checks" on anything but single trip tickets.

Respectfully yours,

MARVIN HUGHITT,  
*General Manager.*

HON. DANA C. LAMB,  
Railroad Commissioner, Madison.

# Full Text of the Reports of Class- ified Railroad Companies.

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REPORT  
OF THE  
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD COM-  
PANY,  
TO THE  
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
*For the year ending September 30, 1876.*

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## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,

MADISON, October 1876.

*To the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company:*

This blank is furnished you for the purpose of your entering therein the Annual report, required by law, to be made by you to this office for the term ending September 30, A. D. 1876. Your attention is called to the special provisions relating thereto, to be found upon the last page of the cover.

In case answers to any of the questions cannot conveniently be given in the blank spaces for the same, they should be set forth in separate sheets, appended.

Where figures are given from estimates, a "note" should be made to that effect, explaining upon what basis the estimates were made.

By order of the Railroad Commissioner,

JAMES H. FOSTER,  
Secretary.

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY,**  
*For the year ending September 30, 1876.*  
**OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE COMPANY OPERATING.**

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	SALARIES.
Alexander Mitchell, President .....	Milwaukee .....	.....
Julius Wadsworth, Vice President .....	New York .....	.....
A. D. Jennings, Secretary .....	Milwaukee .....	.....
John W. Cary, General Solicitor .....	do .....	.....
R. D. Jennings, Treasurer .....	do .....	.....
S. S. Merrill, General Manager .....	do .....	.....
John C. Gault, Assistant Manager .....	do .....	.....
D. J. Whittemore, Chief Engineer .....	do .....	.....
A. V. H. Carpenter, General Ticket Agent .....	do .....	.....
O. E. Britt, General Freight Agent .....	do .....	.....
J. P. Whaling, Auditor .....	do .....	.....
	Total salaries .....	.....

1. General Offices at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Names of Directors.	Residence.	Names of Directors.	Residence.
Alexander Mitchell .....	Milwaukee..	Jere. Milbank .....	New York.
Julius Wadsworth .....	New York..	Geo. W. Weld .....	Boston.
S. Chamberlain .....	Cleveland..	Abraham R. Van Nest ..	New York.
John M. Burke .....	New York..	John Plankinton .....	Milwaukee.
W. S. Gurnee .....	do .....	J. G. Thorp .....	Madison.
Peter Geddes .....	do .....	J. M. Bowman .....	Kilbourn.
David Daws .....	do .....		

**ALEXANDER MITCHELL,**  
**S. CHAMBERLAIN,**  
**JULIUS WADSWORTH,**  
**W. S. GURNEE,**  
**PETER GEDDES.**

*Executive Committee.*

2. Date of annual election of directors.  
 June.
3. Name and address of person to whom correspondence, concerning this report, should be directed.  
 J. P. Whaling, Auditor, Milwaukee.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Capital stock authorized by charter .....
2. How many kinds of stock? Two. Common and Preferred
3. Amount of common stock ..... \$15,399,261 00
4. Amount of preferred stock..... 12,274,483 00
5. Total capital stock ..... \$27,673,744 00
6. \*Proportion of stock for Wisconsin ..... \$13,154,424 42
7. Rate of Preference.
8. How much common stock has been issued since June 30, 1875.  
None.
9. For what purpose? and what was received therefor.
10. How much preferred stock has been issued since June 30, 1875?  
None.
11. For what purpose? and what was received therefor?

NOTE.—Unless some good reason exists to the contrary, this proportion—and all other estimates of the same character, should be for the miles of road in this State compared with the whole. If made on a different basis please state the reasons therefor.

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Total.	Wisconsin lines.
1. Describe severally all outstanding classes of bonds, including amounts, dates of issue, interest, where and when payable. (see statement attached.....)	\$29,911,500 00	\$14,218,118 00
2. Amount of debt not secured by mortgage in excess of assets.....	None.	None.
3. Total funded debt.....	\$29,911,500 00	\$14,218,118 00
4. Net cash realized from bonded debt, above described.....		
5. Proportion of debt, bonded and floating for Wisconsin.....		\$14,218,118 00

Class of bonds.	Date of issue.	Rate of interest	Where payable	When payable.	Amount.
Consolidated mortgage bonds.....	1875	7	N. Y.	July 1, 1905	\$5,610,000 00
First mortgage, La Crosse Div.....	1863	7	N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1893	6,600,000 00
First mortgage, Iowa & Minn. Div.....	1867	7	N. Y.	July 1, 1897	3,810,000 00
First mortgage, Prairie du Chien Div.....	1868	8	N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1898	3,674,000 00
Second mortgage, Prairie du Ch'n Div.....	1868	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1898	1,315,000 00
First mortgage, Chicago & Mil. Div.....	1873	7	N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1903	2,500,000 00
First mortgage St. Paul (or River) Div.....	1872	7	London	Jan. 1, 1902	4,000,000 00
First mortgage, Iowa & Dakota Div.....	1869	7	N. Y.	July 1, 1899	748,000 00
First mortg'e, Hastings & Dakota Div.....	1872	7	N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1902	234,000 00
Second mortgage.....	1864	7	N. Y.	Oct. 1, 1884	675,000 00
Eastern Division, Palmer mortgage.....	1854	8	N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1874	3,500 00
Minnesota Central.....	1864	7	N. Y.	July 1, 1894	190,000 00
Milwaukee & Western.....	1861	7	N. Y.	July 1, 1891	234,000 00
Equipment & Bridge.....	1873	10	N. Y.	June 1, 1883	219,000 00
Real Estate Purchase Money.....	1864	7	N. Y.	July 1, 1874	97,500 00
Milwaukee City.....	1854	7	N. Y.	Mc'h 1, 1874	1,500 00

†Gold.

## COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

	Total.	Wisconsin lines.
1. What amount has been expended for right of way, between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876. Depot grounds, etc. ....	\$45,281 63	\$7,541 91
2. What for real estate, and for what purpose purchased? .....		
3. What has been expended in construction between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876? .....	474,161 75	356,039 54
4. What for improvement? .....		
5. What for other items of expense, for construction and equipment. ....	637,130 62	368,967 47
6. What amounts, if any, have been paid for roads or portions of roads, not built by company during the time mentioned.....		
	None.	None.
7. Total expended between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....	\$1,156,574 00	\$732,548 92
8. Total cost of entire line, as per last report..	\$54,647,902 35	.....
9. Total cost of entire line to date.....	\$55,804,476 35	.....

EXPENDITURES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS FROM JULY 1, 1875 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	Total.	In Wisconsin.
1. What amount has been expended for grading between June 30, 1875, and September 30, 1876.		
2. How much for bridges, etc.	\$141,572 48	\$67,082 55
3. How much for tunnels.	82,966 97	82,966 97
4. How much for iron bridges. . . . . } See ques. 2.		
5. How much for wooden bridges. . . . . }		
6. How much for ties and tying. . . . .		
7. How much for iron rail. No. miles, lbs. wt. per yard. . . . .		
8. *How much for steel rail. No. miles. About 56. Lbs. wt. per yard . . . . .	276,801 77	197,688 92
9. How much for chains, spikes, fish-bar, etc. . . . .		
10. How much for laying track. . . . .		
11. How much for passenger and freight stations etc. No. stations. . . . .	13,804 28	12,320 60
12. How much for engine and car shops. No. . . . .		
13. How much for machine shops. No. . . . .		
14. How much for machinery and fixtures. . . . .		
15. How much for engine houses. No. . . . .		
16. How much for car sheds. No. . . . .		
17. How much for turn tables. No. . . . .		
18. How much for track and other scales. No. . . . .		
19. How much for coal sheds, etc. No. . . . .	1,964 66	1,964 66
20. How much for fencing. No. miles. . . . .	2,055 76	
21. How much for elevators. No. . . . .	153,239 29	153,239 29
22. How much for locomotives and tenders. No. 6. Av. wt. tons. . . . .	39,375 00	
23. How much for snow plows, as per schedule. No. Av. wt. tons. . . . .		
24. How much for wreckers. No. Av. wt. tons. . . . .		
25. How much for passenger cars, 1st class. No. Av. wt. tons. . . . .		
26. How much for passenger cars, 2d class. No. Av. wt. tons. . . . .		
27. How much for baggage cars. No. Av. wt. tons. . . . .	81,397 13	171,278 55
28. How much for mail cars. No. Av. wt. tons. . . . .		
29. How much for express cars. No. Av. wt. tons. . . . .		
30. How much for freight cars, closed. No. 305. Av. wt. tons. . . . .	173,718 72	
31. How much for platform cars. No. 200. Av. wt. tons. . . . .	57,622 00	
32. How much for hand cars. No. Av. wt. tons. . . . .		
32½. How much for steam shovel. No. Av. wt. tons. . . . .	8,216 00	
33. How much for machinery and tools to accompany trains, repair track, etc., used by trackmen and others. . . . .		
34. How much for all other property not enumerated. . . . .	123,839 94	46,007 28
35. Total amount expended between June 30, 1875, and September 30, 1876. . . . .	1,156,574 00	732,548 92

\*Steel rails laid in Wisconsin, 6,040—about 64 miles. See page 9, telegram.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

*Length of Road.*

From—	To	Entire length.	Length in Wisconsin.	Weight of rail per yard.
Chicago.....	Milwaukee.....	85	38	From 56 to 60 per yard.....
Milwaukee .....	Prairie du Chien.....	193	193	
No. McGregor .....	St. Paul.....	212	.....	
No. McGregor .....	McGregor.....	1	.....	
Milwaukee .....	La Crosse.....	196	196	
La Crescent.....	St. Paul.....	128	.....	
Milwaukee .....	Portage City.....	96	96	
No. Milwaukee .....	Schwartzburg.....	6	6	
Horicon.....	Berlin.....	43	43	
Rush Lake.....	Winneconne.....	14	14	
Watertown.....	Madison.....	37	37	
Milton.....	Monroe.....	42	42	
Calmar.....	Algona.....	126	.....	
Conover.....	Decorah.....	10	.....	
Austin.....	Mason City.....	40	.....	
Mendota.....	Minneapolis.....	9	.....	
Hastings.....	Glencoe.....	75	.....	
Sabula.....	Marion.....	87	.....	
Total.....	.....	1,400	665	.....

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company are operating the Oshkosh and Mississippi River Railway from Ripon to Oshkosh Length 20 miles. 65 per cent. of the gross earnings of which is included in the earnings as stated on page 7 of this report.

8. Aggregate length of tracks operated by this company *computed as single track*.  
1,400 miles.
9. Aggregate length of sidings and other track not above enumerated.
10. Number of junction stations.  
33.
11. What is the gauge of your lines?  
4 feet 8 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

NOTE—This includes leased lines—designate them as such—the earnings, expenses, etc., of which are given in this report.

## DOINGS OF THE YEAR IN TRANSPORTATION.

Character of services.	Number of persons employed.	Average salary per annum.
Division and assistant superintendents.....	6	.....
Clerks in all offices.....	240	.....
Master and assistant mechanics.....	6	.....
Conductors.....	170	.....
Engineers.....	264	.....
Brakemen.....	383	.....
Flagmen, switch-tenders, gate-keepers, and watchmen.....	196	.....
Station agents.....	239	.....
Section men }	2,546	.....
Laborers.... }		
Other employe'es.....	1,451	.....
(Includes shop and round-house men, train baggage men, Firemen, and other employes not enumerated above.)		

Mileage and tonnage.	MILES.	
	Whole line.	In Wisconsin
2. Number of miles run by passenger trains.....	1,155,239	694,898
3. Number of miles run by freight and mixed trains.....	3,377,884	2,008,378
	4,533,123	2,703,276
4. Number of miles run by construction and other trains.....	396,950	221,504
5. Total mileage.....	4,930,073	2,924,780
6. Total number of passengers carried.....	1,164,484	791,564
7. Total number tons freight carried one mile.....	284,799,153	187,181,974
8. Total number passengers carried one mile.....	60,117,771	37,030,344
9. Average distance traveled by each passenger, exclusive of 1,000 and 500 mile tickets.....	49½ miles.	44⅔ miles.

	Miles per hour.
10. The highest rate of speed allowed for express passenger trains.....	30
11. Schedule rate of same, including stops.....	20 to 25
12. The highest rate of speed allowed for mail and accommodation trains...	25
13. Schedule of same including stops.....	20
14. The highest rate of speed allowed for freight trains.....	12
15. Schedule rate of same, including stops.....	10
16. Amount of freight carried per car. (Maximum load is 12 tons, our usual maximum load is 10 tons.)	

Total freight in tons.	Whole line.	In Wisconsin
17.		
Grain.....	613,269	303,801
Flour.....	196,167	75,862
Provisions.....	22,815	15,967
Salt, cement, water lime and stucco.....	20,666	16,887
Manufactures, including agricultural implements, furniture and wagons.....	24,443	11,455
Live stock.....	52,445	33,626
Lumber and forest products.....	287,980	190,024
Iron, lead and mineral products.....	33,268	23,584
Stone, brick, lime, sand, etc.....	38,661	28,399
Coal.....	85,147	27,484
Merchandise and other articles.....	454,550	204,681
Total tons.....	1,829,311	931,770

# EARNINGS DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

## MONTHLY EARNINGS FROM ALL SOURCES.

MONTHS.	PASSENGERS.		FREIGHT.		MAILS, EXPRESS, AND ALL OTHER SOURCES.		TOTALS.	
	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line	Wisconsin.
1875.								
October.....	\$164,973 68	\$93,856 75	\$713,344 77	\$494,384 05	\$36,106 40	\$21,753 24	\$914,424 85	\$609,994 04
November...	143,325 30	80,001 09	687,467 03	466,218 86	34,960 57	24,577 07	864,822 90	570,797 02
December...	134,979 78	74,890 79	671,753 06	399,285 80	34,226 89	24,398 00	740,959 73	498,574 59
1876.								
January....	111,473 32	62,246 84	376,732 09	252,510 42	34,326 75	20,715 87	522,532 16	335,473 13
February....	108,279 73	61,033 13	372,983 27	241,322 44	32,694 79	19,076 12	513,957 79	321,431 69
March.....	132,219 02	74,465 89	395,992 69	244,665 57	32,680 63	18,777 21	560,892 34	337,908 67
April.....	157,683 47	92,423 98	399,241 37	242,593 30	35,424 90	22,391 71	592,684 74	360,438 99
May.....	158,347 03	92,154 67	555,935 22	376,146 99	33,833 97	19,721 91	748,136 22	491,023 57
June.....	184,484 76	110,326 70	611,709 56	425,037 75	34,064 70	20,086 89	830,259 02	555,471 34
July.....	190,281 79	114,235 10	435,333 41	286,015 39	35,023 27	21,031 80	660,693 47	421,232 01
August.....	199,283 04	115,326 55	312,394 27	203,618 75	36,748 32	21,933 80	548,725 63	340,879 10
September..	203,466 41	127,283 34	371,055 54	249,434 98	38,131 79	23,162 89	617,653 74	399,881 21
Total....	\$1,894,102 33	\$1,104,274 83	\$5,804,297 28	\$3,881,254 30	\$417,372 98	\$257,626 23	\$8,115,772 59	\$5,243,155 36

Earnings of elevators in Milwaukee are not included in above statements.

1. Earnings per mile of road in Wisconsin .....	\$7,884 44
2. Earnings per mile of road on freight in Wisconsin .....	5,836 47
3. Earnings per mile of road on passengers in Wisconsin .....	1,660 f6
4. Earnings per train-mile run, on freight, in Wisconsin .....	* 1.93
5. Earnings per train-mile run, on passengers, in Wisconsin .....	† 1.59
6. Of the earnings of the entire line, what is the ratio of the passenger to the freight, as.....	1 to 3
7. Average gross earnings per mile (665 miles) of road, exclusive of sidings (Wisconsin) .....	7,884 44
8. Average net earnings per mile (665 miles) of road, exclusive of sidings (Wisconsin).....	3,310 23
9. Average net earnings per train-mile in Wisconsin.....	81

## EXPENSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
1. Maintenance of way:		
Repairs of track, including new and re-rolled iron rail in place of old iron rail .....	\$1,073,639 81	\$550,854 26
Repairs of bridges.....	77,215 52	31,616 28
Repairs of fences.....	15,934 79	12,896 80
New steel rail, valued only as iron rail, ‡ (included in repairs of track).....	.....	.....
Other expenses on way .....	.....	.....
2. Maintenance of buildings.....	80,177 32	55,892 43
3. Maintenance of rolling stock:		
Locomotives.....	348,600 32	227,412 36
Passenger, baggage, mail, and express cars. }	408,897 68	267,315 05
Freight cars. .... }		
Shop tools and machinery.....		
4. Conducting transportation and general expenses:		
Management and general office.....	154,051 34	89,844 44
Foreign agency and advertising.....	65,921 93	38,557 95
Agents and station service.....	626,165 92	397,405 96
Conductors, baggage and brakemen .....	297,667 71	179,161 11
Engineers, firemen and wipers.....	393,177 24	241,914 22
Train and station supplies.....	135,390 93	92,098 81
Fuel consumed.....	733,216 63	451,978 07
Oil and waste .....	67,428 42	43,599 24
Personal expenses (included in other items).....	.....	.....
Damage to persons.....	16,672 98	8,661 75
Damage to property.....	12,892 77	3,645 18
Loss and damage to freight and baggage.....	10,431 76	5,915 07
Legal expenses.....	48,102 49	29,821 64
Other general operating expenses.....	110,848 21	74,220 07
5. Current expenses:		
For taxes .....	276,434 11	203,569 29
For insurance .....	28,652 01	16,645 72
Lease or privilege of other roads whose earnings are included in this report, giving name and amounts paid.....	.....	.....
6. (Entire line.) Total current operating expenses, being 61.7 per cent. of earnings .....	\$5,009,363 97	.....
6½ (Wisconsin) Total current operating expenses, being 58.0 per cent. of earnings.....	.....	\$3,041,851 70

\* To arrive at this result the miles run by freight and mixed trains were used. (Page 6, question 3.)

† To arrive at this result the miles run by passenger trains were used, as per page 6, question 2.

‡ In substituting steel rail for iron rail, the cost of iron rail only should be charged to operating account, and the excess carried to extraordinary expenses. (See next page.)



*Expenses, etc.*—Continued.

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
7. Average operating expenses of road, exclusive of sidings.....	\$3,578 12	\$4,574 21
8. Average operating expenses per train-mile....	1.11	1.13
9. Excess of earnings over operating and current expenses.....	3,106,408 62	2,201,303 66
10. Cost of maintaining track and bridges per mile run.....	.25.4c	.21.5c
11. Cost of repairs of engines per mile run.....	.07.7c	.08.4c
12. Cost of engineers and firemen per mile run...	.08.7c	.08.9c
13. Cost of oil and waste per mile run.....	.01.5c	.01 6c
14. Cost of fuel per mile run.....	.16.2c	.16.7c

## EXPENSES, ETC.

PAYMENTS IN ADDITION TO OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
15. New steel rail, excess of cost over iron rail, old track.....	\$276,801 77	\$197,688 92
16. New rail on new track.....	None.	None.
17. New equipment.....	360,328 85	171,278 55
18. New bridges and culverts (not including replacements).....	141,572 48	67,032 55
19. Real estate bought.....	45,281 63	7,541 91
20. New tools and machinery.....	.....	.....
21. New buildings.....	169,008 23	167,524 55
For other purposes.....	163,581 04	121,432 44
22. Total paid for new investment on the length of the company's lines since date of last report.....	\$1,156,574 00	\$732,548 92
23. Amounts paid in cash, stock, bonds, or otherwise, for extensions, new lines and branches, during the past year—specify particularly.....	None.	None.
Total new investment.....	\$1,156,574 00	\$732,548 92
24. For interest on bonds for year ending September 30, 1876.....	2,105,613 62	\$1,000,831 38
25. Dividends—rate 7 per cent.—on preferred stock for year 1874.....	} 1,719,000 00	816,836 00
26. Dividends—rate 7 per cent.—on preferred stock for year 1875.....		.....
Total payments in addition to operating expenses.....	\$4,729,806 25	\$2,247,991 22

28. What amount of money have you expended for building roads out of the State, from proceeds arising from business done on your roads in this State?

29. How was amount of dividends paid the past year—cash, stock, or otherwise? Specify amounts and manner of payment. In consolidated sinking fund bonds at par.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, 1st OF OCTOBER, 1876.

(All lines owned by Company in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.)

<i>Assets.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
	<i>Dollars. Cts.</i>		<i>Dollars. Cts.</i>
Cost of road .....	55,804,476 35	Capital stock—preferred .....	12,274,483 00
Western Union Railroad stock.....	1,500,750 00	Capital stock—common .....	15,399,261 00
St. Paul, Stillwater & S. Falls Railroad stock.....	15,000 00	Bonds—outstanding .....	29,911,500 00
Madison & Portage Railroad bonds.....	129,771 13	Incumbrances assumed .....	18,935 00
Oshkosh & Miss. River R'y bonds.....	203,000 00	Unpaid pay rolls and bills... ..	538,018 45
City of Hastings bonds .....	7,700 00	Deferred payments—real estate, Chicago.....	6,100 00
Stock of material on hand.....	418,697 67	Due other railway companies .....	10,494 17
U. S. Government post office department.....	45,764 08	Miscellaneous accounts.....	35,631 46
Balance due from agents and other companies.....	415,407 20	Dividends unpaid.....	5,805 86
Miscellaneous accounts.....	151,182 17	Coupon account.....	32,134 92
Bills receivable.....	3,500 00	Income account.....	938,737 09
Cash on hand.....	475,852 35		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$59,171,100 95</b>	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$59,171,100 95</b>

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

1. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of other railroads, and are they found to be sufficient?

All engines, with or without trains, are obliged to stop dead within 400 feet of all railroad crossings, and not proceed until the track is clear.

2. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of public highways? And are these regulations found to be sufficient?

Whistling posts are set 80 rods each side of public highways, and all locomotives must blow whistle at these posts and ring bell until highway is crossed.

3. What platform and coupler between passenger cars do you use?

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

4. What kind of brakes do you use on passenger trains?

Air brakes.

Hand brakes.

#### U. S. MAIL.

5. What is the compensation paid you by the U. S. Government for the transportation of its mails, and on what terms of service.

ROUTE.		Rate per mile per annum.
From—	To—	
Chicago.....	Milwaukee.....	\$200 00
Milwaukee.....	La Crosse.....	244 00
Watertown.....	Madison.....	50 00
Winona.....	Saint Paul.....	203 00
Milwaukee.....	Prairie du Chien.....	125 00
Milton.....	Monroe.....	58 00
No. McGregor.....	Minneapolis.....	95 00
Conover.....	Decorah.....	55 00
Calmar.....	Algona.....	57 00
Austin.....	Mason City.....	50 00
Milwaukee.....	Berlin.....	80 00
Horicon.....	Portage.....	55 00
Nepeskon.....	Winneconne.....	45 00
Winona.....	La Crescent.....	150 00
Hastings.....	Glencoe.....	40 00
Ripon.....	Oshkosh.....	50 00
Sabula.....	Marion.....	50 00

#### EXPRESS COMPANIES.

6. What express companies run on your road, and on what terms, and on what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.; what kind of business is done by them, and do you take their freights at the depot, or at the office of such express companies?

American Express Company; \$325 per day. } All lines operated by com-  
United States Express Company; \$225 per day. } pany.

Freight taken at depots.

#### TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

7. What freight and transportation companies run on your road, and on what terms, and on what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.? Do they use the cars of your company, or those furnished by themselves, and are their cars or their freights given any preference in speed or order of transportation, and if so, in what particular?

None.

## SLEEPING CARS.

8. Do sleeping or dining cars run on your road, and if so, on what terms are they run, by whom are they owned, and what charges are made in addition to the regular passenger rates?

We have no dining cars, and use sleepers of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.

Additional charges for accommodations in sleepers.

Between Chicago and Milwaukee, and La Crosse and Prairie du Chien, \$1.50.

Between Chicago and Milwaukee, and St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$2.00.

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

9. Have you acquired any additional chartered rights or privileges under the special or general laws of this State, directly or indirectly, since your last report?

Yes.

10. Have you acquired any such additional rights or privileges under the laws, general or special, of any other State, since your last report?

Yes.

11. Have you acquired any lines in or out of this State, by purchase, lease, consolidation, or otherwise, since your last report? If yes, give full particulars relating thereto, including length of line, location thereof, at what point or place connection is made with old line; terms of purchase or lease, and brief statement of reasons for making such purchase, or lease, and whether made by consent of stockholders?

No.

12. Do you, by purchase or ownership of capital stock, or in any other manner, control any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line?

No.

13. Does any officer of your company act as the officer of any other railroad corporation, owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line?

No.

14. What running arrangements have you with other railroad companies, setting forth the contracts for the same, made since the date of your last report?

None.

15. Have you such arrangements with other railroad companies crossing or connecting with your lines, as enable passengers to make close connections with trains on such lines, at all such crossing or connecting points? If so, when were such arrangements made? If not at all such points, state at what points such connections are not made, and the reasons therefor.

It has always been our aim to make connections with all roads which we cross, and we have done so whenever it was practicable. The connections between our trains and those of other roads during the past year have been more perfect than ever before. A few unimportant connections are never made for the reason that it is not possible for us to make them.

16. Have any swamp or other State lands been granted your Company since the date of your last report? If so; how many acres?

No.

17. Have any United States lands been granted to your Company, directly or indirectly, since the date of your last report? What number acres received by your Company, directly or indirectly, since date of last report?

No.

18. What number acres sold and conveyed since date of your last report? None.

19. Average price, per acre, realized?

20. To what corporations have you sold land? How much, and what price since the date of your last report?

None.

21. Number of acres now held by Company?

None.

22. Average price asked for lands now held by Company?

23. Value of donations of right of way or other real estate received since the date of your last report?

24. Amount of city, county and town aid granted to Company in exchange for stock, or otherwise? Specify particulars since date of last report?

- None.
25. Total cash amount realized from such aid since date of your last report?  
Nothing.
26. Amounts of land sold, but not conveyed, under contracts now in force?  
None.
27. The whole amount of cash, principal and interest, received for lands hitherto sold and conveyed, since date of last report?  
None.
28. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on outstanding contracts in force, since date of last report?  
None.
29. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on contracts forfeited, since date of last report?  
None.
30. Whole amount of cash received for stumpage, trespasses, etc., since date of last report?  
None.
31. What have been your total receipts from lands sold, and contracted to be sold, since the date of last report?  
None.
32. What is the aggregate sum of receipts on account of lands, from all sources whatever, up to the present time?  
None.
33. What is the amount now due the Company on lands sold, or contracted to be sold?  
None.
34. Are there any terminal points or places, on your lines in, or out of, this State, to and from which the larger portion of the freight transported on your lines is carried? If so, name them.  
Chicago, Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Prairie du Chien.
35. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight, from stations on your lines, to such terminal points since the enactment of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876?  
Yes; in some instances.
36. Have you made any reductions in such rates, from any stations, since the passage of said chapter?  
We have.
- If you answer either of the questions in the affirmative, annex to your reply schedules, naming the stations, with distance and rates in force at the time, and since the passage of said chapter, on 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th class of freight, and upon flour, grain, live stock, agricultural implements, salt and coal?  
Too voluminous to give in detail.
37. \*Have you made such advance or reduction on your rates of freight between other stations on your lines? If yes, annex a schedule to your reply, showing what the advance or reduction has been on the articles above named.  
There have been some advances and some reductions in local rates.
38. What is your present tariff per mile for passengers, both through and local?  
Four cents per mile, both through and local, except where shorter lines reduce our rates, and except for passengers buying round-trip tickets.
39. What proportion of the passengers carried by you, in this State, purchase round-trip tickets? And what proportion purchase 500-mile tickets?  
In answer to question No. 39, would give the following: During the first six months of the year we sold at Wisconsin stations 233,214 local tickets; during the last six months we sold 113,243 local tickets, 72,545 round-trip tickets, and 1,218 500-mile tickets.
40. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight for lumber, since the passage of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876? If so, annex to your reply a schedule, naming the stations and rates in force both at the time and since the passage of said chapter.  
Too voluminous to give in detail.
41. Has your Company any rule governing your conductors, engineers and trainmen concerning the use of intoxicating liquors? If so, what is it, and is it enforced?  
In answer to question 41, would say: It is a rule of the road not to employ or to retain in service men who make an immoderate use of intoxicating liquors, and this rule is enforced.

\*The "distance tariff," with both rates noted thereon, will be a sufficient answer.

# ACCIDENTS.

Number of Accidents	STATEMENT OF EACH ACCIDENT.														Damages claimed.	Damages paid.																	
	PASSENGERS.				EMPLOYES.				OTHERS.				Damages claimed.	Damages paid.																			
	From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.																						
Give name of person, date and place of accident															Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Damages claimed.	Damages paid.					
1	Wm. H. Gilman, Eagle, October 9, 1875. ....																											Time and Ex					
2	Ned Handy, Boscobel, October 14, 1875. ....																																
3	T. Keltner, Milwaukee, October 13, 1875. ....																																
4	E. Roberts, Milwaukee, October 20, 1875. ....																																
5	Mrs. J. A. Tuttle, Tomah, October 22, 1875. ....																		1														
6	J. Watson (alias), Milwaukee, November 1, '75. ....																					1											
7	Thos. Gibson, Genesee, November 3, 1875. ....																																
8	P. F. Thompson, Cambria, November 10, 1875. ....																						1										
9	Jno. Christie, Doylestown, November 16, 1875. ....																				1									\$45 00			
10	Tim Sullivan, Brookfield, November 17, 1875. ....																				1									Time and Ex			
11	Charles Barks, Edgerton, November 22, 1875. ....																																
12	Ed Clement, Doylestown, November 15, 1875. ....																						1								45 00		
13	E. B. Taylor, Lone Rock, November 16, 1875. ....																														Time and Ex		
14	E. W. Sleeper, Mauston, November 17, 1875. ....																																
15	G. Gegenheimer, Omro, November 23, 1875. ....																																
16	Ed Brown, Milwaukee, November 27, 1875. ....																																
17	Frank Thompson, Horicon, December 9, 1875. ....																																
18	A. Jones, Bangor, December 5, 1875. ....																																Time and Ex

ACCIDENTS.—Continued.

Number of accidents.	STATEMENT OF EACH ACCIDENT.														Damages claimed.	Damages paid.
	Give name of person, date and place of accident.															
	PASSENGERS.		EMPLOYES.		OTHERS.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.			
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			
19	A. Conway, Elba, Nov. 11, 1875.															
20	T. Tearney, Hartland, Dec. 3, 1875.															
21	E. B. Taylor, Bridgeport, Dec. 12, 1875.															
22	R. C. Wells, Mauston, Dec. 13, 1875.															
23	J. Schrider, North Milwaukee, Dec. 17, 1875.															
24	F. Cowell, Milwaukee, Dec. 17, 1875.															
25	S. H. Smart, Schwarts-burg, Dec. 24, 1875.															
26	Mrs J. Bailey, Mazomanie, Dec. 27, 1875.															
27	Jno. Reddy, Edgerton, Dec. 29, 1875.															
28	T. Campin, Milwaukee, January 6, 1876.															
29	Aug. Kemp, Milwaukee, January 10, 1876.															
30	H. Glavenapp, Oshkosh, January 12, 1876.															
31	Jno. Fallows, Milton, January 14, 1876.															
32	Chas. Rosenthal, Oshkosh, January 20, 1876.															
33	A. Benton, Oshkosh, January 20, 1876.															
34	Jno. Flanagan, Minn. Junction, January 21, '76.															
35	Henry Kaufman, Palmyra, February 2, 1876.															
36	Wm. Kenyon, Portage February 2, 1876.															

37	C Hoag, Cross Plains, February 11, 1876.										1	
38	Jno. Punch, Milwaukee, February 12, 1876.									1		Time and Ex
39	Ed. Carr, LeRoy, January 29, 1876.									1		
40	S. D. Hawley So. Milwaukee, February 21, 1876										1	\$94 00
41	Robt. Dunn, No. Milwaukee, February 23, 1876.										1	
42	H. F. Durbin. Milton, March 4, 1876										1	Time and Ex
43	M. Fortune. Milwaukee, March 7, 1876.										1	
44	Chas. B. Clark, Waupun, March 7, 1876.										1	30 00
45	Mrs. T. Shepard. Waupun, March 7, 1876.										1	
46	A. O. Malley, Waupun, March 7, 1876.										1	
47	Henry Fry, Madison, January 11, 1876.										1	10 00
48	T. Coyne, Monroe, March 11, 1876.										1	Time and Ex
49	Chas. Bowman, Kilbourn, March 22, 1876.										1	Time and Ex
50	E. Seldon, Cambria, March 27, 1876.										1	
51	Jno. Moran, De Forest, March 27, 1876*											
52	Wm. Gilbert, Arena, March 31, 1876.										1	
53	D. Albee, Lisbon, April, 1, 1876.										1	Time and Ex
54	F. Topkey, Watertown, April 13, 1876.										1	800 00
55	Jno. Gethlin, Poynette, April 18, 1876*											Time and Ex
56	D. Fitzgibbons, La Crosse, April 1, 1876.										1	
57	A. Pierce, Lisbon, April 22, 1876.										1	
58	A. Montey, Portage, April 27, 1876.										1	
59	— Johnson, Milwaukee, May 10, 1876.										1	
60	Fred Smith, La Crosse, May 15, 1876.										1	
61	W. Jenkins, La Crosse, May 19, 1876.										1	
62	W. Kager, Oskola, May 29, 1876.										1	
63	O. E. Tucker, Portage, May 29, 1876.										1	
64	M. Mickel, Milwaukee, June 3, 1876.											1
65	Daniel Cronan, Tomah, June 5, 1876.											1
66	M. Minnecoe, Beaver Dam, June 6, 1876.											
67	R. Knight, Mazomanie, June 6, 1876.											
68	Levi Safford, Doylestown, June 10, 1876.										1	
69	Chas. Vosburgh, Prairie du Ch'n, May 3, 1876.										1	Time and Ex
70	Jno. Launce, Milwaukee, June 14, 1876.										1	
71	E. Hausburg, Milwaukee, June 29, 1876.										1	Time and Ex
72	R. Fleming, Madison, June 30, 1876.										1	
73	Jno. Rice, La Crosse, July 1, 1876.										1	



ACCIDENTS.—Continued.

Number of accidents.	STATEMENT OF EACH ACCIDENT.														Damages claimed.	Damages paid.
	PASSENGERS.		EMPLOYEES.				OTHERS.				Damages claimed.	Damages paid.				
	From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.				By their own misconduct or want of caution.			
Give name of person, date and place of accident.																
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.				
74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Time and Ex	.....		
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Time and Ex	.....		
76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		

92	Jno. McCabe, Elm Grove, August 26, 1876 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
93	Mrs. McCabe, Elm Grove, August 26, 1876 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
94	Jas. Hefron, Ripon, August 26, 1876 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	Joe Mevrs, Stock Yards, August 29, 1876 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
96	Mrs. Maher, Mazomanie, March 2, 1876 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
97	M. O'Laughlin, Edgerton, August 9, 1876 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	Jas. Stafford, Edgerton, September 28, 1876 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99	Jno. Gallagher, Edgerton, September 30, 1876 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	23	3	35	.....	.....	7	27	.....

\*See Madison and Portage Railroad Report.

1. Of the above accidents, those numbered as follows were caused by broken rails.  
No's. 44, 45, and 46.
2. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by inattention of employees:  
Total No. . . . . Cannot state.
3. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by collisions not properly coming under 2:  
Total No. . . . . None.
4. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by explosions:  
Total No. . . . . None.
5. Amount paid as damages caused by fire from locomotives (in Wisconsin). Year ending September 30, 1876.  
\$661 50.

NUMBER AND KIND OF FARM ANIMALS KILLED, AND AMOUNT OF DAMAGES PAID THEREFOR, DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876, IN WISCONSIN.

	Number killed.	Amount paid.
1. Cattle . . . . .	49	\$955 20
2. Horses . . . . .	24	1,132 50
3. Mules . . . . .	1	70 00
4. Sheep . . . . .	123	240 00
5. Hogs . . . . .	2	22 00
6. Total . . . . .	199	2,419 70

7. Amount claimed yet unsettled, or in litigation.

REMARKS.

The statement of accidents, as shown on page 16 of this report, is full and complete, comprising all accidents on the company's lines in the State of Wisconsin that have been reported for the year ending September 30, 1876. A very large proportion of the injuries to persons were of the most trivial nature.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }  
County of Milwaukee } ss.

S. S. Merrill, General Manager, and R. D. Jennings, Secretary and Treasurer of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that they have caused the foregoing statements to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this Company, and having carefully examined the same declare them to be a true, full and correct statement of the condition and affairs of said Company, on the first day of October, A. D. 1876, to the best of their knowledge and belief. Signed,

[SEAL]

S. S. MERRILL,  
R. D. JENNINGS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, this fifth day of December, A. D. 1876.

[SEAL]

G. E. WEISS,  
Notary Public Milwaukee Co., Wis.

## NOTE BY THE COMMISSIONER.

One of the principal objects proposed by the Legislature in the creation of a Railroad Commission, is the compilation of facts and statistics connected with the building and operating of railroads in this State. The Commissioner would therefore invite from all companies, and all parties interested, full information, not only on the points covered by the tables and questions herein contained, but also on all others connected with the subject. The Commissioner will be happy to co-operate with the companies, and with all interested, in obtaining all possible information concerning building and operating of railroads, and their management in general, to the end of establishing and building up an era of harmony and good will between the *Companies*, who transport, and the *people* who ship the commodities which form the commerce of our State. And any information or explanation in his possession will be cheerfully given upon request; and to promote this most desirable end, the Commissioner would solicit in making up these reports or otherwise, from railroad companies or others, any suggestions, explanations, or information which can be made available or useful to the interests of the whole people.

DANA C. LAMB, *Commissioner*

## SECTIONS OF LAW CONCERNING REPORTS.

## GENERAL LAWS OF WISCONSIN, SESSIONS OF 1875 AND 1876.

\*SECTION 3. To enable said Commissioner to make the report and return required by section twelve (12) of the act of which this is amendatory, the president or managing officer of each railroad corporation in the State, shall annually make to the Railroad Commissioner, in the month of October, such returns and in the form he may prescribe, as will afford the information required for his said official report. Such returns shall be verified by the oath of the officer making them, and any railroad corporation whose returns shall not be made, as herein prescribed, within the month of October, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each and every day after the thirty-first day of October that such return shall be wilfully delayed or refused.

†SECTION 4. Said Railroad Commissioners shall during the month of January in each year, ascertain and make return to the State Treasurer as hereinafter provided. 1st. The actual cost of each railroad in the State up to and including the 31st day of the next preceding December, and if such railroad shall be partly in and partly out of this State, then the actual cost of so much thereof as is in this State. 2d. The total gross receipts resulting from the operation of every such railroad during the next preceding year, ending on the 31st day of December, or that part of the same which is in this State. 3d. The total net earnings resulting from the operation of any such railroad during the next preceding year, ending on the 31st day of December, or that part of the same which is in this State. 4th. The total interest-bearing indebtedness of the company owning or operating such railroad, and the amount of interest paid by such company during the next preceding year ending on the 31st day of December, and if any part of such indebtedness has been incurred in consequence of the construction, maintenance, repair, removal, or operation of any part of such railroad which is not in this State, or for equipment for such part, such Railroad Commissioner shall ascertain and determine in such manner as he shall think just and equitable how much of its indebtedness is justly chargeable to that part of said railroad that is in this State, and how much interest shall have been paid to such company during such year ending on the 31st day of the next preceding December, or (on) that part of such indebtedness which is justly chargeable to that part of said railroad that is in this State. The Commissioner shall prescribe the form and manner in which all reports required from railroad companies under the provisions of this act shall be made, and suitable blanks for that purpose, as by said Commissioners directed, shall be provided by the Secretary of State. The record of said Commissioner shall at all times be open to inspection by the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and Legislature.

‡SECTION 5. Said Railroad Commissioner shall have power to administer oaths or affirmations, to send for persons or papers under such regulations as he may prescribe, and shall at any and all times have access to any and all books and papers in any railroad office kept for and used in any railroad office by any railroad company in this State.

\*Section 3, chapter 57, laws 1876.

†Section 12, chapter 273, laws 1874.

‡Section 9, chapter 273, laws 1874.

NOTE.—The above sections of laws apply to all the reports which follow, and are omitted, repetition thereof being deemed useless.—COMMISSIONER.

• R E P O R T  
OF THE  
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY  
TO THE  
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
*For the Year Ending September 30, 1876.*

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
MADISON, ———, 187—.

*To the ——— Company:*

This blank is furnished you for the purpose of your entering therein the annual report, required by law, to be made by you to this office for the term ending September 30, A. D. 1876. Your attention is called to the special provisions relating thereto, to be found upon the last page of the cover.

In case answers to any of the questions cannot conveniently be given in the blank spaces for the same, they should be set forth in separate sheets, appended.

Where figures are given from estimates, a "note" should be made to that effect, explaining upon what basis the estimates were made.

By order of the Railroad Commissioner,

JAMES H. FOSTER,  
*Secretary.*

REPORT  
OF THE  
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

*For the Year ending 30th September, 1876.*

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE COMPANY OPERATING.

Names.	Address.	Saleries.*
Albert Keep, President.....	Chicago..	.....
M. L. Sykes, Jr., 1st Vice-President.....	New York..	.....
M. L. Sykes, Jr., Secretary.....	New York..	.....
B. C. Cook, Solicitor.....	Chicago.....	.....
M. L. Sykes, Jr., Treasurer.....	New York..	.....
Marvin Hughitt, General Manager.....	Chicago.....	.....
Marvin Hughitt, General Superintendent.....	Chicago.....	.....
E. H. Johnson, Chief Engineer.....	Chicago.....	.....
W. A. Thrall, General Ticket Agent.....	Chicago.....	.....
H. C. Wicker, General Freight Agent.....	Chicago.....	.....
J. B. Redfield, Auditor.....	Chicago.....	.....

\* These officers are also the officers of other companies whose roads are operated by this company, receiving but one salary for all services. The proportion of their aggregate salaries for the State of Wisconsin (according to the miles in the State) is \$13,291.86.

1. General offices at Chicago.

Names of Directors.	Residence.	Names of Directors.	Residence.
A. G. Dulman.....	New York. ....	John Bloodgood....	New York.....
Chas. R. Marvin.....	do.....	Wm. L. Scott.....	Erie.....
Harvey Kennedy.....	do.....	Albert Keep.....	Chicago.....
A. B. Baylis.....	do.....	John F. Tracy.....	do.....
David Dows.....	do.....	Henry H. Porter....	do.....
R. P. Flower.....	do.....	Wm. H. Ferry.....	do.....
Samuel M. Mills....	do.....	James H. Howe.....	Kenosha.....
M. L. Sykes, Jr. ....	do.....	J. L. Ten Have Frzn	Amsterdam, Hol.
Francis H. Tows.....	do.....		

Executive Committee.	Residence.
Albert Keep.....	Chicago.
A. G. Dulman.....	New York.
John F. Tracy.....	Chicago.
David Dows.....	New York.
A. B. Baylis.....	New York.
M. L. Sykes, Jr.....	New York.
H. H. Porter.....	Chicago.

2. Date of annual election of directors.

The first Thursday in June.

3. Name and address of person to whom correspondence, concerning this report, should be directed.

B. C. Cook, General Solicitor, Chicago.

#### CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Capital stock authorized by charter.

The authorized capital stock of this company is not a fixed amount, being contingent upon the amount of convertible bonds surrendered and the amount of the stocks of other companies which may be presented for conversion in accordance with the terms of various consolidations.

2. How many kinds of stock?

Two.

3. Amount of common stock and scrip..... \$15,098,425 97

4. Amount of preferred stock and scrip..... 21,589,478 99

5 Total capital stock..... \$36,687,904 96

6. \*Proportion of stock for Wisconsin..... 15,341,539 40

7. Rate of preference..... 7 per cent.

8. How much *common* stock has been issued since June 30, 1875. 101,825 57

9. For what purpose, and what was received therefor..... See note below

10. How much *preferred* stock has been issued since June 30, 1875. 101,825 57

11. For what purpose, and what was received therefor?

Issued for and received the stock of companies consolidated with this, which stock was yet outstanding June 30, 1875, but entitled to exchange by terms of consolidations.

\* NOTE.—Unless some good reason exists to the contrary, this proportion—and all other estimates of the same character—should be for the miles of road in this State compared with the whole. If made on a different basis please state the reasons therefor.

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT.

*Bonded Debt of Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, September 30, 1876.*

Names of Bonds.	7 per cent. currency.	6 per cent. currency.	7 per cent. gold.	Totals.	Date of Maturity.	Interests payable.
Preferred Sinking Fund .....	1,236,600 00	.....	.....	1,236,600 00	Aug. 1, 1885.....	Feb. 1st and Aug. 1st.
Appleton Extension.....	139,000 00	.....	.....	139,000 00	Aug. 1, 1885.....	Feb. 1st and Aug. 1st.
Green Bay Extension.....	264,000 00	.....	.....	264,000 00	Aug. 1, 1885.....	Feb. 1st and Aug. 1st.
Funded Coupon.....	732,400 00	.....	.....	732,400 00	Nov. 1, 1883.....	May 1st and Nov. 1st.
General First Mortgage.....	3,542,500 00	.....	.....	3,542,500 00	Aug. 1, 1885.....	Feb. 1st and Aug. 1st.
G. & C. U. R. R. First Mortgage.....	1,691,000 00	.....	.....	1,691,000 00	Feb. 1, 1882.....	Feb. 1st and Aug. 1st.
G. & C. U. R. R. Second Mortgage.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	3,000 00	Past Due.....	
Elgin & State Line Railroad.....	.....	120,500 00	.....	120,500 00	July 1, 1878.....	Jan. 1st and July 1st.
Mississippi River Bridge.....	182,000 00	.....	.....	182,000 00	Jan. 1, 1881.....	Jan. 1st and July 1st.
Consolidated Sinking Fund Company.....	4,424,000 00	.....	.....	4,424,000 00	Feb. 1, 1915.....	{ Feb. 1st and May 1st. Aug. 1st and Nov. 1st.
Peninsula Railroad of Mich. First Mortgage.....	294,000 00	.....	.....	294,000 00	Sept. 1, 1898.....	March 1st and Sept. 1st.
Chicago & Milwaukee Ry. First Mortgage.....	1,700,000 00	.....	.....	1,700,000 00	July 1, 1898.....	Jan. 1st and July 1st.
Beloit & Madison R. R. First Mortgage.....	271,000 00	.....	.....	271,000 00	July 1, 1888.....	Jan. 1st and July 1st.
Madison Extension First Mortgage Gold.....	.....	.....	3,150,000 00	3,150,000 00	April 1, 1911.....	Apr. 1st and Oct. 1st.
Menominee Extension First Mortgage Gold.....	.....	.....	2,700,000 00	2,700,000 00	June 1, 1911.....	June 1st and Dec. 1st.
General Consolidated Gold.....	.....	.....	11,333,000 00	11,333,000 00	Dec. 1, 1902.....	June 1st and Dec. 1st.
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$14,479,500 00</b>	<b>\$120,500 00</b>	<b>\$17,183,000 00</b>	<b>\$31,783,000 00</b>		

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.



FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT.—*Continued.*

1. Describe severally all outstanding classes of bonds, including amounts, dates of issue, interest, where and when payable.  
See descriptive list attached.
2. Amount of debt not secured by mortgage.  
This company has no unsecured debt excepting the bills for supplies and wages for the current month.
3. Total funded and unfunded debt,  
\$31,783,000.
4. Net cash realized from bonded debt, above described.  
The bonded debt of this company, is largely composed of bonds issued by other companies, now consolidated with this company, and all records of the net cash realized therefor were destroyed by the fire of Oct. 9, 1871.
5. Proportion of debt, bonded and floating for Wisconsin.  
\$13,170,364.87.

## COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

*Statement of Expenditures Charged to Cost of Road and Equipment from June 30, 1875 to September 30, 1876.*

Improvement or alteration of the road.....	\$753,409 34
Construction of buildings.....	55,651 69
Cost of new shops, West Chicago.....	238,510 22
Cost of Blue Island Avenue viaduct, Chicago.....	8,477 73
Construction of Permanent bridges (cost of new over old).....	50,239 30
New equipment.....	48,512 44
	\$1,134,800 72
1. What amount has been expended for right of way, between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....	\$13,219 37
2. What for real estate, and for what purpose purchased?..... For station purposes, mostly in Chicago	133,661 56
3. What has been expended in construction between June 30, 1875 and Sept. 30, 1876?.....	294,161 91
4. What for improvement.....	783,648 64
5. What for other items of expense, for construction and equipment.....	56,990 17
6. What amounts, if any, have been paid for roads or portions of roads, not built by company during the time mentioned.....	.. ..
7. Total expended between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876, on cost of road and equipment.....	\$1,134,800 72
8. Total cost of entire line, as per last report, including equipment.....	67,369,713 56
9. Total cost of entire line to date including equipment.....	68,504,514 28

## ORIGINAL COST AND PRESENT ESTIMATED VALUE OF TOTAL PROPERTY IN THIS STATE.\*

## DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

1. What amount has been expended for grading between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.
2. How much for bridges,
3. How much for tunnels,
4. How much for iron bridges,
5. How much for wooden bridges,

- |   |                |                        |
|---|----------------|------------------------|
| 6. How much for ties and tying,   |                |                        |
| 7. How much for iron rail,  | No. miles..... | Lbs. wt. per yard..... |
| 8. How much for steel rail,   | No. miles..... | Lbs. wt. per yard..... |
| 9. How much for chairs, spikes, fish-bar, etc.,   |                |                        |
| 10. How much for laying track,  |                |                        |
| 11. How much for passenger and freight stations, fixtures and furniture, as per schedule,                 |                | No. stations.....      |
| 12. How much for engine and car shops,  |                | No.....                |
| 13. How much for machine shops,   |                | No.....                |
| 14. How much for machinery and fixtures,  |                |                        |
| 15. How much for engine houses,   |                | No.....                |
| 16. How much for car sheds,   |                | No.....                |
| 17. How much for turn tables,   |                | No.....                |
| 18. How much for track and other scales,  |                | No.....                |
| 19. How much for wood sheds and water stations,   |                | No.....                |
| 20. How much for fencing,   |                | No. miles.....         |
| 21. How much for elevators,   |                | No.....                |
| 22. How much for locomotives and tenders,   | No..           | Av. wt. tons.....      |
| 23. How much for snow plows, as per schedule,   | No...          | Av. wt. tons.....      |
| 24. How much for wreckers,  | No...          | Av. wt. tons.....      |
| 25. How much for passenger cars, 1st class,   | No....         | Av. wt. tons.....      |
| 26. How much for passenger cars, 2d class,  | No....         | Av. wt. tons.....      |
| 27. How much for baggage cars,  | No....         | Av. wt. tons.....      |
| 28. How much for mail cars,   | No....         | Av. wt. tons.....      |
| 29. How much for express cars,  | No....         | Av. wt. tons.....      |
| 30. How much for freight cars, closed,  | No....         | Av. wt. tons.....      |
| 31. How much for platform cars,   | No..           | Av. wt. tons.....      |
| 32. How much for hand cars,   | No....         | Av. wt. tons.....      |
| 33. How much for machinery and tools to accompany trains, repair track, etc., used by trackmen or others, |                |                        |
| 34. How much for all other property not enumerated,   |                |                        |
| 35. Total amount expended between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876,                                      |                |                        |

\*The accounts of this company are not so kept as to furnish any more details of the expenditures from June 30, 1875, to Sept. 30, 1876, than are given under "cost of road and equipment," (on page 3,) and under "operating expenses," (on page 8.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

	Entire Length.	Length in Wisconsin.
Chicago to east end Mississippi River bridge.....	137.00	.....
Chicago to Freeport.....	121.00	.....
(Above includes 35 miles second track.)		
Elgin to Geneva Lake.....	44.50	8.70
Batavia to St. Charles .....	5.60	.....
East end Mississippi Bridge to Clinton.....	1.10	.....
Clinton to Cedar Rapids .....	81.30	.....
Cedar Rapids to Missouri River.....	271.60	.....
Clinton to Lyons .....	2.60	.....
	} leased lines }	
Stanwood to Tipton.....	8.50	.....
Belvidere to Madison.....	68.90	48.80
Madison to Elroy .....	74.20	74.20
Elroy to Winona Junction.....	54.90	54.90
Chicago to Milwaukee .....	85.00	40.00
Kenosha to Rockford.....	72.10	27.50
Chicago to Ft. Howard.....	242.20	171.40
Fort Howard to Michigan State Line.....	49.45	49.45
Chicago to Montrose (cut off).....	5.20	.....
Chicago So. Branch Junction to River .....	4.50	.....
Michigan State line to Escanaba..	64.65	.....
Escanaba to Lake Angeline.....	68.00	.....
Branches to mines.....	38.60	.....
Total. ....	1,500.90	474.95

8. Aggregate length of tracks operated by this company *computed as single track*, included in this report, 1,500 90-100 miles.

9. Aggregate length of sidings and other track not above enumerated, 272 2-10 miles.

10. Number of junction stations, 35.

11. What is the gauge of your lines? 4 feet 8½ inches.

## DOINGS OF THE YEAR IN TRANSPORTATION.

CHARACTER OF SERVICE.	Number of persons employed.	Average salary per annum.
1. Division and assistant superintendents.....	6	\$3,099 96
Clerks in all offices . . . . .	591	600 00
Master and assistant mechanics . . . . .	5	2,520 00
Conductors.....	202	840 00
Engineers.....	332	1,000 00
Brakemen.....	462	540 00
Flagmen, switch-tenders, gate-keepers and watchmen, included with "Other employes" below.		
Station agents.....	261	600 00
Section men, . . . . .		
Laborers . . . . .	6,080	325 00
Other employes.. }		

*MILEAGE AND TONNAGE.	MILES.	
	Whole line.	In Wisconsin.
2. Number of miles run by passenger trains. . . . .	2,478,433	842,692
3. Number of miles run by freight and mixed trains..	6,405,668	2,182,236
4. Number of miles run by construction and other trains.....	698,402	102,609
5. Total mileage . . . . .	9,582,503	3,127,537
6. Total number of passengers carried.....	3,275,377	.....
7. Total number tons freight carried one mile.....	474,399,761	.....
8. Total number passengers carried one mile....	113,482,146	.....
9. Average distance traveled by each passenger.....	34 64-100 mi's.	.....

\* 1,500 91-100 miles.

MILES PER HOUR.	
10. The highest rate of speed allowed for express passenger trains*	.....
11. Schedule rate of same, including stops.....	30½
12. The highest rate of speed allowed for mail and accommodation trains*..	.....
13. Schedule of same, including stops.....	20
14. The highest rate of speed allowed for freight trains* .....	.....
15. Schedule rate of same, including stops.....	15
16. Amount of freight carried per car, 10 tons.	.....

\* There is no fixed rate of speed between stations, schedule time requiring a gradual increase after starting and decrease before stopping, depending on grade, etc.

17. TOTAL FREIGHT IN TONS.	Whole line.	In Wisconsin.
Grain.....		
Flour.....		
Provisions.....		
Salt, cement, water lime and stucco.....		
Manufactures, including agricultural implements, furniture and wagons.....		
Live stock.....		
Lumber and forest products.....		
Iron, lead and mineral products.....		
Stone, brick, lime, sand, etc.....		
Coal.....		
Merchandise and other articles.....		
Total tons.....		

We keep no records showing classification of commodities. For number of "Tons carried," and "Tons carried one mile" see statement attached.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R'y Co.,  
 FREIGHT AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
 CHICAGO, 10th Nov., 1876.

Statement of the number of tons of freight carried, and the number of tons carried one mile, on each Division and Proprietary Road of the Chicago & Northwestern R'y Co., for the year ending 30th September, 1876:

Names of Divisions and Proprietary Roads.	Tons carried.	Tons carried one mile.
Wisconsin Division.....	973,022	66,661,703
Kenosha.....do.....	524,710	12,672,081
Galena.....do.....	1,217,422	122,128,805
Iowa.....do.....	923,121	144,717,807
Madison.....do.....	467,061	63,533,067
Peninsula.....do.....	545,111	37,367,002
Milwaukee.....do.....	448,770	27,319,296
Total.....	5,099,217	474,399,761

Statement of earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, for the twelve months ending September 30, 1876.

(1,500  $\frac{3}{10}$  miles.)

Months.	Passenger.	Freight.	Express.	Mail.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1875.						
October.....	\$305,997 12	\$1,050,406 10	\$22,267 12	\$23,326 45	\$7,171 66	\$1,409,168 45
November.....	246,597 16	900,941 90	21,598 79	23,314 66	3,880 52	1,196,333 03
December.....	229,417 16	651,747 22	22,797 92	25,402 89	3,972 93	933,339 12
1876.						
January.....	218,544 23	541,712 40	21,031 15	23,320 56	4,233 72	808,842 06
February.....	210,690 40	588,064 06	20,188 38	30,464 84	5,218 88	854,626 56
March.....	249,699 57	644,829 61	21,892 96	23,320 55	4,707 12	944,449 81
April.....	257,662 92	608,396 51	20,531 91	23,320 55	10,065 68	919,977 57
May.....	257,134 20	776,231 86	22,790 61	23,326 45	11,218 41	1,090,751 53
June.....	274,397 89	901,077 64	22,604 10	27,481 81	6,845 96	1,232,407 40
July.....	287,408 45	677,283 32	20,552 77	23,320 55	7,427 04	1,015,992 13
August.....	300,997 29	634,788 10	21,381 76	23,320 55	6,195 11	986,682 81
September.....	328,740 32	802,507 09	20,681 39	23,320 55	7,580 94	1,182,530 29
Total.....	\$3,167,286 71	\$8,778,035 81	\$258,318 86	\$293,241 41	\$78,517 97	\$12,575,400 76

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

of earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company in the State of Wisconsin for the twelve months ending September 30, 1876.

	Passenger.	Freight.	Express.	Mail.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1875.						
October .....	66,739 85	238,494 07	6,576 85	6,899 69	89 61	\$318,800 07
November.....	54,974 47	232,309 34	6,576 85	6,899 69	58 81	300,819 16
December .....	51,306 80	173,577 16	6,576 85	6,899 69	128 13	238,488 63
1876.						
January.....	47,913 18	116,677 89	6,576 85	6,899 69	84 15	178,151 76
February.....	44,606 98	146,865 22	6,576 84	6,899 69	160 26	205,108 99
March .....	55,126 71	176,588 77	6,576 85	6,899 69	181 64	245,373 66
April .....	69,779 87	139,557 53	6,576 85	6,899 69	126 30	222,940 24
May .....	60,812 20	155,974 70	6,576 85	6,899 69	594 71	230,858 15
June.....	65,020 24	185,205 99	6,576 85	6,899 69	376 97	264,079 74
July .....	66,020 37	129,321 34	6,576 85	6,899 69	551 26	209,369 51
August .....	70,961 94	124,901 29	6,576 85	6,899 70	519 82	209,859 60
September.....	77,873 07	157,804 62	6,576 84	6,899 70	1,021 43	250,175 66
Total .....	\$731,135 68	\$1,977,277 92	\$78,922 18	\$82,796 30	\$3,893 09	\$2,874,025 17

1. Earnings per mile of road . . . . .	\$8,378 57
2. Earnings per mile of road on freight. . . . .	5,848 42
3. Earnings per mile on passengers. . . . .	2,110 26
4. Earnings per train-mile run, on freight. . . . .	1 37 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
5. Earnings per-train mile run, on passengers . . . . .	1. 27 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
6. Of the earnings of the entire line, what is the ratio of the passenger to the freight? as. . . . .	1 to 2.77 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
7. Average gross earnings per mile [ $1,500\frac{90}{100}$ miles] of road, exclusive of sidings . . . . .	8,378 57
8. Average net earnings per mile of road, exclusive of sidings . . . . .	3,657 70
9. Average net earnings per train mile. . . . .	62
EXPENSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.	

(1,500  $\frac{90}{100}$  Miles.)

Operating expenses.	Twelve months ending Sept. 30, 1876.
Repairs of engines and tenders. . . . .	\$505,194 14
Repairs of cars . . . . .	551,939 87
Repairs of buildings. . . . .	111,200 39
Repairs of fences, gates, and crossings. . . . .	70,924 32
Repairs of bridges and culverts. . . . .	176,014 87
Repairs of track. . . . .	1,338,858 42
Repairs of tools and machinery . . . . .	94,032 85
Fuel used by locomotives. . . . .	857,835 15
Fuel and lights used in cars and at stations. . . . .	114,763 05
Oil and waste used. . . . .	85,518 52
Office and station furniture and expenses. . . . .	48,881 28
Furniture and fixtures for cars. . . . .	12,275 99
Foreign agents. . . . .	55,587 62
Advertising. . . . .	21,399 30
Stationery, printed blanks, tickets, etc . . . . .	45,448 56
Enginemen, firemen, and wipers. . . . .	659,974 58
Conductors, baggagemen, and brakemen. . . . .	409,468 50
Laborers and switchmen at stations. . . . .	650,369 55
Agents and clerks at stations. . . . .	597,552 07
Superintendence. . . . .	96,309 62
Rents. . . . .	21,346 54
Loss and damage. . . . .	39,029 14
Injury to persons . . . . .	68,733 56
Teaming freight, baggage, and mails. . . . .	6,023 21
Insurance. . . . .	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	70,464 90
Car-hire paid over amount received. . . . .	59,249 51
Total. . . . .	\$6,768,395 51
Add for State and county taxes. . . . .	317,158 96
Total. . . . .	\$7,085,554 47



PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES		Belonging to Whole Line.	Belonging to Wisconsin
1. Maintenance of way.....			
Repairs of track.....	\$1,338,858 42	\$1,585,797 61	
Repairs of bridges and culverts.....	176,014 87		
Repairs of fences, gates and crossings.....	70,924 32		
New steel rail, valued only as iron rail*.....			
Other expenses on way.....			
2. Maintenance of buildings.....		111,200 39	
3. Maintenance of rolling stock.....			
Locomotives and tenders.....	\$505,194 14	1,210,416 37	
Passenger, baggage, mail and express cars.....	611,189 38		
Freight cars and car hire.....			
Shop tools and machinery.....	94,032 85		
4. Conducting transportation, and general expenses.....			
Management and general office.....	96,309 62		
Foreign agency and advertising.....	76,986 92		
Agents and station service.....	1,253,944 83		
Conductors, baggage and brakemen.....	409,468 50	3,860,981 14	
Engineers, firemen and wipers.....	659,974 58		
Train and station supplies.....	106,605 83		
Fuel consumed.....	972,598 20		
Oil and waste.....	85,518 52		
Personal expenses (In miscellaneous expenses).....			
Damage to persons.....	68,733 56		
Damage to property			
Loss and damage to freight and baggage.....	39,029 14		
Legal expenses, miscellaneous expenses and rents.....	91,811 44		
Other general operating expenses as per items below.....			
5. Current expenses.....			
For taxes.....			317,158 96
For insurance.....			nothing
Lease or privilege of other roads whose earnings are included in this report, giving name and amounts paid			
Central Iowa & Neb. R. R.	496,540 19	1,120,502 56	
C. R. & Mo. R. R. R.....	623,962 37		
Total operating expenses and taxes being 56 34-100 per cent. of earnings.....			
7. Average operating expenses per mile of road, exclusive of sidings.....		4,720 87	
8. Average operating expenses per train-mile.....		80 cents.	
9. Excess of earnings over operating and current expenses.....		5,489,846 29	\$631,847 97
10. Cost of maintaining track and bridges per mile run.....	15. $\frac{3}{100}$ per cent.		

11. Cost of repairs of engines per mile run .....	5.97 per cent.	.....	.....
12. Cost of engineers and firemen and wipers per mile run...	7.44 per cent.	.....	.....
13. Cost of oil and waste per mile run.....	.79 per cent.	.....	.....
14. Cost of fuel per mile run.....	10.34 per cent.	.....	.....

\*In substituting steel rail for iron rail, the cost of iron rail only should be charged to operating account, and the excess carried to extraordinary expenses. (See next page.)

## EXPENSES, ETC.

PAYMENTS IN ADDITION TO OPERATING EXPENSES.		Belonging to Whole Line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
15. New steel rail, excess of cost over iron rail, old track....	} and new side track..	\$441,707 72	.....
16. New rail on new track.....			.....
17. New equipment.....		48,662 44	.....
18. New bridges and culverts (not including replacements).....		38,172 46	.....
19. Real estate bought during the year—for right of way and depot grounds.....		146,157 59	.....
20. New tools and machinery.....		158,701 85	.....
22. Total paid for new investment on the length of the company's lines since date of last report.....		81,000 29	.....
23. Amounts paid in cash, stock, bonds or otherwise, for extensions, new lines and branches, during the past year—specify particularly			.....
This company has not expended anything, in cash, stock, bonds, or otherwise, for new extensions, new lines or branches, during the past year			.....
Total new investment .....			.....
24. For interest on bonds, premium on gold, coupons, and interest and exchange.....		2,371,859 90	.....
25. Dividends—rate per cent. on preferred stock.....			.....
26. Dividends—rate per cent. on common stock.....			.....
Total payments in addition to operating expenses..		\$3,286,262 25	.....

28. What amount of money have you expended for building roads out of the State, from proceeds arising from business done on your roads in this State?

This company has expended no money whatever, during the past year, for building roads out of the State of Wisconsin.

29. How was amount of dividends paid the past year—cash, stock, or otherwise? Specify amounts and manner of payment.

The stockholders of this company have received no dividends of any kind since June, 1873.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, 1st OF OCTOBER, 1876.

ASSETS.	AMOUNT.	LIABILITIES.	AMOUNT.
Cost of road.....	\$60,464,069 79	Capital stock.....	\$36,687,904 96
“ equipment.....	8,040,444 49	Funded debt.....	31,783,000 00
Land grant account.....	25,926 59	Income account.....	4,632,791 95
Proprietary railroads.....	3,159,729 71		
Material and fuel on hand....	1,119,725 48		
Amount of excess of sundry assets over current bills..	293,800 85		
Total.....	\$73,103,696 91	Total.....	\$73,103,696 91

1. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of other railroads, and are they found to be sufficient?

Employes are instructed to bring trains to a full stop before crossing the track of another company.

These regulations are found to be entirely sufficient.

2. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of public highways? And are these regulations found to be sufficient?

Engineers are required to sound whistle at signal posts, which are 80 rods before highway crossings; and to ring the bell; which regulations are found to be sufficient.

3. What platform and coupler between passenger cars do you use?

The Miller platform and coupler.

4. What kind of brakes do you use on passenger trains?

The Westinghouse air brake.

### UNITED STATES MAIL.

5. What is the compensation paid you by the United States Government for the transportation of its mails, and on what terms of service?

*Schedule of contracts with the United States Post-Office Department for carrying mails upon different routes below named.*

Route number.	Location.	Distance.	Rate per mile per annum.	Yearly amount.
25,009	Chicago to Green Bay .....	245 00	230 00	56,350 00
25,010	Caledonia Junction to Elroy.....	135 45	132 00	17,879 40
25,010	Elroy to Winona Junction.....	54 90	70 00	3,843 00
25,011	Kenosha to Rockford.....	73 60	75 00	5,520 00
25,012	Winona Junction to Winona.....	30 45	195 00	5,937 75
25,013	Milwaukee to Fond du Lac.....	63 53	68 00	4,320 04
23,001	Chicago to Milwaukee.....	87 00	232 00	20,134 00
23,002	Chicago to Freeport.....	121 00	208 00	25,168 00
23,003	Chicago to Missouri River.....	491 00	268 00	131,588 00
23,004	Elgin to Geneva Lake.....	44 00	50 00	2,200 00
23,056	Geneva to Batavia.....	3 50	50 00	175 00
24,031	Fort Howard to Ishpeming.....	181 20	90 00	16,308 00
26,014	St. Peter to Marshall.....	109 66	{ 30 @ 65 00 7966@30 00	1,950 00 2,389 80
26,015	Winona to St. Peter.....	144 26	80 00	11,540 80
27,013	Stanwood to Tipton.....	8 81	50 00	440 50
27,024	Clinton to Anamosa.....	74 10	50 00	3,705 00
	Total.....			\$309,499 29

### EXPRESS COMPANIES.

6. What express companies run on your road, and on what terms, and what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.; what kind of business is done by them, and do you take their freights at the depot, or at the office of such express companies?

American Express Company and United States Express Company, (for terms and conditions as to rates see full statement attached.) Express companies have no

care of the machinery or repairs of cars etc. They do a miscellaneous business, restricted to lighter articles properly belonging to express business. The express companies deliver their freight into this Company's cars.\*

*\*Schedule of rates paid by Express companies for service on this company's lines.*

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

ROUTE.	Rate per diem on limited tonnage.	Limit of pounds to be carried each day at regular per diem rates.	Rate per 100 lbs. carried whole length of route, to be paid on excess of tonnage.
Chicago to Council Bluffs.....	275 00	10.000	1.50
Chicago to Freeport.....	90 00	12.000	75
Chicago to Ishpeming.....	200 00	8.000	2.00
Chicago to Elroy.....	135 00	10.000	1.35
Clinton to Anamosa.....	6 25	1.000	
Stanwood to Tipton.....	2 00	5.00	
Kenosha to Rockford.....	5 07	1 000	60
Elgin to Geneva Lake.....	5 00	1.000	36
Total.....	\$718 32		

Right of through business between Chicago and Milwaukee, Elroy to Marshall, Minn. in accordance with tariff of rates to be paid between stations agreed upon January 1, 1874.

Business between Winona and Winona Junction on Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway trains at rate of 18 cents per 100 lbs. carried whole distance, one-half of which is paid by this Company to Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, as their proportion of said earnings.

## UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

ROUTE.	Rate per diem on limited tonnage.	Limit of pounds to be carried each day at regular per diem rates.	Rate per 100 lbs. carried whole length of route, to be paid on excess of tonnage.
Chicago to Milwaukee.....	66 66	17.000	40

## TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

7. What freight and transportation companies run on your road, and on what terms, and on what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars etc.? Do they use the cars of your company, or those furnished by themselves, and are their cars or their freight given any preference in speed or order of transportation, and if so, in what particular?

All transportation companies are allowed to run over the lines of this company paying regular rates of freight and receiving mileage on their cars. The freight is

carried in cars furnished by such transportation companies, (excepting consignments of less than a car load.) Their freight has no preference over other freight of like class.

### SLEEPING CARS.

8. Do sleeping or dining cars run on your road, and if so, on what terms are they run, by whom are they owned, and what charges are made in addition to the regular passenger rates?

The Pullman palace cars are run with passenger trains.

This railway company hauls them; furnishes fuel and lights, and keeps in running order the trucks, and whole exterior of the cars.

The Pullman Palace Car Company furnishes and provides for the care and management of the interior

They are owned by the Pullman Palace Car Company. The charges in addition to the regular passenger rates are (on Wisconsin lines) \$1.50 per berth.

### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

9. Have you acquired any additional chartered rights or privileges under the special or general laws of this State, directly or indirectly, since your last report?

This company has acquired no additional chartered rights or privileges under any laws of the State of Wisconsin, since last report.

10. Have you acquired any such additional rights or privileges under the laws, general or special of any other state, since your last report?

This company has acquired no additional chartered rights or privileges under the laws of any state, since last report.

11. Have you acquired any lines in or out of this State, by purchase, lease, consolidation or otherwise, since your last report? If yes, give full particulars relating thereto, including length of line, location thereof, at what point or place connection is made with old line; terms of purchase or lease, and brief statement of reasons for making such purchase, or lease, and whether made by consent of stockholders?

This company has not acquired any lines of road, either in or out of the State of Wisconsin, by purchase, lease, consolidation or otherwise since last report.

12. Do you, by purchase or ownership of capital stock, or in any other manner, control any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line?

This company neither owns or in any manner controls any parallel or competing line.

13. Does any officer of your company act as the officer of any other railroad corporation, owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line?

No officer of this company acts as the officer of any other railroad corporation, owning or having control of a parallel or competing line.

14. What running arrangements have you with other railroad companies, setting forth the contracts for the same, made since the date of your last report?

Contract with West Wisconsin Railway Co., made April 27, 1876, for running connection and for division of joint expenses at Elroy Junction—on basis of mileage. Contract with Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad Co., made July 22, 1876, for joint use of track between Onalaska and La Crosse. This company agreeing to pay therefor a proportion of the annual interest charge on the actual cost of that piece of road, and repairs of the same in proportion to use.

15. Have you such arrangements with other railroad companies crossing or connecting with your lines, as enable passengers to make close connections with trains on such lines, at all such crossings or connecting points? If so, when were such arrangements made? If not at all such points, state at what points such connections are not made, and the reasons therefor.

Efforts have always been made by this company to make close or reasonable connections with the passenger trains of other railway lines connecting with or crossing our lines, and within the past year these connections have been largely extended and improved upon.

16. Have any swamp or other State lands been granted your company since the date of your last report? If so; how many acres?

Not any.

17. Have any United States lands been granted to your company, directly or in-

directly, since the date of your last report? What number acres received by your company, directly or indirectly, since date of last report?

Not any.

18. What number acres sold and conveyed since date of your last report?  
3,078 35-100 acres.

19. Average price, per acre, realized?  
\$3.54.

20. To what corporations have you sold land? How much, and what price since the date of your last report?  
None.

21. Number of acres now held by company.  
361,149 94-100 acres.

22. Average price asked for lands now held by company.  
\$1.97.

23. Value of donations of right of way or other real estate received since the date of your last report?  
Ground for station purposes at Kishwaukee, valued at \$175.

24. Amount of city, county and town aid granted to company in exchange for stock, or otherwise? Specify particulars since date of last report.  
This company has received no city, county or town aid in exchange for stock, or otherwise, since date of last report.

25. Total cash amount realized from such aid since date of your last report?  
Nothing.

26. Amount of land sold, but not conveyed, under contracts now in force?  
None.

27. The whole amount of cash, principal and interest, received for lands hitherto sold and conveyed, since date of last report?  
\$10,916.09.

28. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on outstanding contracts in force, since date of last report?  
Nothing.

29. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on contracts forfeited, since date of last report?  
Nothing.

30. Whole amount of cash received for stumpage, trespasses, etc., since date of last report?  
\$290.44.

31. What have been your total receipts from lands sold, and contracted to be sold, since the date of last report?  
See answer to No. 27, above.

32. What is the aggregate sum of receipts on account of lands, from all sources whatever, up to the present time?  
\$118,911.96.

33. What is the amount now due the company on lands sold, or contracted to be sold?  
Nothing.

34. Are there any terminal points or places, on your lines in, or out of, the State, to and from which the larger portion of the freight transported on your lines is carried? If so, name them.

Yes; Chicago and Milwaukee.

35. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight, from stations on your lines, to such terminal points since the enactment of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876?  
We have in some cases.

36. Have you made any reductions in such rates, from any stations, since the passage of said chapter?  
We have.

— If you answer either of the questions in the affirmative, annex to your reply schedules, naming the stations, with distance and rates in force at the time, and since the passage of said chapter, on 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th class of freight, and upon flour, grain, live stock, agricultural implements, salt and coal.

See schedule annexed—at page 19.

37. \*Have you made such advance or reduction on your rates of freight between

\*The "distance tariff," with both rates noted thereon, will be a sufficient answer.

other stations on your lines? If yes, annex a schedule to your reply, showing what the advance or reduction has been on the articles above named.

See schedule annexed—at page 19.

38. What is your present tariff per mile for passengers, both through and local? Present tariff, either through or local, is: Ticket one way, 4 cents per mile; round-trip ticket, 3 cents per mile.

39. What proportion of the passengers carried by you, in this State, purchase round-trip tickets? And what proportion purchase 500-mile tickets?

Round trip tickets sold during year past, 31 63-100 per cent. 500-mile tickets sold during year past 46-100.

40. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight for lumber, since the passage of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876? If so, annex to your reply a schedule, naming the stations and rates in force both at the time and since the passage of said chapter.

See schedule annexed—at page 19.

41. Has your company any rule governing your conductors, engineers and trainmen concerning the use of intoxicating liquors? If so, what is it, and is it enforced?

The rules of this company absolutely prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors by conductors, engineers and trainmen, and every offender in this respect is immediately dismissed from service.



## ACCIDENTS.

*Accidents (causing injury to persons) in Wisconsin, during the year ending September 31, 1876.*

Date.	No.	Name.	Place.	Class.	Cause.	Result.
1875.						
Oct. 1.	1	Dan. Dacy.....		E	Coupling cars.....	Injured
Oct. 1.	2	Thos. Bryne.....		E	do.....	do.....
Oct. 4.	3	Jno. Wallack.....	Appleton.....	E	Fell from hand-car.....	do.....
Oct. 12.	4	W. H. Cline.....	Kendall's.....	E	Coupling cars.....	do.....
Oct. 16.	5	Thos. Ballou.....	Clinton Junction.....	E	do.....	do.....
Oct. 22.	6	Jas Hotelling.....	Kendall's.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 4.	7	C. Lilly.....	Minnesota Junction..	E	Jumping off engine.....	do.....
Nov. 4.	8	Wm. Haley.....	Madison.....	E	Sand bank caved in on him.....	do.....
Nov. 4.	9	Jno. Driscoll.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 4.	10	Jas. Harrison.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 7.	11	Peter Ott.....	Oak Creek.....	O	Walking on track and struck by engine.....	Killed.
Nov. 10.	12	Walter Simmons.....	Devil's Lake.....	E	Train thrown from track.....	Injured
Nov. 16.	13	Fred. Krouze.....	do.....	E	Accident to work train.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	14	Chas. Dogue.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	15	Chas. Eckbach.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	16	Fred. Buckatz.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	17	Aug. Krouze.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	18	Peter Evanson.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	19	Aug. Gustavinson.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	20	Henry Shoop.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	21	Henry Burmester.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	22	Chas. Hengan.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	23	Mich'l Kross.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	24	Wm. Hoffiman.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	25	Chas. Hagberry.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	26	Chas. H. McArthur.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....

Nov. 16.	27	Jacob Newman.....	Devil's Lake.....	E	Accident to work train.....	Injured
Nov. 16.	23	Albert Ross.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	29	Jas. Willis.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	30	Jas. Hupp.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	31	Fred. Hine.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	32	Dan. Brining.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	33	John Mick.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	34	Fred. Doter.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	35	Chris. Hauser.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	36	Henry Graaten.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	37	Wm. Shultz.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	38	Louis Berger.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	39	Chas. Wagner.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	40	Herman Weber.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 16.	41	Mich'l Fitzsimmons.....	do.....	E	do.....	do.....
Nov. 19.	42	Jno. Cramer.....	Ablemans.....	E	Jumping from engine.....	do.....
Nov. 28.	43	Dan. Sullivan.....	Fond du Lac.....	O	Jumping from car.....	Killed.
Nov. 29.	44	Peter Dolan.....	do.....	E	Fell between engine and tender.....	Injured
Dec. 1.	45	B. Wilbur.....	Kendall's.....	E	Coupling cars.....	do.....
Dec. 2.	46	Chas. Dower.....	Mendota.....	E	Coupling cars.....	do.....
Dec. 4.	47	Wm. Drummond.....	Brooklyn.....	P	Collision two trains.....	do.....
Dec. 8.	48	Chas. Ballard.....	Kendall's.....	E	Coupling cars.....	do.....
1876						
Jan. 7.	49	Jas. Peterson.....	Menasha.....	O	Intoxicated—walking on track struck by train.....	do.....
Jan. 11.	50	Jno. Lewis.....	Baraboo.....	O	Walking on track struck by engine.....	Killed.
Jan. 22.	51	J. H. Roberts.....	Salem.....	O	Jumping on moving cars.....	Injured
Jan. 24.	52	Orin Ames.....	Milwaukee.....	E	Pulling cars with chain, was caught and run over.....	Killed.
Jan. 29.	53	F. C. Baxter.....	Beloit.....	E	Making coupling.....	Injured
Feb. 12.	54	Jno. McCafferty.....	do.....	E	Bar railroad iron dropped on his foot.....	do.....
Feb. 25.	55	Edwin Ranney.....	West Salem.....	O	Jumping on moving train.....	Killed.
March 2.	56	Jas. Yates.....	Racine.....	O	Walking on track, struck by train.....	do.....
March 8.	57	W. H. Collins.....	Sparta.....	E	Coupling cars.....	Injured
March 14.	58	J. Sears.....	Reedsburgh.....	E	Fell from top of freight train.....	do.....
March 23.	59	Fred Zimmerman.....	Wilton.....	O	Driving on crossing and struck by engine.....	do.....
March 23.	60	Amelia Shultz.....	do.....	O	do.....	do.....
March 24.	61	Pat. Callahan.....	Milwaukee.....	E	Run over by caboose car while at work on track.....	Killed.
March 25.	62	Thos. Hughes.....	Hanover.....	O	Insane—supposed suicide—found on track.....	do.....

Accidents—Continued.

Date.	No.	Name.	Place.	Class.	Cause.	Result.
1876.						
Mar. 29.	63	James Johnson	Janesville	O	Standing on track, run over by cars.	Injured.
Apr. 1.	64	Henry Osterbourg	St. Francis	O	Supposed to be intoxicated; lying on track; struck by engine.	Killed.
Apr. 1.	65	H. W. Sammons	Kenosha	E	Box casting fell on leg while unloading.	Injured.
May 19.	66	James Templeton	Dane	O	Found on track; "verdict," temporary insanity.	Killed.
June 1.	67	Mary Comwell	Milton Junction	O	Crossing track and struck by engine.	do.
June 21.	68	Jno. Waldron	Near Madison	O	Walking on track and struck by engine.	Injured.
June 23.	69	Virginia Scott	Near Beloit	O	Playing on track and struck by engine.	do.
June 23.	70	Winfield Scott	do	O	Rescuing child playing on track and struck by engine.	Killed.
July 5.	71	E. A. Learned	do	E	Wash out; train thrown from track.	do.
July 5.	72	James Taylor	do	P	do	Injured.
July 5.	73	Harmon Eberhart	do	P	do	do.
July 5.	74	Frank Dudley	do	P	do	do.
July 5.	75	C. Frothingham	do	E	do	do.
July 5.	76	Henry Bortfield	Near Wilton	E	Train ran into cows and cars thrown from track.	do.
July 5.	77	Otto Wenz	do	E	do	do.
July 5.	78	Jacob Gardner	do	E	do	do.
July 5.	79	Charles Strom	do	E	do	do.
July 5.	80	Louis Erickson	do	E	do	do.
July 5.	81	Charles Johnson	do	E	do	do.
July 5.	82	Jacob Maskey	do	E	do	do.
July 5.	83	Martin Roschman	do	E	do	do.
July 5.	84	Aug. Merex	do	E	do	do.
July 8.	85	Thomas Nelson	Near Beloit	E	Wrecking car ran into covered bridge.	do.
July 8.	86	W. O'Neil	do	E	Coupling cars.	do.
July 18.	87	Mrs. Dietrick	Kaukauna	O	Stepped on track and run over by train.	Killed.
July 28.	88	Conrad Lill	Appleton	O	Driving wagon on crossing and struck by train.	Injured.
July 29.	89	A. A. Copp	Ft. Atkinson	E	Switching cars and struck by piece of R. R. iron jarring on car.	do.
Aug. 15.	90	E. Lane	Bristol	E	Coupling cars.	do.

Aug. 15.	91	Frederick Jehrke.....	Milwaukee.....	O	Walking on track and struck by engine.....	Killed
Aug. 15.	92	S. H. Brown.....	Beloit.....	E	Slipped from car between draft irons.....	Injured
Aug. 9.	93	Chas Melke.....	Elroy.....	O	Walking on track and struck by engine.....	Injured
Aug. 18.	94	D. Cunningham.....	Near State line.....	O	Asleep on track—struck by engine.....	Injured
Sept. 2.	95	Geo. W. Dunn (boy)	Janesville.....	O	Boys pushed cars together while he was coupling.....	Killed
Sept. 11.	96	Wm. O'Neil.....	Madison.....	E	Coupling cars.....	Injured

### RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers .....		4
Employees.....	6	66
Others.....	13	7
	19	77
Total .....	19	77

1. Of the above accidents, those numbered as follows were caused by broken rails.

Total No. None.

2. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by INATTENTION OF EMPLOYEES:

Twenty-nine persons (Nos. 12 to 41 inclusive) injured in collision at Devil's Lake, November 16, 1875.

Total No. 1.

3. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by COLLISIONS not precisely coming under 2:

Conductor (No. 477) injured in collision at Brooklyn, December 4, 1875.

Total No. 1.

4. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by explosion.

Total No. None.

5. Amount paid as damages caused by fire from locomotives.

\$2,262.75.

NUMBER AND KIND OF FARM ANIMALS KILLED, AND AMOUNT OF DAMAGES PAID THEREFOR, DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876, IN WISCONSIN.

	Number killed.	Amount paid.
1. Cattle .....	.....	.....
2. Horses .....	.....	.....
3. Mules .....	.....	.....
4. Sheep .....	.....	.....
5. Hogs .....	.....	.....
6. Total .....	.....	.....

We keep no record of the number or kind of animals killed or injured.

The amount paid during the year ending September 30, 1876, for stock of all kinds, killed or injured, (on  $1500\frac{2}{100}$  miles of road) is \$8,258.07.

7. Amount claimed yet unsettled, or in litigation.

\$310.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
County of Cook, } ss.

Albert Keep, President, and J. B. Redfield, Assistant Secretary of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that they have caused the foregoing statements to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this Company, and having carefully examined the same declare them to be a true, full and correct statement of the condition and affairs of said Company, on the first day of October, A. D. 1876, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Signed,  
[SEAL]

ALBERT KEEP,  
J. B. REDFIELD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this fifth day of December, A. D. 1876.

[SEAL]

RALPH C. RICHARDS,  
Notary Public

## NOTE BY THE COMMISSIONER.

One of the principal objects proposed by the Legislature in the creation of a Railroad Commission, is the compilation of facts and statistics connected with the building and operating of railroads in this State. The Commissioner would therefore invite from all companies, and all parties interested, full information, not only on the points covered by the tables and questions herein contained, but also on all others connected with the subject. The Commissioner will be happy to co-operate with the companies, and with all interested, in obtaining all possible information concerning building and operating of railroads, and their management in general, to the end of establishing and building up an *era* of harmony and good will between the *Companies*, who transport, and the *people*, who ship the commodities which form the commerce of our State. And any information or explanation in his possession will be cheerfully given upon request; and to promote this most desirable end, the Commissioner would solicit in making up these reports or otherwise, from railroad companies or others, any suggestions, explanations, or information which can be made available or useful to the interests of the whole people.

DANA C. LAMB, *Commissioner*

## SECTIONS OF LAW CONCERNING REPORTS.

## GENERAL LAWS OF WISCONSIN, SESSIONS OF 1875 AND 1876.

\*SECTION 3. To enable said Commissioner to make the report and return required by section twelve (12), of the act of which this is a part, the president or managing officer of each railroad corporation in the State, shall annually make to the Railroad Commissioner, in the month of October, such returns and in the form he may prescribe, as will afford the information required for his said official report. Such returns shall be verified by the oath of the officer making them; and any railroad corporation whose returns shall not be made, as herein prescribed, within the month of October, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each and every day after the thirty-first day of October that such return shall be wilfully delayed or refused.

†SECTION 4. Said Railroad Commissioner shall during the month of January in each year, ascertain and make return to the State Treasurer as hereinafter provided. 1st. The actual cost of each railroad in the State up to and including the 31st day of the next preceding December, and if such railroad shall be partly in and partly out of this State, then the actual cost of so much thereof as is in this State. 2d. The total gross receipts resulting from the operation of every such railroad during the next preceding year, ending on the 31st day of December, or that part of the same which is in this State. 3d. The total net earnings resulting from the operation of any such railroad during the next preceding year, ending on the 31st day of December, or that part of the same which is in this State. 4th. The total interest-bearing indebtedness of the company owning or operating such railroad, and the amount of interest paid by such company during the next preceding year ending on the 31st day of December, and if any part of such indebtedness has been incurred in consequence of the construction, maintenance, repair, removal, or operation of any part of such railroad which is not in this State, or for equipment for such part, such Railroad Commissioner shall ascertain and determine in such manner as he shall think just and equitable how much of its indebtedness is justly chargeable to that part of said railroad that is in this State, and how much interest shall have been paid by such company during such year ending on the 31st day of the next preceding December, or (on) that part of such indebtedness which is justly chargeable to that part of said railroad that is in this State. The Commissioner shall prescribe the form and manner in which all reports required from railroad companies under the provisions of this act shall be made, and suitable blanks for that purpose, as by said Commissioners directed, shall be provided by the Secretary of State. The report of said Commissioner shall at all times be open to inspection by the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and Legislature.

‡SECTION 5. Said Railroad Commissioner shall have power to administer oaths or affirmations, to send for persons or papers under such regulations as he may prescribe, and shall at any and all times have access to any and all books and papers in any railroad office kept for and used in any railroad office by any railroad company in this State.

\*Section 3, chapter 57, laws 1876.

†Section 12, chapter 273, laws 1874.

‡Section 9, chapter 273, laws 1874.

NOTE.—The above sections of laws apply to all the reports which follow, and are omitted repetition thereof being deemed useless.—COMMISSIONER.

REPORT  
OF THE  
GALENA & SOUTHERN WISCONSIN RAILROAD COM-  
PANY,  
TO THE  
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
*For the year ending September 30, 1876.*

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
MADISON, October 1876.

*To the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad Company:*

This blank is furnished you for the purpose of your entering therein the Annual report, required by law, to be made by you to this office for the term ending September 30, A. D. 1876. Your attention is called to the special provisions relating thereto, to be found upon the last page of the cover.

In case answers to any of the questions cannot conveniently be given in the blank spaces for the same, they should be set forth in separate sheets, appended.

Where figures are given from estimates, a "note" should be made to that effect, explaining upon what basis the estimates were made.

By order of the Railroad Commissioner,

JAMES H. FOSTER,  
Secretary.

REPORT  
OF THE  
GALENA & SOUTHERN WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending September 30, 1876.*

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE COMPANY OPERATING.

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	SALARIES.
R. Barrett, President.....	Galena, Ill.....	.....
M. Murphy, 1st Vice President.....	Benton, Wis.....	.....
S. O. Stillman, Secretary.....	Galena, Ill.....	.....
..... Solicitor.....	.....	.....
E. Ripley, Treasurer.....	..do.....	.....
....., General Manager.....	.....	.....
W. H. Blewett, General Superintendent.....	..do.....	.....
....., Chief Engineer.....	.....	.....
W. J. Harlow, General Ticket Agent.....	..do.....	\$600 00
W. J. Harlow, General Freight Agent.....	..do.....	.....
....., Auditor.....	.....	.....
	Total salaries..	600 00

1. General Offices at Galena, Ill.

Names of Directors.	Residence.	Names of Directors.	Residence.
R. Barrett.....	Galena.....	D. Hunkins.....	Galena.....
M. Murphy.....	Benton.....	D. Rochford.....	Galena.....
W. H. Bellett.....	Galena.....		

R. BARRETT,  
M. MURPHY,  
W. H. BLEWETT,  
*Executive Committee.*

2. Date of annual election of directors.  
December.

3. Name and address of person to whom correspondence, concerning this report should be directed.

R. Barrett, Galena.



CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Capital stock authorized by charter.  
From \$100,000.00 to any amount that may be expended on the road.
2. How many kinds of stock?  
One.
3. Amount of common stock.  
\$174,000 00.
4. Amount of preferred stock.  
None.
5. Total capital stock.  
\$174,000 00.
6. \*Proportion of stock for Wisconsin.  
\$32,000 00.
7. Rate of Preference.  
None.
8. How much common stock has been issued since June 30, 1875.  
\$1,900 00
9. For what purpose? and what was received therefor.  
For repairs of damage by flood of July 4.
10. How much preferred stock has been issued since June 30, 1875?  
None.
11. For what purpose? and what was received therefor?

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Total.	Wisconsin lines.
1. Describe severally all outstanding classes of of bonds, including amounts, dates of issue, interest, where and when payable. First mortgage bonds of the company dated Oct. 1, 1872, 7 per cent. interest, gold, due 20 years from date.....	\$252,000 00	$\frac{2}{3}$ in Wisconsin.
2. Amount of debt not secured by mortgage..	37,472 09	$\frac{1}{3}$ in Illinois.
3. Total funded and unfunded debt.....	\$289,472 09	.....
4. Net cash realized from bonded debt above described.....	163,800 00	.....
5. Proportion of debt, bonded and floating for Wisconsin.....	.....	.....

\*NOTE.—Unless some good reason exists to the contrary, this proportion—and all other estimates of the same character, should be for the miles of road in this State compared with the whole. If made on a different basis please state the reasons therefor.

## COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

	Total.	Wisconsin lines.
1. What amount has been expended for right of way, between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876 .....	None.	.....
2. What for real estate, and for what purpose purchased? .....	None.	.....
3. What has been expended in construction between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876? .....	\$28,317 56	.....
4. What for improvement? .....	.....	.....
5. What for other items of expense, for construction and equipment. ....	.....	.....
6. What amounts, if any, have been paid for roads or portions of roads, not built by company during the time mentioned. ....	.....	.....
7. Total expended between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876. ....	.....	.....
8. Total cost of entire line, as per last report..	\$444,251 89	.....
9. Total cost of entire line to date. ....	\$472,69 45	.....

ORIGINAL COST AND PRESENT ESTIMATED VALUE OF TOTAL PROPERTY IN THIS STATE.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	Total.	In Wisconsin.
1. What amount has been expended for grading between June 30, 1875, and September 30, 1876	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>
2. How much for bridges, etc.	.....	.....
3. How much for tunnels.	.....	.....
4. How much for iron bridges.	.....	.....
5. How much for wooden bridges.	.....	.....
6. How much for ties and tying.	.....	.....
7. How much for iron rail. No. miles, lbs. wt. per yard.	.....	.....
8. How much for steel rail. No. miles. Lbs. wt. per yard.	.....	.....
9. How much for chains, spikes, fish-bar, etc.	.....	.....
10. How much for laying track.	Nothing.	.....
11. How much for passenger and freight stations, fixtures and furniture, as per schedule No. stations.	.....	.....
12. How much for engine and car shops. No.	.....	.....
13. How much for machine shops. No.	.....	.....
14. How much for machinery and fixtures.	.....	.....
15. How much for engine houses. No.	.....	.....
16. How much for car sheds. No.	.....	.....
17. How much for turn tables. No.	.....	.....
18. How much for track and other scales. No.	500 00	Nothing.
19. How much for wood sheds and water stations. No.	.....	.....
20. How much for fencing. No. miles.	.....	.....
21. How much for elevators. No.	.....	.....
22. How much for locomotives and tenders. No. Av. wt. tons.	.....	.....
23. How much for snow plows, as per schedule. No. Av. wt. tons.	.....	.....
24. How much for wreckers. No. Av. wt. tons.	.....	.....
25. How much for passenger cars, 1st class. No. Av. wt. tons.	.....	.....
26. How much for passenger cars, 2d class. No. Av. wt. tons.	Nothing.	.....
27. How much for baggage cars. No. Av. wt. tons.	.....	.....
28. How much for mail cars. No. Av. wt. tons.	.....	.....
29. How much for express cars. No. Av. wt. tons.	.....	.....
30. How much for freight cars, closed. No. Av. wt. tons.	.....	.....
31. How much for platform cars. No. Av. wt. tons.	.....	.....
32. How much for hand cars. No. Av. wt. tons.	.....	.....
33. How much for machinery and tools to accompany trains, repair track, etc., used by trackmen or others.	.....	.....
34. How much for all other property not enumerated.	.....	.....
35. Total amount expended between June 30, 1875, and September 30, 1876.	.....	.....

## CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road.	MILES.		Weight of rail per yard.
	Entire length.	Length in Wisconsin.	
1. Length of main line of road from Galena to Plattville.....	31	20	35 lbs.
2. Length of double track on main line.....			
* BRANCHES—Name each.			
3. Length of branch..... From to length of double track on branch.....			
4. Length of branch..... From to length of double track on branch.....			
5. Length of branch..... From to length of double track on branch.....			
6. Length of branch..... From to length of double track on branch.....			
Total length of main line and branches....	31	20	

8. Aggregate length of tracks operated by this company *computed as single track.*  
31 miles.
9. Aggregate length of sidings and other track not above enumerated.
10. Number of junction stations.
11. What is the gauge of your lines?  
3 feet.

NOTE—This includes leased lines—designate them as such—the earnings, expenses, etc., of which are given in this report.

## DOINGS OF THE YEAR IN TRANSPORTATION.

Character of services.	Number of persons employed.	Average salary per annum.
Division and assistant superintendents.....	None	
Clerks in all offices.....	Two	504 00
Master and assistant mechanics.....	Two	750 00
Conductors.....	One	780 00
Engineers.....	One	900 00
Brakemen.....	One	480 00
Flagmen, switch-tenders, gate-keepers, and watchmen.....	One	480 00
Station agents about.....	Six	240 00
Section men.....	Av. about fifteen	400 00
Laborers.....	None kept reg.	
Other employees.....		

Mileage and tonnage.	MILES.	
	Whole line.	In Wisconsin
2. Number of miles run by passenger trains.....	60	40
3. Number of miles run by freight and mixed trains.....	.....	.....
4. Number of miles run by construction and other trains.....	.....	.....
5. Total mileage.....	60	40
6. Total number of passengers carried.....	Not computed.	.....
7. Total number tons freight carried one mile....	.....	.....
8. Total number passengers carried one mile.....	.....	.....

- Miles  
per hour.
10. The highest rate of speed allowed for express passenger trains.....
  11. Schedule rates of same, including stops.....
  12. The highest rate of speed allowed for mail and accommodation trains... 15
  13. Schedule of same including stops.....
  14. The highest rate of speed allowed for freight trains.....
  15. Schedule rate of same, including stops.....
  16. Amount of freight carried per car..... 16,000 lbs.

Total freight in tons.	Whole line.	In Wisconsin
17.		
Grain.....	3,396	.....
Flour.....	266	.....
Provisions.....	.....	.....
Salt, cement, water lime and stucco.....	.....	.....
Manufactures, including agricultural implements, furniture and wagons.....	50	.....
Live stock.....	1,224	.....
Lumber and forest products.....	2,916	.....
Iron, lead and mineral products.....	652	.....
Stone, brick, lime, sand, etc.....	63	.....
Coal.....	.....	.....
Merchandise and other articles.....	5,684	.....
Total tons.....	14,256	.....

EARNINGS DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

MONTHLY EARNINGS FROM ALL SOURCES.

MONTHS.	PASSENGERS.		FREIGHT.		MAILS, EXPRESS, AND ALL OTHER SOURCES.		TOTALS.			
	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line	Wisconsin.		
1875.										
October.....	\$554 85	Two-thirds in Wisconsin.	\$1,327 40	Two-thirds in Wisconsin.	\$1,534 50	Two-thirds in Wisconsin.				
November...	449 20		1,873 62							
December...	583 05		1,511 16							
1876.										
January....	578 69		1,167 69							
February...	489 80		1,196 76							
March.....	554 80		1,081 91							
April.....	469 85		712 52							
May.....	475 80		1,572 40							
June.....	529 65		2,037 99							
July.....	387 50	122 48								
August.....										
September..	530 20	1,016 52								
Total....	\$5,503 39		\$13,620 45							

L.C.C.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

1. Earnings per mile of road .....	\$616 89
2. Earnings per mile of road on freight .....	439 37
3. Earnings per mile on passengers.....	177 52
4. Earnings per train-mile run, on freight .....	.70.4c.
5. Earnings per train-mile run, on passengers.....	.28.4c.
6. Of the earnings of the entire line, what is the ratio of the passenger to the freight, as .....	18 to 44
7. Average gross earnings per mile (— miles) of road, exclusive of sidings .....	.....
8. Average net earnings per mile (31 miles) of road, exclusive of sidings.....	\$196 48
9. Average net earnings per train-mile.....	.34.4c.

EXPENSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
1. Maintenance of way:		
Repairs of track, including new and re-rolled iron rail in place of old iron rail .....		
Repairs of bridges.....		
Repairs of fences.....		
New steel rail, valued only as iron rail*.....		
Other expenses on way .....		
2. Maintenance of buildings.....		
3. Maintenance of rolling stock:		
Locomotives.....		
Passenger, baggage, mail, and express cars...		
Freight cars.....		
Shop tools and machinery .....		
4. Conducting transportation and general expenses:		
Management and general office.....		
Foreign agency and advertising.....		
Agents and station service.....		\$13,033 04
Conductors, baggage and brakemen .....		
Engineers, firemen and wipers.....		
Train and station supplies.....		
Fuel consumed.....		
Oil and waste .....		
Personal expenses.....		
Damage to persons.....		
Damage to property.....		
Loss and damage to freight and baggage.....		
Legal expenses.....		
Other general operating expenses, as per items below.....		
5. Current expenses:		
For taxes .....		
For insurance .....		
Lease or privilege of other roads whose earnings are included in this report, giving name and amounts paid.....		
6. Total current operating expenses, being — per cent. of earnings .....		
7. Average operating expenses of road, exclusive of sidings.....		
8. Average operating expenses per train-mile.....		

‡ In substituting steel rail for iron rail, the cost of iron rail only should be charged to operating account, and the excess carried to extraordinary expenses. (See next page.)

*Expenses, etc.—Continued.*

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
9. Excess of earnings over operating and current expenses.....	.....	.....
10. Cost of maintaining track and bridges per mile run .....	.....	.....
11. Cost of repairs of engines per mile run.....	.....	.....
12. Cost of engineers and firemen per mile run...	.....	.....
13. Cost of oil and waste per mile run.....	.....	.....
14. Cost of fuel per mile run.....	.....	.....

## EXPENSES, ETC.

PAYMENTS IN ADDITION TO OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
15. New steel rail, excess of cost over iron rail, old track .....	.....	.....
16. New rail on new track.....	.....	.....
17. New equipment.....	.....	.....
18. New bridges and culverts (not including replacements).....	.....	.....
19. Real estate bought during the year.....	.....	.....
20. New tools and machinery .....	.....	.....
21. New buildings.....	.....	.....
22. Total paid for new investment on the length of the company's lines since date of last report.....	.....	.....
23. Amounts paid in cash, stock, bonds, or otherwise, for extensions, new lines and branches, during the past year—specify particularly.....	.....	.....
Total new investment .....	.....	.....
24. For interest on bonds.....	.....	.....
25. Dividends—rate per cent.—on preferred stock.....	.....	.....
26. Dividends—rate per cent.—on common stock .....	.....	.....
Total payments in addition to operating expenses. NOTHING .....	.....	.....

28. What amount of money have you expended for building roads out of the State, from proceeds arising from business done on your roads in this State?

29. How was amount of dividends paid the past year—cash, stock, or otherwise? Specify amounts and manner of payment.



GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1876.

<i>Assets.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
	<i>Dollars. Cts.</i>		<i>Dollars. Cts.</i>
Construction.....	472,569 45	Stock.....	178,447 91
Due from sundry persons.....	1,208 03	Miscellaneous receipts.....	1,426 80
Deposit for right of way and fencing.....	4,037 50	Bonds sold.....	252,000 00
Transportation account.....	8,621 88	Bills payable.....	33,646 34
Cash on hand.....	1,059 00	Suspended pay rolls.....	1,680 83
		Due sundry persons.....	2,244 92
		United States mail.....	1,452 15
		Passenger receipts.....	4,018 29
		Freight receipts.....	8,910 47
		Profit and Loss.....	3,668 15
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$487,495 86</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$487,495 86</b>

1. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of other railroads, and are they found to be sufficient?  
None crossed by this road.
2. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of public highways? And are these regulations found to be sufficient?  
We blow whistle and ring bell and have found this sufficient.
3. What platform and coupler between passenger cars do you use?  
The common one.
4. What kind of brakes do you use on passenger trains?  
The common one.

## U. S. MAIL

5. What is the compensation paid you by the U. S. Government for the transportation of its mails, and on what terms of service.  
For carrying mail daily over whole length of road per annum, \$1,381 05.

## EXPRESS COMPANIES.

6. What express companies run on your road, and on what terms, and on what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.; what kind of business is done by them, and do you take their freights at the depot, or at the office of such express companies?  
We do not do any express business.

## TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

7. What freight and transportation companies run on your road, and on what terms, and on what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.? Do they use the cars of your company, or those furnished by themselves, and are their cars or their freights given any preference in speed or order of transportation, and if so, in what particular?  
None.

## SLEEPING CARS.

8. Do sleeping or dining cars run on your road, and if so, on what terms are they run, by whom are they owned, and what charges are made in addition to the regular passenger rates?  
None.

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

9. Have you acquired any additional chartered rights or privileges under the special or general laws of this State, directly or indirectly, since your last report?  
None.
10. Have you acquired any such additional rights or privileges under the laws, general or special, of any other State, since your last report?  
None.
11. Have you acquired any lines in or out of this State, by purchase, lease, consolidation, or otherwise, since your last report? If yes, give full particulars relating thereto, including length of line, location thereof, at what point or place connection is made with old line; terms of purchase or lease, and brief statement of reasons for making such purchase, or lease, and whether made by consent of stockholders?  
None.
12. Do you, by purchase or ownership of capital stock, or in any other manner, control any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line?  
None.
13. Does any officer of your company act as the officer of any other railroad corporation, owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line?  
None.

14. What running arrangements have you with other railroad companies, setting forth the contracts for the same, made since the date of your last report?

None.

15. Have you such arrangements with other railroad companies crossing or connecting with your lines, as enable passengers to make close connections with trains on such lines, at all such crossing or connecting points? If so, when were such arrangements made? If not at *all* such points, state at *what* points such connections are not made, and the reasons therefor.

Have no arrangement but run to meet the time of the Illinois Central at Galena.

16. Have any swamp or other State lands been granted your Company since the date of your last report? If so; how many acres?

None.

17. Have any United States lands been granted to your Company, directly or indirectly, since the date of your last report? What number acres received by your Company, directly or indirectly, since date of last report?

None.

18. What number acres sold and conveyed since date of your last report? None.

19. Average price, per acre, realized?

20. To what corporations have you sold land? How much, and what price since the date of your last report?

21. Number of acres now held by Company?

22. Average price asked for lands now held by Company?

23. Value of donations of right of way or other real estate received since the date of your last report?

None.

24. Amount of city, county and town aid granted to Company in exchange for stock, or otherwise? Specify particulars since date of last report?

None.

25. Total cash amount realized from such aid since date of your last report?

None.

26. Amount of land sold, but not conveyed, under contracts now in force?

None.

27. The whole amount of cash, principal and interest, received for lands hitherto sold and conveyed, since date of last report?

None.

28. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on outstanding contracts in force, since date of last report?

None.

29. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on contracts forfeited, since date of last report?

None.

30. Whole amount of cash received for stumpage, trespasses, etc., since date of last report?

None.

31. What have been your total receipts from lands sold, and contracted to be sold, since the date of last report?

None.

32. What is the aggregate sum of receipts on account of lands, from all sources whatever, up to the present time?

None.

33. What is the amount now due the Company on lands sold, or contracted to be sold?

None.

34. Are there any terminal points or places, on your lines in, or out of, this State, to and from which the larger portion of the freight transported on your lines is carried? If so, name them.

Galena.

35. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight, from stations on your lines, to such terminal points since the enactment of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876?

No.

36. Have you made any reductions in such rates, from any stations, since the passage of said chapter?

— If you answer either of the questions in the affirmative, annex to your reply

schedules, naming the stations, with distance and rates in force at the time, and since the passage of said chapter, on 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th class of freight, and upon flour, grain, live stock, agricultural implements, salt and coal?

No.

37. \*Have you made such advance or reduction on your rates of freight between other stations on your lines? If yes, annex a schedule to your reply, showing what the advance or reduction has been on the articles above named.

35. What is your present tariff per mile for passengers, both through and local?  
Three and one-third cents per mile.

39. What proportion of the passengers carried by you, in this State, purchase round-trip tickets? And what proportion purchase 500-mile tickets?

We do not sell any tickets good for more than one trip.

40. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight for lumber, since the passage of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876? If so, annex to your reply a schedule, naming the stations and rates in force both at the time and since the passage of said chapter.

No.

41. Has your Company any rule governing your conductors, engineers and trainmen concerning the use of intoxicating liquors? *If so, what is it, and is it enforced?*

We have no rule, but would not employ persons who drank to excess.

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\*The "distance tariff," with both rates noted thereon, will be a sufficient answer.

## ACCIDENTS.

Number of Accidents.	STATEMENT OF EACH ACCIDENT.												Damages claimed.	Damages paid.											
	Give name of person, date and place of accident														PASSENGERS.		EMPLOYES.				OTHERS.				
															Killed.	Injured.	From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		Killed.	Injured.	From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.
1	Joe. A. Grigsby, Newsome Bridge, March, 1876.												....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	\$65 00	\$65 00

1. Of the above accidents, those numbered as follows were caused by broken rails.

Total No. ....

2. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by inattention of employees:

Total No. ....

3. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by collisions not properly coming under 2:

Total No. ....

4. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by explosions:

Total No. ....

5. Amount paid as damages caused by fire from locomotives.

NUMBER AND KIND OF FARM ANIMALS KILLED, AND AMOUNT OF DAMAGES PAID THEREFOR.

	Number Killed.	Amount Paid.
1. Cattle.....	1	\$25 00
2. Horses.....		
3. Mules.....		
4. Sheep.....		
5. Hogs.....		
6. Total.....		

7. Amount claimed yet unsettled, or in litigation.  
Nothing.

REMARKS.

Our road is new, and the earnings are such as to make it necessary to practice strict economy, consequently we have not sufficient clerical force to enable us to give you a more detailed report.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
County of Jo Daviess. } ss.

This day comes Richard Barrett, President of the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that they have caused the foregoing statements to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and having carefully examined the same, declare them to be a true, full and correct statement of the condition and affairs of said company, on the first day of October, A. D. 1876, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

[SEAL]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this seventh day of November, A. D. 1876.

[SEAL]

Signed,  
RICHARD BARRETT.  
HENRY MANSFIELD.

Justice of the Peace.

## NOTE BY THE COMMISSIONER.

One of the principal objects proposed by the Legislature in the creation of a Railroad Commission, is the compilation of facts and statistics connected with the building and operating of railroads in this State. The Commissioner would therefore invite from all companies, and all parties interested, full information, not only on the points covered by the tables and questions herein contained, but also on all others connected with the subject. The Commissioner will be happy to co-operate with the companies, and with all interested, in obtaining all possible information concerning building and operating of railroads, and their management in general, to the end of establishing and building up an era of harmony and good will between the *Companies*, who transport, and the *people* who ship the commodities which form the commerce of our State. And any information or explanation in his possession will be cheerfully given upon request; and to promote this most desirable end, the Commissioner would solicit in making up these reports or otherwise, from railroad companies or others, any suggestions, explanations, or information which can be made available or useful to the interests of the whole people.

DANA C. LAMB, *Commissioner*

## SECTIONS OF LAW CONCERNING REPORTS.

## GENERAL LAWS OF WISCONSIN, SESSIONS OF 1875 AND 1876.

\*SECTION 3. To enable said Commissioner to make the report and return required by section twelve (12) of the act of which this is amendatory, the president or managing officer of each railroad corporation in the State, shall annually make to the Railroad Commissioner, in the month of October, such returns and in the form he may prescribe, as will afford the information required for his said official report. Such returns shall be verified by the oath of the officer making them, and any railroad corporation whose returns shall not be made, as herein prescribed, within the month of October, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each and every day after the thirty-first day of October that such return shall be wilfully delayed or refused.

†SECTION 4. Said Railroad Commissioner shall during the month of January in each year, ascertain and make return to the State Treasurer as hereinafter provided. 1st. The actual cost of each railroad in the State up to and including the 31st day of the next preceding December, and if such railroad shall be partly in and partly out of this State, then the actual cost of so much thereof as is in this State. 2d. The total gross receipts resulting from the operation of every such railroad during the next preceding year, ending on the 31st day of December, or that part of the same which is in this State. 3d. The total net earnings resulting from the operation of any such railroad during the next preceding year, ending on the 31st day of December, or that part of the same which is in this State. 4th. The total interest-bearing indebtedness of the company owning or operating such railroad, and the amount of interest paid by such company during the next preceding year ending on the 31st day of December, and if any part of such indebtedness has been incurred in consequence of the construction, maintenance, repair, removal, or operation of any part of such railroad which is not in this State, or for equipment for such part, such Railroad Commissioner shall ascertain and determine in such manner as he shall think just and equitable how much of its indebtedness is justly chargeable to that part of said railroad that is in this State, and how much interest shall have been paid by such company during such year ending on the 31st day of the next preceding December, or (on) that part of such indebtedness which is justly chargeable to that part of said railroad that is in this State. The Commissioner shall prescribe the form and manner in which all reports required from railroad companies under the provisions of this act shall be made, and suitable blanks for that purpose, as by said Commissioners directed, shall be provided by the Secretary of State. The record of said Commissioner shall at all times be open to inspection by the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and Legislature.

‡SECTION 5. Said Railroad Commissioner shall have power to administer oaths or affirmations, to send for persons or papers under such regulations as he may prescribe, and shall at any and all times have access to any and all books and papers in any railroad office kept for and used in any railroad office by any railroad company in this State.

\*Section 3, chapter 57, laws 1876.

†Section 12, chapter 273, laws 1874.

‡Section 9, chapter 273, laws 1874.

NOTE.—The above sections of laws apply to all the reports which follow, and are omitted repetition thereof being deemed useless.—COMMISSIONER.

REPORT  
OF THE  
GREEN BAY & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.  
TO THE  
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
*For the Year Ending September 30, 1876.*

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
MADISON, \_\_\_\_\_, 187—.

*To the \_\_\_\_\_ Company:*

This blank is furnished you for the purpose of your entering therein the annual report, required by law, to be made by you to this office for the term ending September 30, A. D. 1876. Your attention is called to the special provisions relating thereto, to be found upon the last page of the cover.

In case answers to any of the questions cannot conveniently be given in the blank spaces for the same, they should be set forth in separate sheets, appended.

Where figures are given from estimates, a "note" should be made to that effect, explaining upon what basis the estimates were made.

By order of the Railroad Commissioner,

JAMES H. FOSTER,  
*Secretary.*



REPORT  
OF THE  
GREEN BAY & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

*For the Year ending 30th September, 1876.*

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE COMPANY OPERATING.

Names.	Address.	Salaries.*
Henry Ketchum, President.....	New London	.....
D. M. Kelly, Vice-President and General Manager....	Green Bay	.....
W. J. Abrams, Secretary and Auditor .....	do	.....
Norris and Chynoweth, Solicitors.....	do	.....
W. R. Hancock, Treasurer .....	do	.....
S. B. Keurick, Superintendent .....	do	.....
J. T. Alton, Chief Engineer .....	do	.....
Dan. Atwood, General Freight and Ticket Agent.....	do	.....

1. General offices at Green Bay, Wis.

Names of Directors.	Residence.
H. Ketchum .....	New London, Wis.
D. M. Kelly .....	Green Bay, Wis.
W. J. Abrams .....	Green Bay, Wis.
M. D. Peak .....	Green Bay, Wis.
George Summers .....	Green Bay, Wis.
Fred S. Ellis.....	Green Bay, Wis.
W. E. Peak.....	La Crosse, Wis.
E. F. Hatfield, Jr.....	New York City.
W. W. Scranton .....	Scranton, Pa.

\*The Board consists of nine Directors.

The Board of Directors, Executive Committee.

2. Date of annual election of directors.

The first monday in April.

3. Name and address of person to whom correspondence, concerning this report, should be directed.

D. M. Kelly, Green Bay, Wis.

## CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Capital stock authorized by charter.....	\$8,000,000
2. How many kinds of stock? One.	
3. Amount of common stock.....	8,000,000
4. Amount of preferred stock.	
5. Total capital stock.....	\$8,000,000
6. *Proportion of stock for Wisconsin.	
7. Rate of preference.	
8. How much <i>common</i> stock has been issued since June 30, 1875...	\$89,900
9. For what purpose, and what was received therefor? Cash \$14,900. La Crosse City bonds \$75,000.	
10. How much <i>preferred</i> stock has been issued since June 30, 1875. None.	
11. For what purpose, and what was received therefor? Nothing.	

\* NOTE.—Unless some good reason exists to the contrary, this proportion—and all other estimates of the same character—should be for the miles of road in this State compared with the whole. If made on a different basis please state the reasons therefor.

## FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Total.	Wisconsin Lines.
1. Describe severally all outstanding classes of bonds, including amounts, dates of issue, interest, where and when payable:		
First mortgage.....	\$3,200,000 00	.....
Second mortgage.....	779,000 00	.....
2. Amount of debt not secured by mortgage.....	1,725,753 28	.....
3. Total funded and unfunded debt.....	\$5,704,713 28	.....
4. Net cash realized from bonded debt, above described.	2,967,480 00	.....
5. Proportion of debt, bonded and floating for Wisconsin.....		.....

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

	Total.	Wisconsin Lines.
1. What amount has been expended for right of way, between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....	\$6,065 95	.....
2. What for real estate, and for what purpose purchased? Depot grounds.....	54 71	.....
3. What has been expended in construction between June 30, 1875 and Sept. 30, 1876? As per schedule—page 4.....	98,020 24	.....
4. What for improvement.....		.....
5. What for other items of expense, for construction and equipment.....	40,290 28	.....
6. What amounts, if any, have been paid for roads or portions of roads, not built by company during the time mentioned.....	.. ..	.....
7. Total expended between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.. ..	*144,431 18	.....
8. Total cost of entire line, as per last report.....	12,086,134 25	.....
9. Total cost of entire line to date.....	12,230,565 43	.....

## ORIGINAL COST AND PRESENT ESTIMATED VALUE OF TOTAL PROPERTY IN THIS STATE.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	Total.	In Wisconsin.
1. What amount has been expended for grading between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....	\$16,029 29	.....
2. How much for bridges.....	10,911 87	.....
3. How much for tunnels.....		
4. How much for iron bridges.....		
5. How much for wooden bridges.....		
6. How much for ties and tying.....	629 65	.....
7. How much for iron rail . . . No. miles 52. Lbs. wt. per yard.....	4,439 39	.....
8. How much for steel rail...No. miles..Lbs. 50 wt. per yard.....	34,687 50	.....
9. How much for chairs, spikes, fish-bar, etc.....	3,055 48	.....
10. How much for laying track.....	2,792 10	.....
11. How much for passenger and freight stations, fixtures and furniture, as per schedule..No. stations.....	7,556 22	.....
12. How much for engine and car shops..No.....	.....	.....
13. How much for machine shops..No.....	.....	.....
14. How much for machinery and fixtures.....	.....	.....
15. How much for engine houses..No.....	1,911 98	.....
16. How much for car sheds..No.....	.....	.....
17. How much for turn tables..No.....	1,412 11	.....
18. How much for track and other scales..No.....	1,245 40	.....
19. How much for wood sheds and water stations..No.....	3,727 16	.....
20. How much for fencing..No. miles.....	8,828 95	.....
21. How much for elevators..No.....	793 14	.....
22. How much for locomotives and tenders, No. Av. wt. tons.....	.....	.....
23. How much for snow plows, as per schedule, No. Av. wt. tons.....	.....	.....
24. How much for wreckers, No. Av. wt. tons.....	.....	.....
25. How much for passenger cars, 1st class, No. Av. wt. tons.....	.....	.....
26. How much for passenger cars, 2d class, No. Av. wt. tons.....	.....	.....
27. How much for baggage cars, No. Av. wt. tons.....	.....	.....
28. How much for mail cars, No. Av. wt. tons.....	.....	.....
29. How much for express cars, No. Av. wt. tons.....	.....	.....
30. How much for freight cars, closed, No. Av. wt. tons.....	.....	.....
31. How much for platform cars, No. Av. wt. tons.....	.....	.....
32. How much for hand cars, No. Av. wt. tons.....	.....	.....
33. How much for machinery and tools to accompany trains, repair track, etc., used by trackmen or others.....	.....	.....
34. How much for all other property not enumerated.....	.....	.....
35. Total amount expended between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....	\$98,020 24	.....

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road.	MILES.		Weight of rail per yard.
	Entire length.	Length in Wisconsin.	
1. Length of main line of road from Green Bay to Mississippi River .....	213	213	.....
2. Length of double track on main line.....			
* BRANCHES—Name each.			
3. Winona—Length of branch.....	4.6	4	.....
From       to       length of double track on branch.....			
4. Length of branch—La Crosse.....	29.7	29.7	.....
From       to       length of double track on branch.....			
5. Length of branch.....			.....
From       to       length of double track on branch.....			
6. Length of branch.....			.....
From       to       length of double track on branch.....			
7. Total length of main line and branches.....	247.3	246.7	.....

\* NOTE.—This includes leased lines—designate them as such—the earnings, expenses, etc., of which are given in this report.

8. Aggregate length of tracks operated by this company *computed as single track*.
9. Aggregate length of sidings and other track not above enumerated, 12 miles.
10. Number of junction stations, 4.
11. What is the gauge of your lines? 4 feet 8½ inches.

DOINGS OF THE YEAR IN TRANSPORTATION.

CHARACTER OF SERVICE.	Number of persons employed.	Average salary per annum.
1. Division and assistant superintendents.....		
Clerks in all offices .....	9	\$815 55
Master and assistant mechanics .....	3	1,012 00
Conductors.....	9	813 20
Engineers.....	11	1,029 52
Brakemen.....	16	540 00
Flagmen, switch-tenders, gate-keepers and watchmen....	1	540 00
Station agents.....	26	551 14
Section men.....	101	410 33
Laborers bridge carpenters and shop mechanics.....	87	590 24
Other employes, road masters, dock master, superintendent bridge repairs, janitor, wood and tie agent, eastern agent, traveling agent .....	7	909 94

MILEAGE AND TONNAGE.	MILES.	
	Whole line.	In Wisconsin.
2. Number of miles run by passenger trains.....	132,074	.....
3. Number of miles run by freight and mixed trains..	112,160	.....
4. Number of miles run by construction and other trains.....	82,105	.....
5. Total mileage.....	326,339	.....
6. Total number of passengers carried.....	56,306	.....
7. Total number tons freight carried one mile.....	10,060,530	.....
8. Total number passengers carried one mile.....	2,087,250	.....
9. Average distance traveled by each passenger.....	37 $\frac{8}{1125}$	.....

MILES PER HOUR.	
10. The highest rate of speed allowed for express passenger trains.....	25
11. Schedule rate of same, including stops.....	20
12. The highest rate of speed allowed for mail and accommodation trains...	25
13. Schedule of same, including stops.....	20
14. The highest rate of speed allowed for freight trains.....	15
15. Schedule rates of same, including stops.....	8
16. Amount of freight carried per car, 10 tons.	

17. TOTAL FREIGHT IN TONS.	Whole line.	In Wisconsin.
Grain.....	27,227	.....
Flour.....	2,593	.....
Provisions.....	879	.....
Salt, cement, water lime and stucco.....	2,125	.....
Manufactures, including agricultural implements, furniture and wagons.....	1,342	.....
Live stock.....	317	.....
Lumber and forest products.....	40,057	.....
Iron, lead and mineral products.....	93	.....
Stone, brick, lime, sand, etc.....	9,529	.....
Coal.....	3,841	.....
Merchandise and other articles.....	7,941	.....
Total tons.....	95,944	.....

EARNINGS DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

MONTHLY EARNINGS FROM ALL SOURCES.

MONTHS.	PASSENGER.		FREIGHT.		MAILS, EXPRESS, AND ALL OTHER SOURCES.		TOTALS.	
	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.
1875.								
October....	8,192 86	.....	39,104 80	.....	.....	\$952 05	\$48,249 71	.....
November ..	8,778 83	.....	30,821 98	.....	.....	437 82	40,038 63	.....
December...	7,485 83	.....	12,570 26	.....	.....	2,632 61	22,688 70	.....
1976.								
January.....	5,518 34	.....	10,197 20	.....	.....	1,207 24	16,922 78	.....
February....	4,386 14	.....	9,865 64	.....	.....	2,778 04	17,029 82	.....
March....	4,392 60	.....	7,101 20	.....	.....	381 27	11,875 07	.....
April.....	5,596 45	.....	9,805 70	.....	.....	1,251 10	16,653 25	.....
May.....	7,384 20	.....	20,264 08	.....	.....	2,715 14	30,363 42	.....
June.....	6,961 57	.....	21,607 58	.....	.....	1,319 99	29,889 14	.....
July ..	7,852 43	.....	13,498 28	.....	.....	1,572 39	22,923 10	.....
August .....	7,325 15	.....	11,323 67	.....	.....	2,665 64	21,314 46	.....
September ..	8,105 15	.....	19,639 03	.....	.....	580 15	28,324 33	.....
Total.....	81,979 55	.....	205,799 42	.....	.....	18,493 44	306,272 41	.....

1. Earnings per mile of road . . . . .	\$1,431 18
2. Earnings per mile of road on freight. . . . .	1,048 00
3. Earnings per mile on passengers. . . . .	383 08
4. Earnings per train-mile run, on freight. . . . .	1 99
5. Earnings per-train mile run, on passengers. . . . .	62
6. Of the earnings of the entire line, what is the ratio of the passenger to the freight? as. . . . .	27 to 73
7. Average gross earnings per mile [214 miles] of road, exclusive of sidings. . . . .	1,431 18
8. Average net earnings per mile [214 miles] of road, exclusive of sidings. . . . .	100 25
9. Average net earnings per train mile. . . . .	.....

## EXPENSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES	Belonging to Whole Line.	Belonging to Wisconsin
1. Maintenance of way:		
Repairs of track, including new and re-rolled iron rail in place of old iron rail . . . . .	\$53,112 24	
Repairs of bridges. . . . .	4,360 59	
Repairs of fences. . . . .		
New steel rail, valued only as iron rail*. . . . .		
Other expenses on way (freshet). . . . .	13,583 15	
2. Maintenance of buildings. . . . .	3,843 68	
3. Maintenance of rolling stock. . . . .		
Locomotives. . . . . \$16,126 22		
Passenger, baggage, mail and express cars. . . . .	24,290 75	47,843 36
Freight cars and car hire. . . . .		
Shop tools and machinery. . . . .	7,426 39	
4. Conducting transportation, and general expenses:		
Management and general office. . . . .	16,670 05	
Foreign agency and advertising. . . . .	565 89	
Agents and station service. . . . .	25,468 60	
Conductors, baggage and brakemen . . . . .	13,895 31	
Engineers, firemen and wipers . . . . .	21,838 60	
Train and station supplies. . . . .	4,051 67	136,390 83
Fuel consumed . . . . .	32,895 80	
Oil and waste. . . . .	4,539 20	
Personal expenses. . . . .		
Damage to persons. . . . .	187 00	
Damage to property . . . . .		
Loss and damage to freight and baggage. . . . .	2,561 21	
Legal expenses. . . . .	3,441 50	
Other general operating expenses as per items below . . . . .	10,276 00	
5. Current expenses:		
For taxes. . . . .	8,129 94	10,049 94
For insurance. . . . .	1,920 00	
Lease or privilege of other roads whose earnings are included in this report, giving name and amounts paid . . . . .	15,634 21	15,634 21
6. Total current operating expenses, being 92.99 per cent. of earnings. . . . .	284,818 00	

\*In substituting steel rail for iron rail, the cost of iron rail only should be charged to operating account, and the excess carried to extraordinary expenses. (See next page.)



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
*Expenses, etc.*—Continued.

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to Whole Line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
7. Average operating expenses per mile of road, exclusive of sidings ...	\$1,330 92	
8. Average operating expenses per train-mile .....	87 88	
9. Excess of earnings over operating and current expenses.....	21,454 41	
10. Cost of maintaining track and bridges per mile run .....	021.77	
11. Cost of repairs of engines per mile run .....	004.93	
12. Cost of engineers and firemen per mile run.....	006.68	
13. Cost of oil and waste per mile run....	001.39	
14. Cost of fuel per mile run.....	010.08	

EXPENSES, ETC.

PAYMENTS IN ADDITION TO OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to Whole Line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
15. New steel rail, excess of cost over iron rail, old track.	\$ .....	
16. New and iron rail on new track and fastenings.....	42,067 97	
17. New equipment.....		
18. New bridges and culverts (not including replacements) .....	9,238 85	
19. Real estate bought during the year.....	5,460 87	
20. New tools and machinery.....		
21. New buildings.....	9,887 35	
22. Total paid for new investment on the length of the company's lines since date of last report in addition to above.....	41,452 36	
23. Amounts paid in cash, stock, bonds or otherwise, for extensions, new lines and branches, during the past year—specify particularly		
Total new investment .....	\$107,607 40	
24. For interest on bonds.....	71,945 60	
25. Dividends—rate per cent.—on preferred stock .....		
26. Dividends—rate per cent.—on common stock.....		
Total payments in addition to operating expenses..		

28. What amount of money have you expended for building roads out of the State, from proceeds arising from business done on your roads in this State?  
None.

29. How was amount of dividends paid the past year—cash, stock, or otherwise? Specify amounts and manner of payment.  
None.

1. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of other railroads, and are they found to be sufficient?  
State laws. Sufficient.

2. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of public high ways, and are these regulations found to be sufficient?  
State laws. Sufficient.
3. What platform and coupler between passenger cars do you use?  
Ordinary platform and plain wrought-iron coupler.
4. What kind of brakes do you use on passenger trains?  
Common hand-brake.

## U. S. MAIL.

5. What is the compensation paid you by the U. S. Government for the transportation of its mails, and on what terms of service?  
\$50 per mile, service six times a week.

## EXPRESS COMPANIES.

6. What express companies run on your road, and on what terms, and what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.; what kind of business is done by them, and do you take their freights at the depot, or at the office of such express companies?  
American Express Company. \$1.16 per 100 lbs, on freight averaged as carried over whole length of road. General express business. At depot.

## TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

7. What freight and transportation companies run on your road, and on what terms, and on what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.? Do they use the cars of your company, or those furnished by themselves, and are their cars or their freight given any preference in speed or order of transportation, and if so, in what particular?  
No answer.

## SLEEPING CARS.

8. Do sleeping or dining cars run on your road, and if so, on what terms are they run, by whom are they owned, and what charges are made in addition to the regular passenger rates?  
None.

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

9. Have you acquired any additional chartered rights or privileges under the special or general laws of this State, directly or indirectly, since your last report?  
None that we are aware of.

10. Have you acquired any such additional rights or privileges under the laws, general or special, of any other State, since your last report?  
None that we are aware of.

11. Have you acquired any lines in or out of this State, by purchase, lease, consolidation or otherwise, since your last report? If yes, give full particulars relating thereto, including length of line, location thereof, at what point or place connection is made with old line; terms of purchase or lease, and brief statement of reasons for making such purchase, or lease, and whether made by consent of stockholders?

Have acquired right to run over 23 miles of La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott R. R., between Marshland and Onalaska. This arrangement was perfected in September of this year.

12. Do you, by purchase or ownership of capital stock, or in any other manner, control any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line?  
No.

13. Does any officer of your company act as the officer of any other railroad corporation, owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line?  
No.

14. What running arrangements have you with other railroad companies, setting forth the contracts for the same, made since the date of your last report?  
Nothing new.

15. Have you such arrangements with other railroad companies crossing or connecting with your lines, as enable passengers to make close connections with trains on such lines, at all such crossing or connecting points? If so, when were such arrangements made? If not at all such points, state at what points such connections are not made, and the reasons therefor.

At all points the best possible (under all the circumstances) connections are made.

16. Have any swamp or other State lands been granted your Company since the date of your last report? If so, how many acres?

None.

17. Have any United States lands been granted to your Company, directly or indirectly, since the date of your last report? What number acres received by your Company, directly, or indirectly, since date of last report?

None.

18. What number acres sold and conveyed since date of your last report?

None.

19. Average price, per acre, realized?

20. To what corporations have you sold land? How much, and what price since the date of your last report?

21. Number of acres now held by Company?

None.

22. Average price asked for lands now held by Company?

23. Value of donations of right of way or other real estate received since the date of your last report?

None.

24. Amount of city, county and town aid granted to Company in exchange for stock or otherwise? Specify particulars since date of last report.

\$75,000 in Bonds from City of La Crosse, in exchange for same amount of Capital Stock of the Company.

25. Total cash amount realized from such aid since date of your last report?

\$56,250.00.

26. Amount of land sold, but not conveyed, under contracts now in force?

None.

27. The whole amount of cash, principal and interest, received for lands hitherto sold and conveyed, since date of last report?

None.

28. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on outstanding contracts in force, since date of last report?

None.

29. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on contracts forfeited, since date of last report?

None.

30. Whole amount of cash received for stumpage, trespasses, &c., since date of last report?

None.

31. What have been your total receipts from lands sold, and contracted to be sold, since the date of last report?

None.

32. What is the aggregate sum of receipts on account of lands, from all sources whatever, up to the present time?

Nothing.

33. What is the amount now due the Company on lands sold, or contracted to be sold?

Nothing.

34. Are there any terminal points or places, on your lines in, or out, of this State, to and from which the larger portion of the freight transported on your lines is carried? If so, name them.

Green Bay, Wisconsin; Winona, Minnesota; Eastman, Wisconsin; La Crosse, Wisconsin.

35. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight, from stations on your lines to such terminal points since the enactment of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876?

36. Have you made any reductions in such rates, from any stations, since the passage of said chapter?

Yes see tariffs attached.

—If you answer either of the questions in the affirmative, annex to your reply schedules, naming the stations, with distance and rates in force at the time, and since the passage of said chapter, on 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th class of freight, and upon flour, grain, live stock, agricultural implements, salt, and coal.

Schedules annexed.

37. \*Have you made such advance or reduction on your rates of freight between other stations on your lines? If yes, annex a schedule to your reply, showing what the advance or reduction has been on the articles above named.

Yes, see Tariffs attached.

38. What is your present tariff per mile for passengers, both through and local?

Four cents.

39. What proportion of the passengers carried by you, in this State, purchase round trip tickets? And what proportion purchase 500-mile tickets?

.047 per cent. 1.704 per cent.

40. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight for lumber, since the passage of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876? If so, annex to your reply a schedule naming the stations and rates in force both at the time and since the passage of said chapter.

Yes, see tariff attached.

41. Has your Company any rule governing your conductors, engineers, and trainmen concerning the use of intoxicating liquors. *If so, what is it, and is it enforced?*

Employees not allowed to use intoxicating liquors.

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\* The "distance tariff," with both rates noted thereon, will be a sufficient answer.

## ACCIDENTS.

1922

Number of accidents.	STATEMENT OF EACH ACCIDENT.	PASSENGERS.				EMPLOYES.				OTHERS.				Damages claimed.	Damages paid.
		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.			
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
	Give name of person, date and place of accident.														
1	John Kline. Arcadia, Wisconsin* .....												1		
2	J. Hawley. Fremont, Dec. 4, 1875† .....												1		

\*Killed December 6, 1875. Had no regular place of residence. Had been drinking all day, and is supposed to have been drunk at the time of the accident. He was trying to secure a ride on the draw bars between two freight cars, fell off and was killed. The jury in the case agreed as above.

†Under the influence of liquor, went forward on platform of caboose, and fell between caboose and box car. Caboose car passing over him, cut off his leg.

1. Of the above accidents, those numbered as follows were caused by broken rails.

Total No. None.

2. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by INATTENTION OF EMPLOYEES.

Total No. None.

3. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by COLLISIONS not properly coming under 2.

Total No. None.

4. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by explosions.

Total No. None.

5. Amount paid as damages caused by fire from locomotives.

NUMBER AND KIND OF FARM ANIMALS KILLED, AND AMOUNT OF DAMAGES PAID THEREFOR:

	Number Killed.	Amount Paid.
1. Cattle.....	45	607 00
2. Horses.....	4	375 00
3. Mules.....		
4. Sheep.....	11	20 00
5. Hogs.....	10	14 00
6. Total.....	70	1,016 00

7. Amount claimed yet unsettled, or in litigation, on all kinds of animals.  
\$482.00.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }  
County of Brown. } ss.

D. M. Kelly, Vice President, and W. R. Hancock, Treasurer, of the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that they have caused the foregoing statements to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and having carefully examined the same declare them to be a true, and correct statement of the conditions and affairs of said company, on the first day of October, A. D. 1876, to the best of their knowledge and belief. Signed,

D. M. KELLY,  
W. R. HANCOCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public, this fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1876.

T. P. BINGHAM,

[SEAL]

Notary Public, Brown County, Wis.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
NOTE BY THE COMMISSIONER.

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One of the principal objects proposed by the Legislature in the creation of a Railroad Commission, is the compilation of facts and statistics connected with the building and operating of railroads in this State. The Commissioner would therefore invite from all companies, and all parties interested, full information, not only on the points covered by the tables and questions herein contained, but also on all others connected with the subject. The Commissioner will be happy to co-operate with the companies, and with all interested, in obtaining all possible information concerning building and operating of railroads, and their management in general, to the end of establishing and building up an era of harmony and good will between the *Companies*, who transport, and the *people* who ship the commodities which form the commerce of our State. And any information or explanation in his possession will be cheerfully given upon request; and to promote this most desirable end, the Commissioner would solicit in making up these reports or otherwise, from railroad companies or others, any suggestions, explanations, or information which can be made available or useful to the interests of the whole people.

DANA C. LAMB, *Commissioner*.

NOTE.—See sections of law concerning reports of railroads to Commissioner on page— of this report.

R E P O R T  
OF THE  
CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.  
(Lessees of the Madison and Portage Railroad.)  
TO THE  
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
*For the Year Ending September 30, 1876.*

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
MADISON, ———, 187—.

*To the ——— Company:*

This blank is furnished you for the purpose of your entering therein the annual report, required by law, to be made by you to this office for the term ending September 30, A. D. 1876. Your attention is called to the special provisions relating thereto, to be found upon the last page of the cover.

In case answers to any of the questions cannot conveniently be given in the blank spaces for the same, they should be set forth in separate sheets, appended.

Where figures are given from estimates, a "note" should be made to that effect, explaining upon what basis the estimates were made.

By order of the Railroad Commissioner,

JAMES H. FOSTER,  
*Secretary.*



**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**MADISON AND PORTAGE RAILROAD COMPANY.**

(Now Chicago and Superior.)

*For the year ending September 30, 1876.*

**OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE COMPANY OPERATING.**

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	SALARIES.
James Campbell, President .....	Madison, Wis .....	.....
R. P. Lane, 1st Vice Presiden.....	Rockford, Ill. ....	.....
A. S. Sanborn, Secretary .....	Madison, Wis .....	.....
B. J. Stevens, Soliciter .....	.....do .....	.....
J. B. Bowen, Treasurer.....	.....do .....	.....
—, General Manager .....	.....	.....
—, General Superintendent.....	.....	.....
—, Chief Engineer.....	.....	.....
—, General Ticket Agent.....	.....	.....
—, General Freight Agent .....	.....	.....
—, Auditor .....	.....	.....
	Total salaries..	.....

1. General Offices at Madison Wis.

Names of Directors.	Residence.	Names of Directors.	Residence.
James Campbell .....	Madison .....	H. F. Moore .....	Brodhead...
David Atwood.....	.....do .....	R. P. Lane .....	Rockford, Ill
R. B. Sanderson.....	.....do .....	Ralph Emerson .....	.....do.....
Winslow Bullin.....	Arlington ..	Geo. Young.....	Hale Ill ...
O. D. Peck.....	Oshkosh ...		

..... }  
..... } *Executive Committee.*  
..... }

2. Date of annual election of directors.  
Second Wednesday in January.
3. Name and address of person to whom correspondence, concerning this report should be directed.

## CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Capital stock authorized by charter.  
Not Limited.
2. How many kinds of stock?
3. Amount of common stock.
4. Amount of preferred stock.
5. Total capital stock.  
\$394,300 00.
6. \*Proportion of stock for Wisconsin.
7. Rate of Preference.
8. How much common stock has been issued since June 30, 1875.
9. For what purpose? and what was received therefor.
10. How much preferred stock has been issued since June 30, 1875?
11. For what purpose? and what was received therefor?

\*NOTE.—Unless some good reason exists to the contrary, this proportion—and all other estimates of the same character, should be for the miles of road in this State compared with the whole. If made on a different basis please state the reasons therefor.

## FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Total.	Wisconsin lines.
1. Describe severally all outstanding classes of bonds, including amounts, dates of issue, interest, where and when payable. First mortgage October 1, 1870, 7 per cent. interest gold bonds, payable 1890, in New York .....		\$600,000 00
2. Amount of debt not secured by mortgage. Amount probably paid .....		
3. Total funded and unfunded debt .....		
4. Net cash realized from bonded debt, above described. Bonds pledged for \$353,200 and interest .....		
5. Proportion of debt, bonded and floating for Wisconsin .....		

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

	Total.	Wisconsin lines.
1. What amount has been expended for right of way, between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876 .....	\$40 00	.....
2. What for real estate, and for what purpose purchased? .....		.....
3. What has been expended in construction between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876? .....		.....
4. What for improvement? .....		.....
5. What for other items of expense, for construction and equipment .....		.....
6. What amounts, if any, have been paid for roads or portions of roads, not built by company during the time mentioned.....		.....
7. Total expended between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876 .....		.....
8. Total cost of entire line, as per last report..	\$920,950 00	.....
9. Total cost of entire line to date.....	\$920,990 00	.....

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	Total.		In Wisconsin.	
	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
1. What amount has been expended for grading between June 30, 1875, and September 30, 1876				
2. How much for bridges				
3. How much for tunnels				
4. How much for iron bridges				
5. How much for wooden bridges				
6. How much for ties and tying				
7. How much for iron rail. No. miles, lbs. wt. per yard				
8. How much for steel rail. No. miles. Lbs. wt. per yard				
9. How much for chains, spikes, fish-bar, etc.				
10. How much for laying track				
11. How much for passenger and freight stations, fixtures and furniture, as per schedule No. stations				
12. How much for engine and car shops. No.				
13. How much for machine shops. No.				
14. How much for machinery and fixtures				
15. How much for engine houses. No.				
16. How much for car sheds. No.				
17. How much for turn tables. No.				
18. How much for track and other scales. No.				
19. How much for wood sheds and water stations. No.				
20. How much for fencing. No. miles				
21. How much for elevators. No.				
22. How much for locomotives and tenders. No. Av. wt. tons				
23. How much for snow plows, as per schedule. No. Av. wt. tons				
24. How much for wreckers. No. Av. wt. tons				
25. How much for passenger cars, 1st class. No. Av. wt. tons				
26. How much for passenger cars, 2d class. No. Av. wt. tons				
27. How much for baggage cars. No. Av. wt. tons				
28. How much for mail cars. No. Av. wt. tons				
29. How much for express cars. No. Av. wt. tons				
30. How much for freight cars, closed. No. Av. wt. tons				
31. How much for platform cars. No. Av. wt. tons				
32. How much for hand cars. No. Av. wt. tons				
33. How much for machinery and tools to accompany trains, repair track, etc., used by trackmen or others				
34. How much for all other property not enumerated				
35. Total amount expended between June 30, 1875, and September 30, 1876				

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road.	MILES.		Weight of rail per yard.
	Entire length.	Length in Wisconsin.	
1. Length of main line of road from Madison to Portage.....	39	39	50 lbs
2. Length of double track on main line.....			
* BRANCHES—Name each.			
3. Length of branch.....			
From     to     length of double track on branch.....			
4. Length of branch.....			
From     to     length of double track on branch.....			
5. Length of branch.....			
From     to     length of double track on branch.....			
6. Length of branch.....			
From     to     length of double track on branch.....			
7. Total length of main line and branches....	39	39	

8. Aggregate length of tracks operated by this company *computed as single track*.  
39 miles.

9. Aggregate length of sidings and other track not above enumerated.

10. Number of junction stations.

2.

11. What is the gauge of your lines?

4 feet, 8½ inches.

NOTE—This includes leased lines—designate them as such—the earnings, expenses, etc., of which are given in this report.

DOINGS OF THE YEAR IN TRANSPORTATION.

Character of services.	Number of persons employed.	Average salary per annum.
1. Division and assistant superintendents.....	One	
Clerks in all offices.....	None	
Master and assistant mechanics.....	None	
Conductors.....	One	
Engineers.....	One	
Brakemen.....	One	
Flagmen, switch-tenders, gate-keepers, and watchmen.....	None	
Station agents about.....	Five	
Section men.....	Twenty-five	
Laborers.....	} Four	
Other employes.....		

Mileage and tonnage.	MILES.	
	Whole line.	In Wisconsin
2. Number of miles run by passenger trains.....	117	117
3. Number of miles run by freight and mixed trains.	25,111	25,111
4. Number of miles run by construction and other trains.....	3,000	3,000
5. Total mileage.....	28,228	28,228
6. Total number of passengers carried.....	} See Note.	.....
7. Total number tons freight carried one mile.....		.....
8. Total number passengers carried one mile.....		.....
9. Average distance traveled by each passenger....		.....

NOTE.—Will be included in report of C., M. & St. P. Ry.

	Miles per hour.
10. The highest rate of speed allowed for express passenger trains.....	
11. Schedule rates of same, including stops.....	
12. The highest rate of speed allowed for mail and accommodation trains....	20
13. Schedule of same including stops.....	16
14. The highest rate of speed allowed for freight trains.....	
15. Schedule rate of same, including stops.....	
16. Amount of freight carried per car.....	Cannot state.

Total freight in tons.	Whole line.	In Wisconsin
17.	} Included in report of C., M. & St. Paul Ry. Co.	
Grain.....		6,046
Flour.....		8
Provisions.....		34
Salt, cement, water lime and stucco.....		11
Manufactures, including agricultural implements, furniture and wagons.....		102
Live stock.....		408
Lumber and forest products.....		111
Iron, lead and mineral products.....		.....
Stone, brick, lime, sand, etc.....		207
Coal.....		13
Merchandise and other articles.....	648	
Total tons.....	.....	7,588

Freight.....370	} Mixed.....24,741	} Estimated freight.....16,494
Mixed.....24,741		

EARNINGS DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTMBBER 30, 1876.

MONTHLY EARNINGS FROM ALL SOURCES.

MONTHS.	PASSENGERS.		FREIGHT.		MAILS, EXPRESS, AND ALL OTHER SOURCES.		TOTALS.	
	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line	Wisconsin.
1875.								
October.....		\$1,005 38		\$2,311 02		\$204 95		\$3,521 35
November ..		874 53		2,131 44		187 14		3,193 11
December...		1,051 86		1,412 46		172 53		2,636 85
1876.								
January .....		1,055 53		1,116 37		214 84		2,386 74
February ..		1,011 35		1,451 35		194 77		2,657 47
March.....		1,112 91		1,956 08		167 65		3,236 64
April.....		1,058 38		1,432 36		208 93		2,699 67
May.....		792 46		1,729 45		194 10		2,716 01
June .....		1,022 79		1,964 87		157 47		3,145 13
July .....		1,297 36		1,581 95		237 75		3,117 06
August.....		1,084 99		818 22		210 80		2,114 01
September ..		1,154 92		1,586 71		193 87		2,735 50
Total....		\$12,522 46		\$19,292 28		\$2,344 80		\$34,159 54

1. Earnings per mile of road .....	\$875 88
2. Earnings per mile of road on freight .....	494 67
3. Earnings per mile of road on passengers.....	321 09
4. Earnings per train-mile run, on freight .....	1 14
5. Earnings per train-mile run, on passengers.....	1 49
6. Of the earnings of the entire line, what is the ratio of the passenger to the freight, as .....	1 to 1.5
7. Average gross earnings per mile ( 39 miles ) of road, exclusive of sidings .....	875 88
8. Average net earnings per mile (39 miles) of road, exclusive of sidings .....	
9. Average net earnings per train-mile.....	

## EXPENSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
1. Maintenance of way:		
Repairs of track, including new and re-rolled iron rail in place of old iron rail .....		\$14,030 73
Repairs of bridges.....		99 76
Repairs of fences.....		173 84
New steel rail, valued only as iron rail*.....		
Other expenses on way .....		
2. Maintenance of buildings.....		110 62
3. Maintenance of rolling stock:		
Locomotives.....		33 75
Passenger, baggage, mail, and express cars. } Freight cars. }		291 04
Shop tools and machinery.....		
4. Conducting transportation and general expenses:		
Management and general office.....		5,164 94
Foreign agency and advertising .....		1 55
Agents and station service.....		5,580 00
Conductors, baggage and brakemen .....		2,288 12
Engineers, firemen and wipers.....		2,604 35
Train and station supplies.....		65 68
Fuel consumed.....		6,430 88
Oil and waste .....		234 32
Personal expenses.....		
Damage to persons.....		
Damage to property.....		156 50
Loss and damage to freight and baggage.....		14 07
Legal expenses.....		
Other general operating expenses, as per items below.....		45 00
5. Current expenses:		
For taxes .....		1,250 66
For insurance .....		
Lease or privilege of other roads whose earnings are included in this report, giving name and amounts paid.....		
6. Total current operating expenses, being 113 per cent. of earnings .....		38,565 92
7. Average operating expenses per mile of road, exclusive of sidings.....		988 85
8. Average operating expenses per train-mile.....		1 53

\* In substituting steel rail for iron rail, the cost of iron rail only should be charged to operating account, and the excess carried to extraordinary expenses. (See next page.)



*Expenses, etc.—Continued.*

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
9. Excess of operating and current expenses over earnings.....		4,406 38
10. Cost of maintaining track and bridges per mile run .....		56
11. Cost of repairs of engines per mile run.....		
12. Cost of engineers and firemen per mile run...		10 3-10
13. Cost of oil and waste per mile run.....		9-10
14. Cost of fuel per mile run.....		25 5-10

EXPENSES, ETC. .

PAYMENTS IN ADDITION TO OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
15. New steel rail, excess of cost over iron rail, old track .....		
16. New rail on new track.....		
17. New equipment.....		
18. New bridges and culverts (not including replacements).....		
19. Real estate bought during the year.....		
20. New tools and machinery .....		
21. New buildings.....		
22. Total paid for new investment on the length of the company's lines since date of last report.....		
23. Amounts paid in cash, stock, bonds, or otherwise, for extensions, new lines and branches, during the past year—specify particularly.....		
Total new investment .....		
24. For interest on bonds.....		
25. Dividends—rate per cent.—on preferred stock.....		
26. Dividends—rate per cent.—on common stock .....		
Total payments in addition to operating expenses.....		

28. What amount of money have you expended for building roads out of the State, from proceeds arising from business done on your roads in this State?  
None.

29. How was amount of dividends paid the past year—cash, stock, or otherwise? Specify amounts and manner of payment.  
No Dividend.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, 1st OF OCTOBER, 1876.

ASSETS.	AMOUNT.	LIABILITIES.	AMOUNT.
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

1. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of other railroads, and are they found to be sufficient?  
Same as on C., M. & St. P. R'y lines.
2. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of public highways? And are these regulations found to be sufficient?  
Same as on C., M. & St. P. R'y lines.
3. What platform and coupler between passenger cars do you use?  
Same as on C., M. & St. P. R'y lines.
4. What kind of brakes do you use on passenger trains?  
Hand brakes.

## U. S. MAIL.

5. What is the compensation paid you by the U. S. Government for the transportation of its mails, and on what terms of service.  
\$50 per mile per annum.

## EXPRESS COMPANIES.

6. What express companies run on your road, and on what terms, and what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.; what kind of business is done by them, and do you take their freights at the depot, or at the office of such express companies?  
Included in C., M. & St. Paul R'y report.

## TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

7. What freight and transportation companies run on your road, and on what terms, and on what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.? Do they use the cars of your company, or those furnished by themselves, and are their cars or their freights given any preference in speed or order of transportation, and if so, in what particular?  
None.

## SLEEPING CARS.

8. Do sleeping or dining cars run on your road, and if so, on what terms are they run, by whom are they owned, and what charges are made in addition to the regular passenger rates?  
None.

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

9. Have you acquired any additional chartered rights or privileges under the special or general laws of this State, directly or indirectly, since your last report?  
No.
10. Have you acquired any such additional rights or privileges under the laws, general or special, of any other State, since your last report?  
No.
11. Have you acquired any lines in or out of this State, by purchase, lease, consolidation, or otherwise, since your last report? If yes, give full particulars relating thereto, including length of line, location thereof, at what point or place connection is made with old line; terms of purchase or lease, and brief statement of reasons for making such purchase, or lease, and whether made by consent of stockholders?  
No.
12. Do you, by purchase or ownership of capital stock, or in any other manner, control any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line?  
No.
13. Does any officer of your company act as the officer of any other railroad corporation, owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line?  
No.

14. What running arrangements have you with other railroad companies, setting forth the contracts for the same, made since the date of your last report?

No change.

15. Have you such arrangements with other railroad companies crossing or connecting with your lines, as enable passengers to make close connections with trains on such lines, at all such crossing or connecting points? If so, when were such arrangements made? If not at *all* such points, state at *what* points such connections are not made, and the reasons therefor.

16. Have any swamp or other State lands been granted your Company since the date of your last report? If so; how many acres?

No.

17. Have any United States lands been granted to your Company, directly or indirectly, since the date of your last report? What number acres received by your Company, directly or indirectly, since date of last report?

Still in litigation.

18. What number acres sold and conveyed since date of your last report?

No.

19. Average price, per acre, realized?

No.

20. To what corporations have you sold land? How much, and what price since the date of your last report?

No.

21. Number of acres now held by Company?

None.

22. Average price asked for lands now held by Company?

None.

23. Value of donations of right of way or other real estate received since the date of your last report?

None.

24. Amount of city, county and town aid granted to Company in exchange for stock, or otherwise? Specify particulars since date of last report?

None.

25. Total cash amount realized from such aid since date of your last report?

None.

26. Amount of land sold, but not conveyed, under contracts now in force?

None.

27. The whole amount of cash, principal and interest, received for lands hitherto sold and conveyed, since date of last report?

None.

28. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on outstanding contracts in force, since date of last report?

None.

29. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on contracts forfeited, since date of last report?

None.

30. Whole amount of cash received for stumpage, trespasses, etc., since date of last report?

None.

31. What have been your total receipts from lands sold, and contracted to be sold, since the date of last report?

32. What is the aggregate sum of receipts on account of lands, from all sources whatever, up to the present time?

33. What is the amount now due the Company on lands sold, or contracted to be sold?

34. Are there any terminal points or places, on your lines in, or out of, this State, to and from which the larger portion of the freight transported on your lines is carried? If so, name them.

35. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight, from stations on your lines, to such terminal points since the enactment of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876?

36. Have you made any reductions in such rates, from any stations, since the passage of said chapter?

— If you answer either of the questions in the affirmative, annex to your reply schedules, naming the stations, with distance and rates in force at the time, and since the passage of said chapter, on 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th class of freight, and upon flour, grain, live stock, agricultural implements, salt and coal?

37. \*Have you made such advance or reduction on your rates of freight between other stations on your lines? If yes, annex a schedule to your reply, showing what the advance or reduction has been on the articles above named.

38. What is your present tariff per mile for passengers, both through and local?

39. What proportion of the passengers carried by you, in this State, purchase round-trip tickets? And what proportion purchase 500-mile tickets?

40. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight for lumber, since the passage of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876? If so, annex to your reply a schedule, naming the stations and rates in force both at the time and since the passage of said chapter.

41. Has your Company any rule governing your conductors, engineers and train men concerning the use of intoxicating liquors? *If so, what is it, and is it enforced?*

Included in report of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul  
Railway Company.

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\*The "distance tariff," with both rates noted thereon, will be a sufficient answer.

## ACCIDENTS.

Number of Accidents:	STATEMENT OF EACH ACCIDENT.								Damages claimed.	Damages paid.
	Give name of person, date and place of accident									
	PASSENGERS.		EMPLOYES.		OTHERS.					
Killed.	Injured.	From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1	Jno. Moran. De Forest, March 27, 1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Jno. Gethlin. Poynette, April 18, 1876.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Time and ex.

1. Of the above accidents, those numbered as follows were caused by broken rails.

Total No..... None.

2. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by inattention of employees:

Total No..... None.

3. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by collisions not properly coming under 2:

Total No..... None.

4. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by explosions:

Total No..... None.

5. Amount paid as damages caused by fire from locomotives.

\$75.00

NUMBER AND KIND OF FARM ANIMALS KILLED, AND AMOUNT OF DAMAGES PAID THEREFOR.

	Number Killed.	Amount Paid.
1. Cattle.....	7	\$91 50
2. Horses.....		
3. Mules.....		
4. Sheep.....	1	1 00
5. Hogs.....		
6. Total.....	8	92 50

7. Amount claimed yet unsettled, or in litigation.

REMARKS.

Answers referring to all matters, excepting the operation of the road where reported to us by James Campbell Esq., President, Madison Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }  
County of Milwaukee, } ss.

S. S. Merrill, General Manager, and R. D. Jennings, Secretary and Treasurer of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., Lessee of the Madison & Portage Railroad Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that they have caused the foregoing statements to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and having carefully examined the same, declare them to be a true, full and correct statement of the condition and affairs of said company, on the first day of October, A. D. 1876, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

[SEAL]

Signed,  
S. S. MERRILL,  
R. D. JENNINGS,

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this fifth day of December, A. D. 1876.

[SEAL]

G. E. WEISS.

Notary Public, Milwaukee Co., Wis.

NOTE BY THE COMMISSIONER.

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One of the principal objects proposed by the Legislature in the creation of a Railroad Commission, is the compilation of facts and statistics connected with the building and operating of railroads in this State. The Commissioner would therefore invite from all companies, and all parties interested, full information, not only on the points covered by the tables and questions herein contained, but also on all others connected with the subject. The Commissioner will be happy to co-operate with the companies, and with all interested, in obtaining all possible information concerning building and operating of railroads, and their management in general, to the end of establishing and building up an era of harmony and good will between the *Companies*, who transport, and the *people* who ship the commodities which form the commerce of our State. And any information or explanation in his possession will be cheerfully given upon request; and to promote this most desirable end, the Commissioner would solicit in making up these reports or otherwise, from railroad companies or others, any suggestions, explanations, or information which can be made available or useful to the interests of the whole people.

DANA C. LAMB, *Commissioner*.

NOTE.—See sections of law concerning reports of railroads to Commissioner on page—  
of this report.



REPORT  
OF THE  
MILWAUKEE LAKE SHORE & WESTERN RAILWAY  
COMPANY.  
TO THE  
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*For the nine and two-thirds months ending September 30, 1876.*

(From December 11, 1875, to September 30, 1876, inclusive.)

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
MADISON, \_\_\_\_\_, 187—.

*To the \_\_\_\_\_ Company:*

This blank is furnished you for the purpose of your entering therein the annual report, required by law, to be made by you to this office for the term ending September 30, A. D. 1876. Your attention is called to the special provisions relating thereto, to be found upon the last page of the cover.

In case answers to any of the questions cannot conveniently be given in the blank spaces for the same, they should be set forth in separate sheets, appended.

Where figures are given from estimates, a "note" should be made to that effect, explaining upon what basis the estimates were made.

By order of the Railroad Commissioner,

JAMES H. FOSTER,  
*Secretary.*

# REPORT

OF THE

## MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

*For the nine and two-thirds months ending 30th September, 1876.*

### OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE COMPANY OPERATING.

Names.	Address.	Salaries.*
Frederick W. Rhinelander, President.....	New York.....	.....
Wm. H. Guion, 1st Vice-President.....	do.....	.....
Samuel S. Sands, Secretary.....	do.....	.....
Cotterill & Cary, Solicitors.....	Milwaukee.....	.....
Charles Dana, Treasurer.....	New York.....	.....
H. G. H. Reed, { General Superintendent.....	Milwaukee.....	.....
{ Chief Engineer.....	do.....	.....
H. G. Whitcomb, { General Ticket Agent.....	do.....	.....
{ General Freight Agent.....	do.....	.....
Jno. D. McLeod, Auditor.....	do.....	.....
Total salaries.....	.....	.....

1. General offices at 438 East Water St. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Names of Directors.	Residence.
F. W. Rhinelander.....	New York.
Adam Norris.....	New York.
Samuel S. Sands.....	New York.
Charles Dana.....	New York.
Hy. B. Hammond.....	New York.
Lawrence Wells.....	New York.
Wm. H. Guion.....	New York.
Morris K. Jesup.....	New York.
Wm. K. Hinman.....	New York.
T. Charlton Henry.....	Philadelphia.
Issac H. Knox.....	St. Louis.
Joseph Vilas.....	Manitowoc.
Jas. H. Mead.....	Sheboygan.

} Executive Committee.

2. Date of annual election of directors.  
The Second Wednesday in June.
3. Name and address of person to whom correspondence, concerning this report, should be directed.  
John D. McLeod, Auditor.

## CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Capital stock authorized by the Articles of Association of present Corporation .....	\$6,000,000
2. How many kinds of stock? Two.	
3. Amount of common stock .....	1,000,000
4. Amount of preferred stock .....	5,000,000
5 Total capital stock .....	\$6,000,000
6. *Proportion of stock for Wisconsin .....	\$6,000,000
7. Rate of preference. Preferred stock to have a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum from the net earnings after payment of interest on the First Mortgage Bonds, and before dividends are made upon the common stock, with the right to reserve a reasonable working capital, before declaring or paying a dividend on the preferred stock.	
8. How much <i>common</i> stock has been issued since Dec. 11th, 1875..	\$1,000,000
9. For what purpose, and what was received therefor? In payment of prior obligations assumed by the Corporation, and for the uses of the Company in completing its railroad and paying for its right of way.	
10. How much <i>preferred</i> stock has been issued since Dec. 11th, 1875.	5,000,000
11. For what purpose, and what was received therefor? In payment of First Mortgage Bonds secured by the mortgages of the former companies which were foreclosed, and on which foreclosure such First Mortgage Bonds were taken in payment of the amounts bid at the sales.	

\*NOTE.—Unless some good reason exists to the contrary, this proportion—and all other estimates of the same character—should be for the miles of road in this State compared with the whole. If made on a different basis please state the reasons therefor.

## FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Total.	Wisconsin Lines.
1. Describe severally all outstanding classes of bonds, including amounts, dates of issue, interest, where and when payable: 417 First Mortgage Bonds of \$1,000 each dated Dec. 20th 1875, maturing Dec. 1st 1905, bear interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable in currency. Interest payable semi-annually on June 1st and Dec. 1st.....	.....	\$417,000 00.
2. Amount of debt not secured by mortgage including current operating expenses unpaid, and 30 days expenses accrued on account A. & N. L. extension. ....	.....	149,074 52.
3. Total funded and unfunded debt.....	.....	\$566,074 52.
4. Net cash realized from bonded debt, above described. ....	.....	381,577 22.
5. Proportion of debt, bonded and floating for Wisconsin.....	.....	566,074 52

## COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

	Total.	Wisconsin Lines.
1. What amount has been expended for right of way, between Dec. 11, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....	.....	36,272 80.
2. What for real estate, and for what purpose purchased? NOTHING.....	.....	.....
3. What has been expended in construction between Dec. 11, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876? .....	.....	86,282 27
4. What for improvement.....	.....	8,722 14.
5. What for other items of expense, for construction and equipment. (Equipment.).....	.....	28,309 75
6. What amounts, if any, have been paid for roads or portions of roads, not built by company during the time mentioned. NOTHING.....	.....	.....
7. Total expended between Dec. 11, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....	.....	159,586 96.
8. Total cost of entire line, as per last report. Purchase price Dec. 11, 1875. Paid on first mortgage bonds of the Appleton & New London Railway, and the Milwaukee, Manitowoc & Green Bay Railroad Company (the roads comprising the present line) on foreclosure of the mortgages upon such roads.....	.....	6,302,737 99.
9. Total cost of entire line to date.....	.....	\$6,462,324 95

ORIGINAL COST AND PRESENT ESTIMATED VALUE OF TOTAL PROPERTY IN THIS STATE.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	Total.	In Wisconsin.
1. What amount has been expended for grading between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....		
2. How much for bridges.....		
3. How much for tunnels.....		
4. How much for iron bridges.....		
5. How much for wooden bridges.....		
6. How much for ties and tying.....		
7. How much for iron rail . . .No. miles 52. Lbs. wt. per yard.....		
8. How much for steel rail. . .No. miles. Lbs. 50 wt. per yard.....		
9. How much for chairs, spikes, fish-bar, etc.....		
10. How much for laying track.....		
11. How much for passenger and freight stations, fixtures and furniture, as per schedule. .No. stations		
12. How much for engine and car shops. .No.....		
13. How much for machine shops. .No.....		
14. How much for machinery and fixtures.....		
15. How much for engine houses. .No.....		
16. How much for car sheds. .No.....		
17. How much for turn tables. .No.....		
18. How much for track and other scales. .No.....		
19. How much for wood sheds and water stations. .No.		
20. How much for fencing. .No. miles.....		
21. How much for elevators. .No.....		
22. How much for locomotives and tenders, No.8 Av. wt. tons.....		
23. How much for snow plows, as per schedule, No. 2 Av. wt. tons.....		
24. How much for wreckers, No. Av. wt. tons.....		
25. How much for passenger cars, 1st class, No. 2 Av. wt. tons.....		
26. How much for passenger cars, 2d class, No. 4 Av. wt. tons.....		
27. How much for baggage cars, (		
28. How much for mail cars,.... comb'd. No. 2 do do		
29. How much for express cars, )		
30. How much for freight cars, closed, No. 126 Av. wt. ton		
31. How much for platform cars, No. 55 Av. wt. tons ..		
32. How much for hand and push cars, No. $\frac{2}{3}$ 45 do. . .		
33. How much for machinery and tools to accompany trains, repair track, etc., used by trackmen or others.....		
34. How much for all other property not enumerated..		
35. Total amount expended between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....		

No way of arriving at this detail.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road.	MILES.		Weight of rail per yard.
	Entire length.	Length in Wisconsin.	
1. Length of main line of road from Milwaukee to Appleton.....	119.6	119.6	.....
2. Length of double track on main line.....			.....
* BRANCHES—Name each.			
3. Manitowoc to Two Rivers—Length of branch. From to length of double track on branch.....	6.0	6.0	50 to 56
4. Length of branch..... From to length of double track on branch.....			.....
5. Length of branch..... From to length of double track on branch.....			.....
6. Length of branch..... From to length of double track on branch.....			.....
7. Total length of main line and branches.....	125.6	125.6	.....

\* NOTE.—This includes leased lines—designate them as such—the earnings, expenses, etc., of which are given in this report.

8. Aggregate length of tracks operated by this company *computed as single track*.  
125 6-10 miles.
9. Aggregate length of sidings and other track not above enumerated.  
4 2-10 miles.
10. Number of junction stations.  
Four. Milwaukee, Lake Shore Junction, Sheboygan and Forest Junction.
11. What is the gauge of your lines?  
4 feet, 8½ inches.

DOINGS OF 9 $\frac{2}{3}$  MONTHS IN TRANSPORTATION.

CHARACTER OF SERVICE.	Number of persons employed.	Average salary per annum.
1. Division and assistant superintendents.....	1	\$1,500 00
Clerks in all offices .....	18	499 92
Master and assistant mechanics .....	14	619 32
Conductors.....	6	810 00
Engineers.....	7	1,011 37
Firemen.....	7	540 00
Brakemen.....	11	540 00
Flagmen, switch-tenders, gate-keepers and watchmen....	11	528 00
Station agents.....	17	552 00
Section men, .....	81	412 92
Laborers.....		
Other employes, mail carrier, work trains, etc.....	27	330 60

MILEAGE AND TONNAGE.	MILES.	
	Whole line.	In Wisconsin.
2. Number of miles run by passenger trains. ....		46,533
3. Number of miles run by freight and mixed trains. ....		93,471
4. Number of miles run by construction and other trains. ....		44,583
5. Total mileage. ....		184,587
6. Total number of passengers carried. ....		53,220
7. Total number tons freight carried one mile. ....		3,695,341
8. Total number passengers carried one mile. ....		1,542,759
9. Average distance traveled by each passenger. ....		29 miles.

MILES PER HOUR.	
10. The highest rate of speed allowed for express passenger trains. ....	35
11. Schedule rate of same, including stops. ....	20
12. The highest rate of speed allowed for mail and accommodation trains. ....	18
13. Schedule of same, including stops. ....	12
14. The highest rate of speed allowed for freight trains. ....	15
15. Schedule rates of same, including stops. ....	12
16. Amount of freight carried per car.	

17. TOTAL FREIGHT IN TONS—9 $\frac{1}{2}$ MONTHS.	Whole line.	In Wisconsin.
Grain. ....		10,305
Flour. ....		1,660
Provisions. ....		2,956
Salt, cement, water lime and stucco. ....		1,192
Manufactures, including agricultural implements, furniture and wagons. ....		7,320
Live stock. ....		159
Lumber and forest products. ....		23,837
Iron, lead and mineral products. ....		
Stone, brick, lime, sand, etc. ....		5,215
Coal. ....		763
Merchandise and other articles. ....		12,665
Total tons. ....		66,072

EARNINGS DURING THE 9 $\frac{2}{3}$  MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

MONTHLY EARNINGS FROM ALL SOURCES.

MONTHS.	PASSENGER.		FREIGHT.		MAILS, EXPRESS, AND ALL OTHER SOURCES.		TOTALS.	
	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.
1875.								
October.....								
November.....								
Dc.11-31 incl.		3,722 76		5,245 41		\$669 40		\$9,637 57
1876.								
January.....		5,046 03		6,923 45		849 80		12,819 28
February.....		4,609 65		10,017 20		870 93		15,497 78
March.....		5,561 95		10,318 56		852 64		16,733 15
April.....		5,939 34		10,070 07		878 06		16,837 47
May.....		4,834 78		9,766 21		894 93		15,495 92
June.....		5,172 75		11,076 10		942 27		17,191 12
July.....		6,712 42		8,774 00		889 49		16,375 91
August.....		6,357 94		8,684 65		903 06		15,945 65
September.....		6,175 76		11,518 86		931 17		19,623 79
Total.....		54,131 38		92,394 51		8,681 75		\$155,207 64



1. Earnings per mile of road . . . . .	\$1,235 73
2. Earnings per mile of road on freight . . . . .	735 62
3. Earnings per mile on passengers . . . . .	430 98
4. Earnings per train-mile run, on freight . . . . .	50.05
5. Earnings per-train mile run, on passengers . . . . .	29.33
6. Of the earnings of the entire line, what is the ratio of the passenger to the freight? as . . . . .	37 to 63
7. Average gross earnings per mile [125.6 miles] of road, exclusive of sidings . . . . .	1,255 73
8. Average net earnings per mile [125.6 miles] of road, exclusive of sidings . . . . .	328 08
9. Average net earnings per train mile . . . . .	22.32

EXPENSES DURING THE 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  MOS. ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES	Belonging to Whole Line.	Belonging to Wisconsin
1. Maintenance of way:		
Repairs of track, including new and rerolled iron rail in place old iron rail . . . . .	\$26,968 78	
Repairs of bridges . . . . .	19 62	
Repairs of fences . . . . .	1 00	
New steel rail, valued only as iron rail* . . . . .		
Other expenses on way . . . . .		
2. Maintenance of buildings . . . . .		\$26,989 40
3. Maintenance of rolling stock:		
Locomotives . . . . .	\$2,870 96	
Passenger, baggage, mail and express cars . . . . .	1,941 63	
Freight cars . . . . .	2,051 02	
Shop tools and machinery . . . . .	1,668 02	
4. Conducting transportation, and general expenses:		
Management and general office . . . . .	16,142 92	
Foreign agency and advertising . . . . .	4,294 30	
Agents and station service . . . . .	17,627 56	
Conductors, baggage and brakemen . . . . .	7,374 26	
Engineers, firemen and wipers . . . . .	11,336 32	
Train and station supplies . . . . .	1,152 79	
Fuel consumed . . . . .	10,239 51	
Oil and waste . . . . .	1,175 12	
Personal expenses (included in management) . . . . .		
Damage to persons . . . . .	78 30	
Damage to property . . . . .	631 44	
Loss and damage to freight and baggage . . . . .	67 31	
Legal expenses . . . . .	4,521 50	
Other general operating expenses . . . . .	2,647 87	
5. Current expenses:		
For taxes . . . . .	699 79	
For insurance . . . . .	160 00	
<b>Total . . . . .</b>		<b>\$114,000 62</b>

*Expenses, etc.—Continued.*

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to Whole Line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
Lease or privilege of other roads whose earnings are included in this report, giving name and amounts paid. (See folio 13, answer 14.)		
6. Total current operating expenses, being 73.45 per cent. of earnings.		
7. Average operating expenses per mile of road, exclusive of sidings ... \$907 65	.....	.....
8. Average operating expenses per train-mile ..... 61 76	.....	.....
9. Excess of earnings over operating and current expenses..... 41,207 02	.....	.....
10. Cost of maintaining track and bridges per mile run ..... 14.62	.....	.....
11. Cost of repairs of engines per mile run ..... 1.55	.....	.....
12. Cost of engineers, wipers and firemen per mile run..... 6.14	.....	.....
13. Cost of oil and waste per mile run ... 0.64	.....	.....
14. Cost of fuel per mile run..... 5.54	.....	.....

\*In substituting steel rail for iron rail, the cost of iron rail only should be charged to operating account, and the excess carried to extraordinary expenses. (See next page.)

## EXPENSES, ETC.

PAYMENTS IN ADDITION TO OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to Whole Line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
15. New steel rail, excess of cost over iron rail, old track.....		\$.....
16. New rail on new track.....		
17. New equipment.....		28,309 57
18. New bridges and culverts (not including replacements.....		71 02
19. Real estate bought during the year.....		13,498 77
20. New tools and machinery.....		1,262 95
21. New buildings.....		48,04
22. Total paid for new investment on the length of the company's lines since date of last report.....		7,340,13
23. Amounts paid in cash, stock, bonds or otherwise, for extensions, new lines and branches, during the past year—specify particularly		
From proceeds of sale of our first mortgage bonds, we have invested in our Appleton & New London Extension (now under construction, and to be opened to business during November next (for right of way, \$22,774.03; for construction, \$86,282.27.		109,056 30
Total new investment.....		159,586 96
24. For interest on bonds.....		10,238 48
25. Dividends—rate per cent.—on preferred stock.....		
26. Dividends—rate per cent.—on common stock.....		
Total payments in addition to operating expenses..		169,825 44

23. What amount of money have you expended for building roads out of the State, from proceeds arising from business done on your roads in this State?

Nothing.

29. How was amount of dividends paid the past year—cash, stock, or otherwise? Specify amounts and manner of payment.

No dividends paid.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1876.

<i>Assets.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
	<i>Dollars. Cts.</i>		<i>Dollars. Cts.</i>
Cost of road and equipment.....	6,353,268 65	Capital stock preferred.....	5,000,000 00
Appleton & New London Extension, under construction.....	109,056 30	Capital stock common.....	1,000,000 00
Capital stock, preferred—in trust.....	55,749 84	Outstanding bonds.....	417,000 00
Profit and loss account.....	45,661 26	Floating debt.....	148,013 82
Fuel and shop material on hand.....	4,146 89	Due other railroad companies for ticket mileage balance, etc.....	1,060 70
Station agents and conductors.....	3,020 17	Income account.....	42,540 29
P. O. Dept. U. S. Gov't, Am. Ex. Co., and individuals.....	2,613 76		
Charles Dana, Treasurer, New York.....	26,893 77	Total.....	\$6,608,614 81
John D. McLeod, Cash, Milwaukee.....	8,204 17		
Total.....	\$6,698,614 81		

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

1. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of other railroads, and are they found to be sufficient?

All trains must come to a full stop within 400 feet of crossings. The train arriving and stopping first crosses ahead at a speed not exceeding six miles an hour. Regulations quite sufficient.

2. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of public highways? And are these regulations found to be sufficient?

The engines must sound the whistle (not more than two seconds) eighty rods before crossing a highway, and the bell must be rung during this distance and until the highway is passed.

Regulations sufficient.

3. What platform and coupler between passenger cars do you use?

The Miller patent platform and coupler on express trains.

The ordinary platform and coupler on all others.

4. What kind of brakes do you use on passenger trains?

Ordinary brakes.

#### UNITED STATES MAIL.

5. What is the compensation paid you by the United States Government for the transportation of its mails, and on what terms of service?

One distributing mail daily each way (Sundays excepted) between Milwaukee and Two Rivers, and the same between Manitowoc and Appleton, and one bag mail daily each way between Milwaukee and Two Rivers. For the full service we are paid \$8,377.44 per annum.

#### EXPRESS COMPANIES.

6. What express companies run on your road, and on what terms, and what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.; what kind of business is done by them, and do you take their freights at the depot, or at the office of such express companies?

The American Express Company, who pay us a specific rate per 100 lbs., delivering their freights at our depots.

#### TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

7. What freight and transportation companies run on your road, and on what terms, and on what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars etc.? Do they use the cars of your company, or those furnished by themselves, and are their cars or their freight given any preference in speed or order of transportation, and if so, in what particular?

No special company.

#### SLEEPING CARS.

8. Do sleeping or dining cars run on your road, and if so, on what terms are they run, by whom are they owned, and what charges are made in addition to the regular passenger rates?

None in use.

#### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

9. Have you acquired any additional chartered rights or privileges under the special or general laws of this State, directly or indirectly, since your last report?

No; except that we have pursuant to law, partially completed our extension from the city of Appleton to the village of New London.

10. Have you acquired any such additional rights or privileges under the laws, general or special of any other state, since your last report?

None.

11. Have you acquired any lines in or out of this State, by purchase, lease, consolidation or otherwise, since your last report? If yes, give full particulars relating thereto, including length of line, location thereof, at what point or place connection

is made with old line; terms of purchase or lease, and brief statement of reasons for making such purchase, or lease, and whether made by consent of stockholders?

None.

12. Do you, by purchase or ownership of capital stock, or in any other manner, control any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line?

We do not.

13. Does any officer of your company act as the officer of any other railroad corporation, owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line?

No.

14. What running arrangements have you with other railroad companies, setting forth the contracts for the same, made since the date of your last report?

We pay the Chicago & Northwestern Railway seventy-five per cent. of the gross earnings for use of their track between Milwaukee and Lake Shore Junction and for terminal facilities at Milwaukee.

15. Have you such arrangements with other railroad companies crossing or connecting with your lines, as enable passengers to make close connections with trains on such lines, at all such crossings or connecting points? If so, when were such arrangements made? If not at *all* such points, state at *what* points such connections are not made, and the reasons therefor.

Close connections have always been made with other roads crossing and connecting with this by our trains, so as to best accommodate the traveling public. Have had no complaints. (For particulars see enclosed time table now in force.)

16. Have any swamp or other State lands been granted your company since the date of your last report? If so; how many acres?

17. Have any United States lands been granted to your company, directly or indirectly, since the date of your last report? What number acres received by your company, directly or indirectly, since date of last report?

18. What number acres sold and conveyed since date of your last report?

19. Average price, per acre, realized?

20. To what corporations have you sold land? How much, and what price since the date of your last report?

21. Number of acres now held by company.

22. Average price asked for lands now held by company?

23. Value of donations of right of way or other real estate received since the date of your last report?

24. Amount of city, county and town aid granted to company in exchange for stock, or otherwise? Specify particulars since date of last report.

This company has received no city, county or town aid in exchange for stock, or otherwise, since date of last report.

25. Total cash amount realized from such aid since date of your last report?

26. Amount of land sold, but not conveyed, under contracts now in force?

27. The whole amount of cash, principal and interest, received for lands hitherto sold and conveyed, since date of last report?

28. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on outstanding contracts in force, since date of last report?

29. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on contracts forfeited, since date of last report?

30. Whole amount of cash received for stumpage, trespasses, etc., since date of last report?

31. What have been your total receipts from lands sold, and contracted to be sold, since the date of last report?

32. What is the aggregate sum of receipts on account of lands, from all sources whatever, up to the present time?

33. What is the amount now due the company on lands sold, or contracted to be sold?

34. Are there any terminal points or places, on your lines in, or out of, the State, to and from which the larger portion of the freight transported on your lines is carried? If so, name them.

Milwaukee.

35. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight, from stations on your lines, to such terminal points since the enactment of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876? No material advance.

36. Have you made any reductions in such rates, from any stations, since the passage of said chapter?

No land grants.

No land grants.

— If you answer either of the questions in the affirmative, annex to your reply schedules, naming the stations, with distance and rates in force at the time, and since the passage of said chapter, on 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th class of freight, and upon flour, grain, live stock, agricultural implements, salt and coal.

No material reduction.

37. \*Have you made such advance or reduction on your rates of freight between other stations on your lines? If yes, annex a schedule to your reply, showing what the advance or reduction has been on the articles above named.

No change of importance.

38. What is your present tariff per mile for passengers, both through and local?

Four cents, (for 1,000-mile tickets three cents per mile.)

39. What proportion of the passengers carried by you, in this State, purchase round-trip tickets? And what proportion purchase 500-mile tickets?

No round trip tickets sold, except to excursion parties. Four per cent of passenger mileage is for 500-mile tickets.

40. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight for lumber, since the passage of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876? If so, annex to your reply a schedule, naming the stations and rates in force both at the time and since the passage of said chapter.

No change of importance.

41. Has your company any rule governing your conductors, engineers and trainmen concerning the use of intoxicating liquors? *If so, what is it, and is it enforced?*

The use of intoxicating drink on or about the premises of the Company is strictly forbidden. Any employee appearing on duty in a state of intoxication is forthwith dismissed, and those who do not use intoxicating drinks will receive the preference in promotion and employment.

These rules are strictly enforced.

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\*The "distance tariff," with both rates noted thereon, will be a sufficient answer.

## ACCIDENTS.

Number of accidents.	STATEMENT OF EACH ACCIDENT.	PASSENGERS.				EMPLOYES.				OTHERS.				Damages claimed.	Damages paid.
		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.			
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
Give name of person, date and place of accident.															
1	C. F. Bolders in month of January* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$43 30
2	P. O. Long, Engineer during month August† .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 00
	Total .....							2							\$78 30

\*While on telegraph repairs near Reedville, fell from a telegraph pole, fracturing his arm and sustaining other slight injuries.

†In sidetracking his train at Grimms Station, suddenly discovering through the fog a box car on the siding, jumped from his engine and sustained bruises disabling him for, say one month, the fireman who remained in the cab was unharmed.



1. Of the above accidents, those numbered as follows were caused by broken rails.  
Total No.
2. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by inattention o employees:  
Total No., 2.
3. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by collisions not properly coming under No. 2:  
Total No., none.
4. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by explosions:  
Total No., none.
5. Amount paid as damages caused by fire from locomotives.  
Nothing.

NUMBER AND KIND OF FARM ANIMALS KILLED, AND AMOUNT OF DAMAGES PAID THEREFOR.

	Number killed.	Amount paid.
1. Cattle.....	16	\$272 44
2. Horses.....	2	175 00
3. Mules.....		
4. Sheep.....		
5. Hogs.....	8	34 00
6. Total.....	26	\$481 44

7. Amount claimed yet unsettled, or in litigation.  
All claims adjusted and paid.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }  
County of Milwaukee, } ss.

F. W. Rhinelander, President, and H. G. H. Reed, General Superintendent of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway Co., being duly sworn, depose and say that they have caused the foregoing statements to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this Company, and having carefully examined the same declare them to be a true, full and correct statement of the condition and affairs of said Company, on the first day of October, A. D. 1876, to the best of their knowledge and belief.  
Signed,

F. W. RHINELANDER,  
*President.*

[SEAL.]

H. G. H. REED,  
*General Superintendent.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ninth day of December, A. D. 1876.

[SEAL]

ALFRED L. CARY,

*Notary Public Milwaukee Co., Wis.*

NOTE BY THE COMMISSIONER.

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One of the principal objects proposed by the Legislature in the creation of a Railroad Commission, is the compilation of facts and statistics connected with the building and operating of railroads in this State. The Commissioner would therefore invite from all companies, and all parties interested, full information, not only on the points covered by the tables and questions herein contained, but also on all others connected with the subject. The Commissioner will be happy to co-operate with the companies, and with all interested, in obtaining all possible information concerning building and operating of railroads, and their management in general, to the end of establishing and building up an *era* of harmony and good will between the *Companies*, who transport, and the *people* who ship the commodities which form the commerce of our State. And any information or explanation in his possession will be cheerfully given upon request; and to promote this most desirable end, the Commissioner would solicit in making up these reports or otherwise, from railroad companies or others, any suggestions, explanations, or information which can be made available or useful to the interests of the whole people.

DANA C. LAMB, *Commissioner*.

NOTE.—See sections of law concerning reports of railroads to Commissioner on page—  
of this report.

R E P O R T  
OF THE  
MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.  
TO THE  
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*For the year ending 30th September, 1876.*

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
MADISON, ———, 187—.

*To the ——— Company:*

This blank is furnished you for the purpose of your entering therein the annual report, required by law, to be made by you to this office for the term ending September 30, A. D. 1876. Your attention is called to the special provisions relating thereto, to be found upon the last page of the cover.

In case answers to any of the questions cannot conveniently be given in the blank spaces for the same, they should be set forth in separate sheets, appended.

Where figures are given from estimates, a "note" should be made to that effect, explaining upon what basis the estimates were made.

By order of the Railroad Commissioner,

JAMES H. FOSTER,  
*Secretary.*

REPORT  
OF THE  
MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.

*For the year ending September 30, 1876.*

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE COMPANY OPERATING.

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	SALARIES.
Luther Beecher, President. ....	Detroit Mich. ....	.....
——, 1st Vice-President. ....	.....	.....
Calvert Spencely, Secretary. ....	Mineral Point, Wis. ....	.....
M. M. Cothren, Solicitor. ....	do. ....	.....
Luther Beecher, Treasurer. ....	Detroit Mich. ....	.....
Geo. W. Cobb, General Manager. ....	Mineral Point, Wis. ....	.....
——, General Superintendent. ....	.....	.....
——, Chief Engineer. ....	.....	.....
Calvert Spensly { General Ticket Agent. .... }	Mineral Point, Wis..	.....
{ General Freight Agent. .... }		
{ Auditor. .... }		
Total Salaries. ....		.....

1. General Offices at Mineral Point, Wis.

Names of Directors.	Residence.
Luther Beecher. ....	Detroit, Mich. ....
Geo. M. Cobb. ....	Mineral Point, Wis..
M. M. Cothren. ....	do. ....
Calvert Spensley. ....	do. ....
Geo. L. Beecher. ....	Point Burwell, Ont..

..... }  
..... } *Executive Committee.*  
..... }

2. Date of annual election of directors.

1st Monday in July.

3. Name and address of person to whom correspondence, concerning this report should be directed.

George W. Gobb, General Manager, Mineral Point Wis.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Capital stock authorized by charter.
2. How many kinds of stock?  
All common.
3. Amount of common stock.  
\$1,200,000.
4. Amount of preferred stock.  
None.
5. Total capital stock.  
\$1,200 00.
6. \*Proportion of stock for Wisconsin.  
\$1,128,427.
7. Rate of Preference.
8. How much common stock has been issued since June 30, 1875.  
None.
9. For what purpose? and what was received therefor.
10. How much preferred stock has been issued since June 30, 1875?  
None.
11. For what purpose? and what was received therefor?

\*NOTE.—Unless some good reason exists to the contrary, this proportion—and all other estimates of the same character, should be for the miles of road in this State compared with the whole. If made on a different basis please state the reasons therefor.

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Total.	Wisconsin lines.
1. Describe severally all outstanding classes of bonds, including amounts, dates of issue, interest, where and when payable. First mortgage bonds issued in 1868; 10 per cent. interest payable at Second National Bank, Detroit, Mich., in 1890.	\$320,000 00	.....
2. Amount of debt not secured by mortgage.	57,987 41	.....
3. Total funded and unfunded debt.....	\$379,987 41	.....
4. Net cash realized from bonded debt, above described.	\$320,000 00	.....
5. Proportion of debt, bonded and floating for Wisconsin .....	354,957 81	.....

## COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

	Total.	Wisconsin lines.
1. What amount has been expended for right of way, between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876. None.....		
2. What for real estate, and for what purpose purchased? None.....		
3. What has been expended in construction between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876? None.....		
4. What for improvement? Nothing but what is shown on page 8.....		
5. What for other items of expense, for construction and equipment None.....		
6. What amounts, if any, have been paid for roads or portions of roads, not built by company during the time mentioned. None.....		
7. Total expended between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....		
8. Total cost of entire line, as per last report..	\$1,131,175	
9. Total cost of entire line to date.....		

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	Total.	In Wisconsin.
	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>
1. What amount has been expended for grading between June 30, 1875, and September 30, 1876	.....	.....
2. How much for bridges.....	.....	.....
3. How much for tunnels.....	.....	.....
4. How much for iron bridges.....	.....	.....
5. How much for wooden bridges.....	.....	.....
6. How much for ties and tying.....	.....	.....
7. How much for iron rail. No. miles, lbs. wt. per yard.....	.....	.....
8. How much for steel rail. No. miles. Lbs. wt. per yard.....	.....	.....
9. How much for chains, spikes, fish-bar, etc....	.....	.....
10. How much for laying track.....	.....	.....
11. How much for passenger and freight stations, fixtures and furniture, as per schedule No. stations.....	.....	.....
12. How much for engine and car shops. No....	.....	.....
13. How much for machine shops. No.....	.....	.....
14. How much for machinery and fixtures.....	.....	.....
15. How much for engine houses. No.....	.....	.....
16. How much for car sheds. No.....	.....	.....
17. How much for turn tables. No.....	.....	.....
18. How much for track and other scales. No....	.....	.....
19. How much for wood sheds and water stations. No.....	.....	.....
20. How much for fencing. No. miles.....	.....	.....
21. How much for elevators. No.....	.....	.....
22. How much for locomotives and tenders. No. Av. wt. tons.....	.....	.....
23. How much for snow plows, as per schedule. No. Av. wt. tons.....	.....	.....
24. How much for wreckers. No. Av. wt. tons...	.....	.....
25. How much for passenger cars, 1st class. No. Av. wt. tons.....	.....	.....
26. How much for passenger cars, 2d class. No. Av. wt. tons.....	.....	.....
27. How much for baggage cars. No. Av. wt. tons.....	.....	.....
28. How much for mail cars. No. Av. wt. tons.	.....	.....
29. How much for express cars. No. Av. wt. tons.....	.....	.....
30. How much for freight cars, closed. No. Av. wt. tons.....	.....	.....
31. How much for platform cars. No. Av. wt. tons.....	.....	.....
32. How much for hand cars. No. Av. wt. tons	.....	.....
33. How much for machinery and tools to accompany trains, repair track, etc., used by trackmen or others.....	.....	.....
34. How much for all other property not enumerated.....	.....	.....
35. Total amount expended between June 30, 1875, and September 30, 1876.....	.....	.....

\* Nothing under this head but what is included on page 8.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road.	MILES.		Weight of rail per yard.
	Entire length.	Length in Wisconsin.	
1. Length of main line of road from Mineral Point, Wis., to Warren, Ill. ....	33	31	56
2. Length of double track on main line. ....			
* BRANCHES—Name each.			
3. From Calamine to Platteville, length of branch From to length of double track on branch. ....	18	18	56
4. Length of branch. .... From to length of double track on branch. ....			
5. Length of branch. .... From to length of double track on branch. ....			
6. Length of branch. .... From to length of double track on branch. ....			
7. Total length of main line and branches. ....	51	49	

8. Aggregate length of tracks operated by this company *computed as single track*.  
51 miles.

9. Aggregate length of sidings and other track not above enumerated.  
5 miles.

10. Number of junction stations.

2.

11. What is the gauge of your lines?  
4 feet, 8½ inches.

NOTE—This includes leased lines—designate them as such—the earnings, expenses, etc., of which are given in this report.

## DOINGS OF THE YEAR IN TRANSPORTATION.

Character of services.	Number of persons employed.	Average salary per annum.
1. Division and assistant superintendents. ....	1	
Clerks in all offices. ....	4	
Master and assistant mechanics. ....	15	
Conductors. ....	2	
Engineers. ....	4	
Brakemen. ....	4	
Flagmen, switch-tenders, gate-keepers, and watchmen. ....	5	
Station agents. ....	7	
Section men. ....	65	
Laborers. ....		
Other employees. ....	30	



Mileage and tonnage.	MILES.	
	Whole line.	In Wisconsin
2. Number of miles run by passenger trains.....	No pass. trains.....	.....
3. Number of miles run by freight and mixed trains.....	69,264.....	.....
4. Number of miles run by construction and other trains.....	4,200.....	.....
5. Total mileage.....	73,464	72,216
6. Total number of passengers carried.....	28,826.....	.....
7. Total number tons freight carried one mile.....	1,975,347.....	.....
8. Total number passengers carried one mile.....	576,520.....	.....
9. Average distance traveled by each passenger....	20 miles.....	.....

	Miles per hour.
10. The highest rate of speed allowed for express passenger trains.....	None of these trains.
11. Schedule rates of same, including stops.....	.....
12. The highest rate of speed allowed for mail and accommodation trains...	16
13. Schedule of same including stops.....	16
14. The highest rate of speed allowed for freight trains.....	16
15. Schedule rate of same, including stops.....	16
16. Amount of freight carried per car.....	20,000 lbs.

Total freight in tons.	Whole line.	In Wisconsin
17.		
Grain.....	13,726.....	.....
Flour.....	35.....	.....
Provisions.....	232.....	.....
Salt, cement, water lime and stucco.....	753.....	.....
Manufactures, including agricultural implements, furniture and wagons.....	628.....	.....
Live stock.....	9,721.....	.....
Lumber and forest products..	4,923.....	.....
Iron, lead and mineral products, 15,458 zinc; 1,456 lead; 1501, iron.....	18,415.....	.....
Stone, brick, lime, sand, etc.....	190.....	.....
Coal.....	2,566.....	.....
Merchandise and other articles.....	8,670.....	.....
Total tons.....	59,859	57,487

# EARNINGS DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

## MONTHLY EARNINGS FROM ALL SOURCES.

MONTHS.	PASSENGERS.		FREIGHT.		MAILS, EXPRESS, AND ALL OTHER SOURCES.		TOTALS.		
	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line	Wisconsin.	
1875.									
October....	1,854 52	.....	10,918 17	.....	315 42	.....	13,088 11	Proportion for Wisconsin is $\frac{4}{11}$ of these amounts.	
November ..	1,695 37	.....	9,532 32	.....	315 42	.....	11,543 11		
December...	1,936 00	.....	7,799 96	.....	315 42	.....	10,051 38		
1876.									
January ....	1,908 81	.....	6,311 31	.....	315 42	.....	8,535 54		
February ...	1,803 75	.....	8,542 86	.....	315 42	.....	10,662 03		
March.....	1,884 84	.....	6,115 96	.....	315 42	.....	8,316 22		
April.....	1,931 02	.....	5,115 63	.....	315 42	.....	7,362 07		
May.....	1,763 55	.....	6,683 32	.....	315 42	.....	8,767 29		
June.....	2,285 93	.....	8,887 04	.....	315 42	.....	11,488 39		
July.....	2,054 75	.....	5,454 06	.....	301 38	.....	7,810 19		
August.....	1,937 47	.....	5,959 36	.....	301 38	.....	8,198 21		
September ..	2,276 73	.....	7,314 12	.....	301 38	.....	9,892 23		
Total....	\$23,332 74	.....	\$88,634 11	.....	\$3,742 92	.....	\$115,709 77		

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

1. Earnings per mile of road .....	\$2,270 00
2. Earnings per mile of road on freight .....	1,738 00
3. Earnings per mile of road on passengers.....	463 40
4. Earnings per train-mile run, on freight .....	1 20
5. Earnings per train-mile run, on passengers.....	32
6. Of the earnings of the entire line, what is the ratio of the passenger to the freight, as .....	2 to 8
7. Average gross earnings per mile ( 51 miles ) of road, exclusive of sidings .....	2,270 00
8. Average net earnings per mile (miles) of road, exclusive of sidings.....	
9. Average net earnings per train-mile.....	

## EXPENSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
1. Maintenance of way:		
Repairs of track, including new and re-rolled iron rail in place of old iron rail .....	\$70,747 82	
Repairs of bridges.....	3,231 18	
Repairs of fences.....	1,878 47	
New steel rail, valued only as iron rail*.....		
Other expenses on way .....		
2. Maintenance of buildings.....	376 01	
3. Maintenance of rolling stock:		
Locomotives.....		
Passenger, baggage, mail, and express cars. }	16,001 25	
Freight cars. ....		
Shop tools and machinery.....		
4. Conducting transportation and general expenses:		
Management and general office.....	13,790 20	
Foreign agency and advertising.....		
Agents and station service.....	8,955 00	
Conductors, baggage and brakemen .....	3,575 83	
Engineers, firemen and wipers.....	6,438 84	
Train and station supplies.....		
Fuel consumed.....	9,021 35	
Oil and waste .....	622 41	
Personal expenses.....	384 05	
Damage to persons.....	54 90	
Damage to property.....	67 50	
Loss and damage to freight and baggage.....	55 46	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	1,931 15	
Other general operating expenses, as per items below.....		
5. Current expenses:		
For taxes.....	4,565 74	
For insurance .....		
Lease or privilege of other roads whose earnings are included in this report, giving name and amounts paid.....		
6. Total current operating expenses, being ... per cent. of earnings .....	141,697 18	
7. Average operating expenses per mile of road, exclusive of sidings.....	2,778 00	
8. Average operating expenses per train-mile....	1 93	

\* In substituting steel rail for iron rail, the cost of iron rail only should be charged to operating account, and the excess carried to extraordinary expenses. (See next page.)

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
9. Excess of operating and current expenses over earnings.....		
10. Cost of maintaining track and bridges per mile run .....	1.006	
11. Cost of repairs of engines per mile run.....	.218	
12. Cost of engineers and firemen per mile run...	.087	
13. Cost of oil and waste per mile run.....	.008	
14. Cost of fuel per mile run.....	.122	
Total payments in addition to operating expenses.....		

## EXPENSES, ETC.

PAYMENTS IN ADDITION TO OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
15. New steel rail, excess of cost over iron rail, old track .....		
16. New rail on new track.....		
17. New equipment.....		
18. New bridges and culverts (not including replacements).....		
19. Real estate bought during the year.....		
20. New tools and machinery .....		
21. New buildings.....		
22. Total paid for new investment on the length of the company's lines since date of last report.....		
23. Amounts paid in cash, stock, bonds, or otherwise, for extensions, new lines and branches, during the past year—specify particularly.....		
Total new investment .....		
24. For interest on bonds.....	\$32,000	
25. Dividends—rate per cent.—on preferred stock.....		
26. Dividends—rate per cent.—on common stock .....		
Total payments in addition to expenses....		

23. What amount of money have you expended for building roads out of the State, from proceeds arising from business done on your roads in this State?

29. How was amount of dividends paid the past year—cash, stock, or otherwise? Specify amounts and manner of payment.

No Dividends.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1876.

	AMOUNT.	LIABILITIES.	AMOUNT.
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

1. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of other railroads, and are they found to be sufficient?

Cross no railroad.

2. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of public high ways, and are these regulations found to be sufficient? Copy of regulations attached found sufficient.

Engineers must sound the signal to take off brakes immediately before starting a train; must sound the whistle at the distance of one-half mile when approaching a station, and also 80 rods before crossing a highway. They must have the bell rung before starting a train, while moving a train about stations, and also 80 rods before crossing a highway, and until it shall have been passed.

3. What platform and coupler between passenger cars do you use?

No passenger trains. Ordinary platform and coupler used.

4. What kind of brakes do you use on passenger trains?

No passenger trains. Use ordinary brakes.

#### U. S. MAIL.

5. What is the compensation paid you by the U. S. Government for the transportation of its mails, and on what terms of service?

\$50 per mile for daily service, except Sundays, each way.

#### EXPRESS COMPANIES.

6. What express companies run on your road, and on what terms, and what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.; what kind of business is done by them, and do you take their freights at the depot, or at the office of such express companies?

We carry freight, etc., for American Express Company in our own cars for a stipulated monthly compensation. Freight, etc., received on cars, and in charge of express company's employes.

#### TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

7. What freight and transportation companies run on your road, and on what terms, and on what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.? Do they use the cars of your company, or those furnished by themselves, and are their cars or their freight given any preference in speed or order of transportation, and if so, in what particular?

None.

#### SLEEPING CARS.

8. Do sleeping or dining cars run on your road, and if so, on what terms are they run, by whom are they owned, and what charges are made in addition to the regular passenger rates?

None.

#### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

9. Have you acquired any additional chartered rights or privileges under the special or general laws of this State, directly or indirectly, since your last report?

None.

10. Have you acquired any such additional rights or privileges under the laws, general or special, of any other State, since your last report?

None.

11. Have you acquired any lines in or out of this State, by purchase, lease, consolidation or otherwise, since your last report? If yes, give full particulars relating thereto, including length of line, location thereof, at what point or place connection is made with old line; terms of purchase or lease, and brief statement of reasons for making such purchase, or lease, and whether made by consent of stockholders?

None.

12. Do you, by purchase or ownership of capital stock, or in any other manner, control any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line?

None.

13. Does any officer of your company act as the officer of any other railroad corporation, owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line?

None.

14. What running arrangements have you with other railroad companies, setting forth the contracts for the same, made since the date of your last report?

None.

15. Have you such arrangements with other railroad companies crossing or connecting with your lines, as enable passengers to make close connections with trains on such lines, at all such crossing or connecting points? If so, when were such arrangements made? If not at *all* such points, state at *what* points such connections are not made, and the reasons therefor.

This road connects with the Ill. Cent. R. R. at Warner, Ill, and trains on this Road make close connections with the trains of the Ill Cent. R. R.

16. Have any swamp or other State lands been granted your Company since the date of your last report? If so, how many acres?

No.

17. Have any United States lands been granted to your Company, directly or indirectly, since the date of your last report? What number acres received by your Company, directly, or indirectly, since date of last report?

No.

18. What number acres sold and conveyed since date of your last report?

None.

19. Average price, per acre, realized?

20. To what corporations have you sold land? How much, and what price since the date of your last report?

None.

21. Number of acres now held by Company?

None.

22. Average price asked for lands now held by Company?

None.

23. Value of donations of right of way or other real estate received since the date of your last report?

None.

24. Amount of city, county and town aid granted to Company in exchange for stock or otherwise? Specify particulars since date of last report.

None.

25. Total cash amount realized from such aid since date of your last report?

Nothing.

26. Amount of land sold, but not conveyed, under contracts now in force?

None.

27. The whole amount of cash, principal and interest, received for lands hitherto sold and conveyed, since date of last report?

None.

28. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on outstanding contracts in force, since date of last report?

None.

29. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on contracts forfeited, since date of last report?

None.

30. Whole amount of cash received for stumpage, trespasses, &c., since date of last report?

None.

31. What have been your total receipts from lands sold, and contracted to be sold, since the date of last report?

None.

32. What is the aggregate sum of receipts on account of lands, from all sources whatever, up to the present time?

None.

33. What is the amount now due the Company on lands sold, or contracted to be sold?

None.

34. Are there any terminal points or places, on your lines in, or out, of this State, to and from which the larger portion of the freight transported on your lines is carried? If so, name them.

Most of the freight on this road is conveyed to and from Warner, Ills. where this R. R. connects with the Ills. Cent. R. R.

35. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight, from stations on your lines to such terminal points since the enactment of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876?

No.

36. Have you made any reductions in such rates, from any stations, since the passage of said chapter?

No.

—If you answer either of the questions in the affirmative, annex to your reply schedules, naming the stations, with distance and rates in force at the time, and since the passage of said chapter, on 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th class of freight, and up in flour, grain, live stock, agricultural implements, salt, and coal.

37. \*Have you made such advance or reduction on your rates of freight between other stations on your lines? If yes, annex a schedule to your reply, showing what the advance or reduction has been on the articles above named.

No.

38. What is your present tariff per mile for passengers, both through and local?

Four cents per mile.

39. What proportion of the passengers carried by you, in this State, purchase round trip tickets? And what proportion purchase 500-mile tickets?

We don't use either.

40. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight for lumber, since the passage of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876? If so, annex to your reply a schedule naming the stations and rates in force both at the time and since the passage of said chapter.

No advance has been made.

41. Has your Company any rule governing your conductors, engineers, and trainmen concerning the use of intoxicating liquors. *If so, what is it, and is it enforced?*

Copy of rule is attached. It is enforced.

(41.) Strict observance of all regulations, and the greatest care and attention to their several duties, are enjoined upon all.

42. Whenever you are in doubt, take the safe course.

43. To secure the safety of passengers and property, and promptness and discipline in the despatch of business of the road, the use of intoxicating liquors is strictly forbidden to the officers and men in the service of this company. When upon duty any person who shall become intoxicated will be immediately dismissed.

44. Any person not willing to promptly and cheerfully conform to such orders as may be found necessary for the proper dispatch of business, is particularly requested to leave the service of the company.

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\* The "distance tariff," with both rates noted thereon, will be a sufficient answer.



## ACCIDENTS.

None.	Number of accidents.	STATEMENT OF EACH ACCIDENT.															
		PASSENGERS.		EMPLOYES.				OTHERS.				Damages claimed.		Damages paid.			
Give name of person, date and place of accident.		Killed.	Injured.	From causes beyond their control.		By their own mis-conduct or want of caution.		Killed.	Injured.	From causes beyond their control.		By their own mis-conduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own mis-conduct or want of caution.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....		.....	.....	.....		.....		.....		.....	
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....		.....	.....	.....		.....		.....		.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....		.....	.....	.....		.....		.....		.....	

1. Of the above accidents, those numbered as follows were caused by broken rails.

Total No.

2. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by INATTENTION OF EMPLOYEES.

Total No.

3. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by COLLISIONS not properly coming under 2.

Total No.

4. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by explosions.

Total No.

5. Amount paid as damages caused by fire from locomotives.

None.

NUMBER AND KIND OF FARM ANIMALS KILLED, AND AMOUNT OF DAMAGES PAID THEREFOR.

	Number Killed.	Amount Paid.
1. Cattle.....		
2. Horses.....		
3. Mules.....		
4. Sheep.....		
5. Hogs.....		
6. Total.....		

7. Amount claimed yet unsettled, or in litigation.

None.

REMARKS.

A large amount of new iron has been laid during the past year in place of old iron taken up, and a large number of new ties used, and the road bed otherwise materially improved, which has caused an outlay of more than the entire earnings of the road.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }  
County of Iowa. } ss.

George W. Cobb, General Manager, and Calvert Spensley, Secretary and Auditor of the Mineral Point Railroad, being duly sworn, depose and say that they have caused the foregoing statements to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and having carefully examined the same declare them to be a true, full and correct statement of the condition and affairs of said company, on the first day of October, A. D. 1876, to the best of their knowledge and belief. Signed,

GEO. W. COBB,

General Manager.

CALVERT SPENSLEY,

Secretary and Auditor.

[SEAL]

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public, this twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1876.

[SEAL]

CYRUS LANYON,  
Notary Public, Wisconsin.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
NOTE BY THE COMMISSIONER.

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One of the principal objects proposed by the Legislature in the creation of a Railroad Commission, is the compilation of facts and statistics connected with the building and operating of railroads in this State. The Commissioner would therefore invite from all companies, and all parties interested, full information, not only on the points covered by the tables and questions herein contained, but also on all others connected with the subject. The Commissioner will be happy to co-operate with the companies, and with all interested, in obtaining all possible information concerning building and operating railroads, and their management in general, to the end of establishing and building up an era of harmony and good will between the Companies, who transport, and the people who ship the commodities which form the commerce of our State. And any information or explanation in his possession will be cheerfully given upon request; and to promote this most desirable end, the Commissioner would solicit in making up these reports or otherwise, from railroad companies and others, any suggestions, explanations or information which can be made available or useful to the interests of the whole people.

DANA C. LAMB,  
*Commissioner.*

NOTE.—See sections of law concerning report of railroads to Commissioner on page—  
of this report.

REPORT  
OF THE  
PINE RIVER VALLEY & STEVENS POINT RAILROAD  
COMPANY.

TO THE  
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*For the year ending September 30, 1876.*

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
MADISON, — — — 187—.

*To the ————— Company:*

This blank is furnished you for the purpose of your entering therein the Annual report, required by law, to be made by you to this office for the term ending September 30, A. D. 187 . Your attention is called to the special provisions relating thereto, to be found upon the last page of the cover.

In case answers to any of the questions cannot conveniently be given in the blank spaces for the same, they should be set forth in separate sheets, appended.

Where figures are given from estimates, a "note" should be made to that effect, explaining upon what basis the estimates were made.

By order of the Railroad Commissioner,

JAMES H. FOSTER,  
Secretary.

# REPORT

## OF THE

### PINE RIVER VALLEY & STEVENS POINT RAILROAD COMPANY.

*For the year ending September 30, 1876.*

#### OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE COMPANY OPERATING.

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	SALARIES.
Geo. Krouskop, President.....		
N. L. James, 1st Vice President.....		
H. C. Eastland, Secretary.....		
No one, Solicitor.....		
D. O. Chandler, Treasurer.....		
N. L. James, General Manager.....		
_____, General Superintendent.....		
E. Boldwen, Chief Engineer.....		
Wm. Craig, Sr., { General Ticket Agent.....		
{ General Freight Agent.....		
No one, Auditor.....		
	Total salaries.....	

1. General offices at.....

Names of Directors.	Residence.
Geo. Krouskop.....	Richland Center, Wis.
N. L. James.....	do.....
D. E. Pease.....	do.....
A. C. Parfrey.....	do.....
J. M. Adams.....	do.....
D. O. Chandler.....	do.....
Wm. J. Bowen.....	do.....
A. H. Krouskop.....	do.....
A. C. Eastland.....	do.....

..... } Executive Committee.  
 ..... }  
 .....

2. Date of annual election of directors.

Twentieth of June, triennially.

3. Name and address of person to whom correspondence, concerning this report, should be directed.

Geo. Krouskop, Richland Center, Wis.

## CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Capital stock authorized by charter..... \$150,000.	
2. How many kinds of stock? One.	
3. Amount of common stock..... \$50,000 subscribed.	\$50,000
4. Amount of preferred stock. . . . .	
5 Total capital stock subscribed.....	\$50,000
6. *Proportion of stock for Wisconsin. All.	
7. Rate of preference.	
8. How much <i>common</i> stock has been issued since June 30, 1875.... \$50,000.	
9. For what purpose, and what was received therefor? Building and equipping the road from Richland Center to Lone Rock—16 miles.	
10. How much <i>preferred</i> stock has been issued since June 30, 1875.... None.	
11. For what purpose, and what was received therefor?	

\*NOTE.—Unless some good reason exists to the contrary, this proportion—and all other estimates of the same character—should be for the miles of road in this State compared with the whole. If made on a different basis please state the reasons therefor.

## FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Total.	Wisconsin Lines.
1. Describe severally all outstanding classes of bonds, including amounts, dates of issue, interest, where and when payable: Mortgage Bonds issued August 31, 1876, payable in two years from date, interest 10 per cent., payable semi-annually, at the Milwaukee National Bank, Milwaukee .....	\$20,000 00	
2. Amount of debt not secured by mortgage.....		
3. Total funded and unfunded debt.....	20,000 00	
4. Net cash realized from bonded debt, above described.		
5. Proportion of debt, bonded and floating for Wisconsin. All.....		

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

	Total.	Wisconsin Lines.
1. What amount has been expended for right of way, between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....	\$636 50	.....
2. What for real estate, and for what purpose purchased? For depot grounds.....	1,100 50	.....
3. What has been expended in construction between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876?.....		.....
4. What for improvement.....		.....
5. What for other items of expense, for construction and equipment.....	66,732 00	.....
6. What amounts, if any, have been paid for roads or portions of roads, not built by company during the time mentioned .....		.....
7. Total expended between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....		.....
8. Total cost of entire line, as per last report.....		.....
9. Total cost of entire line to date.....	\$68,469 00	.....

## ORIGINAL COST AND PRESENT ESTIMATED VALUE OF TOTAL PROPERTY IN THIS STATE.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	Total.	In Wisconsin.
1. What amount has been expended for grading between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....	\$21,225 94	.....
2. How much for bridges.....	2,470 90	.....
3. How much for tunnels. Nothing.....		.....
4. How much for iron bridges.....		.....
5. How much for wooden bridges.....	2,470 00	.....
6. How much for ties and tying.....	6,400 00	.....
7. How much for iron rail. .No. miles Lbs. wt. per yard.....		.....
8. How much for steel rail. .No. miles. Lbs. wt. per yard None.....		.....
9. How much for chairs, spikes, fish-bar, etc.....		.....
10. How much for laying track.....	6,400 00	.....
11. How much for passenger and freight stations, fixtures and furniture, as per schedule. .No. stations.....		.....
12. How much for engine and car shops. .No.....		.....
13. How much for machine shops. .No.....		.....
14. How much for machinery and fixtures.....		.....
15. How much for engine houses. .No.....		.....
16. How much for car sheds. .No.....		.....
17. How much for turn tables. .No.....		.....
18. How much for track and other scales. .No.....		.....
19. How much for wood sheds and water stations. .No.....		.....
20. How much for fencing. .No. miles.....		.....
21. How much for elevators. .No.....		.....
22. How much for locomotives and tenders, No. 1 Av. wt. tons 10.....	10,300 00	.....
23. How much for snow plows, as per schedule, No. Av. wt. tons.....		.....
24. How much for wreckers, No. Av. wt. tons.....		.....
25. How much for passenger cars, 1st class, No. Av. wt. tons.....		.....
26. How much for passenger cars, 2d class, No. Av. wt. tons.....		.....
27. How much for baggage cars, No. Av. wt. tons.....		.....
28. How much for mail cars, No. Av. wt. tons.....		.....
29. How much for express cars, No. Av. wt. tons.....		.....
30. How much for freight cars, closed, No. 6 Av. wt. tons.....	2,730 00	.....
31. How much for platform cars, No. 6 Av. wt. tons.....	2,241 00	.....
32. How much for hand cars, No. Av. wt. tons.....		.....
33. How much for machinery and tools to accompany trains, repair track, etc., used by trackmen or others.....		.....
34. How much for all other property not enumerated.....	200 00	.....
35. Total amount expended between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....		.....



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road.	MILES.		Weight of rail per yard.
	Entire length.	Length in Wisconsin.	
1. Length of main line of road from Lone Rock to Richland Center.....	16		
2. Length of double track on main line.....			
* BRANCHES—Name each.			
3. Length of branch.....			
From       to       length of double track			
on branch.....			
4. Length of branch.....			
From       to       length of double track			
on branch.....			
5. Length of branch.....			
From       to       length of double track			
on branch.....			
6. Length of branch.....			
From       to       length of double track			
on branch.....			
7. Total length of main line and branches.....			

\* NOTE.—This includes leased lines—designate them as such—the earnings, expenses, etc., of which are given in this report.

- 8. Aggregate length of tracks operated by this company *computed as single track.*  
16 miles.
- 9. Aggregate length of sidings and other track not above enumerated.  
One mile.
- 10. Number of junction stations.  
One at Lone Rock.
- 11. What is the gauge of your lines?  
3 feet.

DOINGS OF THE YEAR IN TRANSPORTATION.

CHARACTER OF SERVICE.	Number of persons employed.	Average salary per annum.
1 Division and assistant superintendents.....	2	
Clerks in all offices .....		
Master and assistant mechanics .....	1	
Conductors.....	1	
Engineers.....	1	
Brakemen.....	2	
Flagmen, switch-tenders, gate-keepers and watchmen....	1	
Station agents.....	1	
Section men,.....	3	
Laborers.....		
Other employes,.....		

## DOINGS OF THE YEAR IN TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

MILEAGE AND TONNAGE.	MILES.	
	Whole line.	In Wisconsin.
2. Number of miles run by passenger trains* . . . . .	.....	.....
3. Number of miles run by freight and mixed trains . . . . .	.....	.....
4. Number of miles run by construction and other trains . . . . .	.....	.....
5. Total mileage . . . . .	.....	.....
6. Total number of passengers carried . . . . .	.....	.....
7. Total number tons freight carried one mile . . . . .	.....	.....
8. Total number passengers carried one mile . . . . .	.....	.....
9. Average distance traveled by each passenger . . . . .	.....	.....

MILES PER HOUR.	
10. The highest rate of speed allowed for express passenger trains . . . . .	.....
11. Schedule rate of same, including stops . . . . .	.....
12. The highest rate of speed allowed for mail and accommodation trains . . . . .	.....
13. Schedule of same, including stops . . . . .	.....
14. The highest rate of speed allowed for freight trains . . . . .	.....
15. Schedule rates of same, including stops . . . . .	.....
16. Amount of freight carried per car. 5 tons.	.....

17. TOTAL FREIGHT IN TONS—9 $\frac{2}{3}$ MONTHS.	Whole line.	In Wisconsin.
Grain . . . . .	.....	.....
Flour . . . . .	.....	.....
Provisions . . . . .	.....	.....
Salt, cement, water lime and stucco . . . . .	.....	.....
Manufactures, including agricultural implements, furniture and wagons . . . . .	.....	.....
Live stock . . . . .	.....	.....
Lumber and forest products . . . . .	.....	.....
Iron, lead and mineral products . . . . .	.....	.....
Stone, brick, lime, sand, etc. . . . .	.....	.....
Coal . . . . .	.....	.....
Merchandise and other articles . . . . .	.....	.....
Total tons . . . . .	.....	.....

\*We run no trains except mixed trains, and run but twelve miles per hour and having operated this road of sixteen miles from Lone Rock to Richland Center, only from August 10, to Sept. 30, 1876. Are not able to answer all the questions on this page. In future reports we will. Having only one engine and a portion of that time it was not running in consequence of being burned.

# EARNINGS DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 187...\*

## MONTHLY EARNINGS FROM ALL SOURCES.

MONTHS.	PASSENGER.		FREIGHT.		MAILS, EXPRESS, AND ALL OTHER SOURCES.		TOTALS.	
	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.
187 .								
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
187 .								
January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\*The road was finished from Lone Rock to Richland Center and commenced being operated August 10, 1876, and the total earnings to September, 30, 1876 are \$1,421.00

1. Earnings per mile of road..... \$
2. Earnings per mile of road on freight.....
3. Earnings per mile on passengers.....
4. Earnings per train-mile run, on freight.....
5. Earnings per train-mile run on passengers.....
6. Of the earnings of the entire line, what is the ratio of the passenger to the freight? .....
7. Average gross earnings per mile [ ...miles] of road, exclusive of sidings.....
8. Average net earnings per mile [ ...miles] of road, exclusive of sidings.....
9. Average net earnings per train-mile.....

## EXPENSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.*	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
1. Maintenance of way:		
Repairs of track, including new and re-rolled iron rail in place of old iron rail.....	\$.....	\$.....
Repairs of bridges.....		
Repairs of fences.....		
New steel rail valued only as iron rail †.....		
Other expenses on way.....		
2. Maintenance of buildings.....		
3. Maintenance of rolling-stock:		
Locomotives.....		
Passenger, baggage, mail, and express cars.....		
Freight cars.....		
Shop tools and machinery.....		
4. Conducting transportation, and general expenses:		
Management and general office.....		
Foreign agency and advertising.....		
Agents and station service.....		
Conductors, baggage and brakemen.....		
Engineers, firemen and wipers.....		
Train and station supplies.....		
Fuel consumed.....		
Oil and waste.....		
Personal expenses.....		
Damage to person.....		
Damage to property.....		
Loss and damage to freight and baggage.....		
Legal expenses.....		
Other general operating expenses, as per items below.....		
5. Current expenses:		
For taxes.....		
For insurance.....		
Lease or privilege of other roads whose earnings are included in this report, giving name and amounts paid.....		
6. Total current operating expenses, being ... per cent. of earnings.....		

\* The cost of operating the road as near as can be estimated at this time is \$20 per day. This includes pay of all employes, wood, oil, etc.; also ordinary repairs.

† The rail, except a small part is maple wood, about 1½ miles; round curves and switches is old iron.

‡ In substituting steel rail for iron rail, the cost of iron rail only should be charged to operating account, and the excess carried to extraordinary expenses. (See next page.)

EXPENSES—Continued.

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
7. Average operating expenses per mile of road, exclusive of sidings.....	\$.....	\$.....
8. Average operating expenses per train-mile.....	.....	.....
9. Excess of earnings over operating and current expenses.....	.....	.....
10. Cost of maintaining track and bridges per mile run.....	.....	.....
11. Cost of repairs of engines per mile run.....	.....	.....
12. Cost of engineers and firemen per mile run.....	.....	.....
13. Cost of oil and waste per mile run.....	.....	.....
14. Cost of fuel per mile run.....	.....	.....

EXPENSES, ETC.

PAYMENTS IN ADDITION TO OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to Whole Line.	Belonging to Wisconsin
15. New steel rail, excess of cost over iron rail, old track. None.....	.....	.....
16. New rail on new track.....	.....	.....
17. New equipment.....	.....	.....
18. New bridges and culverts (not including replacements).....	.....	.....
19. Real estate bought during the year..... Everything has been bought within the year.....	.....	.....
20. New tools and machinery.....	.....	.....
21. New buildings.....	.....	.....
22. Total paid for new investment on the length of the company's lines since date of last report.....	.....	.....
23. Amounts paid in cash, stock, bonds or otherwise, for extensions, new lines and branches, during the past year—specify particularly	.....	.....
Total new investment.....	.....	.....
24. For interest on bonds.....	.....	.....
25. Dividends—rate per cent.—on preferred stock..... No dividends.....	.....	.....
26. Dividends—rate per cent.—on common stock.....	.....	.....
Total payments in addition to operating expenses.....	.....	.....

28. What amount of money have you expended for building roads out of the State, from proceeds arising from business done on your roads in this State?  
Nothing.

29. How was amount of dividends paid the past year—cash, stock, or otherwise? Specify amounts and manner of payment.  
None.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, 1st OF OCTOBER, 1876.

<i>Assets.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
	<i>Dollars. Cts.</i>		<i>Dollars. Cts.</i>
Include right of way. Road bed.....	.....		.....
Depot grounds. Rolling stock. ....	.....		.....
Whole value of road.....	68,469 00	First Mortgage Bonds .....	20,000 00

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

1. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of other railroads, and are they found to be sufficient?
2. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of public highways? And are these regulations found to be sufficient?
3. What platform and coupler between passenger cars do you use?
4. What kind of brakes do you use on passenger trains?

#### U. S. MAIL.

5. What is the compensation paid you by the U. S. Government for the transportation of its mails, and on what terms of service.

#### EXPRESS COMPANIES.

6. What express companies run on your road, and on what terms, and what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.; what kind of business is done by them, and do you take their freights at the depot, or at the office of such express companies?

#### TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

7. What freight and transportation companies run on your road, and on what terms, and on what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.? Do they use the cars of your company, or those furnished by themselves, and are their cars or their freights given any preference in speed or order of transportation, and if so, in what particular?

#### SLEEPING CARS.

8. Do sleeping or dining cars run on your road, and if so, on what terms are they run, by whom are they owned, and what charges are made in addition to the regular passenger rates?

#### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

9. Have you acquired any additional chartered rights or privileges under the special or general laws of this State, directly or indirectly, since your last report?
10. Have you acquired any such additional rights or privileges under the laws, general or special, of any other State, since your last report?
11. Have you acquired any lines in or out of this State, by purchase, lease, consolidation, or otherwise, since your last report? If yes, give full particulars relating thereto, including length of line, location thereof, at what point or place connection is made with old line; terms of purchase or lease, and brief statement of reasons for making such purchase, or lease, and whether made by consent of stockholders?  
No.
12. Do you, by purchase or ownership of capital stock, or in any other manner, control any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line?  
We do not.
13. Does any officer of your company act as the officer of any other railroad corporation, owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line?
14. What running arrangements have you with other railroad companies, setting forth the contracts for the same, made since the date of your last report?
15. Have you such arrangements with other railroad companies crossing or connecting with your lines, as enable passengers to make close connections with trains on such lines, at all such crossing or connecting points? If so, when were such arrangements made? If not at all such points, state at what points such connections are not made, and the reasons therefor.
16. Have any swamp or other State lands been granted your Company since the date of your last report? If so; how many acres?
17. Have any United States lands been granted to your Company, directly or indirectly, since the date of your last report? What number acres received by your Company, directly or indirectly, since date of last report?

18. What number acres sold and conveyed since date of your last report?
19. Average price, per acre, realized?
20. To what corporations have you sold land? How much, and what price since the date of your last report?
21. Number of acres now held by Company?
22. Average price asked for lands now held by Company?
23. Value of donations of right of way or other real estate received since the date of your last report?
24. Amount of city, county and town aid granted to Company in exchange for stock, or otherwise? Specify particulars since date of last report?
25. Total cash amount realized from such aid since date of your last report?
26. Amount of land sold, but not conveyed, under contracts now in force?
27. The whole amount of cash, principal and interest, received for lands hitherto sold and conveyed, since date of last report?
28. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on outstanding contracts in force, since date of last report?
29. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on contracts forfeited, since date of last report?
30. Whole amount of cash received for stumpage, trespasses, etc., since date of last report?
31. What have been your total receipts from lands sold, and contracted to be sold, since the date of last report?
32. What is the aggregate sum of receipts on account of lands, from all sources whatever, up to the present time?
33. What is the amount now due the Company on lands sold, or contracted to be sold?
34. Are there any terminal points or places, on your lines in, or out of, this State, to and from which the larger portion of the freight transported on your lines is carried? If so, name them.
35. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight, from stations on your lines, to such terminal points since the enactment of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876?
36. Have you made any reductions in such rates, from any stations, since the passage of said chapter?  
— If you answer either of the questions in the affirmative, annex to your reply schedules, naming the stations, with distance and rates in force at the time, and since the passage of said chapter, on 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th class of freight, and upon flour, grain, live stock, agricultural implements, salt and coal?
37. \*Have you made such advance or reduction on your rates of freight between other stations on your lines? If yes, annex a schedule to your reply, showing what the advance or reduction has been on the articles above named.
38. What is your present tariff per mile for passengers, both through and local?
39. What proportion of the passengers carried by you, in this State, purchase round-trip tickets? And what proportion purchase 500-mile tickets?
40. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight for lumber, since the passage of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876? If so, annex to your reply a schedule, naming the stations and rates in force both at the time and since the passage of said chapter.
41. Has your Company any rule governing your conductors, engineers and train men concerning the use of intoxicating liquors? If so, what is it, and is it enforced?  
We have, as follows:  
"If any person, who is in the employ of this company, shall become intoxicated, either when on or off duty, he shall be immediately discharged, and shall not be employed again by the company as its agent or employe. And the General Manager shall at once attend to the carrying out of this resolution." This rule is strictly enforced.

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\*The "distance tariff," with both rates noted thereon, will be a sufficient answer.



## ACCIDENTS.

Number of Accidents.	STATEMENT OF EACH ACCIDENT.													
	Give name of person, date and place of accident													
	PASSENGERS.				EMPLOYES.				OTHERS.					
	From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		Damages claimed.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Damages paid.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

1. Of the above accidents, those numbered as follows were caused by broken rails.  
Total No. ....
2. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by inattention of employees:  
Total No. ....
3. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by collisions not properly coming under 2:  
Total No. ....
4. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by explosions:  
Total No. ....
5. Amount paid as damages caused by fire from locomotives.

NUMBER AND KIND OF FARM ANIMALS KILLED, AND AMOUNT OF DAMAGES PAID THEREFOR.\*

	Number Killed.	Amount Paid.
1. Cattle.....	.....	.....
2. Horses.....	.....	.....
3. Mules.....	.....	.....
4. Sheep.....	.....	.....
5. Hogs.....	.....	.....
6. Total.....	.....	.....

\* No cattle or other live stock killed.

7. Amount claimed yet unsettled, or in litigation.

REMARKS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }  
County of Richland, } ss.

N. L. James, General Manager, of the Pine River Valey and Stevens Point Railroad Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that has caused the foregoing statements to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and having carefully examined the same, declare them to be a true, full and correct statement of the condition and affairs of said company, on the first day of October, A. D. 1876, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

[SEAL]

Signed,  
N. L. JAMES,  
General Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary Public, this thirtieth day of October A. D. 1876.

[SEAL]

FRED. H. TUTTLE,  
Notary Public, Richland Co., Wis.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
NOTE BY THE COMMISSIONER.

One of the principal objects proposed by the Legislature in the creation of a Railroad Commission, is the compilation of facts and statistics connected with the building and operating of railroads in this State. The Commissioner would therefore invite from all companies, and all parties interested, full information, not only on the points covered by the tables and questions herein contained, but also on all others connected with the subject. The Commissioner will be happy to co-operate with the companies, and with all interested, in obtaining all possible information concerning building and operating of railroads, and their management in general, to the end of establishing and building up an *era* of harmony and good will between the *Companies*, who transport, and the *people* who ship the commodities which form the commerce of our State. And any information or explanation in his possession will be cheerfully given upon request; and to promote this most desirable end, the Commissioner would solicit in making up these reports or otherwise, from railroad companies or others, any suggestions, explanations, or information which can be made available or useful to the interests of the whole people.

DANA C. LAMB, *Commissioner*.

NOTE.—See sections of law concerning reports of railroads to Commissioner on page—  
of this report.

REPORT  
OF THE  
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN & MCGREGOR RAILWAY COMPANY.  
TO THE  
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
*For the Year ending September 30, 1876,*

---

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
MADISON, ———, 187—.

*To the ——— Company:*

This blank is furnished you for the purpose of your entering therein the annual report, required by law, to be made by you to this office for the term ending September 30, A. D. 1876. Your attention is called to the special provisions relating thereto, to be found upon the last page of the cover.

In case answers to any of the questions cannot conveniently be given in the blank spaces for the same, they should be set forth in separate sheets, appended.

Where figures are given from estimates, a "note" should be made to that effect, explaining upon what basis the estimates were made.

By order of the Railroad Commissioner,

JAMES H. FOSTER,  
*Secretary.*

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**PRAIRIE DU CHIEN & MCGREGOR RAILWAY COM-**  
**PANY.**

*For the year ending 30th September, 1876.*

**OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE COMPANY OPERATING.**

Names.	Address.	Salaries.
John Lawler, President. ....	Prairie du Chien ..	\$6,000 00
James Lawler, Secretary and Treasurer.....	.....do.....	1,200 00
S. E. Farnham, General Superintendent.....	.....do.....	1,200 00
Total salaries.....	.....	\$8,400 00

1. General offices at Prairie du Chien.

Names of Directors.	Residence.
John Lawler .....	Prairie du Chien.
James Lawler.....	Prairie du Chien.
Geo. L. Bass .....	McGregor, Iowa.
S. E. Farnham .....	Prairie du Chien.
R. James.....	Prairie du Chien.

..... } Executive Committee.  
 ..... }  
 .....

2. Date of annual election of directors.  
 November 13.
3. Name and address of person to whom correspondence, concerning this report, should be directed.  
 John Lawler.

## CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Capital stock authorized by charter.....	\$100,000
2. How many kinds of stock? One.	
3. Amount of common stock.....	100,000
4. Amount of preferred stock. None.....	
5. Total capital stock.....	\$100,000.
6. *Proportion of stock for Wisconsin. Seven-eighths of whole.....	\$87,500.

\*NOTE.—Unless some good reason exists to the contrary, this proportion—and all other estimates of the same character—should be for the miles of road in this State compared with the Whole. If made on a different basis please state the reasons therefor.

7. Rate of preference.
8. How much *common* stock has been issued since June 30th, 1875?  
None.
9. For what purpose? and what was received therefor?
10. How much *preferred* stock has been issued, since June 30, 1875?  
None.
11. For what purpose? and what was received therefor?

## NO FUNDED OR UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Total.	Wisconsin lines.
1. Describe severally all outstanding classes of of bonds, including amounts, dates of is- sue, interest, where and when payable.	.....	.....
2. Amount of debt not secured by mortgage.	.....	.....
3. Total funded and unfunded debt.....	.....	.....
4. Net cash realized from bonded debt, above described.	.....	.....
5. Proportion of debt, bonded and floating for Wisconsin .....	.....	.....

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

	Total.	Wisconsin lines.
1. What amount has been expended for right of way, between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876. Since completion of road, April 15, 1874, repairs, items of construction, renewals, &c., have all been charged.....		
2. What for real estate, and for what purpose purchased? Into operating expenses.....		
3. What has been expended in construction between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876? .....do.....		
4. What for improvement? .....do.....		
5. What for other items of expense, for construction and equipment .....do.....		
6. What amounts, if any, have been paid for roads or portions of roads, not built by company during the time mentioned. ....		
7. Total expended between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....		
8. Total cost of entire line, as per last report..	100,000 00	87,500 00
9. Total cost of entire line to date.....	100,000 00	87,500 00

## ORIGINAL COST AND PRESENT ESTIMATED VALUE OF TOTAL PROPERTY IN THIS STATE IS \$87,500 00.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	Total.		In Wisconsin.	
	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
1. What amount has been expended for grading between June 30, 1875, and September 30, 1876. ....				
2. How much for bridges. ....				
3. How much for tunnels. ....				
4. How much for iron bridges. ....				
5. How much for wooden bridges. ....				
6. How much for ties and tying. ....				
7. How much for iron rail. No. miles, lbs. wt. per yard. ....				
8. How much for steel rail. No. miles. Lbs. wt. per yard. ....				
9. How much for chains, spikes, fish-bar, etc. ....				
10. How much for laying track. ....				
11. How much for passenger and freight stations, fixtures and furniture, as per schedule No. stations. ....				
12. How much for engine and car shops. No. ....				
13. How much for machine shops. No. ....				
14. How much for machinery and fixtures. ....				
15. How much for engine houses. No. ....				
16. How much for car sheds. No. ....				
17. How much for turn tables. No. ....				
18. How much for track and other scales. No. ....				
19. How much for wood sheds and water stations. No. ....				
20. How much for fencing. No. miles. ....				
21. How much for elevators. No. ....				
22. How much for locomotives and tenders. No. Av. wt. tons. ....				
23. How much for snow plows, as per schedule. No. Av. wt. tons. ....				
24. How much for wreckers. No. Av. wt. tons. ....				
25. How much for passenger cars, 1st class. No. Av. wt. tons. ....				
26. How much for passenger cars, 2d class. No. Av. wt. tons. ....				
27. How much for baggage cars. No. Av. wt. tons. ....				
28. How much for mail cars. No. Av. wt. tons. ....				
29. How much for express cars. No. Av. wt. tons. ....				
30. How much for freight cars, closed. No. Av. wt. tons. ....				
31. How much for platform cars. No. Av. wt. tons. ....				
32. How much for hand cars. No. Av. wt. tons. ....				
33. How much for machinery and tools to accompany trains, repair track, etc., used by trackmen or others. ....				
34. How much for all other property not enumerated. ....				
35. Total amount expended between June 30, 1875, and September 30, 1876. ....				



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road.	MILES.		Weight of rail per yard.
	Entire length.	Length in Wisconsin.	
1. Length of main line of road from Prairie du Chien to McGregor.....	2	1¾	56
2. Length of double track on main line.....			
* BRANCHES—Name each.			
3. Length of branch.....			
From        to        length of double track			
on branch.....			
4. Length of branch.....			
From        to        length of double track			
on branch.....			
5. Length of branch.....			
From        to        length of double track			
on branch.....			
6. Length of branch.....			
From        to        length of double track			
on branch.....			
Total length of main line on branches....			

\* NOTE—This includes leased lines—designate them as such—the earnings, expenses, etc., of which are given in this report.

- 8. Aggregate length of tracks operated by this company *computed as single track.*  
2½ miles.
- 9. Aggregate length of sidings and other track not above mentioned.
- 10. Number of junction stations.
- 11. What is the gauge of your lines.  
4 feet 8½ inches.

DOINGS OF THE YEAR IN TRANSPORTATION.

Character of service.	Number of persons employed.	Average salary per annum.
1. Division and assistant superintendents.....	1	\$1,200
Clerks in all offices.....	1	1,200
Master and assistant mechanics.....	1	780
Conductors.....	1	1,200
Engineers.....	3	780
Brakemen.....	2	600
Flagmen, switch-tenders, gate-keepers, and watchmen.....	4	600
Station agents.....		
Section men. Employed of C. M. & St. Paul Railway Company.....	5 to 6	
Laborers.....	2	500
Other employees.....		

Mileage and tonnage.	MILES.	
	Whole line.	In Wisconsin
2. Number of miles run by passenger trains.....	No rec. made.	.....
3. Number of miles run by freight and mixed trains.....	.....	.....
4. Number of miles run by construction and other trains.....	.....	.....
5. Total mileage.....	.....	.....
6. Total number of passengers carried.....	.....	.....
7. Total number tons freight carried one mile.....	.....	.....
8. Total number passengers carried one mile.....	.....	.....
9. Average distance traveled by each passenger.....	.....	.....

Miles per hour.

- 10. The highest rate of speed allowed for express passenger trains.....  
None of these trains.
- 11. Schedule rates of same, including stops.....
- 12. The highest rate of speed allowed for mail and accommodation trains.....
- 13. Schedule of same including stops.....
- 14. The highest rate of speed allowed for freight trains.....
- 15. Schedule rate of same, including stops.....
- 16. Amount of freight carried per car.....

Total freight in tons.	Whole line.	In Wisconsin
17. Grain. No record made, as we only count the cars.....	.....	.....
Flour.....	.....	.....
Provisions.....	.....	.....
Salt, cement, water lime and stucco.....	.....	.....
Manufactures, including agricultural implements, furniture and wagons.....	.....	.....
Live stock.....	.....	.....
Lumber and forest products.....	.....	.....
Iron, lead and mineral products.....	.....	.....
Stone, brick, lime, sand, etc.....	.....	.....
Coal.....	.....	.....
Merchandise and other articles.....	.....	.....
Total tons, estimated.....	400,000	400,000

EARNINGS DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

MONTHLY EARNINGS FROM ALL SOURCES.

MONTHS.	PASSENGERS.		FREIGHTS.		MAILS, EXPRESS AND ALL OTHER SOURCES.		TOTALS.	
	Whole line,	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.
1875.								
October.....			\$6,802					
November....			7,411					
December....			6,919					
1876.								
January.....			4,626					
February....			3,624					
March.....			3,513					
April.....			2,669					
May.....			4,654					
June.....			6,459					
July.....			3,911					
August.....			2,115					
September..			2,278					
Totals.....			\$55,081	\$48,195			\$55,081	\$48,195

1. Earnings per mile of road . . . . .	\$ . . . . .
2. Earnings per mile of road on freight . . . . .	. . . . .
3. Earnings per mile on passengers . . . . .	. . . . .
4. Earnings per train-mile run, on freight . . . . .	. . . . .
5. Earnings per-train mile run, on passengers . . . . .	. . . . .
6. Of the earnings of the entire line, what is the ratio of the passenger to the freight? as . . . . .	to . . . . .
7. Average gross earnings per mile [. . . miles] of road, exclusive of sidings . . . . .	. . . . .
8. Average net earnings per mile [. . . miles] of road, exclusive of sidings . . . . .	. . . . .
9. Average net earnings per train mile . . . . .	. . . . .

## EXPENSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES	Belonging to Whole Line	Belonging to Wisconsin
1. Maintenance of way:—		
Repairs of track, including new and rerolled iron rail in place old iron rail . . . . .	\$1,600 00	
Repairs of bridges . . . . .	3,240 00	
Repairs of fences . . . . .		
New steel rail, valued only as iron rail* . . . . .		
Other expenses on way . . . . .	680 00	
	\$5,520 00	
2. Maintenance of buildings . . . . .		
3. Maintenance of rolling stock:—		
Locomotives . . . . .		
Passenger, baggage, mail and express cars . . . . .		
Freight cars . . . . .		
Shop tools and machinery . . . . .		
4. Conducting transportation, and general expenses:—		
Management and general office . . . . .	\$8,400 00	
Foreign agency and advertising . . . . .		
Agents and station service . . . . .		
Conductors, baggage and brakemen, watchmen, laborers, etc . . . . .	11,800 00	
Engineers, firemen and wipers . . . . .	1,800 00	
Train and station supplies . . . . .	820 00	
Fuel consumed . . . . .	3,460 00	
Oil and waste . . . . .		
Personal expenses . . . . .	1,400 00	
Damage to persons . . . . .		
Damage to property . . . . .		
Loss and damage to freight and baggage . . . . .		
Legal expenses . . . . .	350 00	
Other general operating expenses, as per items below . . . . .		
	28,030 00	
5. Current expenses:—		
For taxes, Wis. \$364.85 and Iowa \$280.15 . . . . .	1,145 00	
For insurance, fire . . . . .	215 00	
Lease or privilege of other roads whose earnings are included in this report, giving names and amounts paid . . . . .		
	1,360 00	
	34,910 00	30,546 00

\*In substituting steel rail for iron rail, the cost of iron rail only should be charged to operating account, and the excess carried to extraordinary expenses. (See next page.)

*Expenses, etc.—Continued.*

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to Whole Line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
6. Total current operating expenses, being . . . . . percent. of earnings.		
7. Average operating expenses per mile of road, ex- clusive of sidings . . . . .		
8. Average operating expenses per train mile. . . . .		
9. Excess of earnings over operating and current ex- penses. . . . .		
10. Cost of maintaining track and bridges per mile run.		
11. Cost of repairs of engines per mile run . . . . .		
12. Cost of engineers, wipers and firemen per mile run		
13. Cost of oil and waste per mile run . . . . .		
14. Cost of fuel per mile run. . . . .		

EXPENSES, ETC.

NO PAYMENTS IN ADDITION TO OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to Whole Line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
15. New steel rail, excess of cost over iron rail, old track. . . . .		
16. New rail on new track. . . . .		
17. New equipment. . . . .		
18. New bridges and culverts (not including replace- ments). . . . .		
19. Real estate bought during the year. . . . .		
20. New tools and machinery. . . . .		
21. New buildings. . . . .		
22. Total paid for new investment on the length of the company's lines since date of last report . . . . .		
23. Amounts paid in cash, stock, bonds, or otherwise, for extensions, new lines and branches, during the past year—specify particularly . . . . .		
Total new investment. . . . .		
24. For interest on bonds. . . . .		
25. Dividends—rate      per cent.—on preferred stock..		
26. Dividends—rate      per cent.—on common stock..		
Total payments in addition to operating ex- penses . . . . .		

28. What amount of money have you expended for building roads out of the State, from proceeds arising from business done on your roads in this State?

29. How was the amount of dividends paid the past year—cash, stock or otherwise? Specify amounts and manner of payment.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, 1ST OF OCTOBER 1876.

<i>Assets.</i>		<i>Liabilities</i>	
	<i>Dollars. Cts.</i>		<i>Dollars. Cts.</i>
Value of road.....	100,000 00	Capital stock .....	100,000 00
	\$100,000 00		\$100,000 00

1. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of other railroads, and are they found to be sufficient?
2. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of public highways? And are these regulations found to be sufficient?
3. What platform and coupler between passenger cars do you use?
4. What kind of brakes do you use on passenger trains?

#### UNITED STATES MAIL.

5. What is the compensation paid you by the United States Government for the transportation of its mails, and on what terms of service?

#### EXPRESS COMPANIES.

6. What express companies run on your road, and on what terms, and what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery repairs of cars, etc.; what kind of business is done by them, and do you take their freights at the depot, or at the office of such express companies?

#### TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

7. What freight and transportation companies run on your road, and on what terms, and on what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars etc.? Do they use the cars of your company, or those furnished by themselves, and are their cars or their freight given any preference in speed or order of transportation, and if so, in what particular?

#### SLEEPING CARS.

8. Do sleeping or dining cars run on your road, and if so, on what terms are they run, by whom are they owned, and what charges are made in addition to the regular passenger rates?

#### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

9. Have you acquired any additional chartered rights or privileges under the special or general laws of this State, directly or indirectly, since your last report?

10. Have you acquired any such additional rights or privileges under the laws, general or special of any other state, since your last report?

11. Have you acquired any lines in or out of this State, by purchase, lease, consolidation or otherwise, since your last report? If yes, give full particulars relating thereto, including length of line, location thereof, at what point or place connection is made with old line; terms of purchase or lease, and brief statement of reasons for making such purchase, or lease, and whether made by consent of stockholders?

12. Do you, by purchase or ownership of capital stock, or in any other manner, control any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line?

13. Does any officer of your company act as the officer of any other railroad corporation, owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line?

14. What running arrangements have you with other railroad companies, setting forth the contracts for the same, made since the date of your last report?

15. Have you such arrangements with other railroad companies crossing or connecting with your lines, as enable passengers to make close connections with trains on such lines, at all such crossings or connecting points? If so, when were such arrangements made? If not at all such points, state at what points such connections are not made, and the reasons therefor.

16. Have any swamp or other State lands been granted your company since the date of your last report? If so; how many acres?

17. Have any United States lands been granted to your company, directly or indirectly, since the date of your last report? What number acres received by your company, directly or indirectly, since date of last report?

18. What number acres sold and conveyed since date of your last report?

19. Average price, per acre, realized?

20. To what corporations have you sold land? How much, and what price since the date of your last report?
21. Number of acres now held by company.
22. Average price asked for lands now held by company?
23. Value of donations of right of way or other real estate received since the date of your last report?
24. Amount of city, county and town aid granted to company in exchange for stock, or otherwise? Specify particulars since date of last report.
25. Total cash amount realized from such aid since date of your last report?
26. Amount of land sold, but not conveyed, under contracts now in force?
27. The whole amount of cash, principal and interest, received for lands hitherto sold and conveyed, since date of last report?
28. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on outstanding contracts in force, since date of last report?
29. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on contracts forfeited, since date of last report?
30. Whole amount of cash received for stumpage, trespasses, etc., since date of last report?
31. What have been your total receipts from lands sold, and contracted to be sold, since the date of last report?
32. What is the aggregate sum of receipts on account of lands, from all sources whatever, up to the present time?
33. What is the amount now due the company on lands sold, or contracted to be sold?
34. Are there any terminal points or places, on your lines in, or out of, the State, to and from which the larger portion of the freight transported on your lines is carried? If so, name them.
35. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight, from stations on your lines, to such terminal points since the enactment of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876?
36. Have you made any reductions in such rates, from any stations, since the passage of said chapter?
- If you answer either of the questions in the affirmative, annex to your reply schedules, naming the stations, with distance and rates in force at the time, and since the passage of said chapter, on 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th class of freight, and upon flour, grain, live stock, agricultural implements, salt and coal.
37. \*Have you made such advance or reduction on your rates of freight between other stations on your lines? If yes, annex a schedule to your reply, showing what the advance or reduction has been on the articles above named.
38. What is your present tariff per mile for passengers, both through and local?
39. What proportion of the passengers carried by you, in this State, purchase round-trip tickets? And what proportion purchase 500-mile tickets?
40. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight for lumber, since the passage of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876? If so, annex to your reply a schedule, naming the stations and rates in force both at the time and since the passage of said chapter.
41. Has your company any rule governing your conductors, engineers, and trainmen concerning the use of intoxicating liquors? *If so, what is it, and is it enforced?*

---

\*The "distance tariff," with both rates noted thereon, will be a sufficient answer.



## ACCIDENTS.

Number of accidents.	STATEMENT OF EACH ACCIDENT.	PASSENGERS.				EMPLOYES.				OTHERS.				Damages claimed.	Damages paid.
		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.			
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
::	Give name of person, date and place of accident.														
::	.....														
::	.....														
::	Total .....														

1. Of the above accidents, those numbered as follows were caused by broken rails.  
Total No.
2. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by inattention of employees:  
Total No.
3. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by collisions not properly coming under No. 2:  
Total No.
4. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by explosions:  
Total No.
5. Amount paid as damages caused by fire from locomotives.  
Nothing.

NUMBER AND KIND OF FARM ANIMALS KILLED, AND AMOUNT OF DAMAGES PAID THEREFOR.

	Number killed.	Amount paid.
1. Cattle.....	.....	.....
2. Horses.....	.....	.....
3. Mules.....	.....	.....
4. Sheep.....	.....	.....
5. Hogs.....	.....	.....
6. Total.....	None	.....

7. Amount claimed yet unsettled, or in litigation.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }  
County of Crawford. } ss.

I, James Lawler, Secretary and Treasurer, of the Prairie du Chien & McGregor Railway Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that I have caused the foregoing statements to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this Company, and having carefully examined the same declare them to be a true, full and correct statement of the condition and affairs of said Company, on the first day of October, A. D. 187.., to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed,  
[SEAL.]

JAMES LAWLER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, L. F. S. Viele, this fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1876.

[SEAL]

L. F. S. VIELE,  
Notary Public.

## NOTE BY THE COMMISSIONER.

One of the principal objects proposed by the Legislature in the creation of a Railroad Commission, is the compilation of facts and statistics connected with the building and operating of railroads in this State. The Commissioner would therefore invite from all companies, and all parties interested, full information, not only on the points covered by the tables and questions herein contained, but also on all others connected with the subject. The Commissioner will be happy to co-operate with the companies, and with all interested, in obtaining all possible information concerning building and operating railroads, and their management in general, to the end of establishing and building up an era of harmony and good will between the Companies, who transport, and the people who ship the commodities which form the commerce of our State. And any information or explanation in his possession will be cheerfully given upon request; and to promote this most desirable end, the Commissioner would solicit in making up these reports or otherwise, from railroad companies and others, any suggestions, explanations or information which can be made available or useful to the interests of the whole people.

DANA C. LAMB,  
*Commissioner.*

NOTE.—See sections of law concerning report of railroads to Commissioner on page—  
of this report.

R E P O R T  
OF THE  
SHEBOYGAN & FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY.  
TO THE  
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
*For the Year ending September 30, 1876,*

---

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
MADISON, *October, 1876.*

*To the \_\_\_\_\_ Company:*

This blank is furnished you for the purpose of your entering therein the annual report, required by law, to be made by you to this office for the term ending September 30, A. D. 1876. Your attention is called to the special provisions relating thereto, to be found upon the last page of the cover.

In case answers to any of the questions cannot conveniently be given in the blank spaces for the same, they should be set forth in separate sheets, appended.

Where figures are given from estimates, a "note" should be made to that effect, explaining upon what basis the estimates were made.

By order of the Railroad Commissioner,

JAMES H. FOSTER,  
*Secretary.*

REPORT  
OF THE  
SHEBOYGAN & FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY,  
*For the Year ending 30th September.*  
OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE COMPANY OPERATING.

Names.	Address.	Salaries.
D. L. Wells, President.....	.....	.....
A. G. Ruggles, Vice President.....	.....	.....
Edwin Slade, Secretary.....	.....	.....
....., Solicitor.....	.....	.....
A. G. Ruggles, Treasurer.....	.....	.....
....., General Manager.....	.....	.....
Geo. P. Lee, Superintendent.....	.....	\$2,500 00
....., Chief Engineer.....	.....	.....
M. Ewen, General Ticket Agent.....	.....	1,200 00
T. H. Malone, General Freight Agent.....	.....	2,000 00
M. Ewen, Auditor.....	.....	see Gen Ft Ag
Total Salaries ...		5,700 00

1. General Office at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Name of Directors.	Residence.
D. L. Wells.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
E. Mariner.....	.....do.....
Moses Taylor.....	New York.
R. G. Rolston.....	.....do.....
James F. Joy.....	Detroit, Mich.
A. G. Ruggles.....	Fond du Lac, Wis.
Edwin Slade.....	Glenbulah, Wis.

..... )  
..... ) *Executive Committee.*  
..... )

2. Date of annual election of directors.  
Third Wednesday of January.
3. Name and address of person to whom correspondence, concerning this report, should be directed.  
Geo. P. Lee, Superintendent, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

## CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Capital stock authorized by charter.....	1,550,000 00
2. How many kinds of stock.....	.....
3. Amount of common stock.....	1,410,500 00
4. Amount of preferred stock.....	.....
5. Total capital stock.....	1,410,500 00

6. \*Proportion of stock for Wisconsin.  
All.
7. Rate of preference.  
None.
8. How much *common* stock has been issued since June 30th, 1875?  
\$12,300.
9. For what purpose? and what was received therefor.  
\$10,000 to pay on old construction.  
\$2,300 to individuals for subscription.
10. How much *preferred* stock has been issued since June 30th, 1875.  
None.
11. For what purpose? and what was received therefor?  
No.

\*NOTE.—Unless some good reason exists to the contrary, this proportion—and all other estimates of the same character, should be for the miles of road in this State compared with the whole. If made on a different basis please state the reasons therefor.

## FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Total.	Wisconsin Lines.
1. Describe severally all <del>out</del> standing classes of bonds, including amounts, dates of issue, interest, where and when payable: 7 per cent. bonds, payable at Bank of North America, New York, June 1st, 1884.....		\$750,000 00
8 per cent. bonds, payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York, Oct. 1st, 1896.....		850,000 00
2. Amount of debt not secured by mortgage.....		50,177 20
3. Total funded and unfunded debt.....		1,650,177 20
4. Net cash realized from bonded debt, above described \$722,000 eight per cent bonds sold at 80 per cent..		617,600 00
78,000 " " " hypothecated.....		.....
750,000 seven " " issued at par for construction.....		750,000 00
5. Proportion of debt, bonded and floating for Wisconsin. All.		

## COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

	Total.	Wisconsin Lines.
1. What amount has been expended for right of way between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876... ..	\$773 36	.....
2. What for real estate, and for what purpose purchased?.....	.....	.....
3. What has been expended in construction between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876?.....	9,131 24	.....
4. What for improvement?.....	.....	.....
5. What for other items of expense, for construction and equipment?.....	400 00	.....
6. What amounts, if any, have been paid for roads or portions of roads, not built by company during the time mentioned. No.	.....	.....
7. Total expended between June 30, 1875, and September 30, 1876.....	10,304 60	.....
8. Total cost of entire line, as per last report.....	2,839,097 65	.....
9. Total cost of entire line to date.....	2,849,402 25	.....

ORIGINAL COST AND PRESENT ESTIMATED VALUE OF  
TOTAL PROPERTY IN THIS STATE.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	Total.	In Wisconsin.
1. What amount has been expended for grading between June 30, 1875, and September 30, 1876.....		
2. How much for bridges.....		
3. How much for tunnels.....		
4. How much for iron bridges.....		
5. How much for wooden bridges ..		
6. How much for ties and tying.....		
7. How much for iron rail. No. miles. Lbs. weight per yard.....		
8. How much for steel rail. No. miles. Lbs. weight per yard.....		
9. How much for chains, spikes, fish-bar, etc.....		
10. How much for laying track .....		
11. How much for passenger and freight stations, fixtures and furniture, as per schedule No. stations..		
12. How much for engine and car shops. No.....		
13. How much for machine shops. No.....		
14. How much for machinery and fixtures .....		
15. How much for engine houses. No.....		
16. How much for car sheds. No.....		
17. How much for turn tables. No.....		
18. How much for track and other scales. No.....		
19. How much for wood sheds and water stations. No..		
20. How much for fencing. No. miles.....		
21. How much for elevators. No.....		
22. How much for locomotives and tenders. No. Av. wt. tons ..		
23. How much for snow plows, as per schedule. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
24. How much for wreckers. Av. wt tons .....		
25. How much for passenger cars, 1st class. No. ▲ Av. wt. tons .....		
26. How much for passenger cars, 2d class. No. Av. wt. tons .....		
27. How much for baggage cars, No. Av. wt. tons..		
28. How much for mail cars. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
29. How much for express cars. No. Av. wt. tons..		
30. How much for freight cars, closed. No. Av. wt. tons ..		
31. How much for platform cars. No. Av. wt. tons..		
32. How much for hand cars. No. Av. wt. tons....		
33. How much for machinery and tools to accompany trains, repair track, etc., used by trackmen or others .....		
34. How much for all other property not enumerated..		
35. Total amount expended between June 30, 1875, and September 30, 1876.....		

This taken as meaning new construction, of which we have none.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road.	MILES.		Weight of rail per yard.
	Entire length.	Length in Wisconsin.	
1. Length of main line of road from Sheboygan to Princeton.....	79	79	40 to 50 lbs
2. Length of double track on main line.....			
* BRANCHES—Name each.			
3. Length of branch..... From to length of double track on branch.....			
4. Length of branch..... From to length of double track on branch.....			
5. Length of branch..... From to length of double track on branch.....			
6. Length of branch..... From to length of double track on branch.....			
7. Total length of main line and branches....			

\*NOTE—This includes leased lines—designate them as such—the earnings, expenses, etc., of which are given in this report.

8. Aggregate length of tracks operated by this company *computed as single track.*
9. Aggregate length of sidings and other track not above enumerated.  
Four miles.
10. Number of junction stations.  
Four. Ripon, Fond du Lac, Plymouth and Sheboygan.
11. What is the gauge of your lines?  
Four feet, 8½ inches.

DOINGS OF THE YEAR IN TRANSPORTATION.

Character of services.	Number of persons employed.	Average salary per annum.
1. Superintendents.....	1	\$2,500 00
Clerks in all offices.....	11	644 00
Master and assistant mechanics.....	20	640 00
Conductors.....	3	800 00
Engineers and Firemen.....	10	775 00
Brakemen.....	6	525 00
Flagmen, switch-tenders, gate-keepers, and watchmen.....	4	360 00
Station agents.....	12	600 00
Section men.....	36	480 00
Laborers.....	11	396 00
Other employees.....	4	800 00

## DOINGS OF THE YEAR IN TRANSPORTATION—Continued

MILEAGE AND TONNAGE.	MILES.	
	Whole line.	In Wisconsin.
2. Number of miles run by passenger trains. ....	63,882	.....
3. Number of miles run by freight and mixed trains..	59,692	.....
4. Number of miles run by construction and other trains .....	29,289	.....
5. Total mileage .....	152,863	.....
6. Total number of passengers carried .....	45,558	.....
7. Total number tons freight carried one mile.....	3,142,160	.....
8. Total number passengers carried one mile .....	761,370	.....
9. Average distance traveled by each passenger.....	16 $\frac{2}{3}$	.....

MILES PER HOUR.	
10. The highest rate of speed allowed for express passenger trains .....	25
11. Schedule rates of same, including stops .....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
12. The highest rate of speed allowed for mail and accommodation trains ...	15
13. Schedule of same including stops .....	11
14. The highest rate of speed allowed for freight trains .....	15
15. Schedule rate of same, including stops .....	11
16. Amount of freight carried per car. 10 tons.	

TOTAL FREIGHT IN TONS.	Whole line.	In Wisconsin.
Grain .....	24,552	.....
Flour .....	3,042	.....
Provisions .....	1,965	.....
Salt, cement, water lime and stucco .....	4,917	.....
Manufactures, including agricultural implements, furniture and wagons.....	3,013	.....
Live stock .....	705	.....
Lumber and forest products .....	15,718	.....
Iron, lead and mineral products.....	180	.....
Stone, brick, lime, sand, etc.....	6,773	.....
Coal .....	7,489	.....
Merchandise and other articles.....	10,200	.....
Total tons .....	78,554	.....

# EARNINGS DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTMBER 30, 1876.

## MONTHLY EARNINGS FROM ALL SOURCES.

MONTHS.	PASSENGERS.		FREIGHT.		MAILS, EXPRESS, AND ALL OTHER SOURCES.		TOTALS.	
	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line	Wisconsin.
1875.								
October.....		\$3,377 62		\$13,097 23				\$16,920 52
November.....		3,492 28		7,762 80		\$445 67		11,741 74
December.....		3,692 51		6,058 64		486 66		10,209 65
						458 50		
1876.								
January.....		3,257 65		5,329 42				
February.....		2,662 75		5,440 92		523 05		9,110 12
March.....		3,148 50		6,491 40		511 87		8,615 54
April.....		3,288 56		4,782 75		508 57		10,148 47
May.....		2,850 53		8,387 07		631 33		8,702 64
June.....		2,930 71		10,835 33		872 96		12,110 56
July.....		4,333 64		5,433 65		549 07		14,315 11
August.....		3,805 35		4,276 16		381 86		10,149 15
September.....		3,632 70		5,196 95		690 25		8,771 76
						388 65		9,218 29
Total....		\$40,742 80		\$83,092 31		\$6,448 44		\$130,013 55

1. Earnings per mile of road .....	\$1,645 75
2. Earnings per mile of road on freight .....	1,051 80
3. Earnings per mile of road on passengers.....	512 31
4. Earnings per tram-mile run, on freight .....	1 04
5. Earnings per train-mile run, on passengers.....	63 $\frac{1}{3}$ cts.
6. Of the earnings of the entire line, what is the ratio of the passenger to the freight, as .....	40 to 83
7. Average gross earnings per mile ( 79 miles ) of road, exclusive of sidings .....	1,645 75
8. Average net earnings per mile (79 miles) of road, exclusive of sidings.....	292 $\frac{15}{100}$
9. Average net earnings per train-mile.....	18 $\frac{1}{3}$ cts.

## EXPENSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
1. Maintenance of way:		
Repairs of track, including new and re-rolled iron rail in place of old iron rail .....		\$19,188 22
Repairs of bridges.....		989 13
Repairs of fences.....		1,297 93
New steel rail, valued only as iron rail* .....		
Other expenses on way .....		
2. Maintenance of buildings.....		1,019 24
3. Maintenance of rolling stock:		
Locomotives.....		5,619 92
Passenger, baggage, mail, and express cars. }		
Freight cars. .... }		7,463 38
Shop tools and machinery.....		575 66
4. Conducting transportation and general expenses:		
Management and general office.....		25,566 04
Foreign agency and advertising .....		1,256 35
Agents and station service.....		3,482 38
Conductors, baggage and brakemen .....		5,339 84
Engineers, firemen and wipers.....		6,697 03
Train and station supplies.....		1,487 74
Fuel consumed.....		10,476 86
Oil and waste .....		640 79
Personal expenses and miscellaneous.....		1,500 83
Expenses steamer Jno. Sherman, through line .....		3,708 06
Damage to property .....		474 00
Loss and damage to freight and baggage.....		35 57
Miscellaneous expenses.....		311 35
Other general operating expenses .....		303 84
5. Current expenses:		
For taxes and interest. ....		7,115 19
For insurance .....		1,795 00
Lease or privilege of other roads whose earnings are included in this report, giving name and amounts paid.....		
6. Total current operating expenses, being 82 7-13 per cent. of earnings .....		107,744 35
7. Average operating expenses per mile of road, exclusive of sidings.....		1,358 78
8. Average operating expenses per train-mile, including construction and other trains.....		.702

\* In substituting steel rail for iron rail, the cost of iron rail only should be charged to operating account and the excess carried to extraordinary expenses. (See next page.)

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
9. Excess of operating and current expenses over earnings.....		\$22,699 20
10. Cost of maintaining track and bridges per mile run .....		.13 1-5
11. Cost of repairs of engines per mile run.....		.03 2-3
12. Cost of engineers and firemen per mile run...		.04 7-15
13. Cost of oil and waste per mile run.....		.004 1-5
14. Cost of fuel per mile run.....		.06 13-15

## EXPENSES, ETC.

PAYMENTS IN ADDITION TO OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
15. New steel rail, excess of cost over iron rail, old track .....		
16. New rail on new track.....		
17. New equipment .....		\$1,202 42
18. New bridges and culverts (not including replacements) .....		
19. Real estate bought during the year .....		
20. New tools and machinery.....		1,401 79
21. New buildings.....		683 32
22. Total paid for new investment on the length of the company's lines since date of last report .....		
23. Amounts paid in cash, stock, bonds, or otherwise, for extensions, new lines and branches, during the past year—specify particularly.....		
Total new investment .....		\$3,287 53
24. For interest on bonds. No.....		
25. Dividends—rate per cent.—on preferred stock. No .....		
26. Dividends—rate per cent.—on common stock. No .....		
Total payments in addition to operating expenses .....		

23. What amount of money have you expended for building roads out of the State, from proceeds arising from business done on your roads in this State?  
None amount.

29. How was amount of dividends paid the past year—cash, stock, or otherwise? Specify amounts and manner of payment.

None paid.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1876.

<i>Assets.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
	<i>Dollars. Cts.</i>		<i>Dollars. Cts.</i>
City and town aid bonds .....	\$54,000 01	Capital stock .....	\$1,279,300 00
Construction account .....	2,638,786 13	Subscription notes .....	4,557 10
Equipment account .....	209,842 76	First mortgage bonds .....	1,522,000 00
Old organization .....	4,609 09	Moses Taylor .....	64,656 95
Princeton, right of way .....	731 36	Income account .....	19,563 80
Stock of material .....	9,019 21	Sheboygan elevator contract .....	9,600 00
Fuel used .....	7,213 30	Delinquent pay rolls .....	6,722 98
Sheboygan elevator .....	15,500 00	Freight earnings .....	56,173 64
State tax, 1874 .....	2,450 00	Passenger earnings .....	29,910 39
Bills receivable .....	3,070 05	Mail earnings .....	3,009 60
U. S. P. O. Department .....	678 02	Express earnings .....	376 07
Station agents .....	2,624 82	Material sold .....	1,062 89
Sundry accounts due company .....	1,039 55	Car service .....	73 13
General operating expenses .....	52,137 36	Unpaid voucher account .....	2,419 31
Extraordinary expenses .....	12,537 19	Bills payable .....	1,100 00
Cash on hand .....	5,307 91	September pay roll, (76) .....	5,203 83
		Sundry accounts company owe .....	13,817 17
Total .....	\$3,019,546 86	Total .....	\$3,019,546 86

1. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of other railroads, and are they found to be sufficient?

Always to stop before crossing, within 400 feet, and if two trains, one on each road, arrive at crossing at about the same time, the one which coming to a full stop first, moves over the crossing at a rate of speed not exceeding 6 miles per hour. Such regulations, if properly observed, are sufficient.

2. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of public high ways, and are these regulations found to be sufficient?

Blow whistle, one short blast, 80 rods from crossing, and ring bell until crossing is passed. This is sufficient.

3. What platform and coupler between passenger cars do you use?

Ordinary platform and link and pin coupler.

4. What kind of brakes do you use on passenger trains?

Ordinary hand brakes.

#### U. S. MAIL.

5. What is the compensation paid you by the U. S. Government for the transportation of its mails, and on what terms of service?

\$4,012.50 per annum.

#### EXPRESS COMPANIES.

6. What express companies run on your road, and on what terms, and what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.; what kind of business is done by them, and do you take their freights at the depot, or at the office of such express companies?

American Express Company, at so much, per 100 lbs. of freight taken at the depot.

#### TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

7. What freight and transportation companies run on your road, and on what terms, and on what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.? Do they use the cars of your company, or those furnished by themselves, and are their cars or their freight given any preference in speed or order of transportation, and if so, in what particular?

No such companies on the road.

#### SLEEPING CARS.

8. Do sleeping or dining cars run on your road, and if so, on what terms are they run, by whom are they owned, and what charges are made in addition to the regular passenger rates?

No.

#### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

9. Have you acquired any additional chartered rights or privileges under the special or general laws of this State, directly or indirectly, since your last report?

No.

10. Have you acquired any such additional rights or privileges under the laws, general or special, of any other State, since your last report?

No.

11. Have you acquired any lines in or out of this State, by purchase, lease consolidation or otherwise, since your last report. If yes, give full particulars relating thereto, including length of line, location thereof, at what point or place connection is made with old line; terms of purchase or lease, and brief statement of reasons for such purchase, or lease, and whether made by consent of stockholders?

No.

12. Do you, by purchase or ownership of capital stock, or in any other manner, control any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line?

No.

13. Does any officer of your company act as the officer of any other railroad corporation, owning or having control of a parallel or competing line?

No.

14. What running arrangements have you with other railroad companies, setting forth the contracts for the same, made since the date of your last report?

No arrangements except the ordinary business with connecting lines.

15. Have you such arrangements with other railroad companies crossing or connecting with your lines, as enable passengers to make close connections with trains on such lines, at all such crossing or connecting points? If so, when were such arrangements made? If not at all such points, state at what points such connections are made, and the reason therefore?

Yes; connections are made with Express trains at Ripon and Fond du Lac.

16. Have any swamp or other State lands been granted your Company since the date of your last report? If so; how many acres?

No.

17. Have any United States lands been granted to your Company, directly or indirectly, since the date of your last report? What number acres received by your Company, directly or indirectly, since date of last report?

No.

18. What number acres sold and conveyed since date of your last report.

No.

19. Average price, per acre, realized?

No.

20. To what corporations have you sold land? How much, and what price since the date of your last report?

No.

21. Number of acres now held by Company?

No.

22. Average price asked for the land now held by company?

No.

23. Value of donations of right of way or other real estate received since date of your last report?

No.

24. Amount of city county and town aid granted to Company in exchange for stock, or otherwise? Specify particulars since date of last report.

No.

25. Total cash amount realized from such aid since date of your last report?

No.

26. Amount of land sold, but not conveyed, under contracts now in force?

27. The whole amount of cash, principal and interest, received for lands hitherto sold and conveyed, since date of last report?

28. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on outstanding contracts in force, since date of last report?

29. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on contracts forfeited, since date of last report?

30. Whole amount of cash received for stumpage, trespasses, &c., since date of last report?

31. What have been your total receipts from lands sold, and contracted to be sold, since the date of last report?

32. What is the aggregate sum of receipts on account of lands, from all sources whatever, up to the present time?

33. What is the amount now due the Company on lands sold, or contracted to be sold?

34. Are there any terminal points or places, on your lines in, or out, of this State, to and from which the larger portion of the freight transported on your lines is carried? If so, name them.

Princeton & Sheboygan.

35. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight, from stations on your lines to such terminal points since the enactment of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876?

No.

36. Have you made any reductions in such rates, from any stations, since the passage of said chapter?

No.

—If you answer either of the questions in the affirmative, annex to your reply schedules, naming the stations, with distance and rates in force at the time,



and since the passage of said chapter, on 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th class of freight, and upon flour, grain, live stock, agricultural implements, salt, and coal.

37. \*Have you made such advance or reduction on your rates of freight between other stations on your lines? If yes, annex a schedule to your reply, showing what the advance or reduction has been on the articles above named.

No.

38. What is your present tariff per mile for passengers, both through and local?

Through, two and one-half to three cents; local four cents.

39. What proportion of the passengers carried by you, in this State, purchase round trip tickets? And what proportion purchase 500-mile tickets?

Round-trip tickets not called for, and very few purchase 500 mile tickets.

40. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight for lumber, since the passage of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876? If so, annex to your reply a schedule naming the stations and rates in force both at the time and since the passage of said chapter.

No.

41. Has your Company any rule governing your conductors, engineers, and trainmen concerning the use of intoxicating liquors. *If so, what is it, and is it enforced?*

No.

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\* The "distance tariff," with both rates noted thereon, will be a sufficient answer.

## ACCIDENTS.

Number of accidents.	STATEMENT OF EACH ACCIDENT.	PASSENGERS.				EMPLOYES.				OTHERS.				Damages claimed.	Damages paid.
		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.			
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
No .....	Give name of person, date and place of accident.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1. Of the above accidents, those numbered as follows were caused by broken rails.  
Total No.
2. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by INATTENTION OF EMPLOYEES.  
Total No.
3. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by COLLISIONS not properly coming under 2.  
Total No.
4. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by explosions.  
Total No.
5. Amount paid as damages caused by fire from locomotives.

NUMBER AND KIND OF FARM ANIMALS KILLED, AND AMOUNT OF DAMAGES PAID THEREFOR.

	Number Killed.	Amount Paid.
1. Cattle.....	5	.....
2. Horses.....	1	.....
3. Mules.....	.....	.....
4. Sheep.....	10	.....
5. Hogs.....	.....	.....
6. Total.....	16	\$136 50

7. Amount claimed yet unsettled, or in litigation.  
\$90 00.

REMARKS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }  
County of Fond du Lac. } ss.

George P. Lee, Superintendent of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that they have caused the foregoing statements to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and having carefully examined the same declare them to be a true, full and correct statement of the condition and affairs of said company, on the first day of October, A. D. 1876, to the best of their knowledge and belief. Signed,

[SEAL] Subscribed and sworn to before me, this nineteenth day of December, A. D. 1876.

GEO. P. LEE,

CHAS. S. EYCLESHIMER,  
Notary Public, Wisconsin.

[SEAL]

NOTE BY THE COMMISSIONER.

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One of the principal objects proposed by the Legislature in the creation of a Railroad Commission, is the compilation of facts and statistics connected with the building and operating of railroads in this State. The Commissioner would therefore invite from all companies, and all parties interested, full information, not only on the points covered by the tables and questions herein contained, but also on all others connected with the subject. The Commissioner will be happy to co-operate with the companies, and with all interested, in obtaining all possible information concerning building and operating railroads, and their management in general, to the end of establishing and building up an era of harmony and good will between the Companies, who transport, and the people who ship the commodities which form the commerce of our State. And any information or explanation in his possession will be cheerfully given upon request; and to promote this most desirable end, the Commissioner would solicit in making up these reports or otherwise, from railroad companies and others, any suggestions, explanations or information which can be made available or useful to the interests of the whole people.

DANA C. LAMB,  
*Commissioner.*

NOTE.—See sections of law concerning report of railroads to Commissioner on page—  
of this report.

15—R R R

(Doc ,15)

REPORT  
OF THE  
WESTERN UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.  
TO THE  
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
*For the year ending September 30, 1876.*

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
MADISON, October 1876.

*To the Western Union Railroad Company:*

This blank is furnished you for the purpose of your entering therein the Annual report, required by law, to be made by you to this office for the term ending September 30, A. D. 1877. Your attention is called to the special provisions relating thereto, to be found upon the last page of the cover.

In case answers to any of the questions cannot conveniently be given in the blank spaces for the same, they should be set forth in separate sheets, appended.

Where figures are given from estimates, a "note" should be made to that effect, explaining upon what basis the estimates were made.

By order of the Railroad Commissioner,

JAMES H. FOSTER,  
Secretary.

REPORT  
OF THE  
WESTERN UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending September 30, 1876.*

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE COMPANY OPERATING.

Names.	Address.	Salaries.
Alex. Mitchell, President.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$1,000 00
S. S. Merrill Vice President.....	do .....	1,000 00
F. G. Ranney, Secretary and Treasurer.....	do .....	1,500 00
Fuller & Winslow, Solicitors.....	Racine, Wis.....	3,000 00
———, Treasurer.....	.....	.....
———, General Manager.....	.....	.....
D. A. Olin, General Superintendent.....	Racine, Wis.....	.....
———, Chief Engineer.....	.....	.....
Fred. Wild, General Ticket Agent } .....	Racine, Wis } .....	2,500 00
Fred. Wild, General Freight Agent } .....	do..... } .....	.....
P. Tyrrell, Auditor.....	do.....	2,500 00
	Total Salaries.....	15,500 00

1. General Offices at Racine, Wis.

Names of Directors.	Residence.
Alex. Mitchell.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....
S. S. Merrill.....	do .....
John W. Cary.....	do .....
Hans Crocker.....	do .....
J. L. Mitchell.....	do .....
John Johnston.....	do .....
John Plankinton.....	do .....
W. S. Gurnee.....	New York.....
H. T. Fuller.....	Racine, Wis.....
Wm. Shannon.....	Shannon, Ill.....
D. W. Dame.....	Lanark, Ill.....
H. A. Mills.....	Mt. Carroll, Ill.....
E. P. Barton.....	Freeport, Ill.....

None

} Executive Committee.

2. Date of annual election of directors.  
Second Wednesday in October.
3. Name and address of person to whom correspondence, concerning this report should be directed.  
P. Tyrrell, Racine, Wis.

## CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Capital stock authorized by purchase.....	\$4,000,000 00
2. How many kinds of stock?.....	One
3. Amount of common stock.....	4,000,000 00
4. Amount of preferred stock .....	.....
5. Total capital stock. ....	\$4,000,000000
6. *Proportion of stock for Wisconsin.....	\$1,601,881 00

\*NOTE—Unless some good reason exists to the contrary, this proportion—and all other estimates of the same character—should be for the miles of road in this State compared with the whole. If made on a different basis please state the reasons therefor.

7. Rate of Preference.
8. How much common stock has been issued since June 30, 1875.  
None.
9. For what purpose? and what was received therefor.
10. How much preferred stock has been issued since June 30, 1875?  
None.
11. For what purpose? and what was received therefor?

## FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Total.	Wisconsin lines.
1. Describe severall all out-standing classes of bonds, including amounts, date of issue, interest, where and when payable: First mortgage due Feb. 1, 1896, Interest 7 per cent.; payable in New York semi annually, February 1st and August 1st..	\$3,500 000	.....
2. Amount of debt not secured by mortgage..	386,117	.....
3. Total funded and unfunded debt.....	3,886,117	.....
4. Net cash realized from doded debt, above described .....	.....	.....
5. Proportion of debt, bonded and floating for Wisconsin .....	1,556,273	.....

## COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

	Total.	Wisconsin lines.
1. What amount has been expended for right of way, between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....	\$3,025	.....
2. What for real estate, and for what purpose purchased.....	.....	.....
3. What has been expended in constructon between June 30, 1875. and Sept. 30, 1876..	.....	.....
4. What for improvement.....	.....	.....
5. What for other items of expense, for equipment.....	50,500	.....
6. What amounts, if any, have been paid for roads or portions of roads, not built by company during the time menioned.....	.....	.....
7. Total expended between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....	53,525	.....
8. Total cost of entire line, as per last report.	7,982,543	.....
9. Total cost of entire line to date.....	8,036 068	.....



ORIGINAL COST AND PRESENT ESTIMATED VALUE OF TOTAL PROPERTY IN THIS STATE.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	Total.	In Wisconsin.
1. What amount has been expended for grading between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....		
2. How much for bridges.....		
3. How much for tunnels. Nothing..		
4. How much for iron bridges ..		
5. How much for wooden bridges ..		
6. How much for ties and tying ..		
7. How much for iron rail . No. miles Lbs. wt. per yard. ....		
8. How much for steel rail... No. miles.. Lbs. wt. per yard None.....		
9. How much for chairs, spikes, fish-bar, etc.....		
10. How much for laying track .....		
11. How much for passenger and freight stations, fixtures and furniture, as per schedule.. No. stations		
12. How much for engine and car shops... No.....		
13. How much for machine shops.. No.....		
14. How much for machinery and fixtures..		
15. How much for engine houses.. No.....		
16. How much for car sheds.. No.....		
17. How much for turn tables.. No.....		
18. How much for track and other scales.. No.....		
19. How much for wood sheds and water stations.. No.		
20. How much for fencing.. No. miles. ....		
21. How much for elevators.. No.....		
22. How much for locomotives and tenders, No.. Av. wt. tons 10.. ..		
23. How much for snow plows, as per schedule, No. Av. wt. tons .....		
24. How much for wreckers, No. Av. wt. tons.....		
25. How much for passenger cars, 1st class, No. Av. wt. tons .....		
26. How much for passenger cars, 2d class, No. Av. wt. tons .....		
27. How much for baggage cars, No. Av. wt. tons ..		
28. How much for mail cars, No. Av. wt. tons.....		
29. How much for express cars, No. Av. wt. tons....		
30. How much for freight cars, closed, No.. Av. wt. tons.		
31. How much for platform cars, No. Av. wt. tons ..		
32. How much for hand cars, No. Av. wt. tons. ....		
33. How much for machinery and tools to accompany trains, repair track, etc., used by trackmen or others.....		
34. How much for all other property not enumerated..		
35. Total amount expended between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....		

See preceding page.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

LENGTH OF ROAD.	MILES.		Weight of rail per yard.
	Entire length.	Length in Wisconsin.	
1. Length of main line of road from Racine, Wis., to Rock Island Junction, Ill.....	192.00	68.70	56
2. Length of double track on main line.....	.....	.....	.....
* BRANCHES—Name each.			
3. Length of branch .....	.....	.....	.....
From Elkhorn to Eagle, Wis. Length of double track on branch.....	16.50	16.50	56
4. Length of branch.....	.....	.....	.....
From Watertown to Humpton Coal Mine. Length of double track on branch..	4.25	.....	56
5. Length of branch .....	.....	.....	.....
From        to        Length of double track on branch .....	.....	.....	.....
6. Length of branch .....	.....	.....	.....
From        to        Length of double track on branch .....	.....	.....	.....
7. Total length of main line and branches. ...	212.75	85.20	.....

\* NOTE.—This includes leased lines—designate them as such—the earnings, expenses, etc. of which are given in this report.

8. Aggregate length of tracks operated by this company *computed as single track* 212.75 miles.  
 9. Aggregate length of sidings and other track not above enumerated, 26.18 miles.  
 10. Number of junction stations, 9.  
 11. What is the gauge of your lines? Four feet eight and one-half inches.

## DOINGS OF THE YEAR IN TRANSPORTATION.

CHARACTER OF SERVICE.	Number of persons employed.	Average salary per annum.
1. Division and assistant superintendents.....	1	\$1,380 00
Clerks in all offices.....	41	655 00
Master and assistant mechanics.....	4	1,396 00
Conductors .....	24	883 00
Engineers.. ..	29	1,077 00
Brakemen .....	50	558 00
Flagmen, switch-tenders, gate-keepers and watchmen...	21	456 00
Station agents.....	44	688 00
Section men .....	230	410 00
Laborers.....	50	470 00
Other employes .....	200	600 00
	694	\$388,972 49

## DOINGS OF THE YEAR IN TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

MILEAGE AND TONNAGE.	MILES.	
	Whole line.	In Wisconsin.
2. Number of miles run by passenger trains.....	282,957	.....
3. Number of miles run by freight and mixed trains..	455,482	.....
4. Number of miles run by construction and other trains.....	19,905	.....
5. Total mileage .....	758,344	.....
6. Total number of passengers carried.....	253,447	.....
7. Total number tons freight carried one mile.....	47,792,319	.....
8. Total number passengers carried one mile....	6,433,819	.....
9. Average distance traveled by each passenger.....	25.39 miles.	.....

MILES PER HOUR.	
10. The highest rate of speed allowed for express passenger trains. ....	25
11. Schedule rate of same, including stops.....	20
12. The highest rate of speed allowed for mail and accommodation trains. .	25
13. Schedule of same, including stops.....	20
14. The highest rate of speed allowed for freight trains. ....	15
15. Schedule rates of same, including stops .....	10
16. Amount of freight carried per car. ....	.....

17. TOTAL FREIGHT IN TONS.	Whole line.	In Wisconsin.
Grain.....	156,284	.....
Flour.....	3,946	.....
Provisions.....	5,641	.....
Salt, cement, water lime and stucco .....	2,767	.....
Manufactures, including agricultural implements, furniture and wagons.....	15,349	.....
Live stock.....	20,558	.....
Lumber and forest products .....	80,026	.....
Iron, lead and mineral products.....	5,903	.....
Stone, brick, lime, sand, etc.....	13,565	.....
Coal .....	85,919	.....
Merchandise and other articles.....	66,897	.....
Total tons.....	456,855	.....

# EARNINGS DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 187...\*

## MONTHLY EARNINGS FROM ALL SOURCES.

MONTHS.	PASSENGER.		FREIGHT.		MAILS, EXPRESS, AND ALL OTHER SOURCES.		TOTALS.	
	Whole line.		Whole line.		Whole line.		Whole line.	
1875.								
October. ....		\$19,303 83		\$101,793 70		\$4,500 57		\$125,598 10
November. ....		17,527 96		96,326 77		4,727 61		117,582 34
December. ....		17,724 27		87,366 82		4,281 60		109,372 69
1876.								
January. ....		16,629 70		58,069 64		3,297 91		77,997 25
February. ....		16,736 71		60,698 36		3,474 93		80,910 00
March. ....		20,959 04		68,282 16		3,867 17		93,108 37
April. ....		18,307 49		48,291 79		3,538 54		70,137 82
May. ....		17,563 04		59,531 76		3,862 85		80,957 65
June. ....		19,319 26		80,631 50		3,341 37		104,292 13
July. ....		20,050 69		56,888 80		3,629 82		80,569 31
August. ....		20,521 90		54,529 95		3,706 33		78,758 18
September. ....		22,360 21		65,727 28		3,882 72		91,970 21
Total. ....		\$227,004 10		\$838,138 53		\$46,111 42		\$1,111,254 05

\*The road was finished from Lone Rock to Richland Center and commenced being operated August 10, 1876, and the total earnings to September, 30, 1876 are \$1,421.00

1. Earnings per mile of road.....	\$5,223 29
2. Earnings per mile of road on freight.....	3,939 55
3. Earnings per mile on passengers.....	1,067 00
4. Earnings per train-mile run, on freight .....	1 84
5. Earnings per train-mile run on passengers.....	80
6. Of the earnings of the entire line, what is the ratio of the passenger to the freight? .....	1 to 3 $\frac{69}{100}$
7. Average gross earnings per mile [212.75 miles] of road, exclusive of sidings .....	5,223 29
8. Average net earnings per mile [212.75 miles] of road, exclusive of sidings .....	1,283 77
9. Average net earnings per train-mile.....	36 $\frac{92}{100}$

EXPENSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.*	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
1. Maintenance of way:		
Repairs of track, including new and re-rolled iron rail in place of old iron rail.....	\$236,680 20	
Repairs of bridges.....	30,679 08	
Repairs of fences.....	3,855 32	
New steel rail valued only as iron rail. (No steel rail.).....		
Other expenses on way.....		
	271,194 60	
2. Maintenance of buildings.....	14,328 73	
3. Maintenance of rolling-stock:		
Locomotives.....	61,667 18	
Passenger, baggage, mail, and express cars.....		
Freight cars.....	65,722 41	
Shop tools and machinery.....	6,828 24	
	134,217 83	
4. Conducting transportation, and general expenses:		
Management and general office..	25,765 35	
Foreign agency and advertising.	3,598 55	
Agents and station service .....	64,113 51	
Conduct's, baggage and brakemen	54,533 07	
Engineers, firemen and wipers..	63,631 78	
Train and station supplies.....	14,855 70	
Fuel consumed.....	68,953 51	
Oil and waste.....	10,429 63	
Personal injuries.....	2,194 19	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	2,185 39	
Damage to property .....	711 44	
Loss & damage to freight & bag.	1,288 78	
Legal expenses.....	4,235 11	
Savanna transfer.....	14,215 92	
Car Service.....	13,528 46	
	344,240 29	
5. Current expenses:		
For taxes.....	30,312 28	
For insurance.....	3,621 81	
Lease or privilege of other roads whose earnings are included in this report, giving name and amounts paid.....		
C., R. I. & Pacific.. \$15,000 00		
C., M. & St. Paul... 25,217 20		
	44,217 20	
	74,151 29	
6. Total current operating expenses, being ... per cent. of earnings.....	\$838,132 74	

\* In substituting steel rail for iron rail, the cost of iron rail only should be charged to operating account, and the excess carried to extraordinary expenses. (See next page.)

## EXPENSES—Continued.

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
7. Average operating expenses per mile of road, exclusive of sidings.....	3,939 52	\$.....
8. Average operating expenses per train-mile.....	1 11	.....
9. Excess of earnings over operating and current expenses.....	273,121 31	.....
10. Cost of maintaining track and bridges per mile run.....	35 $\frac{25}{100}$	.....
11. Cost of repairs of engines per mile run.....	08 $\frac{13}{100}$	.....
12. Cost of engineers and firemen per mile run.....	08 $\frac{39}{100}$	.....
13. Cost of oil and waste per mile run.....	01 $\frac{28}{100}$	.....
14. Cost of fuel per mile run.....	09 $\frac{09}{100}$	.....

## EXPENSES, ETC.

PAYMENTS IN ADDITION TO OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
15. New steel rail, excess of cost over iron rail, old track.....	.....	.....
16. New rail on new track.....	.....	.....
17. New equipment.....	\$50,500 00	.....
18. New bridges and culverts (not including replacements).....	3,025 00	.....
19. Real estate bought during the year.....	.....	.....
20. New tools and machinery.....	.....	.....
21. New buildings.....	.....	.....
22. Total paid for new investment on the length of the company's lines since date of last report.....	.....	.....
23. Amounts paid in cash, stock, bonds, or otherwise, for extensions, new lines and branches, during the past year—specify particularly.....	.....	.....
23 $\frac{1}{2}$ paid for interest and exchange.....	4,834 68	.....
23 $\frac{3}{4}$ paid guarantee to Racine elevator.....	23,980 17	.....
Total new investment.....	\$ 245,910 00	.....
24. For interest on bonds.....	.....	.....
25. Dividends—rate per cent.—on preferred stock.....	.....	.....
No Dividend.	.....	.....
26. Dividends—rate per cent.—on common stock.....	.....	.....
Total payments in addition to expenses....	328,249 85	.....

28. What amount of money have you expended for building roads out of the State, from proceeds arising from business done on your roads in this State?  
None.

29. How was amount of dividends paid the past year—cash, stock, or otherwise? Specify amounts and manner of payment.  
No Dividend.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1876.

ASSETS.	AMOUNT.	LIABILITIES.	AMOUNT.
Cost of road.....	\$7,000,000 00	First Mortgage Bonds.....	\$3,500,000 00
Construction and equipment.....	1,036,068 96	Common stock.....	4,000,000 00
Materials and fuel on hand.....	60,146 15	Due railroad and other companies.....	267,527 76
Due from railroad and other companies.....	4,012 62	Bills payable.....	19,647 34
United States Government Post-office Department..	3,787 95	Unpaid vouchers and pay-rolls.....	98,942 84
Station agents.....	4,950,09	Balance to income account.....	222,847 83
.....	\$8,108,965 77	.....	\$8,108,965 77

1. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of other railroads, and are they found to be sufficient?

All trains come to a full stop before crossing other Railroads, and four hundred feet from the same. This regulation is found sufficient.

2. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of public highways. And are these regulations found to be sufficient.

Our Time Table rules require the engine bell to be rung and whistle sounded before crossing public highways, and we find them sufficient for the purpose.

3. What platform and coupler between passenger cars do you use.

The "Miller" platform and coupler.

4. What kind of brakes do you use on passenger trains.

Hand brakes.

#### UNITED STATES MAIL.

5. What is the compensation paid you by the United States Government for the transportation of its mails, and on what terms of service.

\$15,152, per annum for two trains each way daily.

#### EXPRESS COMPANIES.

6. What express companies run on your road, and on what terms, and what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.; what kind of business is done by them, and do you take their freights at the depot, or at the office of such express companies.

American M. U. Express Co.; terms \$1,000 per month one trip each way daily, allowed to carry three tons each way; all excess over three tons to be paid for at double first class rates. Freight received at our depots and transported in express cars on passenger trains.

#### TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

7. What freight and transportation companies run on your road, and on what terms, and on what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc. Do they use the cars of your company, or those furnished by themselves, and are their cars or their freight given any preference in speed or order of transportation, and if so, in what particular.

None.

#### SLEEPING CARS.

8. Do sleeping or dining cars run on your road, and if so, on what terms are they owned, and what charges are made in addition to the regular passenger rates.

Sleeping cars belong to the company. Fare \$1.50 and \$1.00 according to distance.

#### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

9. Have you required any additional charter rights or privileges under the special or general laws of this State, directly or indirectly, since your last report.

None.

10. Have you acquired any such additional rights or privileges under the laws, general or special, of any other State, since your last report.

None.

11. Have you acquired any lines in or out of this State, by purchase, lease, consolidation or otherwise, since your last report? If yes, give full particulars relating thereto, including length of line, location thereof, at what point or place connection is made with old line; terms of purchase or lease, and brief statement of reasons for making such purchase, or lease, and whether made by consent of stockholders?

None.

12. Do you, by purchase or ownership of capital stock, or in any other manner, control any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line?

None.



13. Does any officer of your company act as the officer of any other railroad corporation, owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line?

No.

14. What running arrangements have you with other railroad companies, setting forth the contracts for the same, made since the date of your last report?

None.

15. Have you such arrangements with other railroad companies crossing or connecting with your lines, as enable passengers to make close connections with trains on such lines, at all such crossing or connecting points? If so, when were such arrangements made? If not at *all* such points, state at *what* points such connections are not made, and the reasons therefor.

We make connections at our junctions with other roads as close as time table arrangements will permit. All connections are liable to be affected by change of time.

16. Have any swamp or other State lands been granted your Company since the date of your last report? If so, how many acres?

No lands.

17. Have any United States lands been granted to your Company, directly or indirectly, since the date of your last report? What number acres received by your Company, directly, or indirectly, since date of last report?

18. What number acres sold and conveyed since date of your last report?

19. Average price, per acre, realized?

20. To what corporations have you sold land? How much, and what price since the date of your last report?

21. Number of acres now held by Company?

22. Average price asked for lands now held by Company?

23. Value of donations of right of way or other real estate received since the date of your last report?

24. Amount of city, county and town aid granted to Company in exchange for stock or otherwise? Specify particulars since date of last report.

25. Total cash amount realized from such aid since date of your last report?

26. Amount of land sold, but not conveyed, under contracts now in force?

27. The whole amount of cash, principal and interest, received for lands hitherto sold and conveyed, since date of last report?

28. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on outstanding contracts in force, since date of last report?

29. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on contracts forfeited, since date of last report?

30. Whole amount of cash received for stumpage, trespasses, etc., since date of last report?

31. What have been your total receipts from lands sold, and contracted to be sold since the date of last report?

32. What is the aggregate sum of receipts on account of lands, from all sources whatever, up to the present time?

33. What is the amount now due the Company on lands sold, or contracted to be sold?

34. Are there any terminal points or places, on your lines in, or out, of this State, to and from which the larger portion of the freight transported on your lines is carried? If so, name them.

Milwaukee, Wis. Racine, Wis. Rock Island, Ills.

35. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight, from stations on your lines, to such terminal points since the enactment of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876?

No.

36. Have you made any reductions in such rates, from any stations, since the passage of said chapter?

— If you answer either of the questions in the affirmative, annex to your reply schedules, naming the stations, with distance and rates in force at the time, and since the passage of said chapter, on 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th class of freight, and upon flour, grain, live stock, agricultural implements, salt and coal?

See tariffs on file in Commissioner's office.

37. \*Have you made such advance or reduction on your rates of freight be-

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\*The "distance tariff," with both rates noted thereon, will be a sufficient answer.

tween other stations on your lines? If yes, annex a schedule to your reply, showing what the advance or reduction has been on the articles above named.

See tariffs.

35. What is your present tariff per mile for passengers, both through and local?

Local and through, four cents. Round trip, three cents.

39. What proportion of the passengers carried by you, in this State, purchase round-trip tickets? And what proportion purchase 500-mile tickets?

About one-fourth purchase round trip, and one in every four hundred purchase 500-mile tickets.

40. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight for lumber, since the passage of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876? If so, annex to your reply a schedule, naming the stations and rates in force both at the time and since the passage of said chapter.

No advance.

41. Has your Company any rule governing your conductors, engineers and train men concerning the use of intoxicating liquors? *If so, what is it, and is it enforced?*

Our rules provide for the discharge of any employe using intoxicating liquors to excess.

## ACCIDENTS.

Number of Accidents	STATEMENT OF EACH ACCIDENT.	PASSENGERS.				EMPLOYES.				OTHERS.		Damages claimed.	Damages paid.		
		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.	By their own misconduct or want of caution.				
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.				
Give name of person, date and place of accident															
1	Anton Ralle, Racine, October 2, 1875.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	\$3,000	\$1,700	
2	R. Fitzgerald, Dakotah, October 29, 1875.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	John Carrigan, Mt. Carroll, October 29, 1875....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	— Howland, Freeport, January 20, 1876....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
5	— Flint, Beloit, February 19, 1876.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
6	Jas. Campbell, Albany, February 29, 1876.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	J. B. Herdman, Rock Island, April 7, 1876.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
8	Smith King, Mt. Carroll, May 16, 1876.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	Annie Colvert, Rapids City, June 23, 1876.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
10	John Coulter, Wst'n Un'n Junct'n, July 13, 1876	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11	J. Aldenderfer, Dakotah, July 25, 1876.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	Henry Monahan, Moline, September 21, 1876....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total.....		..	..	..	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	3	2	\$3,000	\$1,700

1. Of the above accidents, those numbered as follows were caused by broken rails.

Total No., None.

2. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by inattention of employes

Total No., None.

3. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by collisions not properly coming under 2.

Total No., None.

4. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by explosions.

Total No., None.

5. Amount paid as damages caused by fire from locomotives.

\$95.00.

NUMBER AND KIND OF FARM ANIMALS KILLED, AND AMOUNT OF DAMAGES PAID THEREFOR.

	Number Killed.	Amount Paid.
1. Cattle .....	11	\$239 69
2. Horses.....	3	150 00
2. Mules.....		
4. Sheep.....	18	57 75
5. Hogs.....	3	34 00
6. Total.....	35	\$481 44

7. Amount claimed yet unsettled, or in litigation.

\$722.00.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }  
County of Racine. } ss.

D. A. Olin, General Superintendent, and P. Tyrrell, Chief Clerk of the Western Union Railroad Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that they have caused the foregoing statements to be prepared by the proper officers and Agents of this Company, and having carefully examined the same declare them to be a true, full and correct statement of the condition and affairs of said Company, on the first day of October, 1876, to the best of their knowledge and belief. Signed,

D. A. OLIN,

*General Superintendent.*

P. TYRRELL,

*Chief Clerk.*

[SEAL]

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public, this seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1876.

[SEAL]

HENRY T. FULLER,

*Notary Public.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
NOTE BY THE COMMISSIONER.

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One of the principal objects proposed by the Legislature in the creation of a Railroad Commission, is the compilation of facts and statistics connected with the building and operating of railroads in this State. The Commissioner would therefore invite from all companies, and all parties interested, full information, not only on the points covered by the tables and questions herein contained, but also on all others connected with the subject. The Commissioner will be happy to co-operate with the companies, and with all interested, in obtaining all possible information concerning building and operating railroads, and their management in general, to the end of establishing and building up an era of harmony and good will between the Companies, who transport, and the people who ship the commodities which form the commerce of our State. And any information or explanation in his possession will be cheerfully given upon request; and to promote this most desirable end, the Commissioner would solicit in making up these reports or otherwise, from railroad companies and others, any suggestions, explanations or information which can be made available or useful to the interests of the whole people.

DANA C. LAMB,  
*Commissioner.*

NOTE.—See sections of law concerning report of railroads to Commissioner on page—  
of this report.

R E P O R T  
OF THE  
PHILLIPS & COLBY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,  
(Operating the Wisconsin Central Railroad.)  
TO THE  
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
*For the Year ending September 30, 1876,*

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
MADISON, \_\_\_\_\_, 187 .

*To the \_\_\_\_\_ Company:*

This blank is furnished you for the purpose of your entering therein the annual report, required by law, to be made by you to this office for the term ending September 30, A. D. 1876. Your attention is called to the special provisions relating thereto, to be found upon the last page of the cover.

In case answers to any of the questions cannot conveniently be given in the blank spaces for the same, they should be set forth in separate sheets, appended.

Where figures are given from estimates, a "note" should be made to that effect, explaining upon what basis the estimates were made.

By order of the Railroad Commissioner,

JAMES H. FOSTER,  
*Secretary.*

**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**PHILLIPS & COLBY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,**

(Operating the Wisconsin Central Railroad.)

*For the Year ending September 30, 1876.*

**OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE COMPANY OPERATING.**

Names.	Address.	Salaries.
E. B. Phillips, President.....	Milwaukee, Wis..	\$.....
Henry Pratt, Secretary .....	do.....	.....
L. S. Dixon, Solicitor.....	do.....	.....
Chas L. Colby, Treasurer.....	do.....	.....
E. B. Phillips, General manager.....	do.....	.....
E. Bacon, Superintendent.....	do.....	.....
Henry Pratt, General Ticket Agent.....	do.....	.....
M. H. Riddell, Act'g General Freight Agent.....	do.....	.....
Henry Pratt, Auditor .....	do.....	.....
Total salaries .....	.....	.....

**I. General Offices at Milwaukee, Wis., and Boston, Mass.**

Names of Directors.	Residence.
E. B. Phillips .....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Chas. L. Colby .....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Henry Pratt.....	Milwaukee, Wis.

None.

} Executive Com.

2. Date of annual election of directors.  
First Tuesday in March.
3. Name and address of persons to whom correspondence, concerning this report should be directed.  
E. B. Phillips, Milwaukee.

CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Capital stock authorized by charter.  
\$200,000.00.
2. How many kinds of stock?  
One.
3. Amount of common stock.  
\$200,000.00.
4. Amount of preferred stock.  
None.
5. Total capital stock.  
\$200,000.00.
6. \*Proportion of stock for Wisconsin.  
All.
7. Rate of preference.
8. How much *common* stock has been issued since June 30, 1875?  
None.
9. For what purpose, and what was received therefor?
10. How much *preferred* stock has been issued since June 30, 1875?  
None.
11. For what purpose, and what was received therefor?

\*NOTE—Unless some good reason exists to the contrary, this proportion—and all other estimates of the same character—should be for the miles of road in this State compared with the whole. If made on a different basis please state the reason therefor.

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Total.	Wisconsin
1. Describe severally all outstanding classes of bonds including amounts, dates of issue, interest, where and when payable . . . . .	.....	.....
2. Amount of debt not secured by mortgage . . . . .	.....	.....
3. Total funded and unfunded debt . . . . .	.....	.....
4. Net cash realized from bonded debt, above described . . . . .	.....	.....
5. Proportion of debt, bonded and floating for Wisconsin . . . . .	.....	.....



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

	Total.	Wisconsin Lines.
	<i>All for Wisconsin.</i>	
1. What amount has been expended for right of way } between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1875... }		
2. What for real estate, and for what purpose pur- } chased..... }	\$9,254 02	.....
3. What has been expended in construction between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....	1,736,137 99	.....
4. What for improvement.....		.....
5. What for other items of expense, for construction and equipment.....		.....
6. What amounts, if any, have been paid for roads or portions of roads, not built by company during the time mentioned .....		.....
7. Total expended between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....	\$1,745,392 01	.....
8. Total cost of entire line and equipment, as per last report.....	\$7,091,163 80	.....
9. Total cost of entire line to date.....	8,836,555 81	.....

ORIGINAL COST AND PRESENT ESTIMATED VALUE OF TOTAL PROPERTY IN THIS STATE IS \$87,500 00.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	Total.	In Wisconsin.
1. What amount has been expended for grading between June 30, 1875, and September 30, 1876.	\$379,808 49	.....
2. How much for bridges.....	153,131 42	.....
3. Clearing and grubbing.....	61,293 86	.....
4. Ballast.....	26,061 86	.....
5. Docks.....	6,917 54	.....
6. How much for ties.....	87,392 57	.....
7. How much for iron rail. No. miles, lbs. wt. per yard.....	} 729,925 04	.....
8. No. miles. Lbs. wt. per yard.....		
9. How much for chairs, spikes, fish-bar, etc.....	.....	.....
10. How much for laying track.....	28,513 39	.....
11. How much for passenger and freight stations, fixtures and furniture, as per schedule. No. stations.....	} 36,580 49	.....
12. How much for engine and car shops. No.....		
13. How much for machine shops. No.....	.....	.....
14. How much for machinery and fixtures.....	20,446 23	.....
15. How much for engine houses. No.....	.....	.....
19. Salaries, rents, etc., account; construction. .	74,149 34	.....
17. Engineering. No.....	44,696 52	.....
18. Outfit, (track, stations and trains.) No.....	3,692 56	.....
19. How much for wood sheds and water stations. No.....	9,514 90	.....
20. How much for fencing. No. miles.....	15,212 66	.....
21. Telegraph. No.....	3,073 57	.....
22. How much for locomotives and tenders. No. Av. wt. tons.....	} 55,726 55	.....
23. How much for snow plows, as per schedule. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
24. How much for wreckers. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
25. How much for passenger cars, 1st class. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
26. How much for passenger cars, 2d class. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
27. How much for baggage cars. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
28. How much for mail cars. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
29. How much for express cars. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
30. How much for freight cars, closed. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
31. How much for platform cars. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
32. How much for hand cars. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
33. How much for machinery and tools to accompany trains, repair track, etc., used by trackmen or others.....		
34. How much for all other property not enumerated.....		
35. Total amount expended between June 30, 1875, and September 30, 1876.....		

Interest is charged in this account, as there is no income from the property. This will make up part of the cost when the road is completed and turned over to the railroad company.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of Road.	MILES. All in Wisconsin.		Weight of rail per yard.
	Entire Length.	Length in Wisconsin.	
1. Length of main line from Menasha to Sailor Creek .....	184	.....	57 and 54
2. Length of main line Ashland to Penokee (isolated and not earning revenue).....	29	.....	57
*BRANCHES—Name each.			
3. Length of branch .....	.....	.....	.....
From Stevens Point to Corning, length of branch .....	65	.....	54
4. Length of branch .....	.....	.....	.....
From       to       length of double track on branch .....	.....	.....	.....
5. Milwaukee & Northern Railway, length of line leased.....	129	.....	56
From       to       length of double track on branch .....	.....	.....	.....
6. Length of branch .....	.....	.....	.....
From       to       length of double track on branch .....	.....	.....	.....
Total length of main lines and branches....	407	.....	.....

\* NOTE.—This includes leased lines—designate them as such—the earnings, expenses, etc., of which are given in this report.

- 8. Aggregate length of tracks operated by this company *computed as single track*, earning revenue..... 355 miles.
- 9. Aggregate length of sidings and other track not above enumerated..... 23  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.
- 10. Number of junction stations..... 7
- 11. What is the gauge of your lines?..... 4 ft., 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches

## DOINGS OF THE YEAR IN TRANSPORTATION.

CHARACTER OF SERVICE.	Number of persons employed.	Average salary per annum.
	In	September.
1 Division and assistant superintendents.....		
Clerks in all offices . . . . .	25	765 60
Master and assistant mechanics . . . . .	81	686 88
Conductors.....	23	824 40
Engineers.....	23	981 36
Brakemen.....	47	540 00
Flagmen, switch-tenders, gate-keepers and watchmen....	17	445 08
Station agents.....	56	486 96
Section men, . . . . .	252	427 00
Laborers.....	27	557 52
Other employes, . . . . .	63	576 72
	614	6,291 52

Milage and tonnage.	MILES. All in Wisconsin.	
	Whole line.	In Wisconsin.
2. Number of miles run by passenger trains.....		276,884
3. Number of miles run by freight and mixed trains..		360,072
4. Number of miles run by construction and other trains .....		44,759
5. Total mileage.....		681,715
6. Total number of passengers carried.....		167,135
7. Total number of freight carried one mile . . . . .	21,647,693	<sup>846</sup> <sub>1000</sub>
8. Total number of passengers carried one mile. . . . .		5,960,952
9. Average distance traveled by each passenger.....		35 <sup>665</sup> <sub>1000</sub>

Miles per hour.	
10. The highest rate of speed allowed for express passenger trains.....	25
11. Schedule rates of same, including stops.....	22
12. The highest rate of speed allowed for mail and accommodation trains... .	25
13. Schedule of same, including stops.....	22
14. The highest rate of speed allowed freight trains.....	12
15. Schedule of same, including stops. . . . .	9
16. Amout of freight carried per car, average.....	7 tons

Total freight in tons.	Whole line.	In Wiscon- sin.
17.		
Grain.....	29,776.5	.....
Flour.....	10,384.4	.....
Mill feed.....	4,595.25	.....
Provisions.....	2,236.5	.....
Potatoes.....	924	.....
Salt, cement, water lime and stucco.....	2,023.4	.....
Manufactures, including agricultural implements, furniture and wagons.....	5,611.5	.....
Hay.....	2,411	.....
Live stock.....	3,143	.....
Lumber and forest products.....	120,321	.....
Iron, lead and mineral products.....	3,951	.....
Stone, brick, lime, sand, etc.....	2,830	.....
Coal.....	4,767.5	.....
Merchandise and other articles.....	22,488.5	.....
Total tons.....	215,463.55	.....

EARNINGS DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

MONTHLY EARNINGS FROM ALL SOURCES.

MONTHS.	PASSENGERS.		FREIGHTS.		MAILS, EXPRESS AND ALL OTHER SOURCES.		TOTALS.	
	Whole line,	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.
1875.								
October.....	17,432 00	.....	46,293 52	.....	3,040 90	.....	66,766 42	.....
November ..	18,620 18	.....	43,640 88	.....	2,897 48	.....	65,158 54	.....
December...	16,804 03	.....	34,943 28	.....	2,682 36	.....	54,429 67	.....
1876.								
January ....	13,666 04	.....	35,691 22	.....	2,228 70	.....	51,585 96	.....
February ...	13,261 48	.....	43,819 95	.....	2,363 24	.....	59,444 67	.....
March.....	17,252 82	.....	45,440 09	.....	2,429 25	.....	65,122 16	.....
April.....	21,232 28	.....	45,161 20	.....	2,753 98	.....	69,147 46	.....
May.....	17,961 59	.....	40,605 68	.....	2,627 63	.....	61,194 90	.....
June.....	18,701 89	.....	36,099 46	.....	3,185 87	.....	57,987 22	.....
July.....	17,919 57	.....	30,095 42	.....	2,442 94	.....	50,457 93	.....
August.....	16,858 51	.....	31,177 06	.....	2,454 38	.....	50,489 95	.....
September ..	18,629 99	.....	37,072 95	.....	2,447 87	.....	58,150 81	.....
Totals...	\$208,340 38	.....	\$470,040 71	.....	31,554 60	.....	709,935 69	.....

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

1. Earnings per mile of road (355 miles).....	\$1,999 80
2. Earnings per mile of road on freight, (355 miles).....	1,324 05
3. Earnings per mile on passengers, (355 miles).....	586 87
4. Earnings per train-mile run, on freight, (360.072 miles).....	1 <sup>305</sup> / <sub>1000</sub>
5. Earnings per-train mile run, on passengers, (276.884 miles).....	752
6. Of the earnings of the entire line, what is the ratio of the passenger to the freight? as.....	1 to 2 <sup>256</sup> / <sub>1000</sub>
7. Average gross earnings per mile [355 miles] of road, exclusive of sidings.....	1,999 80
8. Average net earnings per mile [355 miles] of road, exclusive of sidings.....	828 99
9. Average net earnings per train mile, (636.956 miles).....	.462

EXPENSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 187 .

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES	Belonging to Whole Line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
1. Maintenance of way:—		
Repairs of track, including new and rerolled iron rail in place old iron rail.....	\$79,950 18	
Repairs of bridges.....	1,997 51	
Repairs of fences.....	964 14	\$82,911 83
New steel rail, valued only as iron rail*.....		
Other expenses on way.....		
2. Maintenance of buildings.....		3,098 67
3. Maintenance of rolling stock:		
Locomotives.....	22,407 42	
Passenger, baggage, mail and express cars.....	21,447 80	
Freight cars.....	17,793 89	
Shop tools and machinery....	1,270 47	62,919 58
4. Conducting transportation, and general expenses:—		
Management and general office	45,275 01	
Foreign agency and advertising	3,302 55	
Agents and station service....	48,902 92	
Conductors, baggage and brakemen, watchmen, laborers, etc	37,491 09	
Engineers, firemen and wipers	48,788 61	
Train and station supplies....	8,135 36	
Fuel consumed.....	51,098 11	
Oil and waste.....	6,848 64	
Personal expenses.....		
Damage to persons.....	1,346 42	
Damage to property by fire and cattle killed.....	2,527 34	
Loss and damage to freight and baggage.....	573 49	
Legal expenses.....	535 10	
Other general operating expenses, as per items below engine and car service, etc....	8,447 24	263,271 88
5. Current expenses:—		
For taxes.....	35 06	
For insurance, fire.....	3,407 14	3,442 20
	415,644 16	.....

\*In substituting steel rail for iron rail, the cost of iron rail only should be charged to operating account, and the excess carried to extraordinary expenses. (See next page.)

*Expenses, etc.—Continued.*

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to Whole Line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
Lease or privilege of other roads whose earnings are included in this report, giving name and amounts paid Milwaukee & Northern and Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	167,404 87	.....
6. Total current operating expenses, being 58 $\frac{55}{100}$ per cent. of earnings.....	583,049 03	.....
7. Average operating expenses per mile of road, exclusive of sidings (355 miles).....	\$1,170.83	.....
8. Average operating expenses per train mile, (681.715 miles.).....	.652	.....
9. Excess of earnings over operating and current expenses, (681.716 miles).....	294,291.53	.....
10. Cost of maintaining track and bridges per mile run (681.715 miles).....	.122	.....
11. Cost of repairs of engines per mile run, (681.715 miles).....	.033	.....
12. Cost of engineers, wipers and firemen per mile run (681.715 miles).....	.071	.....
13. Cost of oil and waste per mile run, (681.715 miles)	.01	.....
14. Cost of fuel per mile run, 681.715 miles).....	.075	.....



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
EXPENSES, ETC.

PAYMENTS IN ADDITION TO OPERATING EXPENSES. Already stated in construction.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
15. New steel rail, excess of cost over iron railroad track.....	.....	.....
16. New rail on new track.....	.....	.....
17. New equipment.....	.....	.....
18. New bridges and culverts (not including replacements).....	.....	.....
19. Real estate bought during the year.....	.....	.....
20. New tools and machinery.....	.....	.....
21. New buildings.....	.....	.....
22. Total paid for new investment on the length of the company's lines since date of last report.....	.....	.....
23. Amount paid in cash, stock, bonds, or otherwise, for extensions, new lines and branches, during the past year—specify particularly.....	.....	.....
Total new investment.....	.....	.....
24. For interest on bonds.....	.....	.....
25. Dividends—rate per cent.—on preferred stock.....	.....	.....
26. Dividends—rate per cent.—on common stock.....	.....	.....

23. What amount of money have you expended for building roads out of the State, from proceeds arising from business done on your roads in this State?

29. How was the amount of dividends paid the past year—cash, stock or otherwise? Specify amounts and manner of payment.  
None.

# GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, 1st OF OCTOBER, 1876.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.		
/	.....	/	.....		

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

1. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of other railroads, and are they found to be sufficient?

All trains stop before reaching crossings, and proceed only when way is known to be clear. This rule has been found sufficient.

2. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of public high-ways? And are these regulations found to be sufficient?

Bell is rung at all crossings.

3. What platform and coupler between passenger cars do you use?

Miller.

4. What kind of brakes do you use on passenger trains?

Hand brakes.

#### U. S. MAIL.

5. What is the compensation paid you by the U. S. Government for the transportation of its mails, and on what terms of service.

Compensation varies by reason of change in conditions, consequent on extension of track, etc. Average about \$1,400 per month.

#### EXPRESS COMPANIES.

6. What express companies run on your road, and on what terms, and what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.; what kind of business is done by them, and do you take their freights at the depot, or at the office of such express companies?

American Express Company. Take miscellaneous business. Pay by the weight from once to once and a half first class rates. Freight taken at stations.

#### TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

7. What freight and transportation companies run on your road, and on what terms, and on what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.? Do they use the cars of your company, or those furnished by themselves, and are their cars or their freights given any preference in speed or order of transportation, and if so, in what particular?

None.

#### SLEEPING CARS.

8. Do sleeping or dining cars run on your road, and if so, on what terms are they run, by whom are they owned, and what charges are made in addition to the regular passenger rates?

Sleeping cars owned by this company. \$1.50 charged for double berth from Chicago or Milwaukee to either Green Bay or Stevens Point.

#### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

9. Have you acquired any additional chartered rights or privileges under the special or general laws of this State, directly or indirectly, since your last report?

No.

10. Have you acquired any such additional rights or privileges under the laws, general or special, of any other State, since your last report?

No.

11. Have you acquired any lines in or out of this State, by purchase, lease, consolidation, or otherwise, since your last report? If yes, give full particulars relating thereto, including length of line, location thereof, at what point or place connection is made with old line; terms of purchase or lease, and brief statement of reasons for making such purchase, or lease, and whether made by consent of stockholders?

No; except constructions by this company of the Southern Division, and extension of Northern Division.

12. Do you, by purchase or ownership of capital stock, or in any other manner, control any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line?

No.

13. Does any officer of your company act as the officer of any other railroad corporation, owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line?

No.

14. What running arrangements have you with other railroad companies, setting forth the contracts for the same, made since the date of your last report?

No change since last report.

15. Have you such arrangements with other railroad companies crossing or connecting with your lines, as enable passengers to make close connections with trains on such lines, at all such crossing or connecting points? If so, when were such arrangements made? If not at *all* such points, state at *what* points such connections are not made, and the reasons therefor.

We make connections with other roads at their crossings to the best of our ability.

16. Have any swamp or other State lands been granted your Company since the date of your last report? If so; how many acres?

None. The land reports herewith we make for the Wisconsin Central railroad company, although not properly within our province.

17. Have any United States lands been granted to your Company, directly or indirectly, since the date of your last report? What number acres received by your Company, directly or indirectly, since date of last report?

None.

18. What number acres sold and conveyed since date of your last report?

1,455 acres. Town lots conveyed, 101=17½ acres.

19. Average price, per acre, realized?

\$4.04. Average of lots per acre, \$149.00.

20. To what corporations have you sold land? How much, and what price since the date of your last report?

To none.

21. Number of acres now held by Company?

395,263 acres.

22. Average price asked for lands now held by Company?

Price list not made, best farming lands..... \$5.00 per acre.

Some lands we would sell at.. .50 do

Should think fair average.... 2.00 do

23. Value of donations of right of way or other real estate received since the date of your last report?

Estimated \$2,000.

24. Amount of city, county and town aid granted to Company in exchange for stock, or otherwise? Specify particulars since date of last report?

Portage City.. \$15,000

Packwaukee.. 6,000

Westfield..... 6,000

\$27,000

25. Total cash amount realized from such aid since date of your last report?

\$38,330. Part of this is from sale of subsidy bonds voted prior to date of last report.

26. Amount of land sold, but not conveyed, under contracts now in force?

6,773 acres.

27. The whole amount of cash, principal and interest, received for lands hitherto sold and conveyed, since date of last report?

\$2,851.57.

28. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on outstanding contracts in force, since date of last report?

\$9,980.52.

29. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on contracts forfeited, since date of last report?

Nothing.

30. Whole amount of cash received for stumpage, trespasses, etc., since date of last report?

\$35,949.96.

31. What have been your total receipts from lands sold, and contracted to be sold, since the date of last report?

\$15,634.20.

32. What is the aggregate sum of receipts on account of lands, from all sources whatever, up to the present time?

\$89,633.12.

33. What is the amount now due the Company on lands sold, or contracted [to] be sold?

\$22,616.45.

34. Are there any terminal points or places, on your lines in, or out of, this State, to and from which the larger portion of the freight transported on your lines is carried? If so, name them.

A larger part of our business has come to and passed through Milwaukee than any other station.

35. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight, from stations on your lines, to such terminal points since the enactment of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876?

There have been slight changes in tariffs, but the result shows a reduction in prices. The average rate is less than shown by returns of 1875, by thirty-nine one hundredths cents per ton per mile.

36. Have you made any reductions in such rates, from any stations, since the passage of said chapter?

— If you answer either of the questions in the affirmative, annex to your reply schedules, naming the stations, with distance and rates in force at the time, and since the passage of said chapter, on 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th class of freight, and upon flour, grain, live stock, agricultural implements, salt and coal.

See 35.

37. \*Have you made such advance or reduction on your rates of freight between other stations on your lines? If yes, annex a schedule to your reply, showing what the advance or reduction has been on the articles above named.

See 35.

38. What is your present tariff per mile for passengers, both through and local? Three to four cents.

39. What proportion of the passengers carried by you, in this State, purchase round-trip tickets? 45 per cent. And what proportion purchase 500-mile tickets? 1 in 900.

40. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight for lumber, since the passage of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876? If so, annex to your reply a schedule, naming the stations and rates in force both at the time and since the passage of said chapter.

See 35.

41. Has your company any rule governing your conductors, engineers, and trainmen concerning the use of intoxicating liquors? If so, what is it, and is it enforced?

Extract from rule 24.—The use of *intoxicating liquor* as a beverage will be considered just cause of dismissal from the service of the company.

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\*The "distance tariff," with both rates noted thereon, will be a sufficient answer.

ACCIDENTS.

Number of accident.	STATEMENT OF EACH ACCIDENT.												Damages claimed.	Damages paid.
	Give name of person, date and place of accident.													
	PASSENGERS.				EMPLOYES.				OTHERS.					
		From causes beyond their control.	By their own misconduct or want of caution.			From causes beyond their control.	By their own misconduct or want of caution.			From causes beyond their control.	By their own misconduct or want of caution.			
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1	A. Bronson, Random Lake, Oct. 2, 1875. Fell from freight car under train													
2	B. McCormick, Stevens Point, Nov. 8, 1875. Coupling cars.													
3	Ed. Watkie, Chilton, Nov. 19, 1875. Coupling cars.													
4	John Yule, Chilton, Nov. 22, 1875. Crossing track with team ahead of train.													
5	G. L. Barrows, Menasha, Dec. 18, 1875. Hand coupling cars													
6	Wm. Wosley, Menasha, Dec. 20, 1875. Hand coupling cars.													
7	Jas. Grimes, North Milwaukee, Feb. 7, 1876. Run over by engine.													
8	Tom Moore, Menasha, Feb. 12, 1876. Hand coupling cars													
9	J. W. Loomis, Hilbert, Feb. 29, 1876. Hand coupling cars.													

ACCIDENTS—Continued.

Number of Accidents.	STATEMENT OF EACH ACCIDENT.  Give name of person, date and place of accident.	PASSENGERS.				EMPLOYES.				OTHERS.				Damages claimed.	Damages paid.
		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.			
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
10	Wm. King, Worcester, May 8, 1876. Collar bone broken, hand coupling cars .....							1							
11	Jos. Schooley, Holland, June 20, 1876. Found dead on track, probably intoxicated .....										1				
12	John Gallagher, Medford, July 15, 1876. Lost foot by falling under cars .....						1								
13	Lucius Savage's child, Custer, Aug. 23, 1876. Child 3 years old climbed out of cattle guard as train approached—not serious .....											1			
14	J. O'Neil, Dorchester, Sept. 18. Run over while asleep on track .....										1				
	Total .....						4	6			2	2			

This amount, \$1,346.42, paid during year for doctors' fees, etc., incidental to personal injuries and charged to their account, but a portion of the amount would apply on injuries occurring in previous year.

1. Of the above accidents, those numbered as follows were caused by broken rails.

Total No..... None,

2. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by inattention of employees:

Total No..... Ten.

3. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by collisions not properly coming under 2:

Total No..... None.

4. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by explosions:

Total No..... None.

. Amount paid as damages caused by fire from locomotives.

NUMBER AND KIND OF FARM ANIMALS KILLED, AND AMOUNT OF DAMAGES PAID THEREFOR.\*

	Number Killed.	Amount Paid.
1. Cattle.....	43	.....
2. Horses .....	14	.....
3. Mules.....	.....	.....
4. Sheep.....	22	.....
5. Hogs.....	3	.....
6. Total*.....	82	\$2,527 34

\*This is the number killed during the year, but the amount \$2,527.34 represents what has been paid during the year for not only those killed in the year, but those previously killed, and settled for this year.

7. Amount claimed yet unsettled, or in litigation.

REMARKS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, )  
County of Milwaukee, } ss.

E. B. Phillips, President, and Henry Pratt, Secretary, of the Phillips & Colby Construction Company, operating the Wisconsin Central Railroad being duly sworn, depose and say that they have caused the foregoing statements to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and having carefully examined the same, declare them to be a true, full and correct statement of the condition and affairs of said company, on the first day of October A. D. 1876, to the best of their knowledge and belief. Signed,

[SEAL]

E. B. PHILLIPS,  
*President.*  
HENRY PRATT,  
*Secretary.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighteenth day of November, A. D. 1876.

[SEAL]

STEPHEN KNOWLTON,  
*Notary Public.*



NOTE BY THE COMMISSIONER.

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One of the principal objects proposed by the Legislature in the creation of a Railroad Commission, is the compilation of facts and statistics connected with the building and operating of railroads in this State. The Commissioner would therefore invite from all companies, and all parties interested, full information, not only on the points covered by the tables and questions herein contained, but also on all others connected with the subject. The Commissioner will be happy to co-operate with the companies, and with all interested, in obtaining all possible information concerning building and operating of railroads, and their management in general, to the end of establishing and building up an era of harmony and good will between the *Companies*, who transport, and the *people* who ship the commodities which form the commerce of our State. And any information or explanation in his possession will be cheerfully given upon request; and to promote this most desirable end, the Commissioner would solicit in making up these reports or otherwise, from railroad companies or others, any suggestions, explanations, or information which can be made available or useful to the interests of the whole people.

DANA C. LAMB, *Commissioner*.

NOTE.—See sections of law concerning reports of railroads to Commissioner on page— of this report.

REPORT  
OF THE  
WISCONSIN VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.  
TO THE  
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*For the year ending September 30, 1876.*

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
MADISON, \_\_\_\_\_ 187 .

*To the \_\_\_\_\_ Company:*

This blank is furnished you for the purpose of your entering therein the Annual report, required by law, to be made by you to this office for the term ending September 30, A. D. 187 . Your attention is called to the special provisions relating thereto, to be found upon the last page of the cover.

In case answers to any of the questions cannot conveniently be given in the blank spaces for the same, they should be set forth in separate sheets, appended.

Where figures are given from estimates, a "note" should be made to that effect, explaining upon what basis the estimates were made.

By order of the Railroad Commissioner,

JAMES H. FOSTER,  
Secretary.

**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**WISCONSIN VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.**

*For the year ending September 30, 1876.*

**OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE COMPANY OPERATING.**

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	SALARIES.
James F. Joy, President .....	Detroit, Mich .....	.....
———, 1st Vice President.....	.....	.....
J. N. Denison, Secretary.....	Boston Mass .....	.....
———, Soliciter .....	.....	.....
J. N. Denison, Treasurer .....	Boston, Mass .....	.....
———, General Manager .....	.....	.....
F. O. Wyatt, General Superintendent.....	Tomah, Wis ....	2,500 00
F. O. Wyatt, Chief Engineer.....		
G. O. Cromwell, Asst. Sec., Tres. & Gen. Tick. A.	Tomah, Wis....	1,500 00
C. H. Warren, Acting General Freight Agent ...	Tomah. Wis....	1,020 00
———, Auditor .....	.....	.....
	Total salaries..	\$5,020 00

1. General offices at.....

Names of Directors.	Residence.
N. Thayer .....	Boston, Mass .....
S. Bartlett.....	do.....
Jos. Jasagi .....	do.....
J. A. Burnham .....	do.....
H. H. Humrewell.....	do.....
Wm. J. Rotch.....	do.....
H. A. Whitney .....	do.....
F. Bartlett .....	do.....
J. F. Joy .....	Detroit, Mich .....
Seth Reeves .....	Grand Rapids, Wis..
D. L. Plumer as chairman of Co Board, Marathon County ..	Wausaw, Wis .....

..... }  
 ..... } Executive Committee.  
 .....

2. Date of annual election of directors.

First Wednesday in June.

3. Name and address of person to whom correspondence, concerning this report, should be directed.

F. O. Wyatt, Tomah, Wis.

## CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Capital stock authorized by charter .....	3,000,000 00
2. How many kinds of stock? One common.	
3. Amount of common stock .....	
Subscribed for by municipalities and paid for in bonds.....	75,000 00
Subscribed for by individuals and corporations paid in cash ...	10,000 00
Paid for in land.....	25,000 00
As a part of the consideration for cash received for bonds at 80 per cent .....	441,000 00
4. Amount of preferred stock. . . . .	
None.	
5 Total capital stock subscribed.....	\$551,000 00
6. *Proportion of stock for Wisconsin. All.	
7. Rate of preference. None.	
8. How much <i>common</i> stock has been issued since June 30, 1875.... None.	
9. For what purpose, and what was received therefor?	
10. How much <i>preferred</i> stock has been issued since June 30, 1875... None.	
11. For what purpose, and what was received therefor?	

\* NOTE.—Unless some good reason exists to the contrary, this proportion—and all other estimates of the same character—should be for the miles of road in this State compared with the whole. If made on a different basis please state the reasons therefor.

## FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Total.	Wisconsin Lines.
1. Describe severally all outstanding classes of bonds, including amounts, dates of issue, interest, where and when payable: Dated March 1, 1873, principal and interest, at 8 per cent., payable at Boston, Mass. Due March 1, 1893.....	\$1,790,000 00	Same.
2. Amount of debt not secured by mortgage.....	40,559 00	Same.
3. Total funded and unfunded debt.....	1,830,552 59	Same.
4. Net cash realized from bonded debt, above described.	1,432,000 00	Same.
5. Proportion of debt, bonded and floating for Wisconsin.....		

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

	Total.	Wisconsin Lines.
1. What amount has been expended for right of way, between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....	\$5,289 92	Same.
2. What for real estate, and for what purpose purchased? For depot grounds.....	Nothing.	.....
3. What has been expended in construction between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876?.....	94,722 47	Same.
4. What for improvement.....	Nothing.	.....
5. What for other items of expense, for construction and equipment.....	1,071 00	Same.
6. What amounts, if any, have been paid for roads or portions of roads, not built by company during the time mentioned .....	Nothing.	.....
7. Total expended between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....	101,083 39	Same.
8. Total cost of entire line, as per last report.....	1,901,542 11	Same.
9. Total cost of entire line to date.....	2,002,625 50	Same.

ORIGINAL COST AND PRESENT ESTIMATED VALUE OF  
TOTAL PROPERTY IN THIS STATE.

	Total.	In Wisconsin.
1. What amount has been expended for grading between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....	\$3,172 70	Same.
2. How much for bridges.....	25,511 67	Same.
3. How much for tunnels.....		
4. How much for iron bridges.....		
5. How much for wooden bridges.....		
6. How much for ties and tying.....	9,744 90	Same.
7. How much for iron rail. No. miles. Lbs. weight per yard.....		
8. How much for steel rail. No. miles. Lbs. weight per yard.....		
9. How much for chairs, spikes, fish-bar, etc.,.....	490 01	Same.
10. How much for laying track.....	8,833 96	Same.
11. How much for passenger and freight stations, fixtures and furniture, as per schedule. No. stations..		
12. How much for engine and car shops. No.....		
13. How much for machine shops. No.....		
14. How much for machinery and fixtures.....		
15. How much for engine houses. No.....		
16. How much for car sheds. No.....		
17. How much for turn tables. No.....		
18. How much for track and other scales. No.....		
19. How much for wood sheds and water stations. No.		
20. How much for fencing. No. miles, 3.8.....	602 50	Same.
21. How much for elevators. No.....		
22. How much for locomotives and tenders. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
23. How much for snow plows, as per schedule. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
24. How much for wreckers. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
25. How much for passenger cars, 1st class. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
26. How much for passenger cars, 2d class. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
27. How much for baggage cars. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
28. How much for mail cars. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
29. How much for express cars. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
30. How much for freight cars, closed. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
31. How much for platform cars. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
32. How much for hand cars. No. Av. wt. tons.....		
33. How much for machinery and tools to accompany trains, repair track, etc., used by trackmen or others.....		
34. How much for all other property not enumerated..	11,476 63	
35. Total amount expended between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....	57,832 37	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road.	MILES.		Weight of rail per yard.
	Entire length.	Length in Wisconsin.	
1. Length of main line of road from Tomah to Wausau.....	88.7	88.7	50
2. Length of double track on main line.....			
* BRANCHES—Name each.			
3. Length of branch.....			
From       to       length of double track on branch.....			
4. Length of branch.....			
From       to       length of double track on branch.....			
5. Length of branch.....			
From       to       length of double track on branch.....			
6. Length of branch.....			
From       to       length of double track on branch.....			
7. Total length of main line and branches.....	88.7	88.7	

\* NOTE.—This includes leased lines—designate them as such—the earnings, expenses, etc., of which are given in this report.

8. Aggregate length of tracks operated by this company *computed as single track*, 88.7 miles.
9. Aggregate length of sidings and other track not above enumerated, 10 $\frac{76}{100}$  miles.
10. Number of junction stations. Four.
11. What is the gauge of your lines? 4 feet 8½ inches.

DOINGS OF THE YEAR IN TRANSPORTATION.

Character of service.	Number of persons employed.	Average salary per annum.
1. Division and assistant superintendents.....	1	\$2,500 00
Clerks in all offices.....	2	900 00
Master and assistant mechanics.....	1	1,440 00
Conductors.....	3	840 00
Engineers.....	5	1,200 00
Brakemen.....	6	540 00
Flagmen, switch-tenders, gate-keepers, and watchmen.....	2	540 00
Station agents.....	10	642 00
Section men.....	40	455 25
Laborers.....		
Other employes.....	10	570 00

Mileage and tonnage.	MILES.	
	Whole line.	In Wisconsin
2. Number of miles run by passenger trains.....	59,470	Same.
3. Number of miles run by freight and mixed trains.	79,351	Same.
4. Number of miles run by construction and other trains .....	21,000	Same.
5. Total mileage.....	159,821	.....
6. Total number of passengers carried.....	37,013	Same.
7. Total number tons freight carried one mile.....	5,261,201.40	Same.
8. Total number passengers carried one mile.....	992,958	Same.
9. Average distance traveled by each passenger.....	.....	.....

Miles per hour.	Whole line.	In Wisconsin
10. The highest rate of speed allowed for express passenger trains.....	24	Same.
11. Schedule rates of same, including stops.....	19	Same.
12. The highest rate of speed allowed for mail and accommodation trains.....	24	Same.
13. Schedule of same including stops.....	19	Same.
14. The highest rate of speed allowed for freight trains.	15	Same.
15. Schedule rate of same, including stops.....	9	Same.
16. Amount of freight carried per car. 10 tons; maximum, 12 tons.		

Total freight in tons.	Whole line.	In Wisconsin
17. Grain. No record made, as we only count the cars	1,735,170	Same.
Flour.....	228,700	Same.
Provisions.....	478,575	Same.
Salt, cement, water lime and stucco.....	70,450	Same.
Manufactures, including agricultural implements, furniture and wagons.....	537,300	Same.
Live stock.....	121,000	Same.
Lumber and forest products..	58,365,370	Same.
Iron, lead and mineral products.....	57,865	Same.
Stone, brick, lime, sand, etc.....	483,500	Same.
Coal.....	31,000	Same.
Merchandise and other articles.....	4,128,360	Same.
Total tons, estimated.....	66,237.29	Same.



EARNINGS DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTMBER 30, 1876.

MONTHLY EARNINGS FROM ALL SOURCES.

MONTHS.	PASSENGERS.		FREIGHT.		MAILS, EXPRESS, AND ALL OTHER SOURCES.		TOTALS.	
	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line	Wisconsin.
1875.								
October.....	4,551 47	Same.	11,456 83	Same.	437 57	Same.	16,445 87	Same.
November ..	4,212 76	Same.	9,777 85	Same.	71 75	Same.	14,062 36	Same.
December...	3,725 48	Same.	5,385 48	Same.	2,537 81	Same.	11,648 77	Same.
1876.								
January ....	2,443 66	Same.	7,571 74	Same.	570 83	Same.	10,586 23	Same.
February ...	2,859 67	Same.	11,067 10	Same.	63 63	Same.	13,990 40	Same.
March.....	3,792 42	Same.	7,400 89	Same.	67 11	Same.	11,260 42	Same.
April.....	4,410 70	Same.	10,872 25	Same.	676 80	Same.	15,959 85	Same.
May.....	4,409 45	Same.	15,338 65	Same.	1,153 31	Same.	20,901 41	Same.
June .....	3,819 34	Same.	18,833 25	Same.	95 75	Same.	22,748 34	Same.
July .....	4,644 43	Same.	13,143 02	Same.	446 07	Same.	18,233 52	Same.
August .....	4,777 44	Same.	10,422 48	Same.	831 59	Same.	16,031 51	Same.
September ..	5,735 91	Same.	11,188 34	Same.	95 73	Same.	17,019 98	Same.
Total....	49,382 73	Same.	132,457 98	Same.	7,047 95	Same.	188,888 66	Same.

1. Earnings per mile of road .....	\$2,129 52
2. Earnings per mile of road on freight .....	1,493 32
3. Earnings per mile of road on passengers .....	556 75
4. Earnings per train-mile run, on freight .....	1 66 $\frac{2}{10}$
5. Earnings per train-mile run, on passengers .....	83 $\frac{3}{100}$
6. Of the earnings of the entire line, what is the ratio of the passenger to the freight, as .....	1 to 2 $\frac{68}{100}$
7. Average gross earnings per mile ( 88.7 miles ) of road, exclusive of sidings .....	2,129 52
8. Average net earnings per mile (88.7 miles) of road, exclusive of sidings .....	823 97
9. Average net earnings per train-mile .....	0.45 $\frac{1}{10}$

## EXPENSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
1. Maintenance of way:		
Repairs of track, including new and re-rolled iron rail in place of old iron rail.....	\$29,864 98	Same.
Repairs of bridges.....	1,444 25	Same.
Repairs of fences.....		
New steel rail, valued only as iron rail*.....		
Other expenses on way .....		
2. Maintenance of buildings.....	65 97	
3. Maintenance of rolling stock:	16,074 87	Same.
Locomotives.....	\$3,215 75	
Passenger, baggage, mail, and express cars.....	1,578 83	
Freight cars.....	10,460 51	
Shop tools and machinery.....	819 78	
4. Conducting transportation and general expenses.....	68,352 09	Same.
Management and general office.....	6,086 13	
Foreign agency and advertising.....	151 31	
Agents and station service.....	9,257 90	
Conductors, baggage and brakemen .....	7,585 37	
Engineers, firemen and wipers.....	12,088 92	
Train and station supplies.....	2,157 25	
Fuel consumed.....	17,775 25	
Oil and waste .....	2,946 79	
Personal expenses.....	1,615 41	
Damage to persons.....		
Damage to property. Stock killed.....	1,097 77	
Loss and damage to freight and baggage.....		
Legal expenses.....	50 00	
Other general operating expenses, as per items below.....	7,539 99	
Bridge and water service.....	3,780 00	
Rent of foreign cars.....	3,759 99	

\* In substituting steel rail for iron rail, the cost of iron rail only should be charged to operating account, and the excess carried to extraordinary expenses. (See next page.)

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
5. Current expenses:		
For taxes . . . . .		
For insurance . . . . .		
Lease or privilege of other roads whose earnings are included in this report, giving name and amounts paid . . . . .		
6. Total current operating expenses, being 61 3-10 per cent. of earnings . . . . .	115,802 16	Same.
7. Average operating expenses per mile of road, exclusive of sidings . . . . .	1,305 55	
8. Average operating expenses per train-mile . . . . .	.71 $\frac{83}{100}$	
9. Excess of earnings over operating and current expenses . . . . .	78,086 50	
10. Cost of maintaining track and bridges per mile run . . . . .	19.5	
11. Cost of repairs of engines per mile run . . . . .	2.01	
12. Cost of engineers and firemen per mile run . . . . .	7.1	
13. Cost of oil and waste per mile run . . . . .	1.8	
14. Cost of fuel permile run . . . . .	11.1	

## EXPENSES, ETC.

PAYMENTS IN ADDITION TO OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to Whole Line.	Belonging to Wisconsin
15. New steel rail, excess of cost over iron rail, old track.	.....	.....
None .....	.....	.....
16. New rail on new track .....	.....	.....
17. New equipment .....	.....	.....
18. New bridges and culverts (not including replacements) .....	.....	.....
19. Real estate bought during the year .....	.....	.....
Everything has been bought within the year .....	.....	.....
20. New tools and machinery .....	.....	.....
21. New buildings .....	.....	.....
22. Total paid for new investment on the length of the company's lines since date of last report .....	.....	.....
23. Amounts paid in cash, stock, bonds or otherwise, for extensions, new lines and branches, during the past year—specify particularly	.....	.....
Total new investment .....	.....	.....
24. For interest on bonds. Interest past .....	.....	.....
25. Dividends—rate per cent.—on preferred stock	.....	.....
None .....	.....	.....
26. Dividends—rate per cent.—on common stock. None	.....	.....
Total payments in addition to operating expenses .....	.....	.....

28. What amount of money have you expended for building roads out of the State, from proceeds arising from business done on your roads in this State?  
None.

29. How was amount of dividends paid the past year—cash, stock, or otherwise? Specify amounts and manner of payment.  
None.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1876.

<i>Assets.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
	<i>Dollars. Cts.</i>		<i>Dollars. Cts.</i>
J. N. Denison, Treasurer .....	\$204 46	Capital stock.....	\$110,000 00
Express acc., Boston .....	76 22	Mortgage Bonds.....	1,789,049 53
Bills receivable .....	2,000 00	Bills payable.....	40,552 59
Coupon acc .....	247,409 74	Interest acc. ....	545 74
Discount .....	2,300 00	Donation acc.....	7,750 00
Deposit Marathon Co.....	8,804 16	Knowlton Extension Sinking Fund.....	3,000 00
Wood Co. Bonds .....	50,000 00	Unpaid Vouchers.....	14,381 80
Loan acc.....	8,000 00	Land acc .....	20,500 00
H. H. Hunnewell, Trust "C" .....	6,281 95	Bond Scrip .....	35,650 00
J. N. Denison, Agent .....	9,100 38	Unpaid coupons.....	283,360 00
Cash.....	3,009 50	Passenger earnings.....	36,893 02
Operating expenses.....	92,522 70	Freight . . . . do.....	105,837 82
Construction accs.....	1,736,860 97	Miscellaneous do.....	225 00
Supplies .....	9,839 75	Mail . . . . . do.....	3,290 54
Equipment .....	265,764 53	Express .....	485 28
Foreign Ticket acc.....	8,846 96		
	2,451,521 32		2,451,521 32

1. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of other railroads, and are they found to be sufficient?

All trains come to a full stop at sign 400 feet from crossing. Found to be sufficient.

2. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of public highways? And are these regulations found to be sufficient?

Sound the whistle and ring the bell. Found to be sufficient.

3. What platform and coupler between passenger cars do you use?

Miller's patent platform, buffer and coupler.

4. What kind of brakes do you use on passenger trains?

Hand brakes.

#### UNITED STATES MAIL.

5. What is the compensation paid you by the United States Government for the transportation of its mails, and on what terms of service?

Mail carried on compensation as per act of Congress approved March 3rd, 1873.

#### EXPRESS COMPANIES.

6. What express companies run on your road, and on what terms, and what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery repairs of cars, etc.; what kind of business is done by them, and do you take their freights at the depot, or at the office of such express companies?

American Express Co. Goods carried on local freight tariff, 1st class.

#### TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

7. What freight and transportation companies run on your road, and on what terms, and on what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars etc.? Do they use the cars of your company, or those furnished by themselves, and are their cars or their freight given any preference in speed or order of transportation, and if so, in what particular?

None.

#### SLEEPING CARS.

8. Do sleeping or dining cars run on your road, and if so, on what terms are they run, by whom are they owned, and what charges are made in addition to the regular passenger rates?

None.

#### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

9. Have you acquired any additional chartered rights or privileges under the special or general laws of this State, directly or indirectly, since your last report?

10. Have you acquired any such additional rights or privileges under the laws, general or special of any other state, since your last report?

None.

11. Have you acquired any lines in or out of this State, by purchase, lease, consolidation or otherwise, since your last report? If yes, give full particulars relating thereto, including length of line, location thereof, at what point or place connection is made with old line; terms of purchase or lease, and brief statement of reasons for making such purchase, or lease, and whether made by consent of stockholders?

No.

12. Do you, by purchase or ownership of capital stock, or in any other manner, control any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line?

No.

13. Does any officer of your company act as the officer of any other railroad corporation, owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line?

No.

14. What running arrangements have you with other railroad companies, setting forth the contracts for the same, made since the date of your last report?

No.

15. Have you such arrangements with other railroad companies crossing or connecting with your lines, as enable passengers to make close connections with trains on such lines, at all such crossings or connecting points? If so, when were such arrangements made? If not at *all* such points, state at *what* points such connections are not made, and the reasons therefor.

Our passenger trains connect at crossings with other passenger trains as near possible.

16. Have any swamp or other State lands been granted your company since the date of your last report? If so; how many acres?

No.

17. Have any United States lands been granted to your company, directly or indirectly, since the date of you last report? What number acres received by your company, directly or indirectly, since date of last report?

No.

18. What number acres sold and conveyed since date of your last report?

70,000 acres.

19. Average price, per acre, realized?

65 cents.

20. To what corporations have you sold land? How much, and what price since the date of your last report?

None.

21. Number of acres now held by company.

130,000 acres.

22. Average price asked for lands now held by company?

\$2 per acre

23. Value of donations of right of way or other real estate received since the date of your last report?

None.

24. Amount of city, county and town aid granted to company in exchange for stock, or otherwise? Specify particulars since date of last report.

None.

25. Total cash amount realized from such aid since date of your last report?

None.

26. Amount of land sold, but not conveyed, under contracts now in force?

16,411 19-100 acres.

27. The whole amount of cash, principal and interest, received for lands hitherto sold and conveyed, since date of last report?

None.

28. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on outstanding contracts in force, since date of last report?

None.

29. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on contracts forfeited, since date of last report?

None.

30. Whole amount of cash received for stumpage, trespasses, etc., since date of last report?

\$15,532.51.

31. What have been your total receipts from lands sold, and contracted to be sold, since the date of last report?

\$15,551.16.

32. What is the aggregate sum of receipts on account of lands, from all sources whatever, up to the present time?

\$31,908.58.

33. What is the amount now due the company on lands sold, or contracted to be sold?

\$28,483.41.

34. Are there any terminal points or places, on your lines in, or out of, the State, to and from which the larger portion of the freight transported on your lines is carried? If so, name them.

Tomah.

35. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight, from stations on your lines, to such terminal points since the enactment of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876?

No.

36. Have you made any reductions in such rates, from any stations, since the passage of said chapter?

—If you answer either of the questions in the affirmative, annex to your reply schedules, naming the stations, with distance and rates in force at the time and since the passage of said chapter, on 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th class of freight, and upon flour, grain, live stock, agricultural implements, salt, and coal.

No.

37. \*Have you made such advance or reduction on your rates of freight between other stations on your lines? If yes, annex a schedule to your reply, showing what the advance or reduction has been on the articles above named.

No.

38. What is your present tariff per mile for passengers, both through and local?

Through,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Local, 5 cents.

39. What proportion of the passengers carried by you, in this State, purchase round trip tickets? And what proportion purchase 500-mile tickets?

None.

40. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight for lumber, since the passage of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876? If so, annex to your reply a schedule naming the stations and rates in force both at the time and since the passage of said chapter.

None.

41. Has your Company any rule governing your conductors, engineers, and trainmen concerning the use of intoxicating liquors. If so, what is it, and is it enforced?

Total abstinence. Yes.

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\* The "distance tariff," with both rates noted thereon, will be a sufficient answer.



## ACCIDENTS.

Number of accidents.	STATEMENT OF EACH ACCIDENT.  Give name of person, date and place of accident.	PASSENGERS.				EMPLOYES.				OTHERS.				Damages claimed.	Damages paid.
		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.			
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
	May 22, 1876. Lewis Conners, a mute, was struck by the construction train one mile south of Remkel and killed. Verdict of jury exonerated the company from all blame.....										1				
	June 25, 1876. Frank Lombard, a brakeman, lost his arm in coupling cars in Tomah yard through his own negligence.....							1							
	July 15, 1876. J. E. Shute, a freight conductor, crushed his hand near Mill Grove, while attempting to couple a train (that was broken) while under headway.....							1							
	Total .....							2			1				

1. Of the above accidents, those numbered as follows were caused by broken rails.  
None. Total No.
2. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by inattention of employees:  
None. Total No.
3. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by collisions not properly coming under 2:  
None. Total No.
4. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by explosions:  
None. Total No.
5. Amount paid as damages caused by fire from locomotives.  
None.

**NUMBER AND KIND OF FARM ANIMALS KILLED, AND AMOUNT OF DAMAGES PAID THEREFOR.**

	Number killed.	Amount paid.
1. Cattle.....	24	\$747 77
2. Horses.....	3	350 00
3. Mules.....		
4. Sheep.....		
5. Hogs.....		
6. Total.....	27	\$1,097 77

7. Amount claimed yet unsettled, or in litigation.  
None

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }  
County of Monroe. } ss.

F. O. Wyatt, Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Wisconsin Valley Railway Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that he has caused the foregoing statements to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this Company, and having carefully examined the same declare them to be a true, full and correct statement of the condition and affairs of said Company, on the first day of October, A. D. 1876, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Signed,  
[SEAL.] F. O. WYATT,  
Chief Engineer and Supt.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a justice of the peace, this twenty-eighth day of September, A. D. 1876.  
[SEAL]

G. O. CROMWELL,  
Justice of the Peace.

## NOTE BY THE COMMISSIONER.

One of the principal objects proposed by the Legislature in the creation of a Railroad Commission, is the compilation of facts and statistics connected with the building and operating of railroads in this State. The Commissioner would therefore invite from all companies, and all parties interested, full information, not only on the points covered by the tables, and questions herein contained, but also on all others connected with the subject. The Commissioner will be happy to co-operate with the companies, and with all interested, in obtaining all possible information concerning building and operating railroads, and their management in general, to the end of establishing and building up an era of harmony and good will between the Companies, who transport, and the people who ship the commodities which form the commerce of our State. And any information or explanation in his possession will be cheerfully given upon request; and to promote this most desirable end, the Commissioner would solicit in making up these reports or otherwise, from railroad companies and others, any suggestions, explanations or information, which can be made available or useful to the interests of the whole people.

DANA C. LAMB,  
*Commissioner.*

NOTE.—See sections of law concerning report of railroads to Commissioner on page—  
of this report.

REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIPPEWA FALLS & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.  
TO THE  
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
*For the Year ending September 30, 1876,*

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
MADISON, ———, 187 .

*To the ——— Company:*

This blank is furnished you for the purpose of your entering therein the annual report, required by law, to be made by you to this office for the term ending September 30, A. D. 1876. Your attention is called to the special provisions relating thereto, to be found upon the last page of the cover.

In case answers to any of the questions cannot conveniently be given in the blank spaces for the same, they should be set forth in separate sheets, appended.

Where figures are given from estimates, a "note" should be made to that effect, explaining upon what basis the estimates were made.

By order of the Railroad Commissioner,

JAMES H. FOSTER,  
*Secretary.*

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**CHIPPEWA FALLS & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.**

*For the year ending 30th September, 1876.*

**OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE COMPANY OPERATING.**

Names.	Address.	Salaries.
Thad. C. Pound, President .....	Chippewa Falls.....	
H. S. Allen, 1st Vice President .....	do.....	
L. C. Stanley, Secretary.....	do.....	
W. P. Bartlett, Solicitor.....	Eau Claire .....	
L. C. Stanley, General Manager.....		\$1,500 00
Total salaries.....		\$1,500 00

**1. General offices at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.**

Names of Directors.	Residence.
Thad. C. Pound.....	Chippewa Falls.
H. S. Allen.....	Chippewa Falls.
A. E. Pound.....	Chippewa Falls.
L. C. Stanley.....	Chippewa Falls.
E. D. Stanley.....	Chippewa Falls.
N. W. Bayless.....	Chippewa Falls.
B. E. Reid.....	Chippewa Falls.
J. M. Bingham.....	Chippewa Falls.
D. E. Seymour.....	Chippewa Falls.

Thad. C. Pound..... }  
L. C. Stanley..... } **Executive Committee.**  
D. E. Seymour..... }

**2. Date of annual election of directors.**

26th of December.

**3. Name and address of person to whom correspondence, concerning this report, should be directed.**

L. C. Stanley.

## CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Capital stock authorized by charter.....	\$169,090
2. How many kinds of stock? One.	
3. Amount of common stock..... \$90,000 stock additional issued as collateral of the floating and bonded debt.	31,800
4. Amount of preferred stock. None.....	
5. Total capital stock.....	\$31,800
6. *Proportion of stock for Wisconsin. Whole.....	

\*NOTE.—Unless some good reason exists to the contrary, this proportion—and all other estimates of the same character—should be for the miles of road in this State compared with the Whole. If made on a different basis please state the reasons therefor.

7. Rate of preference.
8. How much *common* stock has been issued since June 30th, 1875?  
\$300.00.
9. For what purpose? and what was received therefor?  
Indebtedness. \$300.00.
10. How much *preferred* stock has been issued, since June 30, 1875?  
None.
11. For what purpose? and what was received therefor?

## FUNDED OR UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Total.	Wisconsin lines.
1. Describe severally all outstanding classes of bonds, including amounts, dates of issue, interest, where and when payable.	\$75,000 00	.....
2. Amount of debt not secured by mortgage.	69,790 00	.....
3. Total funded and unfunded debt.....	\$144,790 00	.....
4. Net cash realized from bonded debt, above described.	63,750 00	.....
5. Proportion of debt, bonded and floating for Wisconsin .....		.....

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

	Total.	Wisconsin lines.
1. What amount has been expended for right of way, between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....	\$4,267 44	.....
2. What for real estate, and for what purpose purchased?.....		.....
3. What has been expended in construction between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876?.....	152,550 95	.....
4. What for improvement?.....		.....
5. What for other items of expense, for construction and equipment.....	20,824 00	.....
6. What amounts, if any, have been paid for roads or portions of roads, not built by company during the time mentioned. ....		.....
7. Total expended between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....	\$177,622 39	.....
8. Total cost of entire line, as per last report..		.....
9. Total cost of entire line to date.....	\$177,622 39	.....

ORIGINAL COST AND PRESENT ESTIMATED VALUE OF  
TOTAL PROPERTY IN THIS STATE.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	Total.	In Wisconsin.
1. What amount has been expended for grading between June 30, 1875, and September 30, 1876.....	\$27,113 03	.....
2. How much for bridges.....		.....
3. How much for tunnels.....		.....
4. How much for iron bridges.....		.....
5. How much for wooden bridges ..		.....
6. How much for ties and tying.....	8,726 80	.....
7. How much for iron rail No. miles. Lbs. weight per yard.....		.....
8. How much for steel rail. No. 11. miles. 65. Lbs. weight per yard ..	95,000 00	.....
9. How much for chairs, spikes, fish-bar, etc.....	5,500 00	.....
10. How much for laying track ..	6,000 00	.....
11. How much for passenger and freight stations, fixtures and furniture, as per schedule No. stations..	2,906 00	.....
12. How much for engine and car shops. No.....		.....
13. How much for machine shops. No.....		.....
14. How much for machinery and fixtures ..		.....
15. How much for engine houses. No ..	2,553 00	.....
16. How much for car sheds. No.....		.....
17. How much for turn tables. No.....	1,500 00	.....
18. How much for track and other scales. No.....	800 00	.....
19. How much for wood sheds and water stations. No..		.....
20. How much for fencing. No. miles 5 ..	1,000 00	.....
21. How much for elevators. No.....		.....
22. How much for locomotives and tenders. 1 No. 30. Av. wt. tons ..	10,311 91	.....
23. How much for snow plows, as per schedule. No. Av. wt. tons ..		.....
24. How much for wreckers. Av. wt tons ..		.....
25. How much for passenger cars, 1st class. 1. No. 15. Av. wt. tons ..	4,700 00	.....
26. How much for passenger cars, 2d class. 1. No. 15. Av. wt. tons ..		.....
27. How much for baggage cars, No. Av. wt. tons }	3,106 09	.....
28. How much for mail cars. No. Av. wt. tons... }		.....
29. How much for express cars. No. Av. wt. tons }		.....
30. How much for freight cars, closed. No. 4. Av. wt. tons 10 ..	2,360 00	.....
31. How much for platform cars. No. Av. wt. tons..		.....
32. How much for hand cars. No. 1 Av. wt. tons 2.	90 00	.....
33. How much for machinery and tools to accompany trains, repair track, etc., used by trackmen or others ..	420 00	.....
34. How much for all other property not enumerated..	5,535 56	.....
35. Total amount expended between June 30, 1875, and September 30, 1876.....	177,622 39	.....



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road.	MILES.		Weight of rail per yard.
	Entire length.	Length in Wisconsin.	
1. Length of main line of road from .... to ....	10 $\frac{1}{3}$		
2. Length of double track on main line.....			
* BRANCHES—Name each.			
3. Length of branch.....			
From       to       length of double track on branch.....			
4. Length of branch.....			
From       to       length of double track on branch.....			
5. Length of branch.....			
From       to       length of double track on branch.....			
6. Length of branch.....			
From       to       length of double track on branch.....			
Total length of main line on branches....			

\* NOTE—This includes leased lines—designate them as such—the earnings, expenses, etc., of which are given in this report.

8. Aggregate length of tracks operated by this company *computed as single track*.  
 9. Aggregate length of sidings and other track not above mentioned.  
 Half mile.  
 10. Number of junction stations.  
 One  
 11. What is the gauge of your lines.  
 4 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

DOINGS OF THE YEAR IN TRANSPORTATION.

Character of Service.	Number of persons employed.	Average salary per annum.
1. Division and assistant superintendents.....		
Clerks in all offices.....		
Master and assistant mechaniss.....		
Conductors.....	1	\$1,000 00
Engineers.....	1	1,200 00
Brakemen.....	2	450 00
Flagmen, switch tenders, gate keepers and watchmen.....	1	450 00
Station agents.....	2	75 00
Section men.....	5	37 50
Laborers.....	1	26 00
Other employes.....	3	50 00

Mileage and tonnage.	MILES.	
	Whole line.	In Wisconsin
2. Number of miles run by passenger trains.....	12,896	Same.
3. Number of miles run by freight and mixed trains.	6,448	Same.
4. Number of miles run by construction and other trains .....		Same.
5. Total mileage .....	19,344	Same.
6. Total number of passengers carried.....	40,640	Same.
7. Total number tons freight carried one mile.....		
8. Total number of passengers carried one mile ....	406,400	Same.
9. Average distance traveled by each passenger.....	10	Same.

MILES PER HOUR.	Whole line.	In Wisconsin
10. The highest rate of speed allowed for express passenger trains, 25 miles per hour.....		
11. Schedule rates of same, including stops .....		
12. The highest rate of speed allowed for mail and accommodation trains .....	20	Same.
13. Schedule of same including stops .....		
14. The highest rate of speed allowed for freight trains.	16	Same.
15. Schedule rate of same, including stops.....		
16. Amount of freight carried per car.	9 tons.	

TOTAL FREIGHT IN TONS.	Whole line.	In Wisconsin.
Grain.....	1,698	
Flour.....	1,160	
Provisions.....	83	
Salt, cement, water lime and stucco .....	158	
Manufactures, including agricultural implements, furniture and wagons.....		
Live stock.....	80	
Lumber and forest products .....	30	
Iron, lead and mineral products.....		
Stone, brick, lime, sand, etc.....	210	
Coal .....	263	
Merchandise and other articles.....	3,364	
Total tons .....	7,046	

EARNINGS DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

MONTHLY EARNINGS FROM ALL SOURCES.

MONTHS.	PASSENGER.		FREIGHT.		MAILS, EXPRESS, AND ALL OTHER SOURCES.		TOTALS.	
	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.
1875.								
October. ....	\$1,825 20	.....	\$1,140 77	.....	\$75 75	.....	\$3,041 72	.....
November ..	2,120 00	.....	1,125 08	.....	61 96	.....	3,307 04	.....
December...	1,549 70	.....	1,175 73	.....	75 76	.....	2,801 19	.....
1876.								
January.....	985 95	.....	907 11	.....	50 53	.....	1,943 59	.....
February....	828 95	.....	943 61	.....	50 14	.....	1,822 70	.....
March.....	1,450 05	.....	953 00	.....	50 37	.....	2,453 42	.....
April.....	2,290 30	.....	1,108 14	.....	69 90	.....	3,468 34	.....
May.....	2,342 50	.....	1,065 04	.....	83 40	.....	3,490 94	.....
June.....	1,653 00	.....	859 28	.....	66 56	.....	2,578 84	.....
July ..	1,621 25	.....	789 18	.....	62 96	.....	2,473 39	.....
August.....	1,387 85	.....	643 60	.....	70 93	.....	2,102 38	.....
September ..	1,415 28	.....	879 62	.....	65 66	.....	2,360 56	.....
Total.....	\$19,470 03	.....	\$11,590 16	.....	\$783 92	.....	\$31,844 11	.....

1. Earnings per mile of road .....	\$3,081 69
2. Earnings per mile of road on freight.....	1,121 63
3. Earnings per mile on passengers.....	1,884 19
4. Earnings per train-mile run on freight.....	1 79
5. Earnings per train mile run on passengers .....	1 51
6. Of the earnings of the entire line, what is the ratio of the passenger to freight?.....	as .636 to .364
7. Average gross earnings per mile [ $10\frac{2}{3}$ miles] of road, exclusive of sidings .....	3,081 69
8. Average net earnings per mile [.... miles] of road, exclusive of sidings .....	
9. Average net earnings per train-mile.....	

## EXPENSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.*		Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
1. Maintenance of way:			
Repairs of track, including new and re-rolled ironrail in place of old iron rail.....			
Repairs of bridges.....			
Repairs of fences.....			
New steel rail valued only as iron rail*.....			
Other expenses on way.....		\$1,940 78	
2. Maintenance of buildings.....			
3. Maintenance of rolling-stock:			
Locomotives.....	\$311 91		
Passenger, baggage, mail, and express cars.....	166 09		
Freight cars.....			
Shop tools and machinery.....			
4. Conducting transportation, and general expenses:			
Management and general office..	1,800 00		
Foreign agency and advertising.....	13 40		
Agents and station service .....	3,180 00		
Conduct's, baggage and brakemen.....	1,900 00		
Engineers, firemen and wipers..	2,288 75		
Train and station supplies.....			
Fuel consumed.....	1,632 00		
Oil and waste.....	300 00		
Personal expenses.....			
Damage to persons.....			
Damage to property.....			
Loss & damage to freight & bag.	1 05		
Legal expenses.....			
Other general operating expenses as per items below .....			
5. Current expenses:			
For taxes.....			
For insurance.....	64 00		
Lease or privilege of other roads whose earnings are included in this report, giving name and amounts paid. Use of W. Wis. track Eau Claire .....	720 00	12,377 20	

\* In substituting steel rail for iron rail, the cost of iron rail only should be charged to operating account, and the excess carried to extraordinary expenses. (See next page.)

EXPENSES—Continued.

PAYMENTS FOR CURRENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
6. Total current operating expenses, being 45 per cent. of earnings.....	\$14,317 98	.....
7. Average operating expenses per mile of road, exclusive of sidings.....	1,385 61	.....
8. Average operating expenses per train-mile.....	74	.....
9. Excess of earnings over operating and current expenses.....	17,526 13	.....
10. Cost of maintaining track and bridges per mile run.....	10.03	.....
11. Cost of repairs of engines per mile run.....	1.6	.....
12. Cost of engineers and firemen per mile run.....	11.83	.....
13. Cost of oil and waste per mile run.....	1.6	.....
14. Cost of fuel per mile run.....	8.4	.....

EXPENSES, ETC.

NO PAYMENTS IN ADDITION TO OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to Whole Line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
15. New steel rail, excess of cost over iron rail, old track.....	.....	.....
16. New rail on new track.....	.....	.....
17. New equipment.....	.....	.....
18. New bridges and culverts (not including replacements).....	.....	.....
19. Real estate bought during the year.....	.....	.....
20. New tools and machinery.....	.....	.....
21. New buildings.....	.....	.....
22. Total paid for new investment on the length of the company's lines since date of last report.....	.....	.....
23. Amounts paid in cash, stock, bonds, or otherwise, for extensions, new lines and branches, during the past year—specify particularly.....	.....	.....
Total new investment.....	.....	.....
24. For interest on bonds—discount on bonds sold..... \$11,250 00	18,850 00	.....
25. Dividends—rate per cent.—on preferred stock—interest on floating debt..... 7,600 00		
26. Dividends—rate per cent.—on common stock.....		
Total payments in addition to operating expenses.....	.....	.....

28. What amount of money have you expended for building roads out of the State, from proceeds arising from business done on your roads in this State?
29. How was amount of dividends paid the past year—cash, stock, or otherwise? Specify amounts and manner of payment.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, 1st OF OCTOBER 1876.

<i>Assets.</i>		<i>Liabilities</i>	
	<i>Dollars. Cts.</i>		<i>Dollars. Cts.</i>
Total cost of entire line to date.....	177,622 39	Capital stock paid in .....	31,800 00
Material, supplies and cash items.....	2,159 87	Bonds sold .....	75,000 00
Discount on bonds .....	11,250 00	Amount of unsecured debt.....	69,790 00
Interest paid .....	7,600 00	Gross earnings for year ..	31,844 11
Expense operating road.....	14,317 98	Profit and loss .....	4,516 13
	\$212,950 24		212,950 24

1. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of other railroads, and are they found to be sufficient?

Do not cross any Railroad.

2. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of public high ways, and are these regulations found to be sufficient?

The requirements of the State law is found sufficient.

3. What platform and coupler between passenger cars do you use?

Miller's Patent Coupler and Buffer.

4. What kind of brakes do you use on passenger trains?

Hand brakes.

#### U. S. MAIL.

5. What is the compensation paid you by the U. S. Government for the transportation of its mails, and on what terms of service?

\$300 year. No stipulation.

#### EXPRESS COMPANIES.

6. What express companies run on your road, and on what terms, and what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.; what kind of business is done by them, and do you take their freights at the depot, or at the office of such express companies?

American Express. Pay by the 100lbs., 20c per 100. We furnish cars and motive power. Take freight at office of Express Companies.

#### TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

7. What freight and transportation companies run on your road, and on what terms, and on what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.? Do they use the cars of your company, or those furnished by themselves, and are their cars or their freight given any preference in speed or order of transportation, and if so, in what particular?

Not any.

#### SLEEPING CARS.

8. Do sleeping or dining cars run on your road, and if so, on what terms are they run, by whom are they owned, and what charges are made in addition to the regular passenger rates?

None.

#### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

9. Have you acquired any additional chartered rights or privileges under the special or general laws of this State, directly or indirectly, since your last report?

None.

10. Have you acquired any such additional rights or privileges under the laws, general or special, of any other State, since your last report?

None.

11. Have you acquired any lines in or out of this State, by purchase, lease consolidation or otherwise, since your last report. If yes, give full particulars relating thereto, including length of line, location thereof, at what point or place connection is made with old line; terms of purchase or lease, and brief statement of reasons for such purchase, or lease, and whether made by consent of stockholders?

None.

12. Do you, by purchase or ownership of capital stock, or in any other manner, control any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line?

No.

13. Does any officer of your company act as the officer of any other railroad corporation, owning or having control of a parallel or competing line?

No.

14. What running arrangements have you with other railroad companies, setting forth the contracts for the same, made since the date of your last report?

None.

15. Have you such arrangements with other railroad companies crossing or connecting with your lines, as enable passengers to make close connections with trains on such lines, at all such crossing or connecting points? If so, when were such arrangements made? If not at all such points, state at what points such connections are made, and the reason therefore?

Yes; make close connections with West Wisconsin R. R., at Eau Claire.

16. Have any swamp or other State lands been granted your Company since the date of your last report? If so; how many acres?

None.

17. Have any United States lands been granted to your Company, directly or indirectly, since the date of your last report? What number acres received by your Company, directly or indirectly, since date of last report?

No.

18. What number acres sold and conveyed since date of your last report.

19. Average price, per acre, realized?

20. To what corporations have you sold land? How much, and what price since the date of your last report?

21. Number of acres now held by Company?

22. Average price asked for the land now held by company?

23. Value of donations of right of way or other real estate received since date of your last report?

None.

Amount of city county and town aid granted to Company in exchange for stock or otherwise? Specify particulars since date of last report.

\$25,000. City of Chippewa Falls Bonds.

25. Total cash amount realized from such aid since date of your last report

\$23,750.

26. Amount of land sold, but not conveyed, under contracts now in force?

27. The whole amount of cash, principal and interest, received for lands hitherto sold and conveyed, since date of last report?

28. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on outstanding contracts in force, since date of last report?

29. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on contracts forfeited, since date of last report?

30. Whole amount of cash received for stumpage, trespasses, &c., since date of last report?

31. What have been your total receipts from lands sold, and contracted to be sold, since the date of last report?

32. What is the aggregate sum of receipts on account of lands, from all sources whatever, up to the present time?

33. What is the amount now due the Company on lands sold, or contracted to be sold?

34. Are there any terminal points or places, on your lines in, or out, of this State, to and from which the larger portion of the freight transported on your lines is carried? If so. name them.

Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire.

35. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight, from stations on your lines to such terminal points since the enactment of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876?

No.

36. Have you made any reductions in such rates, from any stations, since the passage of said chapter?

No.

— If you answer either of the questions in the affirmative, annex to your reply schedules, naming the stations, with distance and rates in force at the time, and since the passage of said chapter, on 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th class of freight, and upon flour, grain, live stock, agricultural implements, salt and coal?

37. \*Have you made such advance or reduction on your rates of freight between other stations on your lines? If yes, annex a schedule to your reply, showing what the advance or reduction has been on the articles above named.

No.

\*The "distance tariff," with both rates noted thereon, will be a sufficient answer.



35. What is your present tariff per mile for passengers, both through and local?  
4¾ cents.

39. What proportion of the passengers carried by you, in this State, purchase round-trip tickets? And what proportion purchase 500-mile tickets?

None.

40. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight for lumber, since the passage of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876? If so, annex to your reply a schedule, naming the stations and rates in force both at the time and since the passage of said chapter.

No.

41. Has your Company any rule governing your conductors, engineers and train men concerning the use of intoxicating liquors? *If so, what is it, and is it enforced?*

Perfect sobriety required, and no liquors allowed on the property.

ACCIDENTS.

Number of Accidents.	STATEMENT OF EACH ACCIDENT.												Damages claimed.	Damages paid.
	From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.			
Give name of person, date and place of accident.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1. Of the above accidents, those numbered as follows were caused by broken rails.  
Total No.
2. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by INATTENTION OF EMPLOYES.  
Total No.
3. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by COLLISIONS not properly coming under 2.  
Total No.
4. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by explosions.  
Total No.
5. Amount paid as damages caused by fire from locomotives.

NUMBER AND KIND OF FARM ANIMALS KILLED, AND AMOUNT OF DAMAGES PAID THEREFOR.

	Number Killed.	Amount Paid.
1. Cattle.....	1	\$12 00
2. Horses.....		
3. Mules.....		
4. Sheep.....		
5. Hogs.....		
6. Total.....	1	\$12 50

7. Amount claimed yet unsettled, or in litigation.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }  
County of Chippewa. } ss.

L. C. Stanley, Secretary and General Manager, and W. P. Bartlett, Vice President of the Chippewa Falls and Western Railway Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that they have caused the foregoing statements to be prepared by the proper officers and agents of this company, and having carefully examined the same declare them to be a true, full and correct statement of the condition and affairs of said company, on the first day of October, A. D. 1877, to the best of their knowledge and belief. Signed,

[SEAL]

L. C. STANLEY,  
*Secretary.*  
W. P. BARTLETT,  
*Vice President.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this eighth day of January, A. D. 1877.

[SEAL]

DANIEL BUCHANAN, JR.,  
*Notary Public, Eau Claire County, Wis.*

NOTE BY THE COMMISSIONER.

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One of the principal objects proposed by the Legislature in the creation of a Railroad Commission, is the compilation of facts and statistics connected with the building and operating of railroads in this State. The Commissioner would therefore invite from all companies, and all parties interested, full information, not only on the points covered by the tables and questions herein contained, but also on all others connected with the subject. The Commissioner will be happy to co-operate with the companies, and with all interested, in obtaining all possible information concerning building and operating of railroads, and their management in general, to the end of establishing and building up an *era* of harmony and good will between the *Companies*, who transport, and the *people* who ship the commodities which form the commerce of our State. And any information or explanation in his possession will be cheerfully given upon request; and to promote this most desirable end, the Commissioner would solicit in making up these reports or otherwise, from railroad companies or others, any suggestions, explanations, or information which can be made available or useful to the interests of the whole people.

*Commissioner.*

NOTE.—See sections of law concerning reports of railroads to Commissioner on page— of this report.

REPORT  
OF THE  
WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY.  
[And W. H. Ferry, Agent of Mortgage Trustees, in Possession.]  
TO THE  
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
*For the year ending September 30, 1876.*

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
MADISON, ————— 187 .

*To the ————— Company:*

This blank is furnished you for the purpose of your entering therein the Annual report, required by law, to be made by you to this office for the term ending September 30, A. D. 187 . Your attention is called to the special provisions relating thereto, to be found upon the last page of the cover.

In case answers to any of the questions cannot conveniently be given in the blank spaces for the same, they should be set forth in separate sheets, appended.

Where figures are given from estimates, a "note" should be made to that effect, explaining up in what basis the estimates were made.

By order of the Railroad Commissioner,

JAMES H. FOSTER,  
Secretary.

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY.**

[W. H. Ferry, Agent of Mortgage Trustees, in Possession.]

*For the year ending September 30, 1876.*

**OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE COMPANY OPERATING.**

Names.	Address.	Salaries.
H. H. Porter, President.....	Chicago, Ill.....	.....
J. H. Howe, 1st Vice President.....	Kenosha, Wis.....	.....
H. H. Weakley Secretary and Land Com'r....	Hudson, Wis.....	.....
Jas. C. Spooner Solicitor.....	do.....	.....
R. P. Flower, Treasurer.....	New York City.....	.....
Wm. H. Ferry, Agent Mortgage Trustees.....	Chicago, Ill.....	.....
E. W. Winter, General Superintendent.....	Hudson, Wis.....	.....
G. K. Barnes, General Ticket Agent.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	.....
F. B. Clark, General Freight and Pass. Agent.....	do.....	.....
E. D. W. Young, Auditor.....	Hudson, Wis.....	.....
	Total Salaries.....	.....

**1. General Offices at Hudson, Wis.**

Names of Directors.	Residence.
J. H. Howe.....	Kenosha, Wis.....
P. Sawyer.....	Oshkosh, Wis.....
Wm. H. Ferry.....	Chicago, Ill.....
Henry Seibert.....	New York City.....
R. P. Flower.....	do.....
David Dows.....	do.....
George Coplin.....	do.....
Thomas Driver.....	do.....
Horace Thompson.....	St. Paul, Minn.....
N. W. Kittron.....	do.....
John Comstock.....	Hudson, Wis.....
E. W. Winter.....	do.....
John Spooner.....	do.....
Marvin Hughitt.....	Chicago, Ill.....
H. H. Porter.....	do.....

H. H. Porter,  
R. P. Flower,

David Dows,  
Wm. H. Ferry,

J. H. Howe,

} *Executive Committee.*

2. Date of annual election of directors.  
September.
3. Name and address of person to whom correspondence, concerning this report should be directed.  
C. D. W. Young, Auditor.

#### CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Capital stock authorized by purchase.....	\$9,000,000 00
2. How many kinds of stock?.....	Two
3. Amount of common stock issued.....	4,900,000 00
4. Amount of preferred stock issued.....	1,000,000 00
5. Total capital stock. ....	\$5,000,000 00
6. *Proportion of stock for Wisconsin.....	All.

\*NOTE—Unless some good reason exists to the contrary, this proportion—and all other estimates of the same character—should be for the miles of road in this State compared with the whole. If made on a different basis please state the reasons therefor.

7. Rate of Preference.  
Eight per cent.
8. How much common stock has been issued since June 30, 1875.  
None.
9. For what purpose? and what was received therefor.
10. How much preferred stock has been issued since June 30, 1875?  
\$1,000,000 of eight per cent issued, and \$1,000,000 of ten per cent. stock cancelled with it.
11. For what purpose? and what was received therefor?

#### FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Total.	Wisconsin lines.
1. Describe severall all outstanding classes of bonds, including amounts, date of issue, interest, where and when payable:		
First mortgage land grant bonds.....		\$3,676,500 00
First mortgage land grant funded interest bonds.....		668,304 00
First mortgage southern extension bonds.....		640,000 00
First mortgage southern extension funded interest bonds.....		114,784 00
2. Amount of debt not secured by mortgage..		185,100 00
Total .....		\$5,284,688 00
Consolidated bonds.....		\$1,262,588 85
3. Total funded and unfunded debt.....		.....
4. Net cash realized from bonded debt, above described .....		.....
No record of any except funded bonds for which par was realized		.....
5. Proportion of debt bonded and floating for Wisconsin.....		.....
All.		.....

## COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

	Total.	Wisconsin lines.
1. What amount has been expended for right of way, between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876. ....		\$3,064 58
2. What for real estate, and for what purpose purchased. .... None except right of way.		
3. What has been expended in constructon between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.. New buildings. .... New Fences. ....	\$151 48	\$9,365 74
4. What for improvement. .... Excess of value of new steel rails over new iron, (the steel having been laid to replace the iron).....		11,678 76
5. What for other items of expense, for equipment. ....		
6. What amounts, if any, have been paid for roads or portions of roads, not built by company during the time mensioned. .... None.		
7. Total expended between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876. ....		
8. Total cost of entire line, as per last report. No record.		
9. Total cost of entire line to date. .... No record.		



## ORIGINAL COST AND PRESENT ESTIMATED VALUE OF TOTAL PROPERTY IN THIS STATE.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	Total.	In Wisconsin.
1. What amount has been expended for grading between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876. Nothing.	Account construction.	.....
2. How much for bridges.....	“	.....
3. How much for tunnels.....	“	.....
4. How much for iron bridges.....	“	.....
5. How much for wooden bridges.....	“	.....
6. How much for ties and tying.....	“	.....
7. How much for iron rail. No. miles Lbs. wt. per yard.....	“	.....
8. How much for steel rail. No. miles. Lbs. wt. per yard.....	“	.....
9. How much for chairs, spikes, fish-bar, etc.....	“	.....
10. How much for laying track.....	“	.....
11. How much for passenger and freight stations, fixtures and furniture, as per schedule. No. stations.....	“	.....
12. How much for engine and car shops. No.....	“	.....
13. How much for machine shops. No.....	“	.....
14. How much for machinery and fixtures.....	“	.....
15. How much for engine houses. No.....	“	.....
16. How much for car sheds. No.....	“	.....
17. How much for turn tables. No.....	“	.....
18. How much for track and other scales. No.....	“	.....
19. How much for wood sheds and water stations. No.....	“	.....
20. How much for fencing. See same item on page 3. No. miles.....		\$9,365 74
21. How much for elevators. No. Nothing.....		.....
22. How much for locomotives and tenders, No. Av. wt. tons 10.....	“	.....
23. How much for snow plows, as per schedule, No. Av. wt. tons.....	“	.....
24. How much for wreckers, No. Av. wt. tons.....	“	.....
25. How much for passenger cars, 1st class, No. Av. wt. tons.....	“	.....
26. How much for passenger cars, 2d class, No. Av. wt. tons.....	“	.....
27. How much for baggage cars, No. Av. wt. tons.....	“	.....
28. How much for mail cars, No. Av. wt. tons.....	“	.....
29. How much for express cars, No. Av. wt. tons.....	“	.....
30. How much for freight cars, closed, No. Av. wt. tons.....	“	.....
31. How much for platform cars, No. Av. wt. tons.....	“	.....
32. How much for hand cars, No. Av. wt. tons.....	“	.....
33. How much for machinery and tools to accompany trains, repair track, etc., used by trackmen or others.....	“	.....
34. How much for all other property not enumerated.....		.....
35. Total amount expended between June 30, 1875, and Sept. 30, 1876.....		.....

## CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

LENGTH OF ROAD.	MILES.		Weight of rail per yard.
	Entire length.	Length in Wisconsin.	
1. Length of main line of road from St. Croix Lake to Elroy **	177 5-10	177 5-10	50 to 60
2. Length of double track on main line.			
* BRANCHES—Name each.			
3. North Wisconsin Railroad			
From North Wisconsin Junction to end of track, length of Branch†	40	40	
4. Length of branch			
From to length of double track on branch			
5. Length of branch			
From to Length of double track on branch			
6. Length of branch			
From to Length of double track on branch			
7. Total length of main line and branches.	217.0	2.7.50	

\* NOTE.—This includes leased lines—designate them as such—the earnings, expenses, etc., of which are given in this report.

\*\* This does not include the line from Stillwater to St. Paul, 23 8-10 miles over which we are allowed to run under lease.

† Operated from October 1, 1875, to March 7, 1876.

8. Aggregate length of track operated by this company *computed as single track*

Stillwater Junction to Stillwater.....  $3 \frac{3}{16}$

Elroy to St. Paul. ....  $197 \frac{4}{16}$

North Wis. Junction to end of track..... 40

241  $\frac{2}{16}$

9. Aggregate length of sidings and other track not above enumerated.

$7 \frac{1390}{2240}$

10. Number of junction stations.

Four, (4.)

11. What is the gauge of your lines?

Four feet eight and one-half inches.

## DOINGS OF THE YEAR IN TRANSPORTATION.

CHARACTER OF SERVICE.	Average Number of persons employed.	Average salary per annum.
1. General superintendent.....	1	.....
Clerks in all offices.....	35	.....
Master and assistant mechanics.....	2	.....
Conductors.....	18	.....
Engineers, firemen and wipers.....	63	.....
Brakemen and baggagemen.....	46	.....
Flagmen, switch-tenders, gate-keepers and watchmen and pumpers.....	26	.....
Station agents.....	27	.....
Section men.....	216	.....
Laborers.....	85	.....
Other employes.....	10	.....
Shop-men.....	22	.....
		.....

## DOINGS OF THE YEAR IN TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

MILEAGE AND TONNAGE.	MILES.	
	Whole line.	In Wisconsin.
2. Number of miles run by passenger trains.....	229,832	No rec.
3. Number of miles run by freight and mixed trains, (not including switching).....	285,492	...do....
4. Number of miles run by working trains.....	80,565	...do....
5. Total mileage (not including switching)...	595,889	.....
6. Total number of passengers carried.....	126,180½	...do....
7. Total number tons freight carried one mile.....	26,096,130	...do....
8. Total number passengers carried one mile.....	6,085,661	...do....
9. Average distance traveled by each passenger.....	48 33-100	miles.

MILES PER HOUR.		
10. The highest rate of speed allowed for express passenger trains.....		No rec.
11. Schedule rate of same, including stops.....		...do....
12. The highest rate of speed allowed for mail and accommodation trains.....		...do....
13. Schedule of same, including stops.....		...do....
14. The highest rate of speed allowed for freight trains.....	15	...do....
15. Schedule rates of same, including stops, about.....	15	...do....
16. Amount of freight carried per car.....	No rec.	...do....

17.	TOTAL FREIGHT IN TONS.	Whole line.	In Wisconsin.
	Grain.....	We have kept no record of commodities, being too poor to incur the expense	.....
	Flour.....		.....
	Provisions.....		.....
	Salt, cement, water lime and stucco.....		.....
	Manufactures, including agricultural implements, furniture and wagons.....		.....
	Live stock.....		.....
	Lumber and forest products.....		.....
	Iron, lead and mineral products.....		.....
	Stone, brick, lime, sand, etc.....		.....
	Coal.....		.....
	Merchandise and other articles.....		.....
	Total tons.....	.....	.....

EARNINGS DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

MONTHLY EARNINGS FROM ALL SOURCES.

MONTHS.	PASSENGER.		FREIGHT.		MAILS, EXPRESS, AND ALL-OTHER SOURCES.		TOTALS.	
	Whole line.	Wiscon. sin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.
1875.								
October . . .	\$27,307 28	\$24,216 06	\$64,825 02	57,485 09	\$3,310 66	\$2,931 58	95,442 66	\$84,632 73
November . .	26,218 50	23,229 58	69,204 03	61,341 09	3,421 53	3,027 78	98,844 06	87,598 45
December . .	18,113 71	16,062 13	55,642 38	49,351 60	3,365 95	2,978 54	77,122 04	68,392 27
1876.								
January . . .	13,039 57	11,556 79	32,100 75	28,480 12	3,118 96	2,759 68	48,259 28	42,796 59
February . .	11,801 89	10,465 50	38,510 27	34,206 80	1,925 09	1,703 35	52,237 25	46,375 65
Q 1 to Feb 29	96,480 95	85,530 06	260,282 45	230,864 70	15,142 19	13,400 93	371,905 59	329,795 69
March . . . .	20,147 52	17,825 29	52,127 44	46,122 86	3,221 51	2,849 75	75,496 47	66,797 90
April . . . .	20,869 11	18,460 81	49,119 91	43,451 47	3,081 46	2,725 87	73,070 48	64,638 15
May . . . . .	22,910 03	20,618 78	43,789 60	39,720 46	3,165 81	2,864 60	69,865 44	63,203 84
June . . . . .	23,124 25	21,246 30	37,834 14	35,186 06	3,104 81	2,861 30	64,063 20	59,293 74
July . . . . .	22,966 26	20,897 19	32,898 84	30,531 00	3,240 17	2,978 74	59,105 27	54,406 93
August . . .	23,636 75	21,657 88	31,229 98	28,712 13	3,316 79	3,045 57	58,183 52	53,415 58
September . .	27,464 08	25,412 60	40,163 23	37,219 56	3,210 80	2,948 31	70,838 11	65,580 47
Total . . . .	257,598 95	231,648 91	547,443 59	491,808 24	37,483 54	33,675 15	842,528 08	757,132 30

1. Earnings per mile of road—		
From Oct. 1st, '75 to March 1st, 1876 .....	\$1,541 90	
From March 1st, to Sept. 30th, 1876 .....	2,339 08	
		\$3,880 98
2. Earnings per mile of road on freight—		
From Oct. 1st, '75, to March 1st, 1876.....	1,079 11	
From March 1st, to Sept. 1st, 1876.....	1,427 05	
		2,506 16
3. Earnings per mile on passengers—		
From Oct. 1st, '75, to March 1st, 1876.....	400 00	
From March 1st, to Sept. 30, 1876 .....	900 79	
		1,200 79
4. Earnings per train-mile run, on freight.....		1 92
5. Earnings per train-mile run, on passengers.....		1 12
6. Of the earnings of the entire line, what is the ratio of the passenger to the freight? 47 per cent.		
7. Average gross earnings per mile [241 2-10 miles Oct. 1st, '75, to March 1st, '76. 201 2-10 miles March 1st, '76 to Sept. 30th, '76.] of road exclusive of sidings. [See answer to question No. 1.]		
8. Average net earnings per mile [.... miles of road, exclusive of sidings.		
9. Average net earnings per train-mile.		

## OPERATING EXPENSES FROM OCTOBER 1st, TO DECEMBER 31, 1875.

	3 months end Dec. 31 1875.
Repairs of track .....	\$69,403 57
Repairs of bridges.....	2,466 03
Repairs of fences.....	55 01
Repairs of buildings .....	1,297 23
Repairs of locomotives.....	388 46
Repairs of cars .....	441 15
Repairs of tools and machinery.....	613 07
Management and general offices .....	9,676 71
Foreign agency and advertising.....	2,286 06
Station service.....	17,432 03
Conductors, baggagemen and brakemen .....	8,854 84
Enginemen, firemen, and wipers .....	12,591 69
Train and station supplies.....	3,139 15
Fuel .....	43,475 71
Oil and waste .....	2,908 65
Personal injuries.....	231 50
Damages to property.....	808 08
Loss and damage, freight and baggage.....	1,150 97
Legal expenses .....	2,158 17
New York office expenses.....	440 68
Insurance.....	2,306 11
Miscellaneous expenses .....	50 00
Car hire paid in excess of amount received.....	2,519 21
Total.....	\$184,694 08
Add for taxes .....	11,471 81
Add interest and exchange.....	9,130 36
Add rent of Hudson Branch .....	2,400 00.
Total.....	\$207,696 25

OPERATING EXPENSES FROM JANUARY 1ST, TO SEPTEMBER 30TH,  
1876.

	Nine months ending Sept. 30, 1876.
Repairs of engines and tenders.....	\$24,071 80
“ cars.....	41,118 03
“ buildings.....	1,720 36
“ fences, gates and crossings.....	226 03
“ bridges and culverts ..	10,540 36
“ track.....	118,181 47
“ tools and machinery.....	3,403 99
Fuel used by locomotives.....	61,406 23
Fuel and lights used in cars and at stations.....	5,244 09
Oil and waste used.....	5,601 99
Office and station furniture and expenses.....	2,267 29
Furniture and fixtures for cars.....	504 91
Foreign agents.....	3,624 01
Advertising.....	2,812 23
Stationery, printed blanks, tickets, etc.,.....	3,363 76
Enginemen, firemen and wipers.....	32,980 50
Conductors, baggagemen and brakemen.....	20,448 96
Laborers and switchmen at stations.....	22,030 30
Agents and clerks .....	31,748 16
Superintendence .....	23,635 78
Rents.....	8,836 74
Loss and damage (freight and baggage).....	552 41
Loss and damage (stock killed, etc.,).....	1,449 07
Injury to persons.....	1,042 22
Teaming freight, baggage and mails.....	96 23
Insurance .....	2,033 90
Miscellaneous expenses.....	10,049 04
Car hire balance .....	5,995 84
New York office expenses.....	1,672 67
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$446,758 37</b>
Add for taxes.....	22,520 26
“ interest and exchange.....	10,344 72
“ Rent of Hudson Branch.....	7,616 65
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$487,240 00</b>

EXPENSES, ETC.

PAYMENTS IN ADDITION TO OPERATING EXPENSES.	Belonging to whole line.	Belonging to Wisconsin.
15. New steel rail, excess of cost over iron rail, old track .....	} See page 3.	.....
16. New rail on new track.....		.....
17. New equipment.....		.....
18. New bridges and culverts (not including replacements).....		.....
19. Real estate bought during the year.....		.....
20. New tools and machinery .....		.....
21. New buildings.....		.....
22. Total paid for new investment on the length of the company's lines since date of last report.....		.....
23. Amounts paid in cash, stock, bonds, or otherwise, for extensions, new lines and branches, during the past year—specify particularly.....		.....
Total new investment .....		.....
24. For interest on bonds.....	} None.	.....
25. Dividends—rate per cent.—on preferred stock.....		.....
26. Dividends—rate per cent.—on common stock .....		.....
Total payments in addition to operating expenses.....	.....	.....

28. What amount of money have you expended for building roads out of the State, from proceeds arising from business done on your roads in this State?

None.

29. How was amount of dividends paid the past year—cash, stock, or otherwise? Specify amounts and manner of payment.

None.



GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1876.

<i>Assets.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
	<i>Dollars. Cts.</i>		<i>Dollars. Cts.</i>
Construction and Equipment account } .....	10,132,845 76	Common stock .....	4,000,000 00
Stock of Material and Fuel; balance due from Agents. U. S. P. O. Department, Am. Express Co., and various individuals; Cash on hand; Securities held by the Company, and various operating assets..... }	1,525,542 94	Preferred stock.....	1,000,000 00
		First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds.....	3,676,500 00
		Funded 1st Mortgage Land Grant Bonds.....	668,304 00
		Southern Extension Bonds. ....	640,000 00
		Funded Southern Extension Bonds....	114,784 00
		Consolidated Bonds.....	185,100 00
		Floating Debt.....	1,262,588 85
		Profit and loss.....	1,106 87
		Income account....	110,004 98
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11,658,388 70</b>	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>11,658,388 70</b>

1. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of other railroads, and are they found to be sufficient?

Full stop 400 feet from crossing.

2. What regulations govern your employes in regard to crossings of public highways. And are these regulations found to be sufficient.

Bell rung and whistle sounded.

3. What platform and coupler between passenger cars do you use.

Miller coupler and Platform.

4. What kind of brakes do you use on passenger trains.

Westinghouse air brake.

#### UNITED STATES MAIL.

5. What is the compensation paid you by the United States Government for the transportation of its mails, and on what terms of service.

\$63.36 per mile per annum Elroy to St. Paul to Stillwater. \$27, per mile per annum Stillwater Junction. Postal cars are furnished for exclusive use of P. O. department on day trains.

#### EXPRESS COMPANIES.

6. What express companies run on your road, and on what terms, and what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc.; what kind of business is done by them, and do you take their freights at the depot, or at the office of such express companies.

The American Express Co. The freight is taken at the depots. They occupy one half space of baggage car, which is lighted, warmed and repaired by the railway company. Express Co., paying \$60 for each day exclusive of Sundays.

#### TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

7. What freight and transportation companies run on your road, and on what terms, and on what conditions as to rates, use of track, machinery, repairs of cars, etc. Do they use the cars of your company, or those furnished by themselves, and are their cars or their freight given any preference in speed or order of transportation, and if so, in what particular.

Cars of connecting roads and transportation companies are hauled in one train in the interchange of business, when such cars are used one cent per mile per car is paid to the owners, for actual distance run in our service.

#### SLEEPING CARS.

8. Do sleeping or dining cars run on your road, and if so, on what terms are they owned, and what charges are made in addition to the regular passenger rates.

Pullman Palace sleeping cars run on all passenger trains for the use of which this company pays two cents per mile run, which covers use of same and ordinary repairs; in case of accident this company pays cost of repairs.

About \$1 for double berths is charged in addition to regular first class passenger fare.

#### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

9. Have you required any additional charter rights or privileges under the special or general laws of this State, directly or indirectly, since your last report.

Reference is made to chapter 28 of the laws of Wisconsin for 1876 (Vol. 1, Page 34.)

10. Have you acquired any such additional rights or privileges under the laws, general or special, of any other State, since your last report.

Not any.

11. Have you acquired any lines in or out of this State, by purchase, lease, consolidation or otherwise, since your last report? If yes, give full particulars relating thereto, including length of line, location thereof, at what point or place connection is made with old line; terms of purchase or lease, and brief statement of reasons for making such purchase, or lease, and whether made by consent of stockholders?

None acquired.

12. Do you, by purchase or ownership of capital stock, or in any other manner, control any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line?

None.

13. Does any officer of your company act as the officer of any other railroad corporation, owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line?

None.

14. What running arrangements have you with other railroad companies, setting forth the contracts for the same, made since the date of your last report?

North Wis. R. R. and St. Paul Still. & Taylor's F. R. R. have been granted the privilege of running over the track from North Wisconsin Junction to Stillwater Junction. They paying their proportion of repairs of track, based on use of same.

15. Have you such arrangements with other railroad companies crossing or connecting with your lines, as enable passengers to make close connections with trains on such lines, at all such crossing or connecting points? If so, when were such arrangements made? If not at *all* such points, state at *what* points such connections are not made, and the reasons therefor.

Connection is made with all roads at junction points.

16. Have any swamp or other State lands been granted your Company since the date of your last report? If so, how many acres?

No.

17. Have any United States lands been granted to your Company, directly or indirectly, since the date of your last report? What number acres received by your Company, directly, or indirectly, since date of last report?

None.

18. What number acres sold and conveyed since date of your last report?

19,649.07.

19. Average price, per acre, realized?

\$6.05.

20. To what corporations have you sold land? How much, and what price since the date of your last report?

None.

21. Number of acres now held by Company?

561,642.59.

22. Average price asked for lands now held by Company?

No estimate.

23. Value of donations of right of way or other real estate received since the date of your last report?

None.

24. Amount of city, county and town aid granted to Company in exchange for stock or otherwise? Specify particulars since date of last report.

None.

25. Total cash amount realized from such aid since date of your last report?

None.

26. Amount of land sold, but not conveyed, under contracts now in force?

123,131.24.

27. The whole amount of cash, principal and interest, received for lands hitherto sold and conveyed, since date of last report?

\$118,730.66.

28. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on outstanding contracts in force, since date of last report?

\$166,180.20.

29. Whole amount of cash received, principal and interest, on contracts forfeited, since date of last report?

\$1,849.80.

30. Whole amount of cash received for stumpage, trespasses, etc., since date of last report?

\$2,055.06.

31. What have been your total receipts from lands sold, and contracted to be sold since the date of last report?

\$230,026.04.

32. What is the aggregate sum of receipts on account of lands, from all sources whatever, up to the present time?

\$1,228,511.21.

33. What is the amount now due the Company on lands sold, or contracted to be sold?

\$485,746.48.

34. Are there any terminal points or places, on your lines in, or out, of this State, to and from which the larger portion of the freight transported on your lines is carried? If so, name them.

Elroy and St. Paul.

35. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight, from stations on your lines, to such terminal points since the enactment of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876?

Tariffs hereto attached.

36. Have you made any reductions in such rates, from any stations, since the passage of said chapter?

— If you answer either of the questions in the affirmative, annex to your reply schedules, naming the stations, with distance and rates in force at the time, and since the passage of said chapter, on 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th class of freight, and upon flour, grain, live stock, agricultural implements, salt and coal.

Tariffs hereto attached.

37. \*Have you made such advance or reduction on your rates of freight between other stations on your lines? If yes, annex a schedule to your reply, showing what the advance or reduction has been on the articles above named.

Tariffs hereto attached.

38. What is your present tariff per mile for passengers, both through and local?

Local, four cents per mile; through, three cents per mile.

39. What proportion of the passengers carried by you, in this State, purchase round-trip tickets? 45 per cent. And what proportion purchase 500-mile tickets?

No round-trip tickets used in Wisconsin; 260,500-mile tickets sold over whole line.

40. Have you made any advance in the rates of freight for lumber, since the passage of chapter 57, of the laws of 1876? If so, annex to your reply a schedule, naming the stations and rates in force both at the time and since the passage of said chapter.

Tariffs hereto attached.

41. Has your company any rule governing your conductors, engineers, and trainmen concerning the use of intoxicating liquors? If so, what is it, and is it enforced?

Instant dismissal.

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\*The "distance tariff," with both rates noted thereon, will be a sufficient answer.

ACCIDENTS.

Number of accident.	STATEMENT OF EACH ACCIDENT.  Give name of person, date and place of accident.	PASSENGERS.				EMPLOYES.				OTHERS.				Damages claimed.	Damages paid.
		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct or want of caution.			
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
	Joseph Campbell, North Wisconsin Junction, October 19, 1875.....													Nothing.	*
	B. McAdams, Camp Douglas, November 25, 1875.....														
	F. Hicks, Tunnel, December 20, 1875.....														\$ 200
	I. Gephart, Clayton, February 27, 1876.....														
	O. Helgerson near Tunnel, March 17, 1876.....												1		
	M. Jackman, near Wisconsin Valley Junction, April 8, 1876.....						1								
	A. Devine, near Wisconsin Valley Junction, April 8, 1876.....						1								†
	C. Larson, Hudson, April 4, 1876.....												1		

\*Various donations.

†Regular wages.

1. Of the above accidents, those numbered as follows were caused by broken rails.

Total No., None.

2. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by inattention of employes

Total No., None.

3. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by collisions not properly coming under 2.

Total No., None.

4. Of the above accidents those numbered as follows were caused by explosions.

Total No., None.

5. Amount paid as damages caused by fire from locomotives.

NUMBER AND KIND OF FARM ANIMALS KILLED, AND AMOUNT OF DAMAGES PAID THEREFOR.

	Number Killed.	Amount Paid.
1. Cattle .....	32	\$927 50
2. Horses.....		
2. Mules.....		
4. Sheep.....		
5. Hogs.....		
6. Total.....		

7. Amount claimed yet unsettled, or in litigation.

None.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }  
County of St. Croix. } ss.

E. W. Winter, General Superintendent, and C. D. W. Young, Auditor of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that they have caused the foregoing statements to be prepared by the proper officers and Agents of this Company, and having carefully examined the same declare them to be a true, full and correct statement of the condition and affairs of said Company, to the best of their knowledge and belief. Signed,

E. W. WINTER,  
C. D. W. YOUNG,

[SEAL]

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1876.

[SEAL]

D. M. WHITE,  
Notary Public, St. Croix County, Wis.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
NOTE BY THE COMMISSIONER.

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One of the principal objects proposed by the Legislature in the creation of a Railroad Commission, is the compilation of facts and statistics connected with the building and operating of railroads in this State. The Commissioner would therefore invite from all companies, and all parties interested, full information, not only on the points covered by the tables and questions herein contained, but also on all others connected with the subject. The Commissioner will be happy to co-operate with the companies, and with all interested, in obtaining all possible information concerning building and operating railroads, and their management in general, to the end of establishing and building up an era of harmony and good will between the Companies, who transport, and the people who ship the commodities which form the commerce of our State. And any information or explanation in his possession will be cheerfully given upon request; and to promote this most desirable end, the Commissioner would solicit in making up these reports or otherwise, from railroad companies and others, any suggestions, explanations or information which can be made available or useful to the interests of the whole people.

DANA C. LAMB,  
*Commissioner.*

NOTE.—See sections of law concerning report of railroads to Commissioner on page—  
of this report.

TABLE I.—Railroad lines and parts of lines in Wisconsin, with their locality, length of track, width of track, etc., for A. D. 1876.

NAME OF ROADS AND DIVISIONS OF ROADS IN WISCONSIN.	LOCATION OF LINES.		Mileage of divisions in Wis- consin.	Mileage of total lines operated in Wisconsin.	Length of Divisions.	Total mi- leage of lines oper- ated.	Width of tra. k in feet and inches.	Weight of rail in lbs. per yard.
	From—	To—						
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....				685.00		1,420 00	4 ft. 8½ in.	56 to 60
La Crosse Division.....	Milwaukee.	La Crosse..	196.00		196.00			
Prairie du Chien Division.....	Milwaukee..	P. d. Chien.	193.00		193.00			
Madison Division.....	Watertown..	Madison....	37.00		37.00			
Northern Division.....	Milwaukee..	Portage....	96.00		96.00			
".....	Horicon....	Berlin.....	43.00		43.00			
".....	Rush Lake..	Winneconne	14.00		14.00			
".....	Milwaukee..	Schwartsb'g	6.00		6.00			
Southern Wisconsin Division..	Milton.....	Monroe....	42.00		42.00			
Chicago Division.....	Milwaukee..	Ill. St. line	38.00		85.00			
Northern Division.....	Ripon.....	Oshkosh....	20.00		20.00			
Iowa and Minnesota Division..	McGregor..	St. Paul....			212.00			
River Division.....	N McGregor	McGregor..			1.00			
River Division.....	La Crescent	St. Paul....			128.00			
Iowa and Dakota Division.....	Calmar....	Algona....			126.00			
Iowa and Minnesota Division..	Conover....	Decorah....			10.00			
Iowa and Dakota Division.....	Austin.....	Mason City.			40.00			
Iowa and Minnesota Division..	Mendota....	Minneapolis			9.00			
Hastings and Dakota Division..	Hastings....	Glencoe....			75.00			
Illinois and Iowa Division.....	Sabula.....	Marion....			87.00			
Chicago & Northwestern.....				474.95		1,992 08	4 ft. 8½ in.	56 to 60
Galena Division.....	Chicago....	EMiss. R. B.			137.00			
" Freeport Line.....	Chicago....	Freeport....			121.00			
" Fox River Line.....	Elgin.....	Geneva Lake	8.70		44.50			
".....	Batavia....	St. Charles.			5.60			



TABLE 1.—Continued.

NAME OF ROADS AND DIVISIONS OF ROADS IN WISCONSIN.	LOCATION OF LINES.		Mileage of divisions in Wis- consin.	Mileage of total lines operated in Wisconsin	Length of Divisions.	Total mi- leage of lines oper- ated.	Width of track in feet and inches.	Weight of of rail in lbs. per yard.
	From—	To—						
Iowa Division.....	E. Miss. R. B.	Clinton.....			1.10			
	Clinton.....	Ced'r Rpd's			81.30			
	Ced'r Rpd's	Miss'uri Rv'			271.60			
	Clinton..	Lyons.....			2.60			
	Stanwood..	Tipton.....			8.50			
Madison Division.....	Belvidere..	Madison.....	48.80		68.90			
	Madison...	Elroy.....	74.20		74.20			
	Elroy..	Win'a Jnc'n	54.90		54.90			
Milwaukee Division.....	Chicago..	Milwaukee..	40.00		85.00			
Wisconsin Division.....	Kenosha...	Ro. kford	27.50		72.10			
	Chicago..	Ft. Howar'	171.40		241.20			
Peninsula Division.....	Ft. How'd.	Mch' St' ln'	49.45		49.45			
Wisconsin Division.....	Chic'go..	Moutrose ..			5.20			
Galena Division.....	Ch'S. B. Jn'n	River.....			4.50			
Peninsula Division.....	M'ch St. line.	Escanaba ..			64.65			
	Escanaba..	Lke Ang'linc			68.00			
	M'n P'ne Br's	to Mines...		1 474.95	38.60	11,500 90		
Iowa Division.....	Lyons.....	Anamosa ..			68.80			
	Winona...	Marshall...			248.00			
	Marshall...	State line...			40.50			
Winona and St. Peter Division.....	State line...	Lk' Kmpsk'			38.50			
	M'kto Jnc'n	Mankato....			3.75			
						1 399 55		
Northw'stn Un'n, (op'ratd by C. & N. W. Co. La Crosse, Trempealeau and Prescott R. R.	Milwaukee..	F'nd du Lac	62.63		62.63		4 ft. 8½ in.	56 to 60
	Winona Jc'n	Winona...	28.00	2 90 63	29.00	9 1 63	4 ft. 8½ in.	56 to 60

CHIPPEWA FALLS & WESTERN .....	Eau Claire.	Chip'a Falls	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	4 8½	56
GALENA & SOUTHERN WISCONSIN.....	Galena ....	Platteville .	20.00	20.00	31.00	31.00	3	35
GREEN BAY & MINNESOTA .....				246.70		247.30	4 8½	52 to 56
Main Line.....	Green Bay .	Miss. River.	213.00		213.00			
Branches .....	Marsh'nd Jt	Winona....	4.00		4.60			
Branches .....	do.	La Cross..	29.70		29.70			
MADISON & PORTAGE.....	Madison ...	Portuge City	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	4 8½	50
MILWAUKEE LAKE SHORE & WESTERN .				125.60		125.60	4 8½	50 to 56
Main Line.....	Milwaukee .	Appleton]..	119.60		119.60			
Two Rivers Division.....	Manitowoc .	Two Rivers.	6.00		6.00			
MINERAL POINT.....				49.00		51.00	4 8½	56
Main Line.....	Mineral Pt.	Ill's State L	31.00		31.00			
Branch.....	Calamer....	Platteville .	18.00		18.00			
PINE RIVER VALLEY & STEVENS POINT.	Lone Rock .	Richl,d Ce'r	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	3	
PRAIRIE DU CHEIN & MCGREGOR .....	Pr'ie du C'n	State Line .	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00	4 8½	56
SHEBOYGAN & FOND DU LAC .....	Sheboygan .	Princeton .	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	4 8½	45 to 56
Western Union.....				85.20		212.75	4 8½	56
Main Line.....	Racine ....	Rock Is. Jt.	68.70		192.00			
Eagle Branch.....	Eagle .....	Eikhorn ...	16.50		16.50			
Eagle Branch .....	Watertown .	Hamp'n CM			4.25			
WEST WISCONSIN.....				217.50		217.50	4 8½	50 to 60
West Wisconsin Proper..	St Croix L.	Elroy .....	177.50		177.50			
North Wisconsin operated by West Wis..	N. Wis. Jt.	End of track	40.00		40.00			

TABLE I.—Continued.

NAME OF ROADS AND DIVISIONS OF ROADS IN WISCONSIN.	LOCATION OF LINES.		Mileage in division in Wisconsin.	Mileage of total lines operated in Wisconsin.	Length of division.	Total mile- age of lines operated,	Width of track in feet and inches.	Weight of rail in lbs per yard.
	From—	To—						
Wisconsin Central.....				401 00		407 00	4 8½	54 to 57
Main line.....	Menasha...	Sailor Cr'k.	184 00		184 00			
Main line.....	Ashland....	Penokee ...	29 00		29 00			
Stevens Point and Portage branch.....	Stevens Pt.	Corning ...	65 00		65 00			
Milwaukee and Northern division.....	Milwaukee..	Green Bay..	123 00		129 00			
Wisconsin Valley.....	Tomah..	Wausau ...	88 70	88 70	88 70	88 70	4 8½	50
Total.....			2,630 36	2,636 30	4,933 23	4,933 23		

<sup>1</sup> Mileage upon which earnings and current and operating expenses are based.

<sup>2</sup> Mileage of proprietary lines.

<sup>3</sup> Mileage of other corporations which are operated by C. and N. W. R'y Co.

TABLE No. II—Capital Stock.

21—R R R	NAME OF COMPANY.			Increase.	Per mile of road 1875.	Per mile of road 1876.	Increase per mile of road.
		June 30, 1875.	Sept. 30, 1876.				
	1. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	\$27,673,744 00	\$27,673,744 00	.....	\$19,766 96	\$19,766 96	.....
	2. Chicago and Northwestern.....	36,484,253 82	36,687,904 96	203,651 14	24,308 25	24,443 94	\$135 69
	3. Galena and Southern Wisconsin.....	172,100 00	174,900 00	1,900 00	5,551 61	5,612 90	61 29
	4. Green Bay and Minnesota.....	7,849,000 00	7,938,900 00	89,900 00	36,087 36	32,102 30	Dec. 3,985 06
	5. Madison and Portage.....	304,300 00	394,300 00	.....	10,110 26	10,110 26	.....
	6. Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western.....	6,000,000 00	6,000,000 00	.....	47,770 70	47,770 70	.....
	7. Mineral Point.....	1,200,000 00	1,200,000 00	.....	23,529 41	23,529 41	.....
	8. Pine River Valley and Stevens Point.....	.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	.....	3,125 00	3,125 00
	9. Prairie du Chien and McGregor.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	.....
	10. Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.....	1,398,200 00	1,410,500 00	12,300 00	17,698 73	17,854 43	155,70
	11. Western Union.....	4,000,000 00	4,000,000 00	.....	18,801 41	18,801 41	.....
	12. West Wisconsin.....	5,000,000 00	5,000,000 00	.....	28,169 01	28,169 01	.....
	13. Wisconsin Central.....	200,000 00	200,000 00	.....	1,030 93	719 42	Dec. 311 51
	14. Wisconsin Valley.....	551,000 00	551,000 00	.....	6,211 95	6,211 95	.....
	15. Chippewa Falls & Western.....	31,500 00	31,800 00	300 00	3,058 25	3,087 38	29 13
	16. Northwestern Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	17. La Crosse, Trempealeau and Prescott.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	18. Oshkosh and Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		\$91,054,097 82	\$91,412,148 96	358,051 14	\$22,056 34	\$21,463 03	\$593 31
	1875. For Wisconsin, $.53\frac{95}{100}$ per cent.....	49,123,685 77	.....	358 051 14	.....	.....	.....
	1876. For Wisconsin, $.55\frac{38}{100}$ per cent.....	.....	50,578,342 01	1,454,656 24	.....	\$21,449 87	.....

(Dec. 1876)

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

NOTE.—Total capital stock for 1875 is figured on basis of 4123.25-100 miles or total miles of roads reporting capital stock. Total capital stock for 1876 is figured on basis of 4250.05-100 miles or total miles of roads reporting capital stock.

TABLE No. II—Funded and unfunded debt.—Continued.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	1875.	1876.	Funded and unfunded debt per mile of road 1875.	1876.
1. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	\$27,552,897 39	\$29,911,500 00	.....	.....
2. Chicago and Northwestern.....	30,382,000 00	31,783,000 00	.....	.....
3. Galena and Southern Wisconsin.....	266,591 35	289,572 09	.....	.....
4. Green Bay and Minnesota.....	5,441,161 49	5,704,753 28	.....	.....
5. Madison and Portage.....	625,000 00	600,000 00	.....	.....
6. Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western.....	.....	566,074 52	.....	.....
7. Mineral Point.....	320,000 00	377,987 41	.....	.....
8. Pine River Valley, and Stevens Point.....	.....	20,000 00	.....	.....
9. Prairie du Chem and McGregor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.....	1,670,309 13	1,670,177 20	.....	.....
11. Western Union.....	3,874,973 00	3,886,117 00	.....	.....
12. West Wisconsin.....	2,016,192 65	6,547,276 85	.....	.....
13. Wisconsin Central.....	Not reported	Not reported	.....	.....
14. Wisconsin Valley.....	1,906,597 69	1,830,552 59	.....	.....
15. Chippewa Falls and Western.....	.....	144,790 00	.....	.....
16. Northwestern Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. La Crosse, Trempealeau and Prescott.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Oshkosh and Mississippi.....	240 000 00	240,000 00	.....	.....
	\$81,295,722 76	\$83,551,800 94	21,301 96	\$20,913 83
1875. For Wisconsin, .53 $\frac{95}{100}$ per cent.....	.....	2,256,078 15	.....	.....
1876. For Wisconsin, .55 $\frac{33}{100}$ per cent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Total funded and unfunded debt for 1875 is figured on basis of 3816.35-100 miles or total miles of roads reporting debt. Total funded and unfunded debt for 1876 is figured on basis of 3335.05-100 miles or total miles of road reporting debt.

TABLE III—Cost of Road, Interest and Rentals.

ROAD.	COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.			PER MILE OF ROAD.		
	1875.	1876.	Increase.	1875.	1876.	Increase.
1. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	54,647,902 35	55,804,476 35	1,156,574 00	39,034 22	39,860 34	826 12
2. Chicago & Northwestern. . . . .	67,369,713 56	68,504,514 28	1,134,800 72	44,886 21	45,642 29	756 08
3. Galena & Southern Wisconsin . . .	444,251 89	472,569 45	28,317 56	14,330 71	15,244 18	913 47
4. Green Bay & Minnesota. . . . .	12,086,134 25	12,230,465 43	144,431 18	55,563 43	49,456 39	Dec'r. 6,112 04
5. Madison & Portage. . . . .	920,950 00	920,990 00	40 00	23,614 10	23,615 13	1 03
6. Mil., Lake Shore & Western. . . . .	6,302,737 99	6,462,324 95	159,586 96	10,181 03	51,451 63	1,270 60
7. Mineral Point. . . . .	1,131,175 00	1,131,175 00	.....	22,179 90	22,179 90	.....
8. Fine River Val. & Stevens Point. . . . .	.....	68,469 00	68,469 00	.....	4,279 31	.....
9. Prairie du Chien & McGregor. . . . .	39,610 00	100,000 00	390 00	49,805 00	50,000 00	195 00
10. Shelbygan & Fond du Lac. . . . .	2,839,097 60	2,849,402 25	10,304 60	35,937 94	36,068 38	130 44
11. Western Union. . . . .	7,982,443 00	8,036,068 00	53,625 00	37,520 77	37,772 35	251 58
12. West Wisconsin. . . . .	10,430,737 04	10,132,845 76	Dec'r. 297,891 28	58,764 71	57,085 45	Dec'r. 1,678 26
13. Wisconsin Central. . . . .	7,091,163 80	8,336,555 81	1,74,392 01	36,502 39	31,786 17	Dec'r. 4,766 22
14. Wisconsin Valley. . . . .	1,901,442 11	2,002,625 50	101,183 39	21,437 90	22,577 51	1,139 61
15. Chippewa Falls and Western. . . . .	.....	177,622 39	.....	.....	17,214 89	.....
	\$173,247,558 64	\$177,730,204 17	†\$4,432,645 53	\$42,071 31	\$41,730 01	Av Dec \$341 30

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

NOTE.—Operating expenses and interest and rentals:	1875.	1876.
Operating expenses.....	15,598,565 45	15,076,825 71
Interest and rentals.....	5,822,823 96	6,136,725 03
	21,421,389 41	21,213,550 74
Decrease.....		207,833 67

The total cost and equipment per mile of road is figured for 1875 on basis of 4,117 95-100 miles.  
For 1876 on basis of 4,259 05-100 miles.

\*Average cost per mile of road,

†Nett Inc.ease.

TABLE III.—Cost of Road, Interest and Rentals—Continued.

ROAD.	INTEREST AND RENTALS.			PER MILE OF ROAD.		
	1875.	1876.	Increase.	1875.	1876.	Increase.
1. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul .....	1,981,273 49	2,105,613 62	124,340 13	1,415 20	.....	.....
2. Chicago and Northwestern.....	3,316,389 45	3,492,362 46	175,973 01	2,209 60	2,326 84	117 24
3. Galena and Southern Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Green Bay and Minnesota.....	60,000 00	71,945 60	11,945 60	275 86	290 92	15 66
5. Madison and Portage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western .....	.....	10,238 48	10,238 48	.....	81 52	81 52
7. Mineral Point.....	37,000 00	32,000 00	Dec'r. 5,000 00	725 49	627 45	Decr 98 04
8. Pine River Valley and Stevens Point.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Prairie du Chien and McGregor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Western Union.....	243,950 00	245,910 00	1,960 00	1,146 65	1,155 86	9 21
12. West Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Wisconsin Central.....	137,654 85	167,404 87	29,750 02	495 16	602 18	107 02
14. Wisconsin Valley.....	46,556 17	.....	Dec'r. 46,556 17	.....	.....	.....
15. Chippewa Falls and Western.....	.....	11,250 00	11,250 00	.....	1,092 23	.....
	5,822,823 96	6,136,725 03	Inc 365,457 24 Dec'r. 51,556 17	*1,589 26	*1,604 01	.....
			313,901 07			

The total proportion of cost of all the roads reporting applicable to State of Wisconsin for 1875 was \$93,280,508.53 figured on the mileage basis. Mileage used, 2,217 20-100.

Total cost for 1876, applicable to Wisconsin, was \$98,345,114.57 on mileage basis. Miles used, 2,356 70-100.

Increase, \$5,064,606.04.

TABLE No. IV.—Business of the year ending September 30, 1876—Movement of Trains.

	Number of miles run by passenger trains.	In Wisconsin	Miles run by freight and mixed trains.	In Wisconsin	Miles run by construction and other trains.	In Wisconsin	Total train miles run.	In Wisconsin
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul.....	1,155,239	694,898	3,377,884	2,008,378	396,950	221,504	4,930,073	2,924,780
Chicago & Northwestern.....	2,478,433	842,692	6,405,668	2,182,236	698,402	102,669	9,582,503	3,127,537
Galena & Southern Wisconsin <sup>1</sup> .....								
Green Bay & Minnesota.....	132,074	132,074	112,160	112,160	82,105	82,105	326,339	326,339
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western.....	46,533	46,533	93,471	93,471	44,583	44,583	184,587	184,587
Mineral Point <sup>2</sup> .....			69,264		4,200		73,464	72,216
Pine River & Stevens Point.....								
Prairie du Chien & McGregor <sup>3</sup> .....								
Sheboygan & Fond du Lac.....	63,882	63,882	59,692	59,692	29,289	29,289	152,863	152,863
Western Union.....	282,957		455,482		19,905		758,344	
West Wisconsin <sup>4</sup> .....	229,832		285,492		80,565		595,889	
Wisconsin Central.....	276,884	276,884	360,072	360,072	44,759	44,759	681,715	681,715
Wisconsin Valley.....	59,470	59,470	79,351	79,351	21,000	21,000	159,821	159,821
Chippewa Falls & Western.....	12,896	12,896	6,445	6,448			19,344	19,344
Madison & Portage.....	117	117	25,111	25,111	3,000	3,000	28,228	28,228
Total.....	4,738,317	2,129,446	11,330,095	4,926,919	1,424,758	548,849	17,493,170	7,677,430

<sup>1</sup> Not given.

<sup>2</sup> No passenger trains.

<sup>3</sup> No record.

<sup>4</sup> No record in Wisconsin.



TABLE V.—Transportation of Passengers, as per Report of 1876.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total number of passengers carried.	In Wisconsin	Total number passengers carried one mile.	Passengers carried one mile in Wisconsin.	Av. mileage of each passenger.	In Wisconsin	Highest speed pass. trains.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul .....	1,164,484	791,564	60,117,771	37,030,344	49½	44⅔	30
Chicago & Northwestern.....	3,275,377	.....	113,482,146	.....	34.64	.....	30½
Galena & Southern, Wisconsin <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay & Minnesota .....	56,306	56,306	2,087,250	2,087,250	37⅞	37⅞	25
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western.....	53,220	53,220	1,542,779	1,542,779	29	29	35
Mineral Point .....	28,826	.....	576,20	.....	20	.....	.....
Pine River Valley & Stevens Point <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie du Chien & McGregor <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan & Fond du Lac.....	45,558	45,558	761,370	761,370	16⅔	16⅔	25
Western Union .....	253,447	.....	6,433,819	.....	25.39	.....	25
West Wisconsin .....	126,180	.....	6,085,661	.....	48.23	.....	.....
Wisconsin Central.....	167,135	167,135	5,960,952	5,960,952	35.665	.....	25
Wisconsin Valley.....	37,013	37,013	992,958	992,958	.....	.....	24
Chippewa Falls & Western .....	40,640	40,640	406,400	406,400	10	10	25
Madison & Portage <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5,248,186	1,191,436	198,447,606	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.    <sup>2</sup> New road and no report given of passenger travel. road is simply a bridge across the Mississippi River.

<sup>3</sup> Given in report of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company; this  
<sup>4</sup> Included in report of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

TABLE No. VI.—Tonnage of the several kind of freight named, as per reports of 1876.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Grain.	Flour.	Provisions.	Salt, cement, wood, lime, etc.	Manufactures, including agricultural implements, furniture and wagons.	Live stock.	Lumber and other products of the forest.	Iron and other minerals.	Stone, brick and lime etc.	Coal.	Merchandise.	Total number tons carried.
Chicago, Mil., & St. Paul.....	613,269	196,167	22,815	20,666	24,443	52,445	287,980	33,268	38,561	85,147	454,550	1,829,311
Chicago & Northwestern.....	(1)											5,099,217
Galeua & Southern Wisconsin.....	3,393	256			50	1,224	2,915	652	68		5,684	14,256
Green Bay & Minnesota.....	27,227	2,533	879	2,125	1,342	317	45,057	93	9,529	3,841	7,941	95,914
Mil., Lake Shore & Western.....	10,305	1,660	2,956	1,192	7,320	159	23,837		5,215	763	12,665	66,072
Mineral Point.....	13,726	35	232	753	628	9,721	4,923	18,415	190	2,566	8,670	59,559
Pine River & Stevens Point.....												
Prairie du Chien & McGregor.....	(2)										(3)	400,000
Sheboygan & Fond du Lac.....	24,552	3,042	1,965	4,917	3,013	705	15,718	180	6,773	7,489	10,200	78,554
Western Union.....	156,284	3,946	5,641	2,767	15,349	20,558	80,026	5,903	13,565	85,919	66,897	456,855
West Wisconsin.....	(4)											
Wisconsin Central.....	29,776	10,334	6,831	2,947	5,611	5,534	120,321	3,931	2,830	4,767	22,488	215,463
Wisconsin Valley.....	1,735	228	478	70	537	121	58,365	57	483	31	4,128	66,237
Mason & Portage.....	(5)											
Chippewa Falls & Western.....	1,693	1,160	83	158		80	30		210	263	3,334	7,016
Total.....	881,968	219,481	41,880	35,595	58,293	90,884	631,173	62,519	77,424	190,786	593,587	8,338,814

<sup>1</sup> Tonnage given in gross but not in different commodity.

<sup>2</sup> No record kept of different articles.

<sup>3</sup> Included in report of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

<sup>4</sup> Estimated.

<sup>5</sup> No record kept.

TABLE VII.—Total earnings for year ending September 30, 1876.

NAME OF COMPANY.	PASSENGERS.		FREIGHT.	
	Whole line.	Wisconsin	Whole line.	Wisconsin.
1. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	\$1,894,102 33	\$1,104,274 83	\$5,804,297 28	\$3,881,254 30
2. Chicago and Northwestern.....	3,167,286 71	731,135 68	8,778,035 81	1,977,277 92
3. Galena and Southern Wisconsin.....	5,503 39	*3,668 92	13,620 45	*9,080 30
4. Green Bay and Minnesota.....	81,979 55	81,979 55	205,799 42	205,799 42
5. Madison and Portage.....	12,522 46	12,522 46	19,292 28	19,292 28
6. Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western.....	54,131 28	54,131 38	92,394 51	92,394 51
7. Mineral Point.....	23,332 74	*22,417 50	83,634 11	*85,158 26
8. Pine River Valley, and Stevens Point†.....				
9. Prairie du Chien and McGregor †.....			55,081 00	48,195 00
10. Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.....	40,742 80	40,742 80	83,092 31	83,092 31
11. Western Union.....	227,004 10	*90,908 40	838,138 53	*335,729 75
12. West Wisconsin.....	257,598 95	231,648 91	547,445 59	491,808 24
13. Wisconsin Central.....	208,340 38	208,340 38	470,040 71	470,040 71
14. Wisconsin Valley.....	49,382 73	49,382 73	132,457 98	132,457 98
15. Chippewa Falls and Western.....	19,470 03	19,470 03	11,590 16	11,590 16
Total.....	6,041,397 55	2,650,623 57	17,139,920 14	7,843,171 14

\* Estimated.

† Not given, new road just put in operation. Narrow gauge.

‡ Not given.

TABLE VII.—Total earnings for year ending September 30, 1876.—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	MAILS, EXPRESS AND ALL OTHER SOURCES.		TOTALS.	
	Whole line.	Wisconsin.	Whole line.	Wisconsin.
1. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	\$417,372 98	\$257,626 23	\$8,115,772 59	\$5,243,155 36
2. Chicago and Northwestern.....	630,078 24	165,611 57	12,575,400 76	2,874,025 17
3. Galena and Southern Wisconsin.....	1,584 50	* 1,023,00	20,658 34	* 13,772 22
4. Green Bay and Minnesota.....	18,493 44	18,493 44	306,272 41	306,272 41
5. Madison and Portage.....	2,344 80	2,344 80	34,159 54	34,159 54
6. Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western.....	8,681 75	8,681 75	155,207 64	155,207 64
7. Mineral Point.....	3,742 92	* 3,596 11	115,709 77	* 111,171 69
8. Pine River Valley and Stevens Point†.....				1,421 00
9. Prairie du Chien and McGregor†.....			55,081 00	48,195 00
10. Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.....	6,448 44	6,448 44	130,013 55	130,013 55
11. Western Union.....	46,111 42	* 18,467 10	1,111,254 05	* 445,023 45
12. West Wisconsin.....	37,483 54	33,675 15	842,528 08	757,132 30
13. Wisconsin Central.....	31,554 60	31,554 60	709,935 69	709,935 69
14. Wisconsin Valley.....	7,047 95	7,047 95	188,888 66	188,888 66
15. Chippewa Falls and Western.....	783 92	783 92	31,844 11	31,844 11
Total.....	1,211,678 50	555,354 06	24,392,726 19	11,050,217 79

\*Estimated.

†Not given, new road just in operation. Narrow gauge.

‡Not given.

TABLE VIII.—Tons carried—Showing increase and decrease.

NAME OF COMPANY.	TONS CARRIED.					
	On whole line.		In Wisconsin.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.		
1. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul .....	1,557,169	1,829,311	857,404	931,770	74,366	.....
2. Chicago and Northwestern .....	3,153,315	5,099,217	(1).....	(1).....	.....	.....
3. Galena and Southern Wisconsin .....	(2).....	14,256	(2).....	9,504	.....	.....
4. Green Bay and Minnesota .....	91,790	95,944	91,790	95,944	4,154	.....
5. Madison and Portage <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western .....	(2).....	66,072	(2).....	66,072	.....	.....
7. Mineral Point.....	61,865	59,859	58,439	57,437	.....	1,372
8. Pine River Valley and Stevens Point <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Prairie du Chien and McGregor <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Sheboygan and Fond du Lac .....	53,214	78,554	53,214	78,554	25,340	.....
11. Western Union .....	389,895	456,855	(1).....	(1).....	.....	.....
12. West Wisconsin <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Wisconsin Central .....	176,380	215,464	176,380	215,464	39,084	.....
14. Wisconsin Valley .....	36,866	66,237	36,866	66,237	29,371	.....
15. Chippewa Falls and Western .....	.....	7,046	.....	7,046	.....	.....
Total.....	5,520,494	7,988,815	1,274,093	1,528,078	.....	.....
Increase .....	.....	468,321	.....	253,985	.....	.....
Increase, per cent .....	.....	.08 4-10	.....	.19 9-10	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Not given for Wisconsin.<sup>2</sup> No report.<sup>3</sup> Included in C., M. & St. Paul R'y.

TABLE VIII.—Tons Carried one mile—Showing increase and decrease—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	TONS CARRIED ONE MILE.					
	On whole line.		In Wisconsin.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.		
1. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	232,530,091	284,799,153	158,120,462	187,181,974	29,061,512	.....
2. Chicago and Northwestern.....	454,546,463	474,399,761	..... (1).....	..... (1).....	.....	.....
3. Galena and Southern Wisconsin <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Green Bay and Minnesota.....	9,768,512	10,060,530	9,768,512	10,060,530	292,018	.....
5. Madison and Portage <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western.....	..... ( . . .	3,695,341	..... (2).....	3,695,341	.....	.....
7. Mineral Point.....	41,941,545	1,975,347	41,584,200	1,611,883	.....	.....
8. Pine River Valley and Stevens Point <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Prairie du Chien and McGregor <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.....	2,128,560	3,142,160	2,128,560	3,142,160	1,013,600	.....
11. Western Union.....	43,598,652	47,792,319	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. West Wisconsin.....	.....	26,096,130	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Wisconsin Central.....	14,730,688	21,647,694	14,730,688	21,647,694	6,917,006	.....
14. Wisconsin Valley.....	1,605,643	5,261,203	1,695,643	5,261,203	3,610,561	.....
15. Chippewa Falls and Western.....	..... (5).....	70,460	..... (5).....	70,460	.....	.....
Total.....	760,350,154	878,940,098	187,938,155	232,671,245	.....	.....
Increase.....	.....	118,089,944	.....	44,733,089	.....	.....
Increase, per cent.....	.....	.15 5-20	.....	23 8-10	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Not given for Wisconsin. <sup>2</sup> No report. <sup>3</sup> Included in C., M. & St. Paul R'y Report. <sup>4</sup> 49-51 per cent. for Wisconsin. <sup>5</sup> Included in West Wis. Report.

TABLE No. IX.—Train Mileage showing Increase and Decrease.

	PASSENGER TRAIN MILEAGE.				FREIGHT AND MIXED TRAIN MILEAGE.			
	1875.	1876.	Increase.	Decrease.	1875.	1876.	Increase.	Decrease
1. Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul.....	1,063,316	1,155,239	91,923	.....	3,160,752	3,377,884	217,132	.....
2. Chicago and Northwestern.....	2,720,856	2,478,433	.....	242,423	6,378,271	6,405,668	27,397	.....
3. Galena and Southern Wisconsin <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Green Bay and Minnesota.....	134,590	132,074	.....	2,516	110,405	112,160	1,755	.....
5. Madison and Portage.....	.....	117	117	.....	23,358	25,111	1,753	.....
6. Mil., Lake Shore and Western .. (2) ..	.....	46,533	46,533	.....	.....	93,471	93,471	.....
7. Mineral Point..... (3).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,836	69,264	15,428	.....
8. Pine R. Valley and Stev. Point <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Prairie du Ch'n and McGregor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.....	28,697	63,882	35,185	.....	53,361	59,692	6,331	.....
11. Western Union.....	230,211	282,957	52,746	.....	452,911	455,482	2,571	.....
12. West Wisconsin..... (4).....	.....	229,832	229,832	.....	.....	285,492	285,492	.....
13. Wisconsin Central.....	140,329	276,884	136,555	.....	295,874	360,072	64,198	.....
14. Wisconsin Valley.....	45,931	59,470	13,539	.....	50,560	79,351	28,791	.....
15. Chippewa Falls and Western..... (5).....	.....	12,896	12,896	.....	.....	6,448	6,448	.....
Total.....	4,363,939	4,738,317	619,326	244,939	10,579,328	11,330,095	750,767	.....
Net increase.....	.....	.....	374,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase per cent.....	.....	.....	.08 6-10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> No report.<sup>2</sup> Not reported.<sup>3</sup> No passenger trains.<sup>4</sup> No record.<sup>5</sup> No report.

TABLE No. IX.—Train Mileage, etc.—continued.

	PASSENGER AND FREIGHT (AND MIXED) TRAIN MILEAGE.				CONSTRUCTION AND SERVICE-TRAIN MILEAGE.	
	1875.	1876.	Increase.	Decrease.	1875.	1876.
1. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	4,224,068	4,533,123	309,055	.....	315,530	396,950
2. Chicago and Northwestern.....	9,099,127	8,884,101	.....	215,026	422,874	698,402
3. Galena and Southern Wisconsin <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Green Bay and Minnesota.....	244,995	244,234	.....	761	105,255	82,105
5. Madison and Portage.....	.....	25,228	25,228	.....	.....	3,000
6. Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western.....	.....	130,004	130,004	.....	.....	44,583
7. Mineral Point.....	53,836	69,264	15,428	.....	4,200	4,200
8. Pine River Valley and Stevens Point.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Prairie du Chien and McGregor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.....	82,058	123,574	41,516	.....	3,010	29,289
11. Western Union.....	683,222	738,439	55,217	.....	43,970	19,905
12. West Wisconsin.....	.....	515,324	515,324	.....	.....	80,565
13. Wisconsin Central.....	436,293	636,956	200,753	.....	115,210	44,779
14. Wisconsin Valley.....	96,491	138,821	42,330	.....	.....	21,000
15. Chippewa Falls and Western.....	.....	19,344	19,344	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	14,920,000	16,058,412	1,354,199	215,787	1,010,049	1,424,758
Net increase.....	.....	.....	1,138,412	.....	.....	414,769
Increase per cent.....	.....	.....	.07 6-10	.....	.....	.04 1-10

<sup>1</sup> No report.



TABLE No. X.—Comparative statement showing—Number of passengers carried.

NAME OF COMPANY.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED.							
	On whole line.		In Wisconsin.		Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.			Incr.	Dec.
1. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.	1,026,229	1,164,484	670,472	791,564	108,530		.161	
2. Chicago and Northwestern.....	3,084,307	3,276,377			191,070		.058	
3. Galena and Southern Wisconsin... (1)	(1)	(1)						
4. Green Bay and Minnesota.....	56,584	56,306	56,884	56,506		578		.01
5. Madison and Portage.....	12,562	(2)	612,562	(2)				
6. Milwaukee, Lake Shore and West'n (3)	(3)	53,220		53,220				
7. Mineral Point.....	421,499	428,326	20,639	27,673	7,327		.026	
8. Pine River Valley and Stevens Pt. 9. Prairie du Chien and McGregor.....								
10. Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.....	56,300	45,558	56,300	45,558		10,742		.236
11. Western Union.....	213,028	253,447	(5)		40,419		.159	
12. West Wisconsin..... (3)	(3)	126,180						
13. Wisconsin Central.....	143,023	167,135	143,023	167,135	24,112		.144	
14. Wisconsin Valley.....	14,675	37,013	14,675	37,013	22,338		.603	
15. Chippewa Falls and Western..... (5)	(5)	40,640		40,640				
Total.....	4,628,507	5,248,186	974,555	1,219,109				
Increase.....		619,679		244,554				
Per cent.....		13.39		25.09				

1 Not given. 2. Included in C. M. & St. Paul figures for 1875 in making percentage of increase. 3. No record. 4. Ninety-six per cent for Wisconsin, 5. Not given for Wis. 6. Included in C. M. & St. Paul Report.

TABLE No. X.—Comparative statement showing—Number of passengers carried one mile—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED ONE MILE.							
	On whole line.		In Wisconsin.		Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.			Incr.	Dec.
1. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul..	53,847,931	60,117,771	32,615,594	37,030,344	64115,885	.....	.135	.....
2. Chicago and Northwestern.....	106,123,087	113,482,146	.....	.....	7,359,059	.....	.065	.....
3. Galena and Southern Wisconsin... (1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Green Bay and Minnesota.....	2,540,608	2,087,250	2,540,608	2,087,250	.....	453,358	.....	.217
5. Madison and Portage.....	6298,865	.....	6298,865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Milwaukee, Lake Shore and West'n	.....	1,542,759	.....	1,542,759	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Mineral Point.....	303,017	576,520	290,896	553,459	273,503	.....	.....	.....
8. Pine River Valley and Steven's Pt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Prairie du Chien and McGregor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.....	957,100	761,370	977,100	761,370	.....	195,730	.....	.257
11. Western Union.....	5,820,730	6,433,819	.....	.....	613,039	.....	.095	.....
12. West Wisconsin..... (3)	(3)	6,087,661	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Wisconsin Central.....	6,340,070	5,960,952	5,340,070	5,960,952	620,832	.....	.104	.....
14. Wisconsin Valley.....	626,835	992,978	626,835	992,978	366,073	.....	.37	.....
15. Chippewa Falls and Western.....	.....	406,400	.....	406,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	175,858,293	198,447,606	42,670,018	49,335,492	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase.....	.....	22,589,313	.....	6,665,474	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase per cent.....	.....	12.85	.....	15.6	.....	.....	.....	.....

1. Not given.      3. No report.      5. Not given in Wis.      6. Included in C. M. & St. P. figures for 1875 in making percentage of increase.

TABLE XI.—Passenger earnings for the year ending September 30, 1876.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total passenger earnings.		Passenger earnings per mile of road.		Passenger earnings per train mile.	
	Total line.	Wisconsin.	Total line.	Wisconsin.	Total line.	Wisconsin.
1. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	\$1,894,102 33	\$1,104,274 83	\$1,352 93	\$1,660 56	.....	\$1 59.
2. Chicago and Northwestern.....	3,167,286 71	731,135 68	2,110 26	1,539 40	\$1 27.7	.....
3. Galena and Southern Wisconsin.....	5,503 39	3,668 92	177 52	177 52	28.4	58.4
4. Green Bay and Minnesota... ..	81,979 55	81,979 55	383 08	383 08	62.	62.
5. Madison and Portage.....	12,522 46	12,522 46	321 09	321 09	1 49.	1 49.
6. Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western.....	54,131 38	54,131 38	430 98	430 98	29.33	29.33
7. Mineral Point.....	23,332 74	22,417 50	463 40	463 40	32.	32.
8. Pine River Valley and Stevens Point.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Prairie du Chien and McGregor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.....	40,742 80	40,742 80	512 31	512 31	63.33	63.33
11. Western Union.....	227,004 10	90,908 40	1,067 00	1,067 00	80.	.....
12. West Wisconsin.....	257,598 95	231,648 91	1,200 79	1,200 79	1 12.	1 12.
13. Wisconsin Central.....	208,340 38	208,340 38	586 87	586 87	75.2	75.2
14. Wisconsin Valley... ..	49,382 73	49,382 73	556 75	556 75	83.03	83.03
Chippewa Falls and Western.....	19,470 03	19,470 03	1,884 19	1,884 19	1 50.9	1 50.9
Total.....	\$6,041,397 55	\$2,650,623 57	\$11,047 17	\$10,783 94	.....	.....

TABLE XII.—Roads and Mileage.

22—R R R

NAME OF COMPANY.	MILEAGE FOR ROAD OWNED.				MILEAGE USED IN DIVIDING REVENUE.			
	Whole Line.		Wisconsin.		Whole line.		Wisconsin.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul .....	1,399.	1,400.	665.	665.	1,399.	1,400.	665.	665.
Chicago & Northwestern.....	1,500.90	1,500.90	474.95	474.95	1,500.9	1,500.9	.....	.....
Galena & Southern Wisconsin.....	31.	31.	20.	20.	.....	31.	.....	20.
Green Bay & Minnesota .....	217.5	247.30	217.50	246.70	217.50	247.3	217.5	247.3
Madison & Portage .....	39.	39.	39.	39.	39.	39.	39.	39.
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western .....	125.6	125.60	125.60	125.60	.....	125.6	.....	125.6
Mineral Point .....	51.	51.	49.	49.	51.	51.	49.	49.
Pine River Valley & Stevens Point .....	.....	18.	.....	16.	.....	16.	.....	16.
Prairie du Chien & McGregor .....	2.	2.	1.75	1.75	2.5	2.	1.75	1.75
Sheboygan & Fond du Lac.....	79.	79.	79.	79.	79.	79.	79.	79.
Western Union.....	212.75	212.75	85.20	82.20	212.75	212.75	.....	.....
West Wisconsin.....	177.50	177.5	177.50	177.50	248.4	241.2	.....	.....
North Wisconsin* .....	40.	40.	40.	40.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin Central .....	194.	278.	194.	278.	294.	355.	294.	355.
Wisconsin Valley .....	88.70	88.70	88.70	88.70	88.70	88.70	88.70	88.70
Chippewa Falls & Western.....	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	.....	10.30	.....	10.30
Northwestern Union*.....	62.63	62.63	62.63	62.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott*.....	28.	28.	28.00	28.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee & Northern*.....	123.	123.	123.	123.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oshkosh & Mississippi*.....	20.	20.	20.	20.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4,401.88	.....	2,501.13	.....	4,132.75	.....	1,433.95	.....
	.....	4,532.68	.....	2,630.33	.....	4,399.75	.....	1,696.65

\* Not used in calculations. No report or included with other roads.

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RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

TABLE No. XIII—Passenger earnings for whole road and per mile of road.

ROAD.	PASSENGER EARNINGS.						PASS. EARNINGS PER MILE OF ROAD.			
	On Whole Line.		In Wisconsin.				In Wisconsin.			
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	Increase.	Decrease.	1875.	1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Chicago, Mil. & St. P....	\$1,777,777 54	\$1,894,102 33	\$1,016,990 22	\$1,104,274 83	\$87,284 61	.....	\$1,529 31	\$1,660.56	\$131 25	.....
2. Chicago & Northwest'n	3,184,788 25	3,167,286 71	Not computed	for Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	1,539 40	.....	.....
3. Galena & South Wis....	Not in operat'n	5,503 39	.....	3,668 93	.....	.....	.....	177.52	.....	.....
4. Green Bay & Minnesota	83,801 26	81,979 55	83,801 26	81,979 55	.....	\$1,821 71	391 59	383 08	.....	\$8 51
5. Madison & Portage.....	9,828 64	12,522 46	9,828 64	12,522 46	2,693 82	.....	252 02	321 09	69 07	.....
6. Mil. L. S. & Western....	Not reported.	*51,131 38	Not reported.	*51,131 38	.....	.....	.....	430 98	.....	.....
7. Mineral Point.....	*16,197 29	†23,332 74	15,549 40	22,399 43	6,850 03	.....	317 59	463 40	145 81	.....
8. P. R. V. & Stevens Pt....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Pr. du C. & McGregor....	2,100 00	.....	1,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Sheboygan & F. du L....	39,332 71	40,742 80	39,332 71	40,742 80	1,410 09	.....	497 33	512 31	14 48	.....
11. Western Union.....	208,593 79	227,004 10	Not given	for Wisconsin	.....	.....	930 46	1,067 09	86 54	.....
12. West Wisconsin.....	272,084 53	257,598 95	Not given for W	231,648 91	.....	.....	.....	1,200 79	.....	.....
13. Wisconsin Central.....	178,569 93	208,340 38	178,569 93	208,340 38	29,770 45	.....	607 38	586 87	.....	20 51
14. Wisconsin Valley.....	30,777 06	49,382 73	30,777 06	49,382 73	18,605 67	.....	346 86	556 75	209 89	.....
15. Chip. Falls & Western..	.....	19,470 03	.....	19,470 03	.....	.....	.....	1,884 19	.....	.....
Total.....	5,803,851 00	6,041,397 55	1,376,649 22	1,593,912 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase.....	.....	237,546 55	.....	220,263 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent.....	.....	.04 03-100	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* For 10 months only.

† 93 per cent. for Wisconsin.

Passenger earnings per mile of road, whole line, 1875.....	\$1,404 35	
1876.....	1,373 12	
“ “ “ “ Wisconsin, 1875.....	960 03	\$31 23 Decrease.
1876.....	941 21	
		28 82 do

Mileage of roads reporting. For whole line, 1875, 4,132.75 In Wisconsin, 1875, 1,433.95  
 1876, 4,399.75 1876, 1,696.65  
 The above figures used in calculating earnings per mile of road.

TABLE XIV.—Freight earnings for the year ending September 30, 1876.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total Freight earnings.		Freight earnings per mile of road.		Freight earnings per train mile.	
	Total lines.	Wisconsin.	Total lines.	Wisconsin.	Total lines.	Wisconsin.
1. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	\$5,804,297 28	\$3,881,254 30	<sup>1</sup> \$4,145 99	\$5,336 47	.....	\$1 93.
2. Chicago and Northwestern.....	8,778,035 81	1,977,277 92	5,848 52	4,166 71	\$1 37.5	.....
3. Galena and Southern Wisconsin.....	13,620 45	9,080 30	439 37	439 37	70.4	70.4
4. Green Bay and Minnesota.....	205,799 42	205,799 42	1,048 00	1,048 00	1 99.	1 99.
5. Madison and Portage.....	19,292 28	19,292 28	494 67	494 67	1 14.	1 14.
6. Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western.....	92,394 51	92,394 51	735 62	735 62	50.05	50.05
7. Mineral Point.....	88,634 11	85,158 26	1,738 00	1,738 00	1 20.	1 20.
8. Pine River Valley and Stevens Point .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Prairie du Chien and McGregor.....	55,081 00	48,195 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.....	83,092 31	83,092 31	1,051 80	1,051 80	1 04.	1 04.
11. Western Union.....	838,138 53	335,729 75	3,939 55	<sup>2</sup> 3,939 55	1 84.	1 84.
12. West Wisconsin.....	547,445 59	491,808 24	2,506 16	2,506 16	1 92.	.....
13. Wisconsin Central.....	470,040 71	470,040 71	1,324 05	1,324 05	1 30.5	1 30.5
14. Wisconsin Valley.....	132,457 98	132,457 98	1,493 32	1,493 32	1 66.9	1 66.9
15. Chippewa Falls and Western.....	11,590 16	11,590 16	1,121 63	1,121 63	1 79.7	1 79.7
Total .....	\$17,139,920 14	\$7,843,171 14	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Earnings per mile in Wisconsin estimated to be the same as on the whole line.  
<sup>2</sup> Estimated upon basis of mileage.

TABLE No. XV.—Freight earnings for road and per mile of road.

NAME OF ROAD.	FREIGHT EARNINGS.					
	On whole line.		In Wisconsin.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.		
1. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	5,291,360 02	5,804,297 28	3,577,152 72	3,881,254 30	304,101 58	.....
2. Chicago and Northwestern.....	8,751,881 47	8,778,035 81	Not given for Wis.	1,977,277 92	226,154 34	.....
3. Galena and Southern Wisconsin.....	Not in operation.	13,620 45	Not operated.	9,080 30	9,080 30	.....
4. Green Bay and Minnesota.....	203,368 11	205,799 42	203,368 11	205,799 42	2,431 31	.....
5. Madison and Portage.....	14,331 22	19,292 28	14,331 22	19,292 28	4,961 06	.....
6. Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western...	Not reported.	92,394 51	Not reported.	92,394 51	92,394 51	.....
7. Mineral Point.....	84,739 33	88,634 11	81,349 76	85,088 75	3,738 99	.....
8. Pine River Valley & Stev's P't (16 miles)	Not in operation.	1,421 00	Not in operation.	1,421 00	1,421 00	.....
9. Prairie du Chien and McGregor.....	51,983 00	55,081 00	45,485 00	48,195 00	2,710 00	.....
10. Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.....	55,551 83	83,092 31	55,551 83	83,092 31	27,540 48	.....
11. Western Union.....	830,500 18	838,138 53	Not given for Wis.	.....	7,638 35	.....
12. West Wisconsin.....	487,552 94	547,445 59	Not given for Wis.	491,808 24	59,892 65	.....
13. Wisconsin Central.....	377,644 09	470,040 71	377,644 09	470,040 71	92,396 62	.....
14. Wisconsin Valley.....	71,670 42	132,457 98	71,670 42	132,457 98	60,787 56	.....
15. Chippewa Falls and Western.....	.....	11,590 16	.....	11,590 16	11,590 16	.....
Total.....	\$16,220,582 61	\$17,141,341 14	\$4,426,553 15	\$5,039,706 72	.....	.....

Increase whole line 1876, 920,758 53  
 Increase per cent. whole line 1876, .05.6

Increase in Wisconsin, 1876, 613,153 57  
 Increase per cent. in Wis. .13.8 1876.

TABLE XV.—Freight earnings per road and per mile of road.—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	PER MILE OF ROAD.				MILEAGE IN WIS.		MILEAGE.	
	In Wisconsin.		Increase.	Decrease.	Reporting Earnings for Wisconsin.		Whole line.	
	1875.	1876.			1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
1. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul . . . . .	5,379 18	5,836 47	457 29	.....	665.	665.	1,399.	1,400.
2. Chicago and Northwestern . . . . .	5,831 08	5,848 52	17 44	.....	.....	.....	1,500.9	1,500.9
3. Galena and Southern Wisconsin . . . . .	1	392 90	392 90	.....	.....	20.	.....	31.
4. Green Bay and Minnesota . . . . .	1,008 40	1,048 00	39 60	.....	217.5	247.3	247.5	247.3
5. Madison and Portage . . . . .	367 47	494 67	127 20	.....	39.	39.	39.	39.
6. Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western . . . . .	2	735 62	735 62	.....	.....	125.6	.....	125.6
7. Mineral Point . . . . .	1,661 55	1,738 00	76 45	.....	49.	49.	51.	51.
8. Pine River Val. and Stev's P't (16 miles). . . . .	1	88 81	88 81	.....	.....	16.	.....	16.
9. Prairie du Chien and McGregor . . . . .	18,194 00	24,097 50	5,903 50	.....	1.75	1.75	2.5	2.
10. Sheboygan and Fond du Lac . . . . .	758 09	1,051 80	293 71	.....	79.	79.	79.	79.
11. Western Union . . . . .	3,903 64	3,939 55	35 91	.....	.....	.....	212.75	212.75
12. West Wisconsin . . . . .	2,134 64	2,506 16	371 52	.....	.....	.....	248.4	241.2
13. Wisconsin Central . . . . .	1,284 50	1,324 05	39 55	.....	294.	355.	294.	355.
14. Wisconsin Valley . . . . .	808 00	1,493 32	685 32	.....	88.7	88.7	88.7	88.7
15. Chippewa Falls and Western . . . . .	.....	1,121 63	1,121 63	.....	.....	10.3	.....	10.3
Total . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,433.95	1,696.65	4,132.75	4,399.75

Freight earnings per mile of road, whole line, 1875 . . . . .	\$3,924 88
Freight earnings per mile of road, whole line, 1876 . . . . .	3,895 97
	\$28 91
Freight earnings per mile of road, in Wisconsin, 1875 . . . . .	\$3,086 93
Freight earnings per mile of road, in Wisconsin, 1876 . . . . .	2,970 38
	116.60

Increase in Wisconsin . . . . .	262.70
Increase per cent in Wisconsin . . . . .	.18.3
Increase miles whole line . . . . .	267.
Increase per cent, whole line . . . . .	.06.4

<sup>1</sup> Not in operation.

<sup>2</sup> Not reported.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.



TABLE No. XVI.—Operating and current expenses—Compared with earnings.

NAME OF COMPANY.	GROSS EARNINGS.		TOTAL OPERATING EXPEN'S.		INTEREST PAID ON BONDS.		EXCESS OF EARNINGS OVER OPERATING AND CURRENT EXPENSES.		EXCESS OF OPERATING AND CURRENT EXPENSES OVER EARNINGS.	
	Whole line.	In Wisconsin	Whole line.	In Wisconsin	Whole line.	In Wisconsin	Whole line.	In Wisconsin	Whole line.	In Wisconsin
1. Chi. Mil. & St. P.	\$3,115,772 59	\$5,243,155 36	\$5,009,363 97	\$3,041,851 70	\$2,105,613 62	\$1,000,881 33	\$3,106,403 62	\$2,201,303 66	.....	.....
2. Chi. & N'rh W'n.	12,575,400 76	2,874,025 17	7,085,554 47	1,519,225 78	2,371,859 90	759,585 50	5,489,846 29	1,354,799 39	.....	.....
3. Gal'a & S'n W'n.	20,658 34	13,722 23	13,033 04	8,688 69	.....	.....	7,625 30	5,083 54	.....	.....
4. G'n Bay & Minn.	306,272 41	306,272 41	284,818 00	284,818 00	71,945 60	71,945 60	21,454 41	21,454 41	.....	.....
5. Madison & Port.	34,159 54	34,159 54	38,565 92	38,565 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$4,406 38	\$4,405 38
6. Milwaukee Lake Shore & West'n.	155,207 64	155,207 64	114,000 62	114,000 62	10,238 48	10,238 48	41,207 02	41,207 02	.....	.....
7. Mineral Point...	115,709 77	111,171 54	141,697 18	136,140 92	32,000 09	30,745 05	.....	.....	\$25,987 41	\$24,969 08
8. Pine River Val. & Stevens Pt....	1,421 00	1,421 00	900 00	900 00	.....	.....	521 00	521 00	.....	.....
9. P. du Chien & McGregor.....	55,081 00	48,195 00	34,910 00	30,546 00	.....	.....	20,171 00	17,649 00	.....	.....
10. S'n & F. du Lac.	130,013 55	130,013 55	107,744 35	107,744 35	.....	.....	22,269 20	22,269 20	.....	.....
11. Western Union.	1,111,254 05	445,553 00	838,132 74	340,000 00	245,910 00	89,520 00	273,121 31	105,553 00	.....	.....
12. West Wisconsin.	842,528 08	757,132 30	694,936 25	627,172 12	.....	.....	147,591 83	129,900 18	.....	.....
13. Wis. Central.....	709,935 69	709,935 69	583,049 03	583,049 03	167,404 67	167,404 87	126,886 66	126,886 66	.....	.....
14. Wis. Valley.....	188,888 66	188,888 66	115,802 16	115,802 16	.....	.....	73,086 50	73,086 50	.....	.....
Chippewa Falls & Western.....	31,844 11	31,844 11	14,317 98	14,317 98	11,250 00	11,250 00	17,526 13	17,526 13	.....	.....
	\$24,394,147 19	\$11,050,747 20	\$15,176,825 71	\$6,962,822 97	\$5,016,222 47	\$2,132,570 88	\$9,347,715 27	\$4,117,299 69	\$30,393 78	\$29,374 46

<sup>1</sup> Roads reporting current and operating expenses, in excess of earnings.

TABLE XVII.—Accidents.

NAME OF COMPANY.	PASSENGERS.				EMPLOYES.				OTHERS.				TOTALS.												
	From causes beyond their control		By their own misconduct and want of caution.		From causes beyond their control		By their own misconduct and want of caution.		From causes beyond their control.		By their own misconduct and want of caution.		Passengers.		Employees.		Others.		Passengers.		Employees.		Others.		
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	23	3	35	.....	.....	7	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Chicago & Northwestern.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	66	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Galena & Southern Wisconsin .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4. Green Bay & Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5. Madison & Portage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7. Mineral Point.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8. Pine River Valley & Stevens Point.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9. Prairie du Chien & McGregor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10. Sheboygan & Fond du Lac .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11. Western Union .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12. West Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13. Wisconsin Central .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14. Wisconsin Valley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Totals .....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	29	9	52	.....	.....	14	33	.....	4	6	66	13	.....	7	.....	10	15	147	27	40



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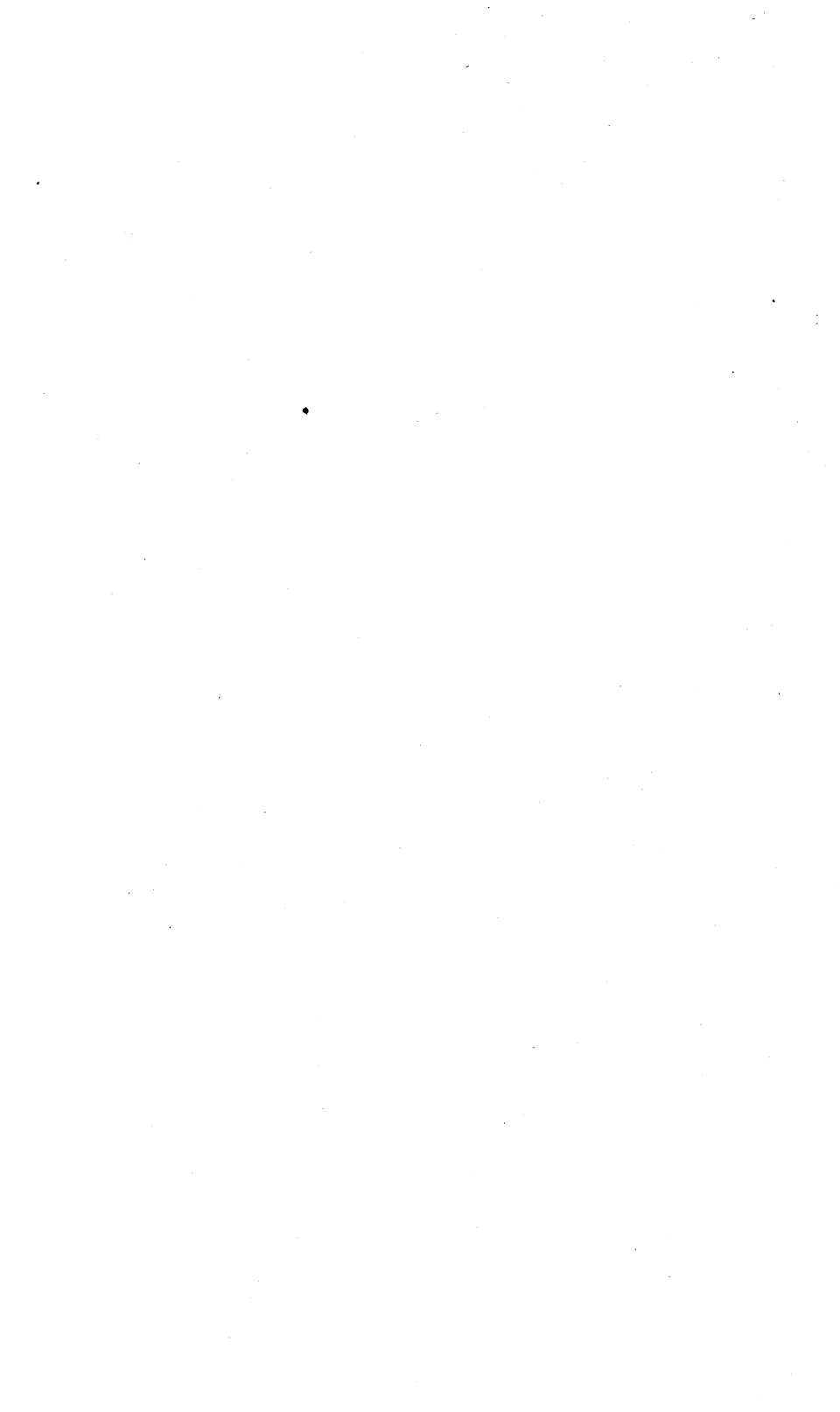
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*DOCUMENT 16.*

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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD

OF

CHARITIES AND REFORM.

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

---

*PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR, DECEMBER, 1876.*

---

MADISON, WIS.:  
E. B. BOLENS, STATE PRINTER.

1876.



## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

---

WILLIAM W. REED, - - JEFFERSON. - Term expires April 1, 1877.  
ANDREW E. ELMORE, - - FT. HOWARD. - Term expires April 1, 1878.  
HEZEKIAH C. TILTON, - WHITEWATER. - Term expires April 1, 1879.  
HIRAM H. GILES, - - - MADISON. - - Term expires April 1, 1880.  
CHARLES H. HASKINS, - MILWAUKEE. - Term expires April 1, 1881.

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## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

HIRAM H. GILES,  
PRESIDENT.

ANDREW E. ELMORE,  
VICE-PRESIDENT.

THERON W. HAIGHT,  
SECRETARY.

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# SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

---

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, HARRISON LUDINGTON,  
*Governor of the State of Wisconsin:*

The undersigned members of the State Board of Charities and Reform, have the honor to submit to you, herewith, their sixth annual report, as required by law.

Respectfully,

W. W. REED,  
A. E. ELMORE,  
H. C. TILTON,  
H. H. GILES,  
C. H. HASKINS.

T. W. HAIGHT, *Secretary.*

MADISON, December, 1876.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE BOARD  
OF  
CHARITIES AND REFORM.

---

I.—OF THE BOARD AND ITS RECOMMENDATIONS.

---

The re-organization of the State Board of Charities and Reform under the provisions of chapter 414, of the laws of 1876, took place April 11, 1876, the following members of the Board having been appointed by the Governor:

- Dr. W. W. Reed, of Jefferson, for one year;
- A. E. Elmore, Fort Howard, for two years;
- Rev. H. C. Tilton, Whitewater, for three years;
- H. H. Giles, Madison, for four years;
- C. H. Haskins, Milwaukee, for five years.

At the meeting for re-organization, April 11, all the above named members being present, H. H. Giles was elected President of the Board, A. E. Elmore, Vice President, and T. W. Haight, of Waukesha, Secretary. As none of the work of the Board for the present year had been performed up to the date here mentioned, the time for its execution was necessarily abridged about one third, but fortunately there has been only one case, (that of the Racine county poor house,) which required a special investigation, and the want

of time has not, therefore, been felt as seriously as might have been the case under other circumstances.

Besides visits of the secretary and members of the Board to the greater number of jails and poor houses in the State, the following meetings have been held by the Board.

1. April 11, 1876, at Madison, for re-organization, the adoption of rules, and preliminary work.

2. April 13 and 14, at Janesville for inspection of plans for the construction of the Institution for the Education of the Blind.

3. May 19 and 20, at Milwaukee, for final action on the plans for the completion of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, for consultation with the Governor in relation to the meeting of the commission for the location of a hospital for the chronic insane, for examination of the Milwaukee county jail and the Milwaukee city police station, and to provide for representation of the Board at the National Prison Reform Congress.

4. May 29 and 30, at Waupun, in connection with the above named commission.

5. May 30, at Oshkosh, in the same connection.

6. August 15 and 16, at Milwaukee, for the execution of routine work, and to provide for representation of the Board at the conference of charities at Saratoga.

7. August 31, at the State Industrial School, Waukesha, for examination of the school and farm.

8. October 10 and 11, at Madison, in connection with commission for location of asylum for chronic insane, and for the transaction of other business of the Board.

9. October 17 and 18, at Union Grove, for investigation of the Racine county poor house.

10. November 9 and 10, at Waupun, for consultation with the Board of State Prison Directors, and consideration of the annual reports by the Warden and Board of Directors of the State Prison.

11. At Madison, November 22 and November 23, in connection with the commission for the location of an asylum for the chronic insane, and for the transaction of other business.

12. At Janesville, November 23 and November 24, for examination of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and for consultation with the managers and superintendent.

13. At Waukesha, November 24 and November 25, for like ex-

amination and consultation at the State Industrial School for Boys.

14. At the Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Delavan, November 27 and November 28, for like examination and consultation.

15. At the Northern Hospital for the Insane, December 4 and 5, for like examination and consultation.

16. At Madison, December 7, for consideration of annual report.

17. At Madison, December 11, 12 and 13, for revision of the estimates for appropriations to State institutions for the ensuing year, and for the closing up of the business of the year.

The Board was represented at the National Prison Congress, at New York, June 6, by Messrs. Elmore and Tilton, members, and at the meeting of the conference of charities, at Saratoga, in September, by T. W. Haight, secretary. Their reports will be found in the appendix to this volume.

Investigation has been made by the Board into the number and condition of insane in this State, unprovided for except in poor houses and jails, and also into the "tramp nuisance," so called. The results of these inquiries will be found in their appropriate places.

The duties of the State Board of Charities and Reform, as indicated by the act of the legislature under which the Board is organized, are of a two-fold character. Primarily the Board is to act as a representative of the aggregate citizenship of the State, to see that all abuses and mistakes, whether of expenditure, of management, or of treatment of inmates, of the eleemosynary, reformatory and penal institutions of the State, and of counties and municipalities, shall be avoided or remedied as far as possible. In the second place, the Board is to recommend such legislation as may appear from the experience of other States and countries, or from evident adaptation to our own circumstances, best calculated to reduce crime and pauperism, and their evil consequences to a minimum amongst us, and to promote economy and efficiency in the conduct of public charities and reforms.

A general review, showing the condition at this time of such institutions as fall within the province of the Board for investigation, is presented herewith, but as it is necessarily of a statistical char-

acter it is placed, for convenience, in the second part of our report.

The subject which is now most pressing in its demands upon public attention appears to be the contemplated

#### ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

From investigations made by the Board during the present year, it is found that there are now in the State of Wisconsin about twelve hundred insane, of whom about two hundred and fifty are inmates of county jails and poor-houses, about nine hundred cared for in the two hospitals for the insane, and about fifty more (estimated) in charge of friends and relatives. Nearly one thousand of the total aggregate are chronic cases, of whom not more than three per cent. can be expected to recover under the best methods of treatment known at the present time. Of recent cases—that is, cases of not more than one year's standing—the proportion of recoveries is about forty per cent., or two-fifths of the whole. It is well known that the chances of recovery for the mentally diseased increase proportionately with the promptness of their being placed under competent treatment, and it is doubtless in a great degree owing to the fact that our State has kept the facilities for such treatment so nearly abreast with the demand that the proportion of the insane to the sane among us is not yet one-tenth of one per cent., or one in a thousand, while in some of the States the rate is as high as one in five hundred. More than two-thirds of all our insane are provided for in comparative comfort in the public hospitals, though the great number crowded into the wards of these institutions seriously interferes with that completeness of attention which is sought to be paid to all the inmates. The condition of this afflicted class in the county jails and poor-houses is, however, pitiable in the extreme, and in many cases but little removed from the barbarous and ignorant treatment from which such persons suffered in former centuries. However humane the jailers or overseers of poor-houses may be personally, they have never the means at hand to give their unreasonable charges the attention needed, and the single object of preventing them from doing harm or causing annoyance to others soon overshadows all the other good intentions that might formerly have existed. This object is most often assured by immuring the victims of mental disease in close cells, shut out from sunlight and pure air, and feeding them there like

dogs. This picture of the chronic insane cared for by counties is, we regret to say, scarcely more than an average representation, even now, though very great improvement has been made in the matter in the six years during which this Board has been in existence. In some cases a better state of affairs is seen, but in many it is very much worse. In one poor-house a young woman is kept in her cell without one single article of clothing on her person because the overseer does not know how to induce her to wear clothing. In another, where a woman is so far demented as not to know enough to rise from her bed to obey the calls of nature, she has been allowed to remain in bed until the stench became unbearable throughout the house; and in still another instance an insane woman was suffered to starve herself to death. Although no cases of corporal punishment of the insane have been brought to our notice, it is hardly possible to conceive, when we take ignorant human nature into consideration with the other circumstances, that they do not sometimes occur.

That the insane not under restraint are almost always dangerous, notwithstanding their seeming general inoffensiveness, has been sadly demonstrated within the present year. We have not attempted to keep a record of all the misfortunes happening through turning lunatics loose upon society, but three instances of late occurrence in Milwaukee and vicinity are sufficient for the purposes of illustration. In that city alone a respectable physician has been shot to death by a mad woman, (Mrs. Willner,) and two little girls outraged by a madman, (Norris.) Twenty miles inland, in the town of Pewaukee, a farmer named Brain, of deranged mind, was allowed to commit suicide for want of necessary watching.

We are therefore gratified that preliminary steps have been taken for the establishment of an asylum for the chronic insane, of such capacity as will both relieve our present hospitals from their surplus of such cases, and also provide for all who are not now under the care of the State. If this work is well done it will place Wisconsin at the head of all the States of the world in the matter of caring for those of her citizens who are diseased in mind; it will "pay" in the protection thereby afforded to the public, and in the promotion of facilities for the speedy care and restoration to their place in society of such of the insane as are cur-



able: and, lastly, it will be the consummation of an act of justice which the State owes to all of her citizens.

The poorest of our citizens, as well as the richest, are contributors according to their means, to the fund for the establishment and maintenance of the public institutions for the care of the insane. They should therefore all be entitled, without additional outlay, to the benefits accruing from such establishment and maintenance. If it is said that they receive their share of benefit by the protection to society resulting from the withdrawal of dangerous persons, it may be answered that the same protection, except to the lunatics themselves, would be equally well assured by the confinement of the latter in the cells of jails and poor-houses, and at a much smaller cost. A less amount of taxes might effectually protect the same portion of society; the greater amount is paid, and should be a guarantee to every citizen that he shall, in case of his being overtaken by the misfortune of insanity, be treated with the intelligent care and humane attention that may be necessary to his condition. And no distinction can be safely made between pauper and other insane. The approaches of some kinds of mental disease are so insidious that a man of property may become a pauper through such aberration of mind before the aberration is discovered, or before it is brought to official notice. The question of wealth or poverty in the case of lunatics should not, therefore, enter into consideration in the least. The mere fact of the pressure of mental disease in any citizen should make him the ward of the State, so far as his person is concerned, until the disease is removed. He should be made comfortable and receive intelligent treatment at the public expense, without regard to his previous social position.

If this should be the declared policy of the State, there will be little danger of the establishment of private lunatic asylums within our borders. We use the word "danger" advisedly, because we believe that in many instances irremediable abuses exist in such institutions. It is probable that some private asylums are conducted by persons who are both benevolent and skillful, but the fact that the institutions under their charge are private, and that it is to the pecuniary interest of the proprietors for patients to remain with them as long as possible, makes the very existence of such places a matter of suspicion, at least. The incident of insanity is one against

which science offers no certain guarantee to any one. The busy classes are most liable to it, but leisure, even does not offer perfect immunity. Once in its power the most vigorous person is more hopeless than the weakest of those who have the full use of their minds. The helplessness of insanity is such that its victim is often ignorant of his own wants, and even when knowing them is frequently unable to make them understood by others. He walks about under the oppression of a waking nightmare, and if not under proper care he has his burden made greater by the ignorance or carelessness of those with whom he comes in contact. Even if he comprehends a wrong done to him, and can tell it, his story will generally be considered as the offspring of a delusion, and no attention will be given to it. So far as his own welfare is concerned he is utterly helpless alike in the hands of nature and in those of his fellow man. And perhaps the saddest feature of this dreadful malady is the ordinary alienation of friends and relatives from those afflicted with it. The parents, the brothers or sisters, the husband or wife of the insane, are liable to become, if not persecutors themselves, at least callous and indifferent to the evils inflicted by others. There is no approximate condition of safety for this unfortunate class except in being placed under the care of persons skilled in the treatment of its members, and working under the scrutiny at once of the jealous eye of the public, and that of the government by official visitation. It is now known that in some private asylums, patients have suffered tortures surpassing description, and even that sane persons have been kept in them for the benefit of covetous relatives. In public hospitals and asylums like our own such things are next to impossible under our system of permitting private visitation and exacting the visitation of officials. To keep our facilities for the insane equal to the probable necessity for them, should, then, be a desirable thing to every citizen of Wisconsin; if not for the sake of humanity to others, at least for the sake of insuring himself against the possibility of additional wretchedness and misery in case of his becoming, at some future time, a victim of the same terrible malady.

To accomplish the present object of providing for chronic sufferers from lunacy need not entail a very great outlay. Whether the proposed asylum shall be erected upon the grounds of one of the present hospitals, or at some other point, its chief need is that it shall

be built with a view to the comfort of the inmates, including all necessary means for their improvement. But this will not entail the need of providing unusual facilities for medical treatment. The want of medicine for the chronic insane is not likely to be much, if any, greater than for the same number of persons among average citizens. This will obviate the necessity of extraordinary expenditures upon the inside of the proposed building, and, if architectural display in its outward appearance is avoided, will make its cost not more than one-third as much *per capita* as that of our present hospitals for the insane. We trust that the legislature which meets this winter will take all necessary steps for the speedy establishment of such an institution.

Of nearly equal importance with the foregoing, and calling like that, for immediate action, is

#### THE TRAMP QUESTION,

so called, or, to be more explicit, the question of how to deal with those vagabonds who stroll about the country with no means of support except stealing and begging. For a considerable period their depredations have become gradually more serious, until within the past year there has been an almost universal feeling of insecurity as to person and property among our citizens. In the summer season tramps may be found upon every road within our borders, and wherever they appear burglaries, thefts, and sometimes rapes or murders, follow with discouraging uniformity. We do not mean to be understood as holding that a homeless wanderer is necessarily a criminal, but we do hold that vagrant strangers have been proven so in instances enough to make it imperative, for the present, at least, that vagrancy should be treated as a more serious matter than is done under the penal system now in force. A few years ago it was not considered indispensable that a private dwelling should be made a fortress to repel the attacks of storming parties, but now, even under the protections of double locks and firmly fastened windows, the inhabitant of a quiet farmhouse not unfrequently retires to rest at night with uneasiness, and if he finds no traces of intruders in the morning, experiences a feeling of temporary relief, only to be followed by another night of distrust.

That such a state of things ought not to exist is evident. The citizen pays the State for protection, and such protection ought not

to be withheld if within the power of the State to grant. Recognizing this fact we have used all means within our power to obtain such information as would enable us to make a recommendation for useful legislation upon the subject. We have sent circular letters to all the sheriffs in the State, to many of the circuit and municipal judges, and to others whose experience rendered it likely that their opinions would be of value, asking for information and suggestions bearing upon the question. Comparatively few responses were received—none at all from judges, and not more than half a dozen from sheriffs. The whole number of replies received was only eleven, and the central idea of all but one of them is, that some means must be devised for setting vagrants at work. The one exception, suggested that congress should be memorialized for the passage of a law for the compulsory enlistment of such persons in the army and navy. The following letter from sheriff Beaumont of Waukesha county gives an intelligent idea of the tramp nuisance as it exists throughout the southern part of the State, except that it does not dwell upon the relation between this phase of vagrancy and criminality in general.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Nov. 28, 1876.

T. W. HAIGHT ESQ.

*Sec'y State Board of Charities and Reform.*

DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours asking for any suggestions in regard to tramps and vagrants, looking to effective legislation in the matter, I would say that I have had in the Waukesha county jail during the past year, ninety-eight tramps and vagrants. Of this number twenty-six were regularly committed by justices of the peace, and seventy-two surrendered themselves. I kept watch of the seventy-two for one night, at least, and in bad winter weather for two nights, charging the county one dollar each, or an aggregate of seventy-two dollars for the year, which was willingly paid, although there was no legal obligation for the county to do so. The other twenty-six were of about the same class of tramps, but it cost the county five dollars and fifty-four cents each, besides their board, to legally give them a night's lodging.

If the tramps increase in the future as they have done for the past few years, they will soon be looked upon as a windfall by the

constabulary force of the country. For, if the sheriff drives tramps from the jail door, the first constable they meet may arrest them and swear out a warrant. They plead guilty to a charge of vagrancy and go to jail for a few days' rest and recreation, while the officer proceeds to pocket his fees.

A few of these wanderers are deserving men and youths seeking employment; but a majority consists of vagabonds traveling from one jail to another. The best remedy that I can see is for the legislature to authorize county boards of supervisors to set vagrants at work.

I remain yours respectfully,

EPH. BEAUMONT,  
*Sheriff of Waukesha county.*

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The picture suggested by this letter would need but little alteration to answer for any one of the counties of Wisconsin south of the 44th parallel of latitude, and when it is considered that by no means all of the tramps are provided with jail accommodations, and that a very large majority of them are practical, if not professional, thieves, it will be seen that the burden is rapidly becoming intolerable. For the purpose of obtaining further statistical information upon the general subject, Rev. H. C. Tilton was appointed, at the Board meeting of December 13, as a committee to visit the Rock county jail and report in relation to the matter. The result of his observations is given below, his tabular statement being placed, however, among the jail reports in the second part of this volume.

*To Hon. H. H. Giles, President of the State Board of Charities and Reform.*

Pursuant to resolution of the Board, I visited the county seat of Rock county, December 13th and 14th, and ascertained the facts herein submitted. I did not interpret the action of the Board to mean that there is anything peculiar in the management of the criminal and pauper classes of Rock county, but that in such an investigation in a county somewhat noted for its intelligence and morality, there might be furnished a key to the same class of facts existing throughout the State. My time was too limited for an ex-

haustive examination of all the subjects suggested by the action of the Board, but the following statement compiled from official documents of the county officers may, and it is hoped will, awaken serious and earnest inquiry. It is due the county to say that the jail is used for a watch-house by the city of Janesville. This explains the large number of commitments without warrants followed by speedy discharges without trial. The custom of discharging prisoners without trial and penalties is open, however, to criticism. In this instance, in most cases, it evidently increases rather than diminishes the evils it seeks to prevent. This is especially true of vagrancy. In the following table it will be observed that in less than two years there were committed to this jail 310 vagrants. A few of these were evidently seeking honorable employment, while a very large majority were of the class known as "tramps." The genuine tramp is an indolent, drunken, thieving wanderer. He gives no reliable information concerning his name, nativity, age, residence, or previous condition. Instead of being averse to jail life, he courts arrest to secure lodging and food. Sheriff Fisher says that he frequently hears the prisoners discuss the merits and demerits of the different jails of the country as travelers do the hotels. Some of these miserable wanderers have been known to feign inebriation to secure arrest and committal to jail. Sometimes they piteously implore officers to arrest them. The sheriff at Janesville is now fully satisfied that the reputation of Rock county for humane treatment of tramps is unfortunately good. He is positive that the only remedy for this evil is compulsory labor.

I call attention to the very large number of commitments for "drunkenness"—475 in less than two years. Many of these are tramps. In sending a public drunkard to jail till he is sober, the public peace and safety may be promoted, but it is too enjoyable for the drunkard himself to be considered a hardship. Janesville deals very tenderly with these wretched classes, but its policy is essentially inefficient as a means of checking the evils under consideration.

Sheriff Fisher says that dram drinking is the chief cause of all the commitments to his jail. The jail expenses, including the fees for 1875, were \$5,416.22. The court expenses for the same year were \$15,833.89, and for pauperism \$9,450.31—total, \$30,700.42.

There are no means of ascertaining how much of this enormous expense is directly resultant of this one crime of intemperance. It is safe however to say that three-fourths arise from this cause [alone. Then add the outlay for the same purposes by other towns in the country, and the cost to the individual drinkers and their friends, and we get some idea of the causes of high taxes and hard times. The financial aspects of the case, however, are the least important—the ruin of physical, mental, and moral manhood, the destruction of domestic and social peace, and the constant overflow of crimes, would seem sufficiently appalling to arouse the whole community to a sense of this stupendous wrong. We wonder that any man can be found, who for gain, will engage in the liquor traffic. We wonder more that so many citizens will complain of high taxes and still vote for their constant increase. We wonder still more at men who pray and labor for moral reform and do nothing to prevent and much to promote immorality.

If this brief and imperfect investigation is so suggestive of the crudeness of the civilization of Rock county, what would be the revelations were the same class of facts throughout the State to be brought to public view? Without further remarks I herewith submit a tabular statement of the number and causes of commitment to the jail of Rock county for 1875, and for 1876 to December 14.

H. C. TILTON.

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In the light of the above, and of all the other information obtained by the Board, we do not feel fully prepared to offer specific recommendations for the action of the legislature. The questions involved are numerous and complicated, including possibly unusual restrictions upon personal liberty, improved regulations of the constabulary system, and perhaps enlarged powers for county boards of supervisors. We commend the whole matter to the consideration of the legislature, in the hope that a comparison of views by representatives from every section of the State may result in a wise disposition of the whole question, the importance of which can hardly be overstated.

#### THE NECESSITY OF PRISON REFORM.

The attention of the public has been respectfully called, through

the annual reports of this Board, to the pressing necessity of a change in our system of punishment for persons convicted of crime. That no important alteration for the better has yet resulted is a fact which we regret, but which makes our duty in relation to the matter imperative. Until the so-called penalties of crime, in this State, become practically beneficial to society instead of being, in many respects, pernicious, as at present, this Board cannot properly omit such allusions to the subject as shall seem most likely to be effective in directing public opinion towards the defects of the penal system now in force. Legal punishments have the protection of society as their reason for existence. If it were possible to measure out the exact amount of suffering which would balance, in the scale of abstract justice, every wrong that might be committed, it would still be bad policy for the State to undertake the apportionment. Government has the right, however, to cause the hand of the law to be laid upon persons whose acts are inconsistent with the well-being of the community, and to deal with such persons in the way that the general interest demands. At present the laws of Wisconsin recognize but three methods of treatment in such cases, viz.: pecuniary forfeiture, imprisonment, and disfranchisement. It is possible that these methods, rightly applied, are sufficient for all purposes, and it is important, in any case, that they should be thus rightly applied. At this time we propose to consider the subject of imprisonment; first, as to its application under existing practices, and second, as to its application under the guidance of a system which seems to us more likely to be effective in promoting the general good.

There are now two classes of prisons in this State. In the first class are all the jails, lock-ups and police stations, and in the second the State Prison at Waupun and the Milwaukee House of correction. In the jails and municipal houses of detention may be found persons convicted of minor offenses and serving out their sentences, persons accused of crime but not yet tried, witnesses who are not able to give bail for their appearance at court, vagrants and insane persons. All of these varieties of humanity are allowed to mingle freely in the corridors during the day, in idleness, and are not always wholly separated by night. The only classification attempted in the ordinary jail is that of sex, and even this is not successful in every case.



Among the prisoners in these institutions there are youths whose exuberance of animal spirits has betrayed them into some sort of disorderly conduct, but who are often entirely ignorant of criminal ways when they enter the jail doors. In this ignorance they cannot long remain with such surroundings, however, and with the natural impressibility of their years; so that it is not an unfrequent thing for them to emerge from their temporary exclusion ready to begin a career of crime from which, a few months before, they would have shrunk with horror. The exposure of a youth to the contagion of small-pox would be less dangerous to himself and to society than would be his exposure to the contagion of crime in the ordinary jail, and yet the former is forbidden, while the latter is practically enforced by law.

We think that every intelligent person who reflects upon this subject will readily perceive that the practice of mingling innocent and guilty, sane and insane, old and young, promiscuously in common jails and other minor prisons, does not pay the public in the mere matter of dollars and cents, and without taking into consideration the depressing effect of such practices upon general morality. The more we expose impressible people to association with criminals the more criminals we shall have, and the more criminals we have the more we must pay, in one way or another, for protection of person and property. These are simple facts and easy to be understood by all.

Now, as to the proposed remedy. First, offences against the law, when of two serious a nature to be punished by fines within the culprits' means, and not serious enough to make a severe penalty necessary for the detriment of others, should be followed by a short term of solitary imprisonment with work interrupted only by such official visitation as may be provided for by prison regulations. While this experience will not be a pleasant one to the young offender, it will give him time for reflection upon the error of his ways, and will not bring him into contact with hardened criminals who would lead him still farther away from a virtuous life. A few months and in most cases a few weeks of such treatment would be sufficient to cure an average young man of a propensity to break the laws. A second offense, unless of a trivial character, should be *prima facie* evidence that severer measures are needed for his reformation, and should consequently subject him to the more elaborate

prison methods, which will be considered farther on in this report. The adoption of the manner of punishment above described for early offences, would ultimately necessitate the building of district prisons, for labor, leaving the present jails as mere places of detention for suspected persons and for witnesses; the latter being allowed all privileges consistent with safety.

System should also be extended to the higher grades of punishment. Our State Prison is now but little better calculated to assist in the protection of society than our jails. Theoretically the protection of society against criminals is effected in three ways, (waiving the question of heredity, not yet fully developed,) namely, by rendering them unable to offend by confinement during their term of sentence, by causing such suffering to be brought upon them as shall serve to deter themselves and others from offending in future, and by working such reformation in their character as shall take away the disposition to offend. In the latter clause, is, of course, included the liberation of convicts at such times and under such circumstances as shall reduce to a minimum the temptations to further offence. Under our present laws we have only the protection afforded by the first of these ways, and even this is but partial, as crimes committed by convicts within the walls of the State Prison are by no means unknown. At the expiration of the time of imprisonment imposed arbitrarily by a judge who seldom knows more of the culprit than the mere circumstances of the crime for which he is tried, he is again turned loose upon society with just about money enough in his pocket to enable him to resume his old practices in the shortest possible time. Known desperadoes are thus set adrift with a moral certainty that they will immediately re-commence their predatory warfare upon the community, and there is no person to prevent it. At the same time, persons whose reformation seems assured by long continued patience and good conduct may have to remain imprisoned for a term much longer than a professional and inveterate criminal for the same original offense, having little hope that his perseverance in well-doing will materially hasten his release and return to the duties of life. How can reformation be expected in convicts under such circumstances, and how can laws which often operate more severely upon the comparatively innocent than upon the hardened ruffian be efficient in deterring from crime? These questions suggest their own answers.

It is apparent that, of the three methods of protecting the community against criminals, all of which are evidently necessary, the State of Wisconsin has as yet adopted only one, and, as a consequence of such omission, the need for the repression of criminality which is felt strongly, even now, may soon become appalling, unless timely measures are taken to prevent such a result. The method which we propose for improvement in this direction is not untried except as to a single point, that we will notice in its appropriate place. Its main features are:

1. The establishment of a board of commissioners of correction who shall designate, (until proper buildings are erected by the State) the jails which may be used as district prisons for labor, shall draw up and cause to be put in force the rules and regulations governing the treatment of adult criminals convicted in the State, and shall, in general, have all powers over the latter that are now given by statute or common law to any or all subordinate executive officers.

2. The State Prison to remain, as now, a place of aggregated convict labor, but no convict to be admitted there until after having shown, by his diligence in labor and other good conduct during a sufficiently long period of solitary confinement in a district prison, that it is proper for him to work in company with others.

3. Convicts to obtain credits for good conduct, and discredits for bad conduct at the State prison, which, taken in connection with the circumstances of their crimes and with their previous history, should guide the commissioners of correction as to the time for their release on license.

4. Licenses (or tickets of leave) of convicts to be revocable at all times at the will of the Commissioners, until the issuance by the latter of an unconditional release, which is to be given after the licensed convict shall have shown by his good conduct when at large under the terms of his license that it is reasonably safe to withdraw all restrictions upon his liberty.

5. A discreet person as supervising agent for the Commissioners in each county, to whom convicts at large on tickets of leave or license must report at stated intervals.

Additional details of the system sketched above may be ascertained by reference to the bill herein proposed for the consideration of the legislature. Its essential features are very similar to those

of the most successful prison systems of Europe, except that in the latter the Boards corresponding to the proposed Commissioners of conviction cannot detain the worst criminal longer than the time arbitrarily meted out to them by the judges. In Great Britain the Board of Directors may shorten the terms of sentences one-fourth for good conduct, but may not lengthen them under any circumstances. It is the opinion of this Board—an opinion which is fortified by the statements of many of the best and most experienced jurists and prison officials of this country and Europe, as quoted in our last annual report—that a convicted criminal should remain under official treatment until there is a strong probability that a cure has been effected in his case; and this is the weightiest of the reasons moving us to recommend, as we do, the total abolition of time sentences except in cases of murder.

The penal plan proposed in the accompanying bill, and which has been recommended, in substance, by the prison boards of Michigan and of Illinois to the legislatures of their respective States, is far more likely, in our opinion, to fulfill the three conditions of protection to society before mentioned, than any other yet considered. The season of solitary confinement through which the convict must pass will deprive him of the power of crime as long as it lasts, and will also act as a deterrent against future crime, and will serve as a preparation for the associated labor in which he will be employed at the State Prison. At the latter place he will be made aware that his continued good behavior will materially assist in shortening the time of his exclusion from the outer world, so that the habit of doing well will be acquired before his conditional release. If the habit is continued while he is out on license, in the course of time he will receive a full and complete discharge, and the chances will be in favor of his remaining a good citizen. If, on the other hand, he inclines to evil associates or idleness before receiving his full discharge, he will be re-arrested and receive another course of prison discipline. As the final release is reached by gradual approaches, the convict will generally be indisposed, by that time, to risk a second and more rigorous series of punishments, and will therefore be disinclined to farther offense against the laws, and he will be in the habit of earning his own maintenance by honest labor, which will diminish his liability to a relapse into criminal habits.

Under the system now in force we discharge our criminals, in most cases, hardened in their old habits, with a feeling of mingled contempt and anger at that unequal effect of the laws, which the most ignorant among them can perceive, and without any provision by which they may gradually assume a place in society. The consequence is, and must be, an increase of crime. Our jails serve to diffuse the germs of criminality among the people as our schools diffuse the germs of science, and the State Prison, under our present legislation, can hardly be made by the most diligent and earnest officials other than a place of graduation for criminals. In illustration of the prevailing system the Warden of the State Prison has, by request of the president of this Board, caused to be prepared a tabular statement of the sentences to that institution during the past three years, with condensed information regarding the criminals themselves. The tables are given in another part of this report, and speak more plainly than words in relation to the inherent defects of our laws as applicable to crime.

From these statements it is seen, for instance, that the punishment for adultery ranges from six months to two years; for assault with intent to kill, from one year to five years; for assault with intent to ravish, from one year to three years; for rape, from two years to twelve years; for burglary, from six months to five years; for counterfeiting, from six months to seven years; for horse and cattle stealing, from six months to six years; for larceny, the same; for robbery, from one year to eight years, and so on through the list. A convict cannot have any decided respect for laws which seem to operate with so little system, and so much of what they must inevitably consider "luck." And the inequality appears more glaring upon closer analysis. The only apparently confirmed criminal among those convicted for adultery is sentenced for less than the average term. He is serving his third term in State Prison, the others their first.

Of the forty-seven persons sentenced for burglary, twelve have served one or more terms previously. The highest sentence of any of the twelve is three years (No. 2,173, serving his sixth term) while the highest of those serving their first term is five years. The average term of the twelve professionals is one year nine and one-sixth months while the average of the others is scarcely less, being (exclusive of those receiving pardons from the executive) one year

seven and one-third months. Among the convictions for larceny we find one convict serving a sentence of nine months after having served five terms in State Prison before, another the same on a second sentence, while some first convictions have to undergo sentences of three and even four years. It is unnecessary to carry comparisons farther, as the tables afford all the information necessary, and in an intelligible shape. The arguments deduced from them are in our opinion unanswerable, and show conclusively that a change is imperatively demanded by the best interests of the people. We therefore recommend to the favorable consideration of the legislature the following

BILL TO ABOLISH TIME SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT.

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

Section 1. That any person who shall, after the 31st day of December, 1877, be convicted of any offense punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, and who may be sentenced to imprisonment under any law now in force, or hereafter to be enacted, shall be subject to imprisonment in the custody and under the control of the Commissioners of Correction of the State of Wisconsin, as hereinafter provided by this act.

Section 2. All courts of record having criminal jurisdiction in the State of Wisconsin, which, in the exercise of its jurisdiction, and under provisions of law, may sentence offenders against the criminal code to confinement in the State Prison, shall sentence all offenders convicted before them, or any of them, after the 31st day of December, 1877, of any offence now or hereafter made punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, to imprisonment in the custody of the Commissioners of Correction aforesaid, but shall not fix upon, state, or determine any definite period of time for the continuance of such imprisonment and custody; *provided*, that in cases of murder in the first degree imprisonment in the State Prison may be imposed in accordance with existing laws; *and provided further*, that this section shall not be construed to take away any power to suspend sentence that said courts may have imposed; and in case of such suspended sentence the courts before whom such offenders may have been convicted may at any time cause the

re-arrest of such offenders for the purpose of having such suspended sentence pronounced and executed.

Section 3. The court imposing such sentence, shall in each case furnish the sheriff or other proper officer, a copy of the complaint, information, or indictment upon which such conviction is had, a statement of the defendant's plea, the names and residences of the witnesses sworn in the case, an abstract of the testimony given, the sentence rendered, and the date thereof, which copy, statement, and abstract, signed by the clerk of the court, shall be delivered with the prisoner to the warden or superintendent of any prison under the charge of the Commissioners of Correction, which copy, statement, and abstract, signed by the clerk of the court, shall be *prima facie* evidence against the prisoner in all proceedings for the release of said prisoner by writ of *habeas corpus* or otherwise.

Section 4. It is hereby made the duty of any sheriff or other proper officer, upon receiving a commitment, to convey forthwith such persons so sentenced to such prison and deliver them into the custody of the warden or superintendent thereof, for which service and all necessary expenses, he shall receive such compensation as may now or hereafter be provided by law. The warden or superintendent of such prison is hereby required to receive all persons so sentenced and delivered, to detain them subject to the authority and disposition of the said directors. The following form of commitment of prisoners sentenced as aforesaid shall be sufficient authority for the officer to transfer, and for the warden or superintendent of such prison to receive and detain such prisoners:

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, ———— County, ss:

To the sheriff of said county, (or other proper officer, as the case may be,) and the warden (or superintendent) of ——— Prison, at  
——— Greeting:

WHEREAS, At a term of the ——— court, begun and held in and for said county, at ———, on the ———, day of ———, 18—, ——— was duly convicted of the crime of ———, and was by said court duly sentenced to be imprisoned in the custody of the Commissioners of Correction of the State of Wisconsin, as required by law, now, therefore, you, the said sheriff, (or other officer as the case may be,) are hereby required to convey said ——— to the ——— prison at ———, and delivered ——— into the custody of the warden or superintendent thereof; and you, the said warden or superintend-

ent of the said prison, are commanded to receive said — — into your custody, and — — safely kept until discharged or transferred in accordance with law.

Dated at —, in said county, this — day of —, 18—.

BY THE COURT:

[L. s.]

— —, *Clerk.*

Section 5. The Commissioners of Correction shall have power to detain in any prison under their control subject to the rules and regulations thereof, all prisoners committed to their custody; and may, upon their showing evidence of improved character, absolutely or conditionally release them from confinement in said institution, or from other guardianship, custody, and control; power to resume such control and custody, wholly or in part, and to recommit to any prison under their control any prisoner at any time prior to his or her absolute release, and the written order of said Commissioners of Correction or any two of them, shall be due authority for either of said directors, any sheriff or any other proper officer or any person named in said order, to re-arrest and return any prisoner not theretofore absolutely discharged, to the custody of said Commissioners of Correction in said prison. And it is hereby made the duty of all sheriffs, or other officers or persons, as aforesaid, to execute such order as it is now their duty to execute ordinary legal process.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners of Correction to maintain such control over all prisoners committed to their custody under this act, as shall prevent them from committing crime, best secure their self support, and accomplish their reformation. The said Commissioners of Correction shall actively undertake the reformation of the prisoners aforesaid by requisite restraints, including in every case a preliminary term of solitary confinement with work, by means of culture calculated to develop true perceptions of duty, right purposes, and adequate self control, and by permitting at the proper times such social opportunities among themselves, and relaxation of disciplinary restraints as will best promote correct conduct and cultivate the power of self control. When any prisoner shall be received into the custody of the Commissioners of Correction, they shall cause to be entered in a register the date of such admission, the name, age, nativity, nationality, with such other facts as can be ascertained of parentage, of early social



influences, etc., as seem to indicate the constitutional and acquired defects, tendencies, and propensities of the prisoner; and, based upon these an estimate of the then present condition of the prisoner, and the best probable plan of treatment, *provided*, that such plan shall always include a term of solitary confinement, with work, as the first step in such treatment. Upon such register shall be entered quarter yearly, or oftener, minutes of observed improvement or deterioration of character, and notes as to methods and treatment employed, also all orders or alterations affecting the standing or situation of such prisoner, the circumstances of the final release, and any subsequent fact of the personal history which may be brought to their knowledge.

Section 7. The Commissioners of Correction shall, under a system of marks or otherwise, fix upon a uniform plan under which they shall determine what number of marks, or what number of credits shall be earned by such prisoner as a condition of increased privileges, or of release from their control, which system shall be subject to revision from time to time. Each prisoner shall be credited for good personal demeanor, diligence in labor and study, and for results accomplished, and be charged for derelictions, negligences, and offenses. An abstract of record in each case remaining under the control of the Commissioners of Correction shall be made up annually, considered by the Commissioners at a regular meeting, and filed with the Secretary of State, with their annual report, which abstract shall show the date of admission, the age, the then present situation, whether in the State Prison or elsewhere, whether any and how much progress in improvement has been made, and the season for release or continued custody, as the case may be. The Commissioners shall establish rules and regulations, by which the standing of each prisoner's account of marks or credits shall be made known to him from time to time, and may make provision by which any prisoner may see and converse with some one of said Commissioners of Correction at appropriate intervals of time. When it appears to the said Commissioners that there is a strong or reasonable probability that any prisoner will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that his release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, then they shall issue to such prisoner an absolute release; and he shall thereby be restored to all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

Section 8. If any offender against the criminal law, specified in the second section of this act, shall be, through oversight or otherwise, sentenced to imprisonment in any prison under control of the Commissioners of Correction, for a definite period of time, said sentence shall not for that reason be void, but the person so sentenced shall be entitled to the benefit, and subject to the liabilities of this act, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the sentence had been in the terms required by said section 2 of this act.

Section 9. The said sheriff of each county shall act as the agent of the Commissioners of Correction in supervising prisoners who are conditionally released, and shall be paid for the duties performed at the request of said Commissioners of Correction, by his county, in such sum or sums as the board of supervisors of the county may award. The duties of such agents shall be limited to investigation as to the life and habits of conditionally released prisoners, to their re-arrest and return to the more immediate custody of the Commissioners of Correction, when they shall so order, and to report to the Commissioners of Correction upon such investigation, and in relation to crime and the causes thereof within said county.

Section 10. The Commissioners of Correction of the State of Wisconsin shall consist of three members to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Said Commissioners shall receive their appointments on or before the first day of December, A. D. 1877, as follows: One Commissioner for two years, one for four years, and one for six years, from the thirty-first day of December, 1877, at which time the Commissioners of Correction shall enter upon the duties of their office. Upon the expiration of the term of office of any Commissioner his place shall be filled by appointment by the Governor for the term of six years, subject to confirmation by the Senate, and vacancies, whether caused by death, resignation, or removal for cause, shall be filled in like manner. Besides the duties heretofore mentioned in this act, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners of Correction to establish rules for their own government and for the government of the prisons under their control, subject to the provisions of this act; to perform all the duties and to have all the powers now pertaining to the Directors of the State Prison; to enter into contract with county boards of supervisors for the use of such jail or jails or other prison or prisons as they may deem best adapted for tempo-

rary occupation as district prisons for labor, and to assume and have control of such jails or prisons under the terms of such contracts. As a compensation for the performance of the duties of their office they shall each receive a salary of three thousand dollars a year payable in the same manner as the salaries of the other State officers.

Section 11. From and after December 31st, 1877, the office of Director of the State Prison shall cease, and become of no effect.

Section 12. All other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 13. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

#### JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

As intimately connected with the general subject of criminality, we desire, in this place, to make an extract from the forthcoming annual report of the retiring superintendent of the State Industrial School for Boys, Mr. A. D. Hendrickson. This extract treats especially of the cause and cure of juvenile delinquency, and, coming as it does from a gentleman who has successfully devoted a large part of his life to the reformation of youthful offenders, is entitled to the most respectful consideration. Mr. Hendrickson expresses himself upon the subject as follows:

“Is juvenile delinquency on the increase?”

“This is a grave question—one that appeals to the philanthropist and statesman alike. It is applicable not only to this institution and this State, but to all reformatories, and the governments of all civilized nations. The question is grave and momentous from the consideration that facts favor an affirmative reply. The increase of inmates in nearly all the reformatories of the civilized world is one evidence. The reports of the managers of nearly all the reformatories of the nation, like our own, abound in the common complaint, “crowded”—each praying their respective legislatures for funds to enlarge their accommodations. In this State the ratio of increases much greater than the increase of population, still the number is much less than it would be but for the restrictions of the law. First, the law limiting the age, and second, the one providing that only the county judges and municipal courts may commit for vagrancy and incorrigibility. The conviction that ju-

venile delinquency is increasing, appears to be general in the minds of the best informed reformatory workers. Never in the world's history, perhaps, have the philanthropists been more conscious of this and more active in their efforts to prevent youth from becoming criminals. The increased number of reformatory institutions, the frequent gathering of reform-workers in national and world's congresses and social science conventions all attest the same fact that juvenile delinquency is still increasing.

"I take the liberty to quote from a private letter, written by one who has for the last quarter of a century been at the head of one of the largest institutions of the East. He says: 'We are crowded, and still they come. It seems like the woman washing her clothes and putting them on the ground to dry, only to have them as dirty as before. The officer who delivered the last boy to us made this remark: 'Ours is a very bad town to raise a boy in,' and when I remarked that that appeared to be a common opinion about the country, the response was, 'But ours is the worst possible.' I have for years observed that parents in a city deem the city the worst place to bring up children. Those in a village think the village is the worst place. Often, though not so universally, those who reside in the country consider their surroundings equally as bad as city or village. The parent, the neighbor, the sheriff all say: 'This is not a bad boy by nature, but he has got into bad company.' The boys almost universally attribute their fall to some one or more evil associates. Now take these facts in connection with the following fact, that nearly all boys—I think I am safe in saying three-fourths who are committed to this school—have never had any regular employment, most of their time having heretofore been spent in idleness and in the company of idlers, and we have, in my opinion, the main root of the difficulty. If compulsory education were enforced (and it would be for the good of the youth and the country if it were), it would remedy the difficulty but in part. The idleness during the long vacations of the year, during Saturday and Sunday of each week, during the mornings before school, and particularly the long, late evenings after school of each day, is alone sufficient to corrupt any child. Delinquent habits here take root like noxious weeds in a juvenile soil. They grow with a boy's growth, and strengthen with his strength, and continue through life a part of his being.

“ Other causes that aggravate the difficulty exist, mostly of a social and domestic character, which my limited space forbids me to present here. If it be admitted that juvenile delinquency is on the increase, and that the cause named is the principal one, my object in this direction is reached, and my ultimate object may now be presented, namely,

*The remedy for the difficulty.*

“ It must be apparent to all observers, that any attempt to remedy the difficulty, by multiplying institutions and enlarging others, would be attended with very heavy expenditures and burdensome taxation. Such a remedy is additionally and seriously objectionable in one other respect, namely, it tends strongly to remove individual responsibility from parents, guardians, etc., and shoulders the burden upon the State. The remedy, that it may prove satisfactory and effectual, must accomplish at least two objects. First, provide relief to the overcrowded reformatories, and second, provide for the increasing demand of such as are now excluded from there, and unprovided for in any other; and, further still, it must include the youth of both sexes. To meet this emergency in all of its essential features, I suggest a system of *classification, supervision and transfer*. I will explain each. By classification is meant first a separation of the simple unfortunate and homeless from the criminal; and second, such a division of the criminal as will prevent the more vicious from exerting a deleterious influence on those less vicious.

“ The State of Wisconsin has to-day but two correctional institutions, the Industrial School and State Prison. What I propose will make three divisions of the inmates of the Industrial School. The unfortunate who are mostly inoffensive and need paternal control and direction, will constitute the first class or primary school. The majority of the inmates as the school now is and ever will continue are more or less refractory, and in some sense criminals, and need disciplining. These will remain in and constitute the reform school proper. The third class are the hardened, criminal and rebellious, all of whom need more thorough discipline. Let these be separated from all others and constitute the correction house department. We would then have four links in the chain of correctional institutions, namely, the primary school, the reform school,

the school of correction and the prison. The first three, as now, might be under one supervision or be entirely separate as policy and numbers might dictate. If continued under the same supervision, it would perhaps be appropriate to name them each Primary, Reform and Correction, and still apply the common name Industrial to the whole, but the distinction should be carefully marked in all places and *especially in the courts*. This provision would in no sense change the character or management of this institution only to relieve it of the two extremes, neither of which are really parts of it. But it would provide for the wants of many friendless and needy, who, in consequence of neglect will soon become criminals, some of them of a less age perhaps than those now admitted into the school; and on the other hand supply the great lack that the courts, the board of charities and all observers of the working of criminal law have been so long lamenting, namely a hopeful place of correction for minors over sixteen years of age. (See this subject discussed in my last report.)

“By supervision is meant the provision by legislative enactment of a supervisor or agent, who shall be a part of or be accessory to the State Board of Charities and Reform. The duties of which supervisor or agent, in part, shall be as follows: First. He should exercise a limited and advisory care over all the wards of the State, whether such ward be in any of its institutions, or out on ticket-of-leave, or otherwise not under the immediate control of the superintendent of any of the State institutions. To this end he should visit all the State institutions and become familiar with their management and as far as possible with the inmates. He should also visit the wards of the State not in the walled institutions and know their condition and wants, and provide for the same or report their condition to the State Board of Charities and Reform. Second. He should look up and provide homes, in suitable families, for such wards of the State as are deemed worthy of discharge from the school who may not have a home provided. Third. He should attend the courts when requested or when the Board of Charities and Reform may deem it advisable where juveniles are on said trial. Children are often brought before the courts without friends or counsel. This agent will become such to them. The courts in scores of instances are in doubt as to the best method of disposing of the accused.

"The agent is the proper adviser; it must be his business to look up the case. The family to which the child belongs may with the agent's advice be able to provide for the delinquent. If deemed best the court may commit the delinquent to the custody of the Board of Charities, and in many cases the accused could be provided with a home with no expense to the State, except the expense attending the agent.

"Such an agency judiciously administered would form a bond of union between all the State institutions, as also between them and all the courts of the State. It would provide suitable homes for a large class of delinquents with trifling expense; and in many cases be better for the child than to subject him to a life in any institution, which it must be admitted, is less favorable to develop the citizen than a well organized family.

"By "transfer" is meant that the power to remove a ward of the State from any one institution to another, shall be vested in some body of men or court, and to me, it is evident, that the State Board of Charities and Reform aided by such visiting agent as above described, is the only appropriate power to make such transfer. Much might be said in favor of, and of the necessity for this last provision, but space forbids.

"In conclusion on this subject allow me to direct attention to the following considerations: The arrangement proposed will add another, a fifth link to the chain of the reformatory institutions of the State. It will add a powerful reformatory force with no expense for the outfit. It will demand no grounds, no walls, no furniture, no expense for clothing or subsistence of inmates. If it is not self-supporting it will be productive of untold good in saving expense to the State. And last, though not least, it will accomplish its work in a natural way, by which I mean, it will to a large extent retain the care and support of delinquents on the parents, guardians and relatives, instead of making them a public charge. For the sake of a name let it be called, the Unwalled School of the State of Wisconsin."

There may be a question as to the correctness of the premises in Mr. Hendrickson's argument, but the fact that juvenile depravity exists is sufficient to warrant the use of all practicable means to reform young offenders, without regard to whether the evil is at present growing greater, or not.

## PERQUISITES FROM PRISONERS.

It seems necessary, before dismissing the subject of correctional treatment, to call attention to the fact that certain sheriffs, and other officers having charge of common jails, are in the habit of receiving money from prisoners as fees for providing better accommodations than are usually given. It appears to us that this practice, at least in cases of persons convicted and sentenced to jail as a punishment for crime, is subversive of the ends of justice and should be strictly prohibited. In the jail of Milwaukee county we found convicts enjoying a luxurious and leisurely existence in an airy and well-furnished apartment, which was originally intended for the detention of witnesses unable to give bonds for their appearance at court. At the same time a witness so detained, (a woman) was kept in a cell in the thickly populated male ward of the jail. The attention of the county board of supervisors was called to these facts by us, but without resulting in a change. We do not know that money was used to procure the superior accommodations had by these convicts, but it may readily be perceived that the use of money would be the most probable means of obtaining them. Incarceration, under such circumstances, is a farce instead of being a punishment, and for the better prevention of such practices in the future we recommend the enactment of a law prohibiting the reception of money by sheriffs and jailers from or in behalf of persons undergoing the sentence of a legal court.



## II.—CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

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In our general review of the present condition and wants of the charitable and correctional institutions coming within the jurisdiction of the Board, we first consider those which are supported directly by the State, prefacing our detailed recommendations and statements with some remarks of more extended application.

The State institutions of the character designated above are those for the Education of the Blind, and of the Deaf and Dumb, the two Hospitals for the Insane, the State Prison, and the State Industrial School for Boys. In the condition and management of each of them as compared with similar establishments in the other States, our citizens can take just pride. The buildings and grounds are well adapted to their respective purposes, are convenient without being unduly magnificent and are comparatively creditable to the people from an economical point of view as well as from the standpoint of humanity. The Boards of Managers and the Superintendents, devote themselves assiduously to the task of effecting the greatest good in their respective positions with the least expenditure of the public moneys, that they consider practicable. We bear cheerful testimony to the co-operation of these officials in our efforts to bring the management of the charitable and correctional institutions of the State to the strictest business principles, so that there will ultimately be no expenditures about them that do not return in one way or another, an ample equivalent to the State. That there should however, be occasional differences of opinion between this Board and the local boards and Superintendents, as to the importance of specific details, is inevitable, and in the estimates for the ensuing year the difference between their calculations and our own amounts to an aggregate of about \$40,000, omitting any reference to the request of \$115,000 for the enlargement of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, which is not recommended by us for the reason that the whole subject of disposing of the insane of the State not now in hospitals is placed for the present in the

hands of a special commission created for that purpose by joint resolution of the last legislature.

The aggregate reduction of about \$40,000 by this board from the estimates of the local Boards, is made chiefly on the institutions for the education of the defective classes, and on the hospitals for the insane, and grows out of the distinction which we make between conveniences and necessities. There are many things which would be convenient in the management of the state charities, but which would not actually repay in any manner the outlay necessary to obtain them. It is only natural, however, that the parties immediately and continuously reminded, by personal association, with the lack of these conveniences, should come to regard them as real necessities. It is one of the duties of this Board to correct such natural bias whenever it is discovered, and the duty has been performed to the best of our ability in the revision of the estimates herein considered. As especially pertaining to this branch of the subject, we notice the number of employes in the institutions for the blind and the deaf and dumb, which appears to us beyond the needs of these charities. The number of regular employes at the Institution for the Education of the Blind is twenty-five, while there are only sixty-five pupils in attendance; at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb there are forty-nine employes for one hundred and fifty-six pupils.

This gives to the two institutions more than one employe to three pupils, a proportion which we think may be changed to the decided advantage of the State by substituting, under appropriate division, the labor of pupils, especially in household work, for the paid labor of outside assistants. It is our desire that the blind and deaf-mutes of the State should be properly educated, but we are of the opinion that most of them cannot be considered as properly educated unless they have a practical knowledge of the ordinary routine work which they will generally be called upon to perform, or at all events to oversee, later in life, and the time to obtain that practical knowledge is precisely the period at which the pupils at these institutions are in attendance there. By the substitution of the labor of pupils for other help wherever practicable, the pupils will thus be materially benefited in character, and a substantial pecuniary saving will be effected for the State. In most instances, also, female teachers are as well calculated to fill positions in the

class rooms as males, and it is probable that a change in that direction would not be at all detrimental to the pupils or to the public. Not that we have any fault to find with the present male instructors, who appear well qualified for their work; but that the imperative demand for economy renders it necessary that no more should be paid for a given quality and quantity of work than the same quality and quantity of work can be obtained for elsewhere.

In the present depressed condition of financial affairs the need of economy in everything becomes more apparent than ordinarily, and this particular fact is hardly to be deplored. If we shall retain in prosperity the lessons of frugality that we learn in the midst of business depression, we may be able to date substantial benefits to the "hard times" themselves.

The following table shows the amounts appropriated to each of the State institutions therein named, since its foundation:

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Amount appropriated previous to 1877.	Amount appropriated for current expenses previous to 1877.	Amount appropriated for permanent improvements previous to 1877.
Institution for the Blind.....	\$658,097 91	\$315,468 62	\$342,629 29
Institute for Deaf and Dumb.....	616,424 83	499,147 48	117,277 35
State Hospital for the Insane.....	1,461,995 94	916,570 14	545,425 80
Northern Hospital for the Insane ...	882,363 97	268,301 34	614,062 63
State Industrial School for Boys . .	542,204 72	397,776 45	144,428 27
State Prison.....	1,078,630 59	.....	.....
Total.....	5,239,717 98	.....	.....

## APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1877.

In the following table will be found the appropriations recommended by this Board for the ensuing year:

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	For current expenses.	For permanent improvements and repairs.	Whole amount asked to be appropriated by the next legislature.
Institution for the Blind.....	\$17,000 00	\$1,500 00	\$18,500 00
Institute for Deaf and Dumb.....	31,500 00	2,500 00	34,000 00
State Hospital for the Insane.....	52,580 00	11,500 00	64,080 00
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	63,419 54	3,150 00	66,569 54
State Industrial School for Boys.....	44,000 00	18,000 00	62,000 00
State Prison.....	24,000 00	16,000 00	40,000 00
Total.....	232,499 54	52,650 00	285,149 54

The sum of \$1,000 is recommended for the further payment of pensions by the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 72 of the laws of Wisconsin of 1874.

## WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

(Located at Janesville.)

The Board of Trustees of the institution is as follows:

*Term expires, April, 1877*—J. B. Doe, Janesville.

*Terms expire, April, 1878*—J. B. Whiting, Janesville, Wm. Macloon, Janesville.

*Terms expire, April 1879*—A. A. Jackson, Janesville, Cyrus Miner, Janesville.

### OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

*President*—A. A. Jackson

*Treasurer*—J. B. Doe.

*Secretary*—J. B. Whiting, M. D.

3\*—B C R

(Doc. 16.)

## OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

*Superintendent*—Mrs. Sarah F. C. Little.

*Teachers*—Miss S. A. Watson, Miss A. I. Hobart, Miss Helen F. Blinn.

*Teachers in Music*—J. S. Van Cleve, Miss M. L. Blinn.

*Matron*—Mrs. Maria H. Whiting.

*Foreman of Shop*—Wm. B. Harvey.

*Table showing cost of construction; current expenses; total cost to the State by appropriation; whole number and average number of pupils of the Institution since its foundation.*

Year.	Cost of construction.	Cost of current expenses.	Total cost to the State.	Whole No. of pupils.	Average No.	Yearly cost per pupil.
1850 } 1851 }	\$3,000 00	\$3,368 62	\$6,368 62	17	.....	.....
1852	2,500 00	2,000 00	4,500 00	9	.....	.....
1853	.....	2,600 00	2,500 00	13	.....	.....
1854	12,000 00	3,500 00	15,500 00	16	.....	.....
1855	5,000 00	4,000 00	9,000 00	14	.....	.....
1856	10,000 00	5,000 00	15,000 00	19	.....	.....
1857	15,000 00	7,000 00	22,000 00	20	.....	.....
1858	7,530 79	5,000 00	12,530 79	25	.....	.....
1859	6,575 00	9,000 00	15,575 00	27	.....	.....
1860	3,700 00	9,000 00	12,700 00	34	.....	.....
1861	1,000 00	9,000 00	10,000 00	42	.....	.....
1862	.....	8,800 00	8,800 00	50	.....	.....
1863	2,000 00	12,000 00	14,000 00	54	.....	.....
1864	5,000 00	15,000 00	20,000 00	59	.....	.....
1865	6,500 00	19,500 00	26,000 00	58	.....	.....
1866	.....	16,000 00	16,000 00	54	.....	.....
1867	1,000 00	16,000 00	17,000 00	54	.....	.....
1868	60,000 00	18,000 00	78,000 00	60	.....	.....
1869	500 00	18,000 00	18,500 00	69	.....	.....
1870	29,800 00	18,000 00	47,800 00	64	.....	.....
1871	7,073 50	18,300 00	25,373 50	68	51	\$358 83
1872	1,400 00	21,000 00	22,400 00	76	57	368 42
1873	250 00	20,500 00	20,750 00	77	56	366 07
1874	2,800 00	19,000 00	21,800 00	75	60	316 66
1875	65,000 00	18,000 00	83,000 00	82	59	305 08
1876	95,000 00	18,000 00	113,000 00	86	60	300 00
Totals.....	342,629 29	315,468 62	658,097 91	.....	.....	.....

## THE RECEIPTS

Of the institution for the year ending September 30, 1876, from all sources, as reported to this board are:

On hand November 1, 1871.....	\$7,875 30
Special appropriation for furnishing wing of new building.....	5,000 00
Appropriation for ordinary current expenses.....	12,000 00
For cows.....	35 00
For hogs.....	118 25
For pupil's clothing.....	118 58
For sales in girls' work department.....	40 04
For sundries.....	55 65
	<hr/>
Total.....	25,242 82

The disbursements for current expenses for 1876 will be found farther on, tabulated in connection with the estimates for 1877. The total amount of ordinary expenditures for 1876 was \$22,710.59, leaving a balance on hand, October 1, of \$2,532.23. From the whole amount of those disbursements take \$1,785.93, used for permanent improvements, and there is left as the current expense account proper, the sum of \$20,924.66. From the building fund the receipts during the year have been \$58,560, the expenditures \$47,610.53,

The whole number and the average attendance of pupils at the institution since 1870 have been as follows:

YEAR.	WHOLE NO.	AV'GE NO.
1871 .....	68	51
1872 .....	76	57
1873 .....	77	56
1874 .....	75	60
1875 .....	82	59
1876 .....	86	60

The average attendance for 1876 is estimated from the whole number. The average attendance from 1871 to 1875 inclusive was 57, within a fraction. The yearly average for current expenses (exclusive of \$4,000 spent in 1874 on account of the fire) was 20,434.28 for the same time or an average *per capita* of 361.03 for 40 school weeks, making an average weekly cost for each pupil of \$9.02. For

1876 the total cost for each pupil (exclusive of interest and real estate improvements) was \$300 and the weekly cost \$7.50, assuming an average attendance of 60 pupils.

The average yearly cost of subsistence for the five years ending with 1875 was \$4,391.16, the average yearly cost *per capita* \$77.58, and the weekly per capita cost \$1.94. For 1876 the figures on the same items are respectively \$4,221.59, \$73.50, and \$1.84.

The following table will show the average quantities of different articles of subsistence purchased yearly from 1871 to 1875 inclusive, the average prices paid for such articles, the quantity purchased in 1876, and the average price paid during that year.

Year.	Average supply of—	Quantity	Price.
1871-75	Butter, lbs.....	2,846	.216
1876	...do .....	3,124	.232
1871-75	Eggs, doz .....	786	.147
1876	...do .....		
1871-75	Coffee, lbs .....	458	.234
1876	...do .....	522	.24
1871-75	Tea, lbs .....	146	.73
1876	...do .....	97	.64
1871-75	Sugar, lbs .....	3,711	.117
1876	...do .....	4,616	.106
1871-75	Meats (except poultry,) lbs.....	14,042	.079
1876	...do .....	15,131	.076
1871-75	Beef (included above,) lbs.....	11,959	.074
1876	...do .....	12,773	.072
1871-75	Poultry, lbs.....	542	.105
1876	...do .....	251	.107
1871-75	Fish, lbs .....	530	.074
1876	...do .....	330	.072

The average yearly cost of breadstuffs for the five years ending with 1875 was \$710.88. For 1876 the cost was \$850.64. For fruit during the five years first mentioned the average annual cost was \$269.34. For 1876 the cost was \$251.34. The average yearly cost of fuel for the five years was \$3,184.77. For 1876 the fuel cost \$2,931.43. Lights, during the five years, cost yearly \$271.47 on the average. In 1876 they cost \$296.55. Salaries and wages, which averaged a yearly aggregate of \$6,305.65 during the preceding five years, amounted to \$5,978.53 in 1876.

The following table shows in its first (left-hand) column of figures the expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1876, and in the right-hand column the expenditures for the ensuing year as estimated by the Board of Trustees, and for which they ask an appropriation by the legislature:

PURPOSES.	Expenses, 1876.	Estimates, 1877.
For apparatus and means of instruction .....	\$917 94	\$1,014 00
For clothing.....	195 40	110 00
For drugs and medicines.....	115 67	150 00
For farm and barn expenses.....	631 29	680 00
For fuel.....	2,931 43	3,012 50
For house-furnishing.....	3,433 28	409 00
For live-stock.....	51 00	.....
For lights.....	296 55	480 00
For laundry.....	323 68	420 00
For manufacturing expenses.....	4 22	.....
For miscellaneous purposes.....	690 10	275 00
For permanent improvements.....	1,785 93	2,832 73
For repairs and tools.....	443 57	235 00
For subsistence.....	4,221 59	4,588 50
For trustees' expenses.....	611 13	455 00
For salaries.....	5,978 53	6,221 00
For girls' work department.....	79 28	150 00
Total disbursements for current expenses.....	22,710 59	.....
Total appropriation asked.....	.....	20,832 73
Balance on hand October 1. 1876 . . . . .	2,532 28	.....

The estimate for permanent improvements includes the following items:

For brick bleach house.....	\$125 00
For painting woodwork of shop.....	200 00
For stone wall and shed.....	110 00
For furnishing main building.....	1,457 50
For fence about grounds.....	940 23
Total.....	<u>2,832 23</u>

Of these special purposes it is recommended that the fence, stone wall, and shed mentioned be not built, and that reductions be made on the items for current expenses sufficient to diminish the amount supposed to be required by at least \$1,300, so as to make an appropriation of \$18,500, hereby recommended by us, sufficient for all the requirements of the coming year.



In making this reduction from the estimates for 1877, we do not wish to lose sight of the fact that the blind are very helpless and in need of almost constant supervision. But when we find that the cost of maintaining and educating the youth of this class has been more than nine dollars a week at a public institution, and is now seven and a half dollars, and this, without taking into consideration the use of \$200,000 worth of property, it takes no labored argument to prove that the work might be done more cheaply. For the present we suggest only a small reduction from the usual rates, hoping to succeed ultimately, with the assistance of the Board of Trustees and the accomplished Superintendent of the institution, in bringing the expenditures to a point at which a private institution of similar character might be successfully maintained.

#### THE NEW MAIN BUILDING.

At the last session of the legislature of Wisconsin, the following act was passed and approved:

SECTION 1. The State Board of Charities and Reform are hereby required to devise and adopt such plans for a building to occupy the site of the main building for the education of the blind, at Janesville, Wisconsin, destroyed by fire, as in their judgment will best subserve the public interest, and for that purpose they are hereby authorized to employ one or more competent architects to assist them in preparing such plans.

SECTION 2. The trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind are hereby authorized and empowered to erect, in accordance with the plans furnished them by the State Board of Charities and Reform, a building corresponding to the main building destroyed by fire, and for that purpose said trustees are hereby authorized to make and enter into such contracts and agreements as they may find necessary; *provided, however,* that such contracts and agreements shall not involve the expenditure of a greater sum of money than is appropriated by this act.

SECTION 3. The said trustees shall, before making any contracts or agreements for the erection of such building, advertise for proposals for the erection thereof, in at least three daily papers published in this State, one in the city of Janesville, one in the city of Madison, and one in the city of Milwaukee, for at least four weeks prior to the time of letting such contract. Such advertisement shall state the time and place for receiving such proposals, and the amount and kind of bond required for the faithful performance of the contracts and agreements within the time limited therefor. Said trustees shall contract with the lowest responsible bidder, who shall be required to give good and sufficient bond or bonds for the faithful performance of such contracts or agreements, but the trustees shall have the right to reject all proposals received by them, if, in their opinion, the interests of the State require it.

SECTION 4. There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ninety thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose of this act; *provided*, that not to exceed the sum of sixty thousand dollars shall be drawn from the State treasury, or levied or collected as a part of the State tax during the year 1876; *and, provided further*, that the money hereby appropriated shall be drawn from the State treasury only as the work progresses.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

It will be observed that the State Board of Charities and Reform was restricted by the terms of the above law to the furnishing of plans for a building *corresponding* to that destroyed by fire. Under these circumstances, the board of trustees having already furnished themselves with plans, it was deemed best to have said plans carefully examined by competent architects who should decide as to whether the building to be constructed in accordance with them would cost more than the appropriation, and also should suggest any improvements the necessity of which might be perceived by them. This was done and the plans carefully examined by Messrs. Jones, of Madison, and Koch, of Milwaukee, who pronounced them, after some alterations for the purpose of strengthening, as good as were likely to be obtained, taking into consideration the work already done, and the restrictions under which the remainder was to be completed. The plans were therefore approved, and the trustees immediately proceeded with the work which is now in process of completion.

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## WISCONSIN INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

(Located at Delavan.)

The Board of Trustees of the Institute is constituted as follows:  
*Term expires April, 1877.*—John E. Thomas, Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan county.

*Term expires April, 1878.*—Joseph Hamilton, Milwaukee, Milwaukee county. D. G. Cheever, Clinton, Rock county.

*Term expires April, 1879.*—Aaron L. Chapin, Beloit, Rock county. S. Rese La Bar, Delavan, Walworth county.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

*President.*—A. L. Chapin, Beloit.

*Secretary.*—S. Rese La Bar, Delavan.

*Treasurer.*—John E. Thomas, Sheboygan Falls.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. Rese La Bar. \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

*Principal.*—William H. De Motte, A. M.

*Teachers.*—George F. Schilling, A. M., Hiram Philips, Cyrus L. Williams, Emily Eddy, William A. Cochrane, A. M., Mary E. Smith, Zachariah G. McCoy, Eleanor McCoy, Imogene L. Tilden, Cora E. Carver.

*Steward.*—A. J. Woodbury.

*Matron.*—Henrietta H. Bishop.

*Physician.*—J. B. Heminway, M. D.

*Master of cabinet shop.*—Emanuel Young.

*Master of shoe shop.*—Charles H. Rideout.

*Master of basket shop.*—Thomas Hopkins.

*Engineer.*—D. T. Gifford.

Table showing cost of construction, current expenses, number pupils, annual cost to the State by appropriation, of this Institution from its foundation.

YEAR.	Cost of construction.	Cost of current expenses	Total cost.	No. of pupils.	Average No.
1852.....	\$3,000 00	\$500 00	\$3,500 00	8	.....
1853..	5,000 00	4,000 00	9,000 00	14	.....
1854.....	.....	7,500 00	7,500 00	31	.....
1855.....	500 00	7,000 00	7,500 00	34	.....
1856.....	300 00	7,000 00	7,300 00	49	.....
1857.....	22,500 00	12,000 00	34,500 00	56	.....
1858.....	6,500 00	9,000 00	15,500 00	52	.....
1859.....	4,500 00	15,100 00	19,600 00	79	.....
1860.....	15,900 00	13,550 00	29,450 00	87	.....
1861.....	.....	14,000 00	14,000 00	86	.....
1862.....	.....	12,200 00	12,200 00	83	.....
1863.....	.....	13,250 00	13,250 00	89	.....
1864.....	.....	15,550 00	15,550 00	80	.....
1865.....	22,000 00	19,000 00	41,000 00	91	.....
1866.....	13,901 35	27,684 48	41,585 83	104	.....
1867.....	8,000 00	27,000 00	35,000 00	108	.....
1868.....	.....	27,000 00	27,000 00	95	.....
1869.....	3,000 00	30,000 00	34,000 00	112	.....
1870.....	4,176 00	30,000 00	34,176 00	144	.....
1871.....	.....	38,364 00	38,364 00	149	127
1872.....	.....	37,949 00	37,949 00	164	137
1873.....	.....	28,500 00	28,500 00	176	141
1874.....	.....	35,000 00	35,000 00	176	146
1875.....	1,500 00	34,500 00	36,000 00	181	132
1876.....	6,500 00	33,500 00	40,000 00	191	145
Total.....	117,277 35	499,147 48	616,424 83	.....	.....

## THE RECEIPTS

Of the institute for the year ending September 30, 1876, were as follows:

Cash on hand October 1, 1875.....	\$7,327 96
Balance of appropriation for 1875.....	8,625 00
Seven-twelfths of appropriation for 1876.....	19,541 64
Fund for permanent improvements.....	6,500 00
Cash from shops, farm, etc.....	884 22
Total receipts.....	42,878 82

The account of disbursements is given in the last table found in this article.

The report of the treasurer makes the following exhibit of the funds of the institution:

Cash in his hands Oct. 1, 1876.....	\$349 68
Cash in hands of State treasurer, same time.....	13,958 36
	<hr/>
Total cash on hand Oct. 1, 1876.....	14,308 04
	<hr/> <hr/>

This last amount represents the available funds of the institution for current expenses from October 1, 1876 until March 1, 1877, or, more properly, until the next annual appropriation is made by the legislature.

The whole number of pupils in attendance at the institute during the past year was one hundred and ninety-one—males, 120; females, 71.

The number present October 1, 1876, was one hundred and fifty-six—males, 96; females, 80.

The average number of pupils for 1876, was 145.

The daily average attendance during the five school years ending with 1875, was 136.

The yearly average of current expenses for the five years ending with 1875, was \$34,922.77.

The current expenses for 1876, were \$35,332.14.

The average yearly cost of subsistence from 1871 to 1875 inclusive, was \$7,860.11; in 1876, the cost was \$8,641.96; or \$59.59 annually per capita, against \$53.52 in 1873, \$54.39 in 1874, and \$58.70 in 1875. The weekly cost per capita is found by dividing the amount for the year by 40, the number of weeks in a school year. It should be understood, however, that these figures do not represent the value of the food actually consumed by the average pupil, since the subsistence of officers, employes and visitors for the whole year is aggregated with that of the pupils for the school year. If the data for accurately estimating the subsistence of non-pupils in the school were at hand, it would probably reduce the estimate of subsistence of pupils about one-third, making the actual cost of their food last year, for instance, very nearly one dollar per week.

The average cost per pupil for all expenditures for the five years ending with 1875, was \$254.19 yearly, or \$6.35 per week. For 1876 the average cost was (exclusive of permanent improvements) \$243.67 for each pupil, or \$6.10 per week.

The following table will show the average quantities of different articles of subsistence purchased yearly from 1871 to 1875 inclusive, the average prices paid for such articles, the quantities purchased in 1876, and the average prices paid during that year.

Years.	Average supply of—	Quantity.	Prices.
1871-1875	Fresh beef, lbs.....	14,101	.086
1876	.....do.....	15,311½	.07
1871-1875	Salt beef, lbs.....	6,982	.064
1876	.....do.....	5,811	.06
1871-1875	Mutton, lbs.....	344	.084
1876	.....do.....	352	.08
1871-1875	Fresh pork, lbs.....	279	.088
1876	.....do.....	356	.10
1871-1875	Salt pork, lbs.....	728	.092
1876	.....do.....	893	.10
1871-1875	Veal, lbs.....	539	.08
1876	.....do.....	387½	.07
1871-1875	Sausage, lbs.....	413	.098
1876	.....do.....	106	.10
1871-1875	Poultry, lbs.....	1,215	.094
1876	.....do.....	1,465	.101
1871-1875	Butter, lbs.....	4,931	.227
1876	.....do.....	7,187	.22
1871-1875	Eggs, doz.....	1,425	.135
1876	.....do.....	1,963	.13
1871-1875	Sugar, lbs.....	8,312	.109
1876	.....do.....	10,503	.101
1871-1875	Coffee, lbs.....	1,344	.276
1876	.....do.....	897	.27
1871-1875	Tea, lbs.....	110	.95
1876	.....do.....	66	.68
1871-1875	Potatoes, bus.....	520	.547
1876	.....do.....	551	.45
1871-1875	Wood, cords.....	106	4.80
1876	.....do.....	100	4.00
1871-1875	Coal, tons.....	237	9.74
1876	.....do.....	298.5	8.68

The average yearly costs of breadstuffs from 1871 to 1875, inclusive, was \$1,370.49, and in 1876 the cost was \$1,586.08.

The average yearly expenditure of the Institute for salaries and wages, during the five years above named, was \$14,562.51; in 1876 the expenditure for that purpose was \$15,831.02.

The trustees' expenses have amounted to \$275.83 for 1876, against an expenditure for like purposes of \$792.76 for 1875, and an average of \$543.25 for the four years ending with 1875.

In the following table will be found in the left-hand column the appropriation asked for the ensuing year, and in the right-hand column the corresponding expenditures for the year 1876:

PURPOSES.	Appropriation asked.	Expenses, 1876.
Means of instruction.....	\$500 00	\$466 63
Clothing of indigents, etc.....	1,000 00	745 50
Drugs and medicines.....	100 00	65 45
Farm and barn.....	800 00	676 79
Fuel.....	3,000 00	3,119 53
House-furnishing.....	1,500 00	1,385 64
Lights.....	600 00	477 00
Managers and trustees.....	500 00	275 83
Manufacturing.....	500 00	869 40
Repairs, ordinary.....	1,000 00	1,320 36
Permanent improvements.....	1,500 00	7,197 00
Subsistence.....	10,000 00	8,641 96
Salaries and wages.....	16,000 00	15,831 02
Miscellaneous.....	1,000 00	1,144 91
Laundry.....	.....	312 12
Total.....	38,000 00	42,529 14

If we take from the column of expenses for 1876, the items of permanent improvements, (\$7,197), ordinary repairs, (\$1,320.36), and laundry, (312.12), there will remain an aggregate amount of \$33,700, very nearly. For the purposes just specified, there is asked this year the sum of \$2,500, which, added to the other expenses of 1876, would give the gross amount of \$36,200, as probably needed to conduct the Institution in the same manner as during the year just concluded. We are of the opinion, however, that the expenses of 1876, even, are too heavy for the support at school of an average of less than 150 pupils, taken miscellaneously from all classes of society. The fact that \$6.10 per week was expended by the State for the benefit of each pupil while attending the Institution in 1876, is strong evidence, without going into details, that a very material reduction ought to be made in current expenditures, so as to bring the cost of educating the deaf and dumb to figures more nearly approximating the average cost of maintaining and educating other children at private expense.

The propriety of thus reducing the outlay at the Deaf and Dumb Institute being admitted, this Board would be glad to have the Principal and Board of Trustees work out the details in their own

way, but a few general suggestions may be useful. We would therefore recommend (1) That there should be a gradual substitution of female for male instructors; (2) That pupils be required, under proper arrangement, to perform the ordinary house-work, and such of the out-door work as they may be able to do; (3) That two teachers have but one private room whenever practicable; (4) That care be used in the selection of fuel; and (5) That the classes in articulation be discontinued for the present, since their practical utility is not demonstrated and perhaps not demonstrable, however interesting they are, as illustrations of the achievements of human skill and patience.

Changes in the directions here indicated could be made without violence to the general order of things at the Institute, and would produce a considerable diminution, (especially on the item of salaries and wages) from the expenses of 1876.

We therefore recommend an appropriation by the legislature for all purposes of \$34,000 for the ensuing year, and indulge the hope that the efforts of the trustees and principal in the direction of economy may be such as to enable them to report a balance on hand at the end of the year.

In regard to the disciplinary management of the Institute during the year just closed, we quote with approval the following paragraph from the report of the Board of Trustees:

“Through the year, harmony, good feeling, and hearty co-operation between the principal, teachers, and officers have secured a quiet and successful prosecution of the work of the institute in all departments. Discipline, firm and kind, has been maintained over the pupils, and they have cheerfully met the duties required of them, and for the most part made good proficiency in study. The experience of the year confirms the board in their judgment of the qualifications of Mr. De Motte for the responsible position to which he was called in trying circumstances, and gives good reason to hope for a wise and effective administration on his part in years to come.”



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

(Located at Mendota, near Madison.)

The trustees of the hospital are as follows:

- Term expires April, 1877*—Simeon Mills, Madison, Dane county.  
*Term expires April, 1878*—H. N. Davis, Beloit, Rock county.  
*Term expires April, 1879*—R. E. Davis, Middleton, Dane county.  
*Term expires April, 1880*—Andrew Proudfit, Madison, Dane county.  
*Term expires April, 1881*—David Atwood, Madison, Dane county.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

- President*—David Atwood.  
*Vice President*—R. E. Davis.  
*Treasurer*—Simeon Mills.  
*Secretary*—Levi Alden.

THE RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

- Superintendent*—D. F. Boughton, M. D.  
*First Assistant Physician*—Clark Gapen, M. D.  
*Second Assistant Physician*—J. A. Mack, M. D.  
*Matron*—Mrs. M. C. Halliday.  
*Steward*—Peter Gardner.

Table showing the cost of construction, cost of current expenses, total cost to the State, the aggregate and average number of patients, and average cost per patient annually and weekly since the foundation of the hospital.

Year.	Cost of construction.	Cost of current expenses	Total cost to the State.	Whole No. of patients.	Average No.	Yearly cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.
1856 } ...	\$224,925 33	\$3,875 89	\$228,801 22	45	7	.....	.....
1860 } ...							
1861.....	20,724 24	21,602 18	42,326 42	147	90	240 03	4 61
1862.....	28,645 06	22,038 49	50,683 55	192	117	190 90	3 79
1863.....	7,074 54	31,716 36	38,790 90	254	162	195 75	3 75
1864.....	3,351 25	35,311 12	38,662 37	300	187	188 83	3 63
1865.....	4,348 26	47,309 78	51,658 04	257	179	264 30	5 08
1866.....	2,091 20	40,495 60	42,586 80	272	181	223 73	4 30
1867.....	80,112 00	44,118 87	124,230 87	294	185	236 28	4 50
1868.....	65,261 97	46,818 00	112,079 97	355	203	230 62	4 43
1869. ...	35,857 63	71,320 08	107,177 71	455	310	230 06	4 42
1870.....	15,361 52	80,518 37	95,879 89	532	362	223 66	4 30
1871.....	18,043 26	76,890 61	94,933 87	524	359	214 17	4 12
1872.....	19,105 22	86,770 56	105,975 78	531	365	237 43	4 59
1873.....	31,875 00	87,563 15	119,438 15	585	329	266 15	5 12
1874.....	10,000 00	86,567 08	96,567 08	457	337	250 94	4 83
1875.....	34,000 00	98,885 75	132,885 75	507	364	271 66	5 22
1876.....	28,822 60	101,611 63	130,434 23	557	334	304 23	5 85
Total..	589,699 08	983,413 52	1,573,112 60	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table showing the statistics of the Hospital from July 14, 1860, to September 30, 1876, (Hospital-year ending September 30,) for each year.

Whole Number.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1873.	1875.	1876.	Total.
Admitted .....	45	106	89	123	112	87	95	114	175	209	168	154	166	212	143	160	181	2,349
Discharged .....	4	44	61	66	130	80	92	114	109	91	172	169	148	271	110	132	199	1,992
Recovered .....	1	19	25	37	56	33	42	49	55	51	53	54	60	39	31	32	34	671
Improved .....	1	8	8	16	21	25	30	33	32	14	41	52	26	76	32	53	40	508
Unimproved .....	1	7	7	4	36	9	13	22	7	13	46	34	37	134	23	27	105	525
Died .....	1	10	21	9	17	13	7	10	15	13	32	29	25	22	24	20	20	238
Treated .....	45	147	192	254	300	257	272	294	355	455	532	524	521	585	457	507	557	2,349
Remaining at end of year ..	41	103	131	188	170	177	180	180	246	364	360	355	373	314	347	375	355	.....
Males admitted .....	23	50	49	62	59	44	57	57	95	109	82	81	92	115	73	82	99	1,227
Females admitted .....	22	56	40	61	55	43	38	59	80	100	86	93	74	89	70	78	82	1,122
Males discharged .....	.....	23	33	44	64	34	50	61	51	58	92	83	83	148	44	70	98	1,045
Females discharged .....	4	21	28	22	66	46	42	53	58	33	80	86	65	123	66	62	101	957
Males died .....	.....	3	14	8	9	7	6	7	7	8	18	14	11	9	12	11	10	155
Females died .....	1	7	7	1	8	6	1	3	8	5	14	15	14	13	12	9	10	133
Males recovered .....	.....	13	12	24	23	16	19	30	25	31	31	23	33	21	11	16	19	347
Females recovered .....	1	6	13	13	33	17	23	19	30	21	22	31	27	18	20	16	15	324
Daily average each year ...	.....	90	117	162	187	179	181	185	203	310	362	359	365	329	337	364	334	

The following table shows the average quantities of different articles used yearly from 1871 to 1875 inclusive, the average prices paid, the quantities used during 1876, and the average prices paid in that year.

Years.	Average supply of—	Quantity.	Prices.
1871-1875	Flour bbls.....	551	4.185
1876	....do.....	630 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.937
1871-1875	Beef lbs.....	180,035	.046
1876	....do.....	184,265	.043
1871-1875	Butter, lbs.....	20,727	.183
1876	....do.....	18,008 $\frac{1}{2}$	.127
1871-1875	Cheese, lbs.....	1,992	.133
1876	....do.....	1,187	.114
1871-1875	Eggs, doz.....	5,835	.114
1876	....do.....	4,923	.115
1871-1875	Coffee, lbs.....	4,375	.237
1876	....do.....	4,703	.24
1871-1875	Sugar, lbs.....	23,913	.115
1876	....do.....	25,918	.108
1871-1875	Rice, lbs.....	3,112	.094
1876	....do.....	4,152	.085
1871-1875	Poultry, lbs.....	4,419	.089
1876	....do.....	4,334	.09

The following table shows the average annual cost of other articles, in the years above mentioned.

Years	Articles, etc.	Average yearly cost.
1871-75	Fish and oysters.....	\$1,006 35
1876	....do.....	865 93
1871-75	Drugs and medicines.....	826 59
1876	....do.....	640 91
1871-75	Liquors.....	971 56
1876	....do.....	423 49
1871-75	Salaries and wages.....	24,563 17
1876	....do.....	30,869 51
72, 3 & 5	Trustees' and committees' exp.....	808 24
1876	....do.....	534 24
1881-75	Lights.....	1,864 42
1876	....do.....	2,714 09
1872-75	Fuel.....	12,632 53
1876	....do.....	12,767 75

The cost of subsistence in 1872 was.....	\$25,946 21
The average daily population was, for the same year, 365, making the average cost per capita.....	71 09
<hr/>	
The cost of subsistence in 1873 was.....	\$24,900 33
The daily average population for same time was 329, making average cost per capita. ....	75 69
<hr/>	
The cost of subsistence in 1874 was.....	\$26,146 17
The daily average population for same time was 337, making the cost per capita.....	77 58
<hr/>	
The cost of subsistence in 1875 was.....	\$26,530 41
The daily average population for the same time was 363, making an average cost, per capita, of .....	75 58
<hr/>	
The cost of subsistence in 1876 has been.....	\$25,228 94
The daily average population for the same time was 334, making an average cost per capita of .....	75 53
<hr/>	

Of the \$101,611.63 stated as the amount of current expenses of the Hospital for 1876, \$4,341.36 were for the settlement of unpaid bills of the previous year, leaving \$97,270.27 as the sum actually used for the current expenses of the year.

With a yearly average of 334 patients then, the actual cost per patient per year for 1876 was.....	\$290 03
Or a weekly cost per capita of.....	5 58
With a yearly average of 364 patients, the cost per patient per year for 1875 was.....	265 63
Or a weekly cost per patient of.....	5 10
Cost of current expenses for an average of 337 patients for 1874 was...	90,879 67
Making a yearly cost per patient of.....	269 67
Or a weekly cost per patient of.....	5 16

The following table will exhibit the

*Movement of population for the year ending September 30, 1876.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients in Hospital September 30, 1875.....	190	186	376
Admitted during the year.....	99	82	181
Whole number treated.....	289	268	557
Discharged recovered.....	19	15	34
Discharged improved.....	17	23	40
Discharged unimproved.....	52	53	105
Died.....	10	10	20
Whole number discharged.....	98	101	199
Remaining September 30, 1876.....	190	165	355
Daily average under treatment.....	175	159	334

*Admission and discharges from beginning of Hospital.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted.....	1,227	1,122	2,349
Discharged recovered.....	347	324	671
Discharged improved.....	281	227	508
Discharged unimproved.....	259	266	525
Died.....	154	134	288

*Number at each age in the year.*

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....		1	1	4	1	5
Between 15 and 20 years.....	11	3	14	11	5	16
20 and 30 years.....	26	20	46	25	26	51
30 and 40 years.....	18	28	46	18	26	44
40 and 50 years.....	18	15	33	17	11	28
50 and 60 years.....	17	11	28	16	9	25
Over 60 years.....	9	4	13	8	4	12
Total.....	99	82	181	99	82	181

*Number at each age from beginning of Hospital.*

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ADMITTED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....	7	8	15	23	19	42
Between 15 and 20 years.....	66	58	124	96	88	184
20 and 30 years.....	385	357	742	358	372	730
30 and 40 years.....	267	312	579	246	295	541
40 and 50 years.....	268	203	471	239	170	409
50 and 60 years.....	138	113	251	114	84	198
Over 60 years.....	92	67	159	56	41	97
Unknown.....	4	4	8	95	53	148
Total.....	1,227	1,122	2,349	1,227	1,122	2,349

*Nativity of patients admitted.*

Nativity.	Within the year.	From the beginning.	Nativity.	Within the year.	From the beginning.
Bavaria.....	10	10	Indiana.....	2	15
Belgium.....	1	1	Iowa.....	.....	1
Bohemia.....	1	27	Kentucky.....	1	5
Canada.....	9	55	Maine.....	4	41
Cuba.....	.....	2	Massachusetts.....	.....	42
Denmark.....	.....	17	Maryland.....	.....	3
England.....	10	122	Michigan.....	.....	16
France.....	.....	5	Missouri.....	.....	3
Germany.....	25	405	New Hampshire.....	1	39
Holland.....	.....	1	New Jersey.....	.....	10
Ireland.....	22	276	New York.....	22	393
Isle of Man.....	.....	2	North Carolina.....	.....	2
New Brunswick.....	1	7	Ohio.....	7	73
Norway.....	14	144	Pennsylvania.....	12	74
Nova Scotia.....	.....	11	Rhode Island.....	1	4
Poland.....	.....	9	South Carolina.....	.....	2
Sweden.....	1	18	Tennessee.....	.....	1
Switzerland.....	2	29	Vermont.....	1	59
Scotland.....	2	32	Virginia.....	.....	5
Wales.....	2	32	Wisconsin.....	33	207
Alabama.....	1	1	On ocean.....	.....	2
Connecticut.....	1	36	Unknown.....	3	90
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	181	2,349

*Residence of patients admitted.*

Residence.	Whole No. admitted.	Remaining.	Residence.	Whole No. admitted.	Remaining.
<i>Counties.</i>			<i>Counties.</i>		
Adams.....	10	4	Marquette.....	12	.....
Ashland.....	.....	.....	Milwaukee.....	220	1
Barron.....	2	1	Minneapolis, Minn.....	1	1
Bayfield.....	.....	.....	Monroe.....	18	9
Brown.....	25	.....	Oconto.....	14	.....
Buffalo.....	14	2	Outagamie.....	20	.....
Burnett.....	4	1	Ozaukee.....	22	.....
Calumet.....	12	.....	Pepin.....	4	2
Chippewa.....	15	5	Pierce.....	20	9
Clark.....	6	.....	Polk.....	15	5
Columbia.....	103	22	Portage.....	16	.....
Crawford.....	31	10	Racine.....	68	.....
Dane.....	228	42	Richland.....	30	8
Dodge.....	75	.....	Rock.....	139	36
Door.....	4	.....	St. Croix.....	27	10
Douglas.....	1	.....	Sauk.....	79	19
Dunn.....	25	9	Shawano.....	3	.....
Eau Claire.....	26	11	Sheboygan.....	34	.....
Fond du Lac.....	84	.....	Trempealeau.....	18	3
Grant.....	107	25	Vernon.....	25	13
Green.....	66	21	Walworth.....	91	12
Green Lake.....	19	.....	Washington.....	31	.....
Iowa.....	79	20	Waukesha.....	97	.....
Jackson.....	12	5	Waupaca.....	19	.....
Juneau.....	31	8	Waushara.....	8	.....
Kenosha.....	37	.....	Winnebago.....	47	.....
Kewaunee.....	3	.....	Wood.....	4	.....
La Crosse.....	52	22	State at large.....	33	5
La Fayette.....	54	14			
Manitowoc.....	36	.....	Total.....	2,349	355
Marathon.....	3	.....			

*Civil condition of those admitted.*

CONDITION.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single.....	56	22	78	622	316	938
Married.....	36	48	84	520	681	1,201
Widowers.....	5	.....	5	40	.....	40
Widows.....	.....	9	9	.....	104	104
Divorced.....	.....	1	1	2	5	7
Unknown.....	2	2	4	43	16	59
Total.....	99	82	181	1,227	1,122	2,349



*Duration of insanity before entrance of those admitted.*

DURATION OF INSANITY.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	30	19	49	375	296	671
Between 3 and 6 months.....	11	5	16	145	159	304
6 and 12 months.....	7	16	23	138	160	298
1 and 2 years.....	12	6	18	135	121	256
2 and 3 years.....	5	5	10	72	70	142
3 and 5 years.....	2	6	8	72	79	151
5 and 10 years.....	7	5	12	59	72	131
10 and 20 years.....	4	7	11	29	36	65
20 and 30 years.....	1	1	2	9	10	19
Over 30 years.....					3	3
Unknown.....	20	12	32	193	116	309
Total.....	99	82	181	1,227	1,122	2,349

*Recovered of those attacked at the several ages from the beginning.*

AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	NO. ADMITTED.			NO. RECOV'RD.			PR. CT. RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....	7	8	15	2	5	7	28.56	62.50	46.66
Bet. 15 and 20 years....	66	58	124	36	27	63	54.54	46.58	50.80
20 and 30 years.....	385	357	742	116	119	235	30.13	33.33	31.67
30 and 40 years.....	267	312	579	81	76	157	30.33	21.15	27.11
40 and 50 years.....	268	203	471	59	54	123	22.01	26.60	26.11
50 and 60 years.....	138	113	251	30	13	43	21.74	11.50	17.13
Over 60 years.....	92	67	159	21	16	37	22.82	23.88	23.27
Unknown.....	4	4	8	2	4	6	50.00	100.00	75.00
Total.....	1,227	1,122	2,349	347	314	661	30.87	27.98	28.13

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

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.	NO. ADMITTED.			NO. RECOV'RD.			PR. CT. RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months . . . . .	375	296	671	170	132	302	45.33	44.59	45.00
Bet. 3 and 6 months . . . . .	145	159	304	61	62	123	42.07	38.99	40.46
6 and 12 months . . . . .	135	160	298	31	44	75	22.46	21.25	25.16
1 and 2 years . . . . .	135	121	356	15	18	33	11.11	14.87	12.89
2 and 3 years . . . . .	72	70	142	11	9	20	15.23	12.85	14.08
3 and 5 years . . . . .	72	79	151	6	13	19	8.33	16.45	12.58
5 and 10 years . . . . .	59	72	131	2	4	6	2.39	5.55	4.58
10 and 20 years . . . . .	29	36	65	2	1	3	6.89	2.77	4.61
20 and 30 years . . . . .	9	10	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 30 years . . . . .	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown . . . . .	193	116	309	49	41	80	25.39	26.72	25.89
Total . . . . .	1,227	1,122	2,347	347	314	661	30.87	27.98	28.13

*Duration of treatment of those recovering from the beginning.*

DURATION.	NO. RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months . . . . .	107	61	168
Between 3 and six months . . . . .	110	107	217
6 and 12 months . . . . .	89	100	189
1 and 2 years . . . . .	30	39	69
2 and 3 years . . . . .	7	12	19
3 and 5 years . . . . .	3	5	8
5 and 10 years . . . . .	1	.....	1
10 and 20 years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
20 and 30 years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Over 30 years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Total . . . . .	347	324	671
Average duration of treatment . . . . .	Mos. 7.50	Mos. 8.84	Mos. 8.14

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

DURATION.	NO. RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than three months.....	34	13	47
Between 3 and 6 months.....	70	56	126
6 and 12 months.....	98	102	200
1 and 2 years.....	58	69	127
2 and 3 years.....	17	25	42
3 and 5 years.....	11	15	26
5 and 10 years.....	5	10	15
10 and 20 years.....	2	1	3
20 and 30 years.....	1	1	2
Over 30 years.....			
Unknown.....	51	32	83
Total.....	347	324	671
Average duration of disease.....	<i>Mos.</i> 12.94	<i>Mos.</i> 16.36	<i>Mos.</i> 14.58

*Number of deaths from the beginning, and the causes.*

Causes.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Female.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Phthisis pulmonalis.....		1	1	10	30	40
Exhaustion from chronic mania.....	1		1	27	35	62
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	1	1	2	18	13	31
Exhaustion from melancholia.....	1	2	3	2	1	3
Exhaustion, senile.....	1	2	3	6	3	9
Exhaustion of feeble and worn out cases	2	1	3	7	8	15
Purpura.....				2		2
Epilepsy.....		1	1	11	8	19
Typho-mania.....				3	2	5
Gastritis.....					1	1
Bony tumor of the brain.....					1	1
General paralysis.....				30	1	31
Marasmus.....				2	4	6
Puerperal mania.....					1	1
Dysentery.....				5	3	8
Apoplexy.....	1		1	3	4	7
Suicide.....	1		1	6	4	10
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....					1	1
Dropsy.....				1		1
Chlorosis.....					5	5
Gastro-enteric fever.....				2	1	3
Valvular disease of the heart.....				2		2
Phlegmonous erysipelas.....				1		1
Organic disease of the brain.....				5	2	7
Peritonitis.....				2	1	3
Chronic Diarrhœa.....				2	1	3
Inanition.....				1	2	3
Cystitis.....		1	1	2		2
Cynauche maligna.....				1		1
Cancer.....					1	1
Intemperance.....					1	1
Typhoid fever.....	2		2			2
Chronic pleurisy.....		1	1	1		1
Total.....	10	10	20	154	134	288

*Age at death.*

AGES.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 15 and 20 years.....	1	1	2	2	2	4
20 and 30 years.....	3	3	6	31	33	64
30 and 40 years.....	2	2	4	34	33	67
40 and 50 years.....	1	2	3	35	23	58
50 and 60 years.....	.....	.....	.....	26	19	45
60 and 70 years.....	.....	1	1	18	15	33
Over 70 years.....	3	1	4	9	8	17
Total.....	10	10	20	155	133	288

*Ratio of Deaths from beginning:*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Per cent. of admission.....	12.63	11.85	12.26

## THE RECEIPTS OF THE HOSPITAL

For the year ending September 30, 1876, are set forth as follows:

On hand Oct. 1, 1876.....	\$8,209 40
Received from State Treasurer, for current expenses during year.....	87 486 29
For removing patients to Oshkosh.....	386 32
For funeral expenses of late Superintendent.....	313 00
For wood house, iron stairs, roofing, furniture, etc.....	13,850 00
For payment of old indebtedness, etc.....	18,454 00
Received from Peter Gardner, Steward....	2,351 66
Received from other sources.....	20 00
Total receipts.....	131,070 67

The expenditures of the hospital for the same time were:

For amusements and means of instruction.....	\$1,286 99
For clothing.....	6,905 92
For drugs and medicines.....	640 91
For farm and barn expenses.....	1,235 11
For fuel.....	12,767 75
For house furnishing.....	10,721 38

For live-stock.....	1,248 90
For lights.....	2,550 54
For liquors.....	423 49
For Trustees expenses.....	534 24
For visiting committee, patients traveling expenses etc....	1,158 79
For manufacturing expenses.....	
For miscellaneous purposes.....	3,794 04
For permanent improvements.....	23,735 74
For repairs, (ordinary).....	6,919 62
For subsistence.....	28,228 93
For salaries.....	31,301 88
Total expenditures.....	<u>130,434 28</u>
From which amount deduct the sum expended for permanent improve- ments.....	23,735 74
Leaves as amount expended for current expenses for the year.....	106,698 49

## APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

The board of trustees ask from the next legislature an appropriation for purposes as in the following schedule:

To meet current expenses.....	\$96,200 00
For general improvement of the grounds.....	2,000 00
For an additional water tank.....	1,000 00
For a medical library and furnishing a laboratory.....	2,000 00
For lumber for seats in chapel, and furniture for general use.....	2,000 00
For additional machinery in carpenter's and joiner's shop.....	500 00
For a new engine.....	2,000 00
For a mill for grinding bones.....	500 00
For a drying house for a laundry.....	2,000 00
For improvement of water closets.....	1,000 00
For additional stable room.....	500 00
For new roofing of wings.....	1,500 00
For construction of water works.....	5,000 00
Total.....	<u>116,200 00</u>
To meet the expenditures, there will be received from counties on account of amount charged for board and clothing of patients.....	\$32,000 00
Estimated amount from sundries.....	<u>2,000 00</u>
	34,000 00
Amount to be appropriated.....	<u>\$82,200 00</u>

In the above estimate the amount for current expenses is based upon the supposition that there will be an average of 370 patients

during the year, costing on the average five dollars weekly *per capita* for support. In our opinion \$4.50 per week *per capita* is sufficient, which would reduce this item from \$97,200 to \$86,580. We recommend that no appropriation be made at present for adornment of the grounds, that the estimate for lumber be reduced to \$1,000, that no additional machinery be furnished for the carpenter shop, that the bone-grinding mill be dispensed with, also the drying-house for laundry, and the additional stable building. As to the additional medical library and laboratory, we think that the State is already doing all that can reasonably be expected in behalf of general medical science in this direction by the maintenance of such a department at the Northern Hospital, and therefore recommend that the appropriation of \$2,000 for this purpose be not made. To recapitulate, we recommend an appropriation as follows:

To meet current expenses .....	\$86,580
For an additional water-tank.....	1,000
For lumber for seats in chapel, and furniture for general use.....	1,000
For new engine .....	2,000
For improvement of water-closets.....	1,000
For new roofing of wings . . . . .	1,500
For construction of water-works.....	5,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>98,080</b>
Less what will be received from counties on account of amount charged for board and clothing of patients.....	\$32,000
And estimated amount for sundries.....	2,000
	<u>34,000</u>
<b>Amount to be appropriated..</b>	<b>64,080</b>

The actual profit of the hospital farm for the past year is stated in the report of the board of trustees to have been \$4,886.14.

#### INSANITY AMONG NATIVES AND FOREIGN-BORN.

Superintendent Boughton devotes some space in his report to the elucidation of the causes of insanity, in the course of which he refers to the disproportion of the insane among our foreign-born fellow-citizens. "In round numbers," he says, "the proportion of foreign insane to native born is as three to one. For Wisconsin, according to the ninth United States census, had 690,171 American born population, and 364,499 foreign, or not quite two native

to one foreign born. On the other hand, out of 846 insane, 538 are of foreign birth; this gives almost three to one insane of foreign compared to American born. So we see that immigration alone makes the per cent. of our insane more than double what it would otherwise be."

The disproportion appears still more striking when it is considered that the portion of our population under 15 years of age comprises about one-fourth of the total aggregate, is practically exempt from insanity, and is, to the extent of at least six-sevenths, native. On the other hand, examination of the tables of nativity of patients of the two Wisconsin Hospitals for the insane, show that little more than half the number of persons admitted to those institutions, during the past year, are of foreign birth. If the records of the insane in county poor-houses could be tabulated they would show a greater proportion of foreign born, but not sufficiently large to make the proportion of all the foreign born to all native insane in the State as much as three to one, and probably not more than two to one. But even the latter proportion is remarkable when considered in connection with the population of the State.

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## NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

(Located at Oshkosh.)

The Board of Trustees is constituted as follows:

Charles D. Robinson, Green Bay; Thomas D. Grimmer, Oshkosh; D. W. Maxon, Cedar Creek; Peter Rupp, Fond du Lac; N. A. Gray, M. D., Milwaukee.

The officers of the board are:

*President*—D. W. Maxon.

*Secretary*—N. A. Gray, M. D.

*Treasurer*—Thos. D. Grimmer.

The resident officers are:

*Superintendent*—Walter Kempster, M. D.

*First Ass't Physician*—Jas. H. McBride, M. D.



*Second Ass't Physician*—Wm. H. Hancker, M. D.  
*Third Ass't Physician*—John W. Goe, M. D.  
*Steward*—Joseph Butler.  
*Matron*—Mrs. L. A. Butler.

*Table showing cost of construction, including permanent improvements, cost of current expenses, total cost to the State, aggregate and average number of patients, the yearly and weekly cost per patient, from foundation until September 30, 1876.*

YEAR.	Cost of construction.	Cost of current expenses.	Total cost to State by legislative appropriation.	Whole No. of patients.	Average number.	Yearly cost per patient.	Weekly cost.
1870..	\$3,061 46	.....	\$3,061 46	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871..	65,119 78	.....	65,119 78	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872..	173,891 55	.....	173,891 55	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873..	164,927 21	\$33,750 00	198,677 21	214	.....	.....	.....
1874..	65,712 63	62,551 34	128,263 97	306	232 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$335 02	\$6 44
1875..	131,650 00	77,373 73	206,023 73	351	257 $\frac{7}{10}$	335 54	6 45
1876..	9,700 00	117,000 00	126,700 00	604	399 $\frac{1}{2}$	292 87	5 63
Total.	614,062 63	290,675 07	904,737 70	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Table showing the general statistics of the hospital from its opening, May 11, 1873, to September 30, 1876.*

Statistics.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Total number of admissions .....	371	373	744
Total number of discharges.....	125	116	241
Total number discharged recovered.....	35	32	67
Total number discharged improved.....	36	30	66
Total number discharged unimproved.....	17	11	28
Total died.....	36	40	76
Not insane.....	1	3	4

Table showing number of patients remaining in hospital from the several counties at the close of the fiscal year, and the total number admitted from its opening.

Remaining in hospital.	Number.	Total admitted.	Number.
Ashland .....	..	Ashland .....	..
Bayfield .....	..	Bayfield .....	..
Brown .....	26	Brown .....	41
Calumet .....	11	Calumet .....	18
Clark .....	4	Clark .....	6
Dodge .....	36	Dodge .....	47
Door .....	5	Door .....	9
Fond du Lac .....	34	Fond du Lac .....	65
Green Lake .....	10	Green Lake .....	15
Jefferson .....	19	Jefferson .....	43
Kenosha .....	14	Kenosha .....	14
Kewaunee .....	6	Kewaunee .....	7
Lincoln .....	1	Lincoln .....	1
Manitowoc .....	24	Manitowoc .....	43
Marathon .....	5	Marathon .....	8
Marquette .....	6	Marquette .....	10
Milwaukee .....	90	Milwaukee .....	99
Outagamie .....	19	Outagamie .....	35
Oconto .....	14	Oconto .....	20
Ozaukee .....	10	Ozaukee .....	12
Portage .....	8	Portage .....	15
Racine .....	18	Racine .....	18
Shawano .....	3	Shawano .....	5
Sheboygan .....	27	Sheboygan .....	44
Taylor .....	..	Taylor .....	..
Washington .....	22	Washington .....	29
Waukesha .....	27	Waukesha .....	29
Waupaca .....	15	Waupaca .....	21
Waushara .....	5	Waushara .....	7
Winnebago .....	33	Winnebago .....	70
Wood .....	5	Wood .....	6
State at large .....	6	State at large .....	7
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>744</b>

*Table showing the movement of the hospital population.*

Description.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1875.....	142	134	276
Admitted during the year.....	152	176	328
Whole number under treatment .....	294	310	604
Discharged .....	48	53	101
Discharged recovered.....	12	18	30
Discharged improved .....	12	13	25
Discharged unimproved .....	7	4	11
Died ..	15	17	32
Not insane.....	1	2	3
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1876.....	246	257	503

*Table showing the form of insanity in those admitted.*

Form of insanity.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania .....	14	17	31
Sub-acute mania.....	11	11	22
Chronic mania.....	51	70	121
Melancholia.....	15	29	39
Paroxysmal mania.....	8	13	21
Epileptic mania .....	2	8	10
Dementia .....	45	27	72
General paralysis.....	3	1	4
Hypochondriasis .....	.....	1	1
Cerebro spinal meningitis.....	.....	1	1
Mania-a-potu.....	.....	1	1
Idiot .....	1	.....	1
Imbecile.....	1	.....	1
Not insane .....	1	2	3
Total.....	152	176	328

Table showing probable causes in those admitted.

Causes.	Men.	Women.	Men.
General ill health.	12	7	19
Ill health, sequelaë fevers.	6	6	12
Ill health of grief and anxiety.	5	2	7
Ill health from over-work and privation.	7	10	17
Ill health from domestic trouble and neglect.	5	10	15
Ill health from uterine diseases.		9	9
Ill health at first climateric period.		5	5
Ill health at second climateric period.		8	8
Puerperal and post-puerperal.		24	24
Scrofulosis.	10	12	22
Phthisis.	6	3	9
Intemperance and vicious habits.	20	5	25
Epilepsy.	8	13	21
Injury to head.	8	1	9
Heredity.	6	1	7
Masturbation.	5		5
Senility.	1	4	5
Sunstroke.	4		4
Cerebral hæmorrhage.	2		2
Meningitis.	1		1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.		1	1
Rubeola.		1	1
Variola.	1		1
Hypochondriasis.		1	1
Periencephalitis.	2	1	3
Chorea.		2	2
Idiot.	1		1
Imbecile.	1		1
Not insane.	1	2	3
Unknown.	40	48	88
Total.	152	176	328

Table showing age of those admitted.

Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Ten to fifteen years.....		2	2
Fifteen to twenty years.....	10	7	17
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	19	20	39
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	27	20	47
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	21	26	47
Thirty-five to forty years.....	15	25	40
Forty to forty-five years.....	10	22	32
Forty-five to fifty years.....	14	18	32
Fifty to fifty-five years.....	13	10	23
Fifty-five to sixty years.....	4	6	10
Sixty to sixty-five years.....	10	7	17
Sixty-five to seventy years.....	4	3	7
Seventy to seventy-five years.....	1	2	3
Eighty to eighty-five years.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	3	8	11
Total . . . . .	152	176	328

Table showing occupation of those admitted.

Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Housekeepers . . . . .		122	122
Farmers . . . . .	51		51
Laborers . . . . .	23		23
Servants . . . . .		15	15
Workers in wood . . . . .	9		9
Vagrants . . . . .	3	5	8
Workers in iron . . . . .	6		6
School teachers . . . . .		4	4
Masons . . . . .	4		4
Tailors . . . . .	4		4
Clerks . . . . .	4		4
Painters . . . . .	4		4
Seamstresses . . . . .		3	3
Music teachers . . . . .	2		2
Tinsmiths . . . . .	2		2
Butchers . . . . .	2		2
Students in common school . . . . .	1	1	2
Teamsters . . . . .	2		2
Dressmaker . . . . .		1	1
Milliner . . . . .		1	1
Washerwoman . . . . .		1	1
Clergyman . . . . .	1		1
Sailor . . . . .	1		1
Porter . . . . .	1		1
Miller . . . . .	1		1
Whitewasher . . . . .	1		1
Fireman (stationary engine) . . . . .	1		1
Calico-printer . . . . .	1		1
Student . . . . .	1		1
Jeweler . . . . .	1		1
Shoemaker . . . . .	1		1
Civil engineer . . . . .	1		1
Conveyancer . . . . .	1		1
Varnisher . . . . .	1		1
Photographer . . . . .	1		1
Gunsmith . . . . .	1		1
Book-keeper . . . . .	1		1
Stock dealer . . . . .	1		1
Railroad employe . . . . .	1		1
Telegraph operator . . . . .	1		1
Lumberman . . . . .	1		1
Physician . . . . .	1		1
Gardener . . . . .	1		1
Merchant . . . . .	1		1
No occupation . . . . .	11	20	31
Unknown . . . . .	1	3	4
Total . . . . .	152	176	328

*Table showing nativity of those admitted.*

States and countries.	Man.	Women.	Total.
Germany.....	43	53	96
Wisconsin.....	29	27	56
New York.....	14	26	40
Ireland.....	16	13	29
England.....	6	8	14
Canada.....	8	4	12
Norway.....	3	3	6
Connecticut.....	4	2	6
Denmark.....	2	4	6
Vermont.....	5	.....	5
Holland.....	3	2	5
Pennsylvania.....	.....	4	4
Poland.....	2	2	4
Switzerland.....	2	2	4
Bohemia.....	1	3	4
Maine.....	1	2	3
Scotland.....	1	2	3
Wales.....	1	2	3
Ohio.....	1	1	2
New Brunswick.....	1	1	2
Massachusetts.....	.....	2	2
Michigan.....	1	1	2
Sweden.....	1	1	2
New Hampshire.....	1	1	2
Austria.....	1	.....	1
France.....	1	.....	1
Kentucky.....	1	.....	1
Belgium.....	.....	1	1
Virginia.....	1	.....	1
Indiana.....	.....	1	1
United States.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	2	7	9
Total.....	152	176	328

*Table showing civil condition of those admitted.*

Condition.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married .....	54	96	150
Single .....	84	51	135
Widowed .....	10	18	28
Divorced .....	1	6	7
Unknown .....	3	5	8
Total .....	152	176	328

*Table showing cause of insanity in those who recovered.*

Cause.	Men.	Women.	Total.
General ill health .....	1	2	3
Ill health, sequela fevers .....	1	3	3
Ill health and domestic trouble .....	1	2	3
Ill health from overwork .....	3	2	5
Puerperal and post-puerperal .....	2	2	2
Menstrual irregularities .....	2	2	2
Scrofulosis .....	2	2	2
Phthisis .....	1	1	1
Sunstroke .....	1	1	1
Injury to head .....	1	1	1
Heredity .....	1	1	1
Intemperance .....	2	2	2
Sub-acute meningitis .....	1	1	1
Unknown .....	2	1	3
Total .....	12	18	30

*Table showing form of insanity in those who recovered.*

Form of insanity.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania .....	5	8	13
Sub-acute mania .....	2	2	4
Puerperal mania .....	1	1	1
Paroxysmal mania .....	1	4	5
Melancholia .....	3	3	6
Dementia .....	1	1	1
Total .....	12	18	30



Table showing duration of insanity previous to admission.

Duration of insanity.	Men.	Women.	Total.
One week or less.....	7	1	8
From one to two weeks.....	3	9	12
From two to three weeks.....	6	4	10
One month.....	4	5	9
From one to two months.....	8	9	17
Two and one-half months.....	.....	1	1
Three months.....	4	3	7
Four months.....	2	2	4
Four and one-half months.....	.....	1	1
Five months.....	10	4	14
Six months.....	2	3	5
Seven months.....	5	6	11
Eight months.....	1	4	5
Nine months.....	3	1	4
Ten months.....	1	1	2
One year.....	6	10	16
One year and one month.....	.....	1	1
One year and two months.....	2	1	3
One year and three months.....	1	2	3
One year and four months.....	1	1	2
Eighteen months.....	4	2	6
Twenty months.....	.....	1	1
Two years.....	10	12	22
Two years and three months.....	.....	1	1
Two and one-half years.....	2	4	6
Two years and seven months.....	.....	1	1
Two years and nine months.....	.....	1	1
Two years and ten months.....	1	.....	1
Three years.....	8	6	14
Four years.....	13	13	26
Five years.....	2	8	10
Six years.....	3	6	9
Seven years.....	5	10	15
Eight years.....	4	4	8
Nine years.....	2	4	6
Ten years.....	5	1	6
Eleven years.....	2	3	5
Twelve years.....	.....	2	2
Thirteen years.....	1	.....	1
Fourteen years.....	2	.....	2
Fifteen years.....	3	.....	3
Sixteen years.....	1	2	3
Seventeen years.....	.....	1	1
Eighteen years.....	.....	1	1
Twenty years.....	.....	2	2
Twenty-one years.....	.....	2	2
Twenty-five years.....	.....	2	2
Twenty-six years.....	.....	1	1
Thirty years.....	1	.....	1
Thirty-two years.....	.....	1	1
A number of years.....	5	3	8
Unknown.....	11	11	22
Not insane.....	1	2	3
Total.....	152	176	328

Table showing hereditary transmission in eighty-seven patients admitted, and their insane relatives.

TRANSMISSION.	ADMISSIONS.			INSANE RELATIONS.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paternal branch.....	9	14	23	24	11	35
Maternal branch.....	10	18	28	9	34	43
Paternal and maternal branches..	3	1	4	9	7	16
Uncles and aunts, branch unknown	3	6	9	7	6	13
Grand parents, branch unknown..	1	3	4	1	3	4
Cousins, branch unknown.....	2	1	3	2	2	4
Brothers and sisters.....	3	11	14	8	9	17
Sons and daughters.....	.....	2	2	2	2	4
Total.....	31	56	87	62	74	136

Table showing duration of insanity before admission in those recovered, and time under treatment.

DURATION.	BEFORE ADMISSION.			UNDER TREATMENT.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Three days.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Eight days.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Two weeks.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Three weeks.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
One month.....	1	4	5	.....	1	1
Five weeks.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Six weeks.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Two months.....	1	1	2	1	.....	2
Two and one-half months.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Three months.....	2	1	3	2	2	4
Three and one-half months.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Five months.....	1	.....	1	2	2	4
Five and one-half months.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Six months.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Seven months.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Nine months.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1
Eleven months.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
One year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
One year and two months.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
One year and three months.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
One year and four months.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
One year and five months.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Two years and one month.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Four years.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Five years.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Six years.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sixteen years.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-one years.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	12	18	30	12	18	30

It appears, from other tables prepared by the Superintendent, that there have been 98 persons in the hospital who have either attempted or threatened homicide, suicide or arson, and that of this number there are 24 whose ancestors or near relatives have acted similarly, showing the hereditary predisposition in this direction.

## OF FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The cost of subsistence in 1874 was .....	16,576 63
The daily average number of patients, $232\frac{1}{2}$ , making the average yearly cost per capita .....	71 45
Or a weekly cost per capita of .....	1 37
The cost of subsistence in 1875 was .....	26,481 90
The daily average number of patients, $257\frac{7}{10}$ , making the average yearly cost per capita .....	102 33
Or a weekly cost per capita of .....	1 96
The cost of subsistence in 1876 was .....	26,140 59
The daily average number of patients $399\frac{1}{2}$ , making the average yearly cost per capita .....	65 44
Or a weekly cost per capita of .....	1 23
The cost for current expenses in 1874, was, deducting permanent improvements .....	77,892 41
The daily average number of patients, $232\frac{1}{2}$ , making a yearly cost per patient of .....	345 02
Or a weekly cost of .....	6 44
The cost of current expenses in 1875, deducting \$15,000 for house furniture .....	89,823 91
The daily average number of patients was $257\frac{7}{10}$ , making a yearly cost per patient of .....	335 54
Or a weekly cost of .....	6 45
The cost of current expenses in 1876 (including balance of \$12,944.54 from 1875 and excluding balance of \$35,353.86 on hand Oct., 1, 1876) .....	97,857 26
The daily average of patients was $399\frac{1}{2}$ , making a yearly cost per patient of .....	244 95
Or a weekly cost of .....	4 71

NOTE.—The difference in the estimate of weekly and yearly cost per patient given in this place from that in the first table, is made by basing the latter on the legislative appropriation, and the former on the actual expenditures.

The following table will show the comparative amounts spent for different articles and purposes for the years indicated.

Year.	Articles or purposes.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1874	Fresh beef .....	109,699 lbs.	\$0.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$4,953 15
1874	Beef, on foot.....	140,366 lbs.	.042	6,236 55
1875	Fresh beef, dressed.....	12,477 lbs.	.049	622 04
1876	Beef, on foot.....	238,340 lbs.	.04	9,707 82
1874	Pork, salt.....	2,705 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs.	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	311 15
1875	....do.....	1,075 lbs.	.12	217 81
1876	....do.....	756 lbs.	.13	97 49
1874	Mutton .....	851 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	.063 $\frac{3}{4}$	57 16
1875	....do.....	281 lbs.	.091 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 54
1876	....do.....	1,954 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	.061 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 54
1874	Eggs .....	1,901 doz.	.17	324 26
1875	....do.....	2,585 doz.	.18	469 67
1876	....do.....	2,710 $\frac{1}{4}$ doz.	.15	418 80
1874	Poultry, chickens .....	3391 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	.14	48 14
1875	Poultry and turkeys.....	675 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	.121 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 58
1876	Poultry.....	410 lbs.	.15	64 47
1874	Flour.....	731 cwt.	2.87	2,097 97
1875	Flour, family and graham .....	1,170.73cwt.	2.58	3,026 61
1876	Flour.....	1,454.32cwt.	2.60	3,789 56
1874	Corn meal .....	2,705 lbs.	.018	63 91
1875	....do.....	5,639 lbs.	.018	102 69
1876	....do.....	5,828 lbs.	.0159	82 73
1874	Lard .....	1,309 lbs.	.101 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 70
1875	....do.....	878 lbs.	.161 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 39
1876	....do.....	1,892 lbs.	.14	277 40
1874	Rice.....	1,671 lbs.	.083 $\frac{3}{4}$	146 02
1875	....do.....	1,723 lbs.	.094	165 96
1876	....do.....	2,259 lbs.	.075	169 69
1874	Butter .....	10,373 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	.281 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,952 85
1875	....do.....	21,698 lbs.	.293 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,448 83
1876	....do.....	24,563 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,964 71
1874	Cheese .....	627 lbs.	\$ .15	\$96 15
1875	....do.....	1,018 lbs.	.156	159 09
1876	....do.....	229 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	.18	80 40

*Comparative amounts spent for different articles, &c.,—Continued.*

Year	Articles or purposes.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1874	Sugar.....	15,205 lbs.	.104	1,595 28
1875	...do.....	32,271 lbs.	.111	3,613 78
1876	...do.....	14,101 lbs.	.102	1,451 97
1874	Coffee.....	2,917 lbs.	.296	865 75
1875	...do.....	6,546 lbs.	.275	1,769 99
1876	...do.....	2,321 lbs.	.234	540 52
1874	Tea.....	1,544 lbs.	.64	991 09
1875	...do.....	2,531 lbs.	.586	1,478 37
1876	...do.....	1,237 lbs.	.495	617 08
1874	Fruit.....			513 94
1875	...do.....			1,363 31
1876	...do.....			1,134 75
1874	Fish, oysters and the sort.....			287 44
1875	...do.....			378 85
1876	...do.....			319 77
1874	Clothing.....			2,694 29
1875	...do.....			4,373 19
1876	...do.....			2,802 57
1874	Drugs and medicines.....			1,129 46
1875	...do.....			1,517 31
1876	...do.....			1,787 93
1874	Fuel.....			21,643 79
1875	...do.....			17,326 13
1876	...do.....			9,726 12
1874	Salaries and wages.....			20,057 69
1875	...do.....			23,743 44
1876	...do.....			26,543 53
1874	Subsistence.....			16,576 63
1875	...do.....			26,481 90
1876	...do.....			26,140 59

The trustees present the following statement as the basis for the appropriation asked for 1877.

Money on hand and subject to order of trustees to March 1, 1877.....	\$84,103 86
It will require to pay for completion of the purposes for which special appropriations were made.....	\$3,050 00
There will be an average of 540 patients to be supported from October 1, 1876, to March 1, 1877.....	52,418 57
	<u>55,468 57</u>
Leaving on hand March 1, 1877.....	<u>28,635 29</u>
Cost of maintaining 550 patients from March 1, 1877, to March 1, 1878, at \$4.50 per week.....	\$129,054 00
Less balance on hand March 1.....	\$28,635 29
Due from counties.....	35,109 17
	<u>63,744 46</u>
Leaving to be appropriated for current expenses.....	<u>65,309 54</u>
For purchase of land between hospital and railroad depot.....	\$300 00
For additional wings for chronic insane, as recommended in reports of 1874 and 1875.....	115,000 00
For changing water closets of the north wing to correspond with those of the south wing.....	1,000 00
For additional material for changing heating-apparatus of north wing.	2,500 00
For boilers.....	8,000 00
For improvement on grounds and for farm purposes.....	2,500 00
For building pier and tramway, which is necessary as protection against exorbitant freight rates.....	3,500 00
For laboratory.....	500 00
For lamp-posts.....	250 00
For lead safes under water tanks.....	600 00
Total.....	<u>199,459 54</u>

In considering the above estimate, this Board is of the opinion that there is not the least probability that the average number of patients from October 1, 1876, to March 1, 1877, will exceed 520—20 less than the average estimated by the Board of Trustees. This diminishes the probable expenditures for the five months mentioned, by \$1,890, and increases the probable balance of March 1, 1877, by the same figures.

For the change in water closets we think that \$600 is sufficient, in place of \$1,000, and recommend the substitution of the first named amount instead of the latter.

As to the change in boilers and heating apparatus, it is highly

probable that it should ultimately be made. If it is really advisable to make it here, however, it must necessarily be equally advisable to make it in the other State institutions, and we think it better to wait for another year, so that the test of time may be added to the other tests applied by the Superintendent, before recommending an innovation which would involve a very considerable immediate expenditure, however economical and efficient it might prove in the long run. We, therefore, recommend the striking out the items of \$2,500 and \$8,000 for these purposes.

We recommend that the appropriation of \$115,000 for additional wings be not made, for reasons heretofore given. That \$1,000 be deducted from the item of \$2,500 "for improvement on grounds and for farm purposes,"—leaving \$1,500 for farm purposes,—and that the items of \$3,500 for pier and tranway and \$600 for lead safe under water tanks be stricken out. Accordingly we recommend the following appropriation in place of that asked by the Board of Trustees:

For current expenses .....	\$63,419 54
For special purposes .....	3,150 00
Total .....	<u>\$66,569 54</u>

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

(Located at Waukesha.)

### MANAGERS.

*Term expires April 3, 1877*—Charles R. Gibbs, Whitewater.

*Terms expire April 3, 1878*—Andrew E. Elmore, Fort Howard;  
John Mather, East Troy.

*Terms expire April 3, 1879*—Wm. Blair, Waukesha; Edward O'Neill, Milwaukee.

### OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

*President*—William Blair.

*Vice-President*—John Mather.

*Treasurer*—Andrew E. Elmore.

*Secretary*—Charles R. Gibbs.

## OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

*Superintendent*.—A. D. Hendrickson.

*Matron*—Mrs. A. D. Hendrickson.

*Table showing amount expended each year, and number of inmates and cost of support.*

Year.	Current ex- penses.	Building, etc.	Total.	Whole No. of pupils.	Average No. of pupils.	Yearly cost per pupil.
1860..	\$4,953 81	.....	\$4,953 81	39	39	\$127 02
1861..	5,879 17	\$1,142 62	7,051 79	58	45	130 65
1862..	5,861 21	509 63	6,370 84	80	65	90 17
1863..	6,916 22	347 75	7,263 97	98	83	83 33
1864..	12,456 53	3,500 00	15,956 63	155	145	85 10
1865..	19,756 47	747 91	20,504 38	245	170	116 21
1866..	24,026 14	29,804 76	53,830 90	209	160	150 60
1867..	24,247 56	13,355 25	37,602 91	217	162	149 68
1868..	26,741 83	11,178 03	37,919 86	226	165	162 07
1869..	24,982 34	4,507 87	29,490 21	233	178	140 35
1870..	32,103 04	13,449 12	45,552 16	293	206	153 41
1871..	32,387 95	3,429 59	35,817 54	288	259	125 05
1872..	36,538 70	12,809 59	49,348 29	347	234	128 66
1873..	41,472 46	27,000 00	68,472 46	362	286	145 01
1874..	43,453 02	5,646 05	49,099 07	402	293	148 03
1875..	45,156 70	14,000 20	59,156 90	412	.....	.....
1876..	46,815 59	1,332 90	48,148 49	415	299	141 39
Total.	433,748 74	142,761 17	576,509 91	.....	.....	.....



Table showing amount expended, etc.—Continued.

YEAR.	Appropriated by legislature.	Paid by counties.	From other sources.	Total.
1860....	\$3,500 00	.....	\$63,48	\$3,563 48
1861....	12,500 00	.....	.....	12,500 00
1862....	6,000 00	.....	.....	6,000 00
1863....	4,000 00	\$3,364 50	50 00	7,414 51
1864....	9,500 00	2,504 50	.....	12,004 50
1865....	20,500 00	2,325 50	.....	22,825 50
1866....	61,000 00	4,092 50	.....	65,092 50
1867....	33,000 00	3,751 50	1,200 00	37,951 50
1868....	35,000 00	3,730 50	120 00	38,850 50
1869....	25,000 00	4,273 00	.....	29,273 00
1870....	37,000 00	4,437 00	2,480 72	43,917 72
1871....	53,000 00	5,228 00	1,895 65	60,123 65
1872....	33,450 00	6,056 00	2,167 10	41,673 10
1873....	64,500 00	7,165 00	3,641 64	75,306 64
1874....	31,000 00	8,188 50	4,910 58	44,099 08
1875....	42,000 00	8,750 00	5,319 70	56,069 70
1876....	31,000 00	8,910 00	3,976 51	43,886 51
Total.	501,950 00	72,776 50	25,825 38	600,551 88

## THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Of the institution for the year ending September 30, 1876, have been:

## RECEIPTS.

Balance to current expense account as per last report.....	\$15,853 85
Appropriation by legislature of 1876.....	28,000 00
From broom-shop, knitting etc.,.....	3,976 51
Of State Treasurer, from counties.....	8,910 00
Total receipts for current expense.....	<u>56,740 36</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

For amusements and means of instruction.....	755 57
For clothing and tailor shops.....	3,522 52
For drugs, medicines and medical service.....	281 38
For farm and barn expenses.....	2,860 25
For fuel.....	3,532 23
For house furnishing.....	1,201 03
For laundry and cleanliness.....	301 90
For lights.....	629 06
For managers' expenses.....	502 00
For manufacturing expense.....	5,388 38
For miscellaneous purposes.....	1,388 38
For permanent improvements.....	1,332 90

For ordinary repairs .....	779 81
For subsistence .....	9,218 76
For salaries and wages .....	16,454 32
Total disbursements .....	<u>48,148 49</u>
Balance on hand .....	8,591 87
Less overdraft on building account of .....	55 32
Balance available for use .....	<u>8,536 55</u>

*Table showing the number of inmates received and discharged during the year.*

Number in school, October 1, 1875. ....	300
Number committed during the year .....	105
Number recommitted during the year .....	2
Number returned from out on ticket .....	6
Number of returned escapes .....	2
Total .....	<u>415</u>
Number returned to parents or guardians, on ticket-of-leave .....	68
Number out to place on ticket-of-leave .....	14
Number returned illegally committed .....	3
Number out on furlough .....	6
Number of deaths .....	3
Number of escapes .....	3
Number on record October 1, 1876 .....	318
Total .....	<u>415</u>
Largest number at any one time .....	318
Least number at any one time .....	286
Average number .....	<u>299</u>

*Table showing the offense for which they were committed.*

Offenses.	Previous years.	Past year.	Total.
Vagrancy .....	53	15	68
Larceny .....	113	39	152
Incorrigibility .....	125	47	172
Burglary .....	12	3	15
Forgery .....		1	1
Assault and battery .....	3	1	4
Horse stealing .....		1	1
Destruction of property .....	1	1	2
Total .....	307	108	415

The whole number of inmates in the institution since it was opened, in July, 1860, to this date, is 1,291. Of this number, 73 were girls and 1,218 were boys. Twenty-five deaths have occurred since the year 1866.

*Table showing number of inmates each year since school opened.*

Year.	No. committed each year.	Boys.	Girls.	Whole No. at close of year.	Whole No. during year.
January 1, 1861.....	39	32	7	39	39
October 10, 1861.....	28	35	5	40	81
October 10, 1862.....	41	51	4	55	80
October 10, 1863.....	42	59	13	72	98
October 10, 1864.....	83	117	20	137	155
October 10, 1865.....	107	134	21	155	245
October 10, 1866.....	47	118	16	134	209
October 10, 1867.....	66	143	12	155	217
October 10, 1868.....	53	149	14	163	227
October 10, 1869.....	63	163	13	173	233
October 10, 1870.....	114	204	2	206	293
October 10, 1871.....	74	237	2	239	288
October 10, 1872.....	107	278	.....	278	347
October 10, 1873.....	80	281	.....	281	362
October 10, 1874.....	113	301	.....	301	402
October 10, 1875.....	101	300	.....	300	412
October 10, 1876.....	107	318	.....	318	415

The representation in the school from counties is as follows:— Adams 1, Ashland 1, Brown 32, Clark 1, Calumet 5, Columbia 14, Crawford 7, Dane 18, Dodge 11, Door 1, Dunn 1, Eau Claire 5, Fond du Lac 37, Green Lake 10, Green 5, Grant 9, Iowa 2, Jefferson 13, Juneau 6, Kenosha 4, La Crosse 18, La Fayette 4, Manitowoc 5, Monroe 1, Milwaukee 78, Oconto 6, Outagamie 17, Ozaukee 2, Polk 4, Portage 2, Racine 8, Rock 16, Sauk 5, Sheboygan 8, St. Croix 2, Vernon 1, Waupaca 7, Waukesha 10, Waushara 3, Walworth 14, Winnebago 26, Wood 5.

The nativity of the parents of the boys is as follows: Of American born parents there are 98 boys; German, 88; Irish, 74; English, 39; Colored, 8; French, 26; Scotch, 4; Norwegian, 13; Holland, 2; Bohemian, 5; Danish, 4; Polish, 9; Welsh, 4; Swiss, 1; Unknown, 40.

Of the whole number in the school during the past year, 44 have no parents, 67 have no father; 44 are motherless; 179 have both fathers and mothers living, and 29 have parents who live apart.

*Table showing the birth-place of inmates.*

States and Countries.	Previous years.	Past year.	Total.	States and Countries.	Previous year.	Past year.	Total.
Wisconsin.....	188	64	252	Massachusetts .	3	3	6
Germany.....	10	6	16	Louisiana . . . .	1	.....	1
New York.....	16	3	19	Switzerland....	1	.....	1
Illinois.....	14	1	15	Prussia . . . . .	1	.....	1
Michigan.....	5	.....	5	Holland.....	1	.....	1
Pennsylvania . .	3	2	5	France.....	3	1	4
Ohio.....	4	1	5	Denmark. . . . .	1	2	3
Maine.....	3	1	4	Norway.....	2	1	3
Tennessee . . .	3	.....	3	Ireland . . . . .	1	.....	1
Iowa.....	3	1	4	Canada . . . . .	5	.....	5
Indiana.....	2	3	5	England . . . . .	1	2	3
Minnesota.....	1	.....	1	Poland.....	4	4	8
Texas.....	.....	1	1	Bohemia . . . . .	2	1	3
Connecticut.....	1	.....	1	Scotland . . . . .	1	.....	1
North Carolina.	1	.....	1	Unknown . . . . .	25	10	35
New Jersey.....	1	.....	1				
Kentucky.....	.....	1	1	Total.....	308	108	415

*Recapitulation.*

Number born in America.....	330
Number born in foreign countries.....	50
Number places of birth unknown.....	35
Total.....	415

6\*—B C R

(Doc .16.)

Table showing cost of support of inmates per capita.

[This includes the total expenditures, less amount of permanent improvements, cost of material for broom and sock factory, telegraph line and sale of clothing to employes.]

SUBSISTENCE.			CLOTHING.		
Whole amount.	Per capita annually.	Per capita daily.	Whole amount.	Per capita annually.	Per capita daily.
\$ c.	\$ c.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c.	c. m.
9,218 76	30 83 $\frac{1}{6}$	8.5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,256 18	14 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.9
SALARIES.			FUEL AND LIGHT.		
Whole amount.	Per capita annually.	Per capita daily.	Whole amount.	Per capita annually.	Per capita daily.
\$ c.	\$ c.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c.	c. m.
14,760 14	49 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	13.5	3,452 29	11 54	3.2
ALL OTHER EXPENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE.			TOTAL EXPENSES.		
Whole amount.	Per capita annually.	Per capita daily.	Whole amount.	Per capita annually.	Per capita daily.
\$ c.	\$ c.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c.	c. m.
10,588 03	35 41 $\frac{1}{6}$	9.9	42,275 30	141 39	38 $\frac{1}{3}$

The following table shows the average quantities of articles of subsistence, lights and fuel bought yearly from 1871 to 1875 inclusive, with the average prices for those years; and also the quantity and average prices for the year 1876.

Year.	Average supply of—	Quantity.	Price.
1871—1875	Beef, lbs.....	13,290	.071
1876	...do.....	7,522	.067
1871—1875	Pork, lbs.....	843	.099
1876	...do.....	781	.096
1871—1875	Butter, lbs.....	4,023	.222
1876	...do.....	6,325	.207
1871—1875	Coffee, lbs.....	401	.25
1876	...do.....	624	.25
1871—1875	Sugar, lbs.....	4,206	.111
1876	...do.....	8,775	.099
1871—1875	Tea, lbs.....	122	.95
1876	...do.....	248	.73½
1871—1875	Coal, tons.....	78½	8.34
1876	...do.....	75½	8.10
1871—1875	Syrup, gals.....	1325	.587
1876	...do.....	1446	.623
1871—1875	Lights, yearly consumption.....		254.26
1876	...do.....		629.06
1871—1875	Yearly medical attendance, and drugs.....		358.92
1876	...do.....		281.38

The average amount paid for wood yearly, from 1871 to 1875 inclusive, was \$2,144.28; the amount for 1876 was \$2,922.25. The average amount paid yearly for breadstuffs during 1874 and 1875 was \$4,696.55; for 1876, \$3,810.13. The average amount paid yearly for salaries and wages, from 1871 to 1875 inclusive, was \$12,523.93; for 1876 the amount was \$16,454.32.

The appropriations for this institution for the past two years have been found insufficient to meet the expenditures, and a deficiency has therefore arisen, which will amount to at least \$8,000 at the beginning of the next fiscal year. The estimates of the Board of Managers for the ensuing year are as follows:

Estimates for 1877—

1. Amusements.....	\$400 00
2. Means of instruction.....	400 00
3. Clothing, tailor-shop, and boots and shoes.....	5,000 00
4. Drugs and medicines and medical service.....	300 00
5. Farm and barn expenses.....	3,000 00
6. Fuel.....	3,500 00
7. Lights.....	1,000 00
8. House-furnishing and repairs.....	750 00

9. Laundry and cleanliness.....	300 00
10. Carpenter shop.....	100 00
11. Stone shop.....	100 00
12. Sewing room.....	500 00
13. Ordinary repairs.....	750 00
14. Permanent improvements.....	1,000 00
15. Miscellaneous.....	714 50
16. Subsistence.....	9,000 00
17. Salaries and wages.....	17,000 00
18. Telegraph and express.....	175 00
19. Postage.....	175 00
20. Printing.....	50 00
21. Managers' expenses.....	500 00
	<hr/>
Making a total of.....	44,714 50
Deduct due from counties.....	8,714 50
	<hr/>
Leaving balance of.....	36,000 00
For current expenses for 1877.	
Add for deficiency for 1876, say.....	8,000 00
	<hr/>
Making a total of.....	44,000 00
Add for building Correction House...	16,000 00
For laundry, boiler and steam pump.....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
Making a total of.....	62,000 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Asked to be appropriated by the next legislature.

The State Board of Charities and Reform has carefully considered the items in the foregoing estimate, and cannot discover any in which a reduction could be made with safety. It is therefore recommended that an appropriation be made of the entire amount asked for.

The necessity for the correction house, which has been felt for several years, has grown within the past year to be an imperative want, and no delay in building it can be indulged in without detriment to the institution. The Board of Managers of the School, in their annual report of this year, condense the most important of the reasons for the proposed building, as follows:

“The want of a suitable building has caused a succession of efforts to escape, costing a considerable amount of money, and exercising a demoralizing influence over all the inmates. The crowded condition of our buildings, already built, is detrimental to the

morals, health and discipline of the whole school. The experience of 1874, in reference to health, was such as we do not desire a repetition of. It is better to provide safe quarters for boys than to *pay* sheriffs, policemen, and livery-hire to hunt them. It is better to provide suitable buildings, such as a due regard for health demands, than to pay nurses, physicians, and funeral expenses. A reference to the bills will justify the giving of these pecuniary reasons, and prove the economy of the proposed outlay."

The Superintendent, Mr. A. D. Hendrickson, transmits with his report to the Board of Managers, his resignation of the position so long, honorably and usefully, held by him. For eleven years he has proved himself most efficient in carrying out the work of reform upon juvenile delinquents as contemplated by the State, and only retires now because he feels that the continuous draft upon his energies is growing greater than he would be able to sustain much longer. His place is to be filled early in 1877 by S. J. M. Putnam, of Rock county, who has already had experience as Assistant Superintendent of the institution, and has commended himself favorably by able and judicious work while occupying that position.

From Mr. Hendrickson's report for the present year it is found that the division of time in the school has been somewhat modified during the past year for the accommodation of the boot and shoe factory. The older portion of the inmates have nine hours of active employment, four for school and five for work. The younger have eight hours for employment, four for school and four for work. Each half day has a work session and a school session with a recess intervening, except Sunday and Saturday afternoon. Saturday afternoon has one work session only, and the balance of time is spent in bathing, recreation and miscellaneous duties. A few exceptions to the above rule exists, namely, teamster-boys and a few of the farm-hands in the busy seasons, and some of the older boys in the mechanical departments work the whole day if the work demands it. All attend school from the early fall to the late spring.

Improvement has been made since the preceding annual report in the matter of furnishing labor to the boys. A year ago a third of them were without steady employment. For the past six months there has been plenty of work for all the industries are profitable—not in the sense of direct money making, but as working toward the great end of making good citizens out of unpromising material.



The superintendent is satisfied that "this Industrial School, if it continues its present system of practical education and manual labor, will in the next fifty years give to the nation a larger proportion of self-supporting, productive citizens, than the average public schools of the land." The boot and shoe factory connected with the school has occupied the time of about seventy-five boys on the average (in their hours of work,) equivalent to half that number continuously, as they alternate in divisions between work and school studies. The products of the factory are of good quality and command a ready sale.

The knitting factory is another new industry which is meeting with much favor, as it employs the smaller boys who are unequal to heavier work. Stone masonry has been taught for two years past with exceptionally good results. Those of the boys who once learn this trade never express a desire to change for another. The other industries are the same as in former years.

Religious instruction has been replaced on the basis of the years previous to 1875: that is, the avoidance of all denominational dogmas, using the Bible as the standard of religion and morality, but without any comments which would indicate a preference for any particular religious sect or its doctrines.

Important improvements have been made in the stabling and barns, and in the facilities for collecting and distributing manures. The same may be said in regard to the out-door closets, which have been re-arranged with reference to general healthfulness as well as to the utilization of fertilizing matter.

The year has evidently been one of profit in its general results.

A supplementary report of the Managers of the Institution in relation to the work of the boot and shoe shop will probably be received in time to obtain a place in the appendix to this volume.

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## THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

(Located at Waupun.)

The directors of the prison are:

*Term expires January, 1878*—Wm. E. Smith, of Milwaukee, Milwaukee county.

*Term expires January, 1880*—Nelson Dewey, of Cassville, Grant county.

*Term expires January, 1882*—Geo. W. Burchard, of Fort Atkinson, Jefferson county.

## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

*Warden*—Horatio N. Smith.

*Physician*—H. L. Butterfield.

*Chaplain*—E. Tasker.

*Table showing appropriations, current expenses, officers' services, subsistence, etc., of the prison for the last twenty-six years.*

Years.	Total cost to State by appropriation.	Current expenses.	Officers' services.	Subsistence.	Average No.	Per capita for subsistence	Per capita for officers' salaries.
1851..	\$10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852..	16,389 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1853..	13,617 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854..	42,378 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855..	88,135 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856..	49,079 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857..	37,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858..	35,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859..	49,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860..	31,696 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861..	24,504 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862..	26,609 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863..	30,900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864..	41,371 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865..	35,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866..	44,000 00	\$36,813 29	\$15,635 06	\$8,266 18	128	\$64 57	\$121 36
1867..	40,204 00	40,675 76	15,060 91	13,636 14	194	70 28	77 62
1868..	59,796 00	50,589 45	17,970 84	18,242 04	202	89 86	88 52
1869..	40,000 00	46,341 26	17,994 18	14,769 69	186	79 40	96 74
1870..	40,000 00	41,954 86	13,998 48	11,127 20	189	74 92	94 25
1871..	99,990 00	53,500 72	23,720 15	15,805 92	202	78 24	117 42
1872..	52,928 00	50,226 47	23,453 05	13,534 14	201	67 33	116 68
1873..	45,550 47	49,889 12	22,108 20	10,776 77	180	59 87	122 81
1874..	48,968 39	.....	9,194 68	8,131 07	214	75 99	85 92
1875..	46,341 54	30,000 00	18,155 68	15,171 39	240	63 21	75 64
1876..	27,870 00	27,870 00	19,073 56	14,017 57	261	53 71	73 08

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

There were confined in the State prison October 1, 1875:

Males .....	236	
Females.....	12	
	<u>        </u>	248

Received during the year:

Males.....	147	
Females.....	8	
	<u>        </u>	156
Total .....		<u>        </u> 404

Discharged during the year:

Males....	130	
Females.....	8	
	<u>        </u>	138
Total number confined October 1, 1876:		
Males .....	253	
Females.....	13	
Total.....	<u>        </u>	266
Total number confined October 1, 1875 .....		248
Total number confined October 1, 1874 .....		230
Total number confined October 1, 1873 .....		180
Average number for the year ending—		
September 30, 1876.....		261
September 30, 1875.....		240
September 30, 1874.....		203
September 30, 1873.....		180
September 30, 1872.....		201
September 30, 1871.....		202

*Summary of receipts and expenditures.*

The following is a summary of the receipts and disbursements of the Wisconsin State Prison for the year ending September 30, 1876:

RECEIPTS.		
Balance on hand October 1, 1875 .. . . . . .		\$413 35
Appropriation from the State .. . . . . .		16,257 50
Loan of J. A. Roundy .. . . . . .		5,000 00
Received for boarding of United States convicts .. . . . . .	\$2,444 70	
Received for board of officers .. . . . . .	203 96	
Received from visitors .. . . . . .	693 00	
Received from convicts' deposits .. . . . . .	354 66	
		3,696 32
Collected on accounts prior to April 1, 1874 .. . . . . .	25 00	
Collected from United States fine of T. Barkass .. . . . . .	10 00	
		35 00
Received for sales from chair and cabinet shop .. . . . . .	54,386 27	
Wagon-shop .. . . . . .	1,205 19	
Stone-shop .. . . . . .	651 11	
Tailor-shop .. . . . . .	124 10	
Shoe-shop .. . . . . .	248 05	
Garden .. . . . . .	33 29	
		56,648 01
Received from barn and yard, barrels and boxes .. . . . . .	34 55	
Pigs .. . . . . .	14 00	
Wood .. . . . . .	12 75	
Hides .. . . . . .	18 93	
Teaming .. . . . . .	2 00	
		82 22
Sundries—Interest .. . . . . .	37 13	
Freight refunded .. . . . . .	51 72	
Shorts and bran .. . . . . .	206 66	
Overcharge on oil .. . . . . .	9 13	
Overcharge on lumber .. . . . . .	20 93	
		325 57
<b>Total receipts .. . . . . .</b>		<b>82,457 97</b>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Religion and means of instruction .. . . . . .		\$51 94
Newspapers .. . . . . .	\$88 85	
Advertising .. . . . . .	200 05	
Stationery .. . . . . .	29 40	
		318 30
Drugs and medicines .. . . . . .		\$129 32
Farm and barn live-stock .. . . . . .	\$51 00	
Tools .. . . . . .	10 60	
Forage .. . . . . .	450 75	
Garden .. . . . . .	31 29	
		543 64
Fuel .. . . . . .	4,317 96	
Lights .. . . . . .	295 46	
		4,613 42
Laundry .. . . . . .	26 56	
House-furnishing, including cell room and kitchen .. . . . . .	620 99	
		647 55

*Summary of receipts and expenditures—Continued.*

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.		
Lumber.....		2,135 32
Hardware.....		406 42
Machinery and tools.....		379 42
Paints and oils.....		2,621 38
Chair-shop.....	4,914 64	
Upholstery.....	453 52	
		5,368 16
Clothing and tailor-shop.....		782 10
Shoe-shop.....		293 62
Blacksmith-shop.....	194 50	
Wagon-shop.....	1,409 55	
		1,604 05
General repairs.....		193 07
Directors' expenses.....		847 67
Freight.....		1,057 06
Agents' expenses.....	4,034 02	
Traveling expenses.....	367 84	
		4,401 86
Dispatches.....	52 69	
Express.....	109 43	
Postage.....	281 75	
		443 87
Interest and exchange.....		845 79
Tobacco.....		310 72
Miscellaneous expenditures.....		316 04
Salaries and wages.....		19,073 56
Convicts discharged.....	681 00	
Convicts' deposits.....	371 24	
Recapturing escaped convicts.....	157 45	
		1,209 69
Teaming.....		28 50
Subsistence.....		14,017 57
Accounts prior to April 1, 1874.....	24 15	
October 1, 1874.....	147 82	
October 1, 1875.....	10,467 56	
Accounts prior to October 1, 1875, not reported.....	276 57	
		10,916 10
Loans repaid.....		8,500 00
Cash on hand September 30, 1876.....		402 13
Total disbursements.....		82,457 97

*The Liabilities and Assets*

Of the prison, October 1, 1876, were as follows:

ASSETS.		
Cash on hand.....		\$402 13
Accounts outstanding.....		19,570 86
Notes outstanding.....		229 12
Due from United States for maintaining U. S. convicts.....		655 63
Due from State institutions—		
Northern asylum .....	\$7,105 50	
Blind asylum.....	1,237 47	
Superintendent Public Property.....	191 00	8,533 97
Amount due from Corn-Exchange Bank.....		9,651 07
<b>Total assets.....</b>		<b>39,022 78</b>
LIABILITIES.		
Accounts for purchases.....	17,309 12	
Due traveling agents.....	129 63	
Amount of outstanding checks.....	311 60	
M. Newbre & Co., new roofs on south and north cell-room..	1,309 74	
Convicts' deposits.....	45 25	
Loan of J. A. Roundy, balance.....	2,000 00	
Interest.....	76 39	
Acceptance of McFetridge, Burchard & Co., due November 16, 1876.....	1,073 91	
Acceptance of J. Brown & Co., due November 7, 1876.....	110 20	
<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b>22,365 84</b>	
Excess of assets over liabilities.....		16,656 94

This is evidently exclusive of the \$11,612.50 balance of monthly installments due from the State Treasurer between October 1, 1876, and March 2, 1877.

The inventory of property in the prison shows the following totals:

Amount of stock in shop and store .....	\$58,938 77
Amount of machinery and tools .....	25,026 15
Amount of furniture and chattels.....	12,542 74
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>96,507 66</b>
Amount of property on hand September 30, 1875.....	95,573 32
Increase September 30, 1876. ....	934 34

The following table exhibits the receipts of the prison from the sources named, (which include the entire industrial departments of the prison, except the prison farm,) for the years 1871-6:

SOURCES.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Sales of—						
Shoe-shop .....	\$458 25	\$343 26	\$327 50	\$261 00	\$444 07	\$248 05
Chair-shop ....	17,347 60	44,749 38	48,467 73	49,975 02	42,600 68	54,386 27
Tailor-shop ....	69 39	159 40	223 81	318 95	400 45	124 10
Stone-shop.....	1,020 02	2,532 93	1,908 60	918 66	920 89	651 11
Blacksmith-shop	81 88	243 38	150 31	8 57	9 35	.....
Garden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 29
Barn and yard..	325 10	136 56	101 55	16 47	819 86	82 22
Wagon-shop ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,763 03	1,205 19
Total... ..	19,302 24	48,174 91	51,178 50	51,598 67	47,958 33	56,730 23

The net proceeds of the farm amounted to a total of \$1,467.32 for the year. In the above table the chair and cabinet shops are counted as one. The sales from this source during the year have amounted to \$67,402.77 and from all the other shops to \$5,540.22, making a total of sales of \$72,942.99. Of chairs of different grades 9,379.9 dozen were sold at an average price of \$6.41 per dozen, which is 6½ cents less per dozen, on the average, than the previous year.

The following table presents a summary and comparative statement of the reports and inventories of prison property, assets, and liabilities, as made by the warden and approved by the Directors of the Prison, September 30, 1875, and September 30, 1876:

ASSETS.	Sept. 30, 1875.	Sept. 30, 1876.
Cash on hand.....	\$413 35	\$402 13
Bills receivable and accounts.....	12,970 90	19,799 98
Due from United States.....	571 98	655 63
Due from State institutions.....	4,072 33	8,533 97
Due from Corn Exchange bank.....	9,631 07	9,631 07
Goods ready for market.....	19,939 79	24,479 94
Materials for manufacturing and use.....	40,633 40	34,458 83
Machinery and tools.....	23,500 00	25,026 15
Furniture and miscellaneous goods in use.....	11,500 13	12,542 74
Gross assets, exclusive of real estate.....	123,232 95	135,530 44
Deduct liabilities as reported.....	\$16,774 93	
And liabilities unreported.....	448 54	
Net assets, exclusive of real estate.....	106,009 48	113,164 60

The cost of subsistence for officers and prisoners for the year ending September 30, 1876, is as follows:

Cash paid for subsistence.....		\$14,017 57
Due on subsistence.....		2,501 27
Cash paid for freight.....		97 07
Products from garden, including hogs killed.....		1,467 32
2,265 pounds beef killed, at \$5.20.....		117 78
Subsistence on hand October 1, 1876.....		1,041 95
Total.....		<u>19,242 96</u>
Less subsistence on hand October 1, 1876.....	\$1,246 72	
Received from officers for board.....	203 96	
		<u>\$1,450 68</u>
Total.....		<u><u>17,792 28</u></u>

Of this amount has been paid for boarding of officers, including warden's and deputy warden's families, directors, and committees, at \$2.16 per week..... \$4,605 12  
 Subsistence of prisoners, 95,426 days, at 96 $\frac{2}{3}$  cents per week..... 13,187 16

During the past year \$834.82 have been expended in repairs and improvements besides the building of new roofs, and including the rebuilding of the gate-house, at a cost of \$307.71; building new side track from the railroad, costing \$116.35; repairs in the chapel to the amount of \$30.25; twenty iron beds for cells, \$109.80, and miscellaneous repairs to the amount of \$270.11. New shop floors, new windows in the south wing, a new sewer and repainting are the repairs and improvements now considered of immediate importance. The following are the estimates for the ensuing year as proposed by the warden and approved in substance by the Board of Directors of the State Prison:

1. The amount due from the State for goods furnished to other State institutions during the year ending September 30, 1875, and September 30, 1876..... \$8,533 97  
 And for indebtedness incurred in new roofs during the year ending September 30, 1876..... 1,486 74  
\$10,020 71
2. For current expenses for the year ending September 30, 1877..... 16,287 50  
 For library, to be expended during the year ending September 30, 1877..... 300 00  
 And \$100 annually thereafter.



3. For improvements to be made during the year ending	
September 30, 1877, as per estimates reported, viz:	
New floors in shops.....	1,080 00
New windows in south cell-room.....	240 00
Painting the buildings.....	763 00
Sewer from kitchen.....	442 00
Fence around prison-farm.....	475 00
	3,000 00
Total appropriation asked .....	29,608 21

As the fiscal year ends September 30, an additional appropriation of \$10,000 is asked for, to be subject to the order of the Directors for and during the (first five months of the) year ending September 30, 1878. This item would be added to the appropriation for current expenses, making a total of \$26,287.50. A good deal of complaint has been made, justly, no doubt, of the embarrassment to the business interests of the Prison from lack of money. To obviate this, we recommend that a sum of money be placed at the order of the Directors for the purpose above mentioned, though \$10,000 would seem, by comparison with the other estimates, to be rather in excess of the necessities of the case. The gross sum of \$24,000 appears to us to be ample for current expenses, including the amount necessary to carry the Prison over from the end of its fiscal year to the time of receiving the next appropriation.

We also recommend that provision be made, in the north cell room, for the criminal insane, whose confinement in the vicinity of sane convicts ought to be tolerated no longer. The expenditure of \$3,000 would provide apartments for the insane in the north wing of the building, and we recommend that such amount be appropriated for that purpose. The total of appropriations recommended for the State Prison by the State Board of Charities and Reform is as follows:

For current expenses.....	\$24,000
For apartments for the insane.....	3,000
For general repairs .....	3,000
For back indebtedness .....	10,000
Total .....	\$40,000

For purposes of comparison, we give condensation from Controller Robinson's report of the present year, the following table of

deficiencies in the State Prisons of New York, which have to be made up by legislative appropriations.

In 1867 the deficiency was.....	\$366,874
In 1868 the deficiency was.....	512,547
In 1869 the deficiency was.....	595,774
In 1870 the deficiency was.....	461,304
In 1871 the deficiency was.....	470,309
In 1872 the deficiency was.....	465,881
In 1873 the deficiency was.....	597,289
In 1874 the deficiency was.....	588,537
In 1875 the deficiency was.....	545,549
In 1876 the deficiency was.....	704,379

The deficiency for the past year is distributed among the three prisons as follows:

Auburn.....	\$129,119 36
Clinton.....	251,291 01
Sing Sing.....	290,045 10
Miscellaneous, including transportation of convicts.....	33,925 38

The deficiency of 1876 was distributed as follows:

Auburn.....	\$131,783
Clinton.....	195,191
Sing Sing.....	183,229
Miscellaneous.....	35,344

It appears, therefore, that the increase of \$160,000 this year is divided between Sing Sing and Clinton Prisons, the former being responsible for about two-thirds of it. Auburn decreases very slightly its deficiency of last year. The report shows the number of convicts in all the prisons September 30, 1876, to have been 3,509, as against 3,481 at the same date last year.

Warden Smith has been unable to lease any convict labor on contract, and thinks that the present state of the law is such as to prevent responsible parties from entering into such contract. He therefore advises some modification of the law better securing the rights of contractors.

In the recommendation of the directors in regard to allowing them to fix the wages of employes we concur, so far as relates to the overseers and foremen of work shops. It is impossible to procure competent men to oversee work without paying as much as such men can obtain elsewhere.

We close our notice of the State Prison with the tabulated statistics of crime as prepared by order of Warden Smith at the request of the President of this Board. The directors say, in reference to the disclosures of these tables:

“When we reflect that not only circuit and municipal courts, but also all county judges are authorized to sentence persons to confinement in this prison, it ceases to be a surprise that there is great difference in the respective sentences awarded for the same offense, or that there should be an increasing interest in the question as to the propriety of the abolition of term sentences, or other modification of existing criminal laws.”

Statistics of crime, showing the sentences to State Prison from October 1, 1873, to September 30, 1876.

7\*—B C R

(Doc. 16.)

CRIMES AGAINST PERSON.					CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.				
Crime.	No. con- victions.	Highest sentence.	Lowest sentence.	Average sen- tence	Crime.	No. con- victions.	Highest sentence.	Lowest sentence.	Average sen- tences.
Adultery .....	7	2 years.	6 mos..	1 y'r ½ mo.	Arson .....	6	7 years.	3 years.	5 y'rs 4 mos.
Assault with intent to kill .....	24	5 years.	1 year	2 y's 11 ½ m.	Accessory before the fact to the crime of arson .....	1	.....	.....	4 years.
Assault with intent to ravish .....	9	3 years.	1 year	1 y'r 11 ¾ m	Assaulting and robbing .....	4	1 year	1 year.	1 year.
Administering poison with in- tent to kill .....	1	.....	.....	2 years.	Burglary .....	47	5 years.	6 mcs..	1 y'r 7 ⅔ mos
Aiding prisoners to escape .....	1	.....	.....	2 years.	Burglary and larceny .....	19	3 years.	1 y'r 3m	1 y'r 10 ⅓ mo
Incest .....	4	8 years.	6 years.	6 y'rs 9 mos.	Counterfeiting .....	14	7 years.	6 mos.	3 y'rs 1-6 mo
Keeping house ill-fame .....	4	1 year..	9 mos.	9 ¼ months.	Embezzlement .....	2	1 year	.....do..	9 months.
Manslaughter, first degree .....	1	.....	.....	20 years.	Forgery .....	11	3 years.	1 year..	2 y'rs 16 days.
Manslaughter, second degree .....	5	6 years.	4 years.	4 y's 10 4-5 m	Horse and cattle stealing .....	18	6 years.	6 mos..	2 y'rs 9 ⅔ mo
Manslaughter, third degree .....	4	4 years.	3 y's 3m	3 y'rs ¾ m.	Larceny .....	178	6 years.	.....do..	1 y'r 7 1-10m
Manslaughter, fourth degree .....	2	2 years.	2 years.	2 years.	Obt'g money on false pretences	6	2 ½ y'rs	1 year..	1 y'r 9 mos.
Murder .....	12	All life	sentences	.....	Receiving stolen goods .....	2	1 year	.....do..	1 year.
Rape .....	4	12 years.	2 years.	8 ½ years.	Robbery .....	9	8 y's 2m	.....do..	3 y'rs 3 mos.
Polygamy .....	5	2 years.	2 years.	2 years.	Uttering false check, or order for money .....	2	2 years.	2 years.	2 years.
Perjury .....	1	.....	.....	2 years.	Obstructing railroad track .....	1	.....	.....	3 years.
Sodomy .....	1	.....	.....	3 years.					
Total number convictions ..	85				Total number convictions.	320			

Total average of term sentences, 3 years 3 ¾ months.  
Per cent. of crime against person, 21.

Total average of all sentences, 1 year 19m. 27 days.  
Per cent. of crime against property, 79.

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

Crime against person.

Number on register	WHERE SENTENCED.		Term of sentence.		Where born, and crime.	Age.	CONJUGAL RELATION.		EDUCATION.			SEX.		COLOR.		
	No. of circuit.	Court.	County.	Years.			Months.	Married.	Single.	Read and write.	Read only.	Neither.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.
1. ADULTERY.																
1842	6	County ..	Monroe.....	1	1	Illinois .....	34	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1871	4	Circuit ..	Fond du Lac...	...	6	..do .....	35	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2136	6	..do...	Jackson.....	1	.....	New York .....	47	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
2150	4	..do...	Fond du Lac...	2	.....	Poland .....	29	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2170	5	..do...	Vernon.....	...	6	New York .....	26	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
2174	9	County ..	Columbia.....	...	9	Vermont.....	36	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
2182	6	..do...	La Crosse.....	1	6	Wisconsin.....	22	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
2. ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.																
1806	12	Circuit ..	Green .....	5	.....	Maine .....	47	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1820	6	..do...	La Crosse.....	2	.....	Germany .....	56	1	.....	German	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1822	3	..do...	Winnebago...	5	.....	Canada .....	22	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1832	8	..do...	Chippewa...	5	.....	New Jersey .....	37	Wid'r	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1841	10	..do...	Door .....	3	.....	Norway .....	38	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1887	6	County ..	Vernon .....	5	.....	New York .....	23	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1898	6	..do...	La Crosse.....	2	6	New Hampshire.....	21	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1899	6	..do...	..do .....	3	6	England .....	28	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1936	1	Circuit ..	Walworth.....	2	.....	Germany .....	52	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1940	6	..do...	Trempealeau ..	2	.....	Mississippi .....	18	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1986	6	..do...	Monroe.....	2	.....	Illinois .....	23	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1989	6	..do...	Trempealeau ..	2	.....	Scotland .....	54	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
2015	3	..do...	Greenlake.....	1	.....	Germany .....	52	Wid'r	.....	German	.....	1	.....	1	.....	

2016	6	do	Vernon	1	6	Norway	26	1	Norw'gn	1	1	1	1
2022	8	do	Chippewa	1		Missouri	22	1		1	1	1	1
2024	2	Municipal.	Milwaukee	5		Germany	58	1	1	1	1	1	1
2032	8	County	Dunn	3	6	Ireland	25		1	1	1	1	1
2038	3	do	Dodge	4		Ohio	33	1	1	1	1	1	1
2069	6	Circuit	Trempealeau	1	6	Prussia	31	1		1	1	1	1
2071	1	do	Racine	1		Denmark	31		1	1	1	1	1
2145	5	do	Iowa	4		England	35	1	1	1	1	1	1
2149	6	do	Buffalo	2		Switzerland	64	1	German	1	1	1	1
2197	8	do	Dunn	2	6	Germany	37	1		1	1	1	1
2082	7	do	Portage	5		do	39	1	German		1	1	1
3. ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO RAPE.													
1813	5	Circuit	Crawford	3		Missouri	24		1	1	1	1	1
1838	4	do	Fond du Lac	1		Wisconsin	16		1	1	1	1	1
1853	4	do	Manitowoc	1		Prussia	52	1		1	1	1	1
1933	1	do	Walworth	3		Indiana	23		1	1	1	1	1
1941	3	do	Dodge	1	6	Wisconsin	26		1	1	1	1	1
1952	9	do	Columbia	2		Maine	30		1	1	1	1	1
2007	9	do	do	1		Wisconsin	19		1	1	1	1	1
2095	5	do	La Fayette	3		Illinois	31		1	1	1	1	1
2208	12	do	Jefferson	2		New York	40		1	1	1	1	1
4. ADMINISTERING POISON WITH ATTEMPT TO KILL.													
2155	7	Circuit	Waupaca	2		New York	26	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. AIDING PRISONERS TO ESCAPE.													
2059	9	County	Columbia	2		ennessee	21		1	1	1	1	1

*a* Third sentence; one from Adams county, larceny, 2 years; one from Ohio. *b* Intent to rob and murder. *c* Two years and four months; Governor's pardon, *d* One year and one month; Governor's pardon, *e* Intent to commit manslaughter, *f* And two years on two convictions for larceny

Crime against person—Continued.

Number on register.	WHERE SENTENCED.		Term of sentence.		Where born, and crime.	Age.	CONJUGAL RELATION.		EDUCATION.			SEX.		COLOR.		
	No. of circuit.	Court.	County.	Years.			Months.	Married.	Single.	Read and write.	Read only.	Neither.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.
<b>6. INCEST.</b>																
1893	10	Circuit ..	Shawano.....	6	...	Germany.....	40	1	.....	German.....	.....	1	...	1	.....	
1894	10	...do....	...do.....	8	...	...do.....	52	Wid'r	.....	Ger'n.....	.....	1	...	1	.....	
2018	10	...do....	Outagamie ..	7	...	Ohio.....	28	1	.....	1	.....	1	...	1	.....	
2146	7	...do....	Juneau.....	6	...	New York.....	63	1	.....	1	.....	1	...	1	.....	
<b>7. KEEPING HOUSE OF ILL FAME.</b>																
2009	7	Circuit...	Waupaca.....	9	...	New York.....	56	Wido'	.....	1	.....	1	...	1	.....	
2019	8	County ..	Dunn.....	9	...	...do.....	30	1	.....	1	.....	1	...	1	.....	
2020	8	...do....	...do.....	9	...	...do.....	22	.....	1	1	.....	1	...	1	.....	
2031	8	...do....	...do.....	1	...	Germany.....	29	1	.....	German.....	.....	1	...	1	.....	
<b>8. MANSLAUGHTER, 1st DEGREE.</b>																
2099	3	Circuit...	Winnebago....	20	...	Switzerland ..	26	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	...	1	.....
<b>9. MANSLAUGHTER, 2D DEGREE.</b>																
1855	5	Circuit ..	Grant.....	4	6	England.....	31	1	.....	1	.....	1	...	1	.....	
1858	2	...do....	Waukesha....	4	...	New York....	51	1	.....	1	.....	1	...	1	.....	
1890	5	...do....	Crawford. ....	6	...	Ireland.....	30	1	.....	1	.....	1	...	1	.....	
2138	7	...do....	Waushara....	5	...	...do.....	41	1	.....	.....	1	1	...	1	.....	
2181	5	...do....	Lafayette... ..	5	...	England.....	26	1	.....	1	.....	1	...	1	.....	

10. MANSLAUGHTER. 3d DEGREE.											
1804	12	Circuit...	Green .....	3	Massachusetts .....	56	1	1	1	1	1
1824	3	do.....	Winnebago.....	3	Canada .....	59	1	1	1	1	1
1885	4	do.....	Calumet .....	4	Germany .....	23	1	German	1	1	1
2202	1	do.....	Walworth.....	2	3 Massachusetts .....	36	1	1	1	1	1
11. MANSLAUGHTER. 4th DEGREE.											
1818	10	Circuit...	Outagamie .....	2	Prussia .....	34	1	German	1	1	1
1901	4	do.....	Manitowoc .....	2	England .....	56	1	1	1	1	1
12. MURDER.											
b1852	4	Circuit...	Manitowoc .....	Life	Ireland .....	59	1	1	1	1	1
a1854	5	do.....	Grant .....	do.	Illinois .....	36	1	1	1	1	1
1880	12	do.....	Rock .....	do.	Tennessee .....	39	Wid'r	1	1	1	1
1881	12	do.....	do.....	do.	do.....	45	1	1	1	1	1
b1886	4	do.....	Calumet .....	do.	Sweden .....	37	1	Swedish	1	1	1
1903	4	do.....	do.....	do.	Ireland .....	48	Wid'r	Print.	1	1	1
a1971	12	do.....	Jefferson .....	do.	Germany .....	51	Wido'	1	1	1	1
a1972	12	do.....	do.....	do.	do.....	24	1	German	1	1	1
b2084	7	do.....	Portage .....	do.	Wisconsin .....	22	1	1	1	1	1
a2101	8	do.....	Chippewa .....	do.	Ireland .....	35	1	1	1	1	1
a2102	9	do.....	Columbia .....	do.	do.....	51	Wid'r	1	1	1	1
2105	3	do.....	Winnebago .....	do.	Switzerland .....	24	1	1	1	1	1
13. RAPE.											
c1805	12	Circuit...	Green .....	10	Ireland .....	36	1	1	1	1	1
2088	9	do.....	Dane .....	2	Canada .....	20	1	1	1	1	1
2137	11	do.....	Polk .....	10	Wisconsin .....	20	1	1	1	1	1
2200	1	do.....	Walworth .....	12	do.....	32	1	1	1	1	1

a First degree,

b Second degree.

c Served 1 year and 18 days; Governor's pardon.



Crime against person—Continued.

Number on register.	WHERE SENTENCED		Term of sentence.		Where born, and crime.	Age.	CONJUGAL RELATION.		EDUCATION.			SEX.		COLOR.				
	No. of circuit.	Court.	County.	Years.			Months.	Married.	Single.	Read and write.	Read only.	Neither.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.		
14. POLYGAMY.																		
1837	3	Circuit ..	Green Lake .....	2	....	Pennsylvania .....	32	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....			
1873	7	...do....	Juneau .....	2	...	New York .....	25	1	.....		1	.....	1	.....	1	.....		
1874	1	...do....	Kenosha .....	2	....	Ireland .....	41	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
2008	4	...do....	Fond du Lac .....	2	....	Maine .....	28	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
2062	3	...do....	Winnebago .....	2	....	Germany .....	25	1	.....	German.	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
15. PERJURY.																		
2158	9	Circuit ..	Columbia .....	2	...	England .....	50	1	.....		1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
16. SODOMY.																		
1811	2	Municipal	Milwaukee .....	3	....	Prussia .....	28	.....	1	German.	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	

Crime against property.

1. ARSON.																	
a1914	6	Circuit ..	Jackson .....	3	....	New York .....	55	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
b1931	6	...do....	Monroe .....	5	....	...do....	35	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1938	7	...do....	Juneau .....	5	....	Germany .....	34	1	.....	German.	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2091	4	...do....	Sheboygan .....	7	....	...do....	59	Wid'r	.....	German.	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2172	10	...do....	Brown .....	4	....	Vermont .....	32	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2112	7	...do....	Portage .....	8	....	Atlantic Ocean .....	28	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....

						2. ACCESSORY BEFORE THE FACT TO THE CRIME OF ARSON.											
1872	7	Circuit...	Juneau .....	4	....	Germany .....	78	Wid'r .....	German .....	1	....	1	....	1	....		
3. ASSAULTING & ROBBING																	
c1888	10	Circuit...	Outagamie .....	1	....	Pennsylvania .....	20	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
c1889	10	do.....	do .....	1	....	New York .....	21	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
1968	9	do.....	Dane .....	1	....	Wisconsin .....	18	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
1969	9	do.....	do .....	1	....	Connecticut .....	19	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
4. BURGLARY.																	
d1808	2	Municipal	Milwaukee .....	2	....	Canada .....	23	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
d1809	2	do.....	do .....	2	....	New York .....	29	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
1816	12	Circuit...	Rock .....	8	....	Canada .....	26	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
1817	12	do.....	do .....	2	....	North Carolina .....	25	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
1829	12	County	Green .....	1	....	New York .....	20	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
1845	3	Circuit...	Dodge .....	2	....	England .....	55	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
1846	3	do.....	do .....	1	....	Germany .....	37	1	....	German .....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
1847	5	County	La Fayette .....	1	....	Wisconsin .....	18	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
1848	5	do.....	do .....	1	....	do .....	21	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
1850	12	do.....	Rock .....	6	....	Vermont .....	19	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
1864	12	do.....	Green .....	1	....	Wisconsin .....	16	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
1866	11	do.....	Polk .....	1	....	Pennsylvania .....	17	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
e1882	3	Circuit...	Green Lake .....	2	....	Vermont .....	38	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
1883	3	do.....	do .....	1	....	Wisconsin .....	18	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
1912	7	do.....	Portage .....	1	....	Mame .....	34	Wid'r .....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
1935	1	do.....	Walworth .....	2	....	Massachusetts .....	40	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
1947	1	do.....	Kenosha .....	8	....	New York .....	25	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
f1955	12	do.....	Rock .....	2	....	Vermont .....	22	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
1963	4	do.....	Fond du Lac .....	1	....	Virginia .....	25	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
1977	5	County	La Fayette .....	2	....	Wisconsin .....	23	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
2003	12	Circuit...	Rock .....	1	6	do .....	17	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
2044	3	do.....	Winnebago .....	6	....	Denmark .....	18	....	1	....	Danish .....	1	....	1	....	1	....

a 1 year and 3 months; Governor's pardon.      b 1 year and 3 months; Governor's pardon.      c Intent to rob.      d Second sentence.  
 e Second sentence; first sentence from Richland county, same crime.      f Second term; first from Rock county, burglary, 6 months.

Crime against property—Continued.

Number on register.	WHERE SENTENCED.			Term of sentence.		Where born, and crime.	Age.	CONJUGAL RELATION.		EDUCATION.			SEX.		COLOR.	
	No. of circuit.	Court.	County.	Years.	Months.			Married.	Single.	Read and write.	Read only.	Neither.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.
BURGLARY—Continued.																
a2047	6	County	La Crosse	1	6	Canada	47	1		1			1		1	
2048	3	do	Ozaukee	2	1d'y	Rhode Island	29		1	1			1		1	
2049	3	do	do	2	1d'y	Canada	30		1	1			1		1	
2065	10	Circuit	Brown	2		do	28		1	1			1		1	
2068	2	Municipal	Milwaukee	2		New York	24		1	1			1		1	
2075	4	Circuit	Fond du Lac	1		do	30		1	1			1		1	
2081	12	do	Rock	2		Germany	27		1	1			1		1	
b2086	7	do	Portage	3		Pennsylvania	49	Wid'r.		1			1		1	
2087	7	do	do	3		Wisconsin	20		1	1			1		1	
2090	6	County	La Crosse	1		Norway	39		1	Norg'n.			1		1	
c2096	5	Circuit	La Fayette	1		New York	25		1	1			1		1	
a2103	9	do	Columbia	2		Illinois	29		1	1			1		1	
2104	9	do	do	3		Virginia	37		1	1			1		1	
2106	3	do	Winnebago	2		Germany	24		1	1			1		1	
2112	7	do	Portage	2		Atlantic Ocean	28	1		1			1		1	
2113	7	do	do	5		New York	34		1	1			1		1	
2128	12	do	Green	1		La Fayette	20		1	1			1		1	
2129	12	do	do	3		Ireland	41	Wid'r.		1			1		1	
2152	4	do	Fond du Lac	1		Canada	30	1		1			1		1	
2154	7	do	Waupaca	1		Germany	29		1	A little.			1		1	
2177	12	do	Jefferson	1		Massachusetts	45	1		1			1		1	
2180	11	do	Bayfield	2		Wisconsin	18	1		1			1		1	
d2186	4	County	Sheboygan	1		Illinois	28		1	1			1		1	
e2192	3	do	Dodge		8	Scotland	44		1	1			1		1	
f2173	3	Circuit	Winnebago	3		New York	23	1		1			1		1	

5. BURGLARY & LARCENY														
g1833	6	County...	La Crosse.....	2	.....	Massachusetts.....	27	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1856	6	...do....	...do....	2	.....	Pennsylvania.....	26	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1857	2	Circuit	Waukesha .....	1	6	Germany .....	24	.....	1	German	.....	1	.....	1
1878	6	...do....	La Crosse.....	1	6	New York.....	23	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
a1896	6	County...	...do....	2	.....	...do....	38	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
1897	6	...do....	...do....	1	8	France .....	22	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
h1900	8	...do....	Dunn .....	2	.....	New York .....	30	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1911	7	Circuit	Portage.....	2	.....	Germany .....	19	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1954	2	...do....	Waukesha .....	1	3	Ohio .....	33	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1988	5	County...	LaFayette .....	2	6	...do....	23	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2001	6	Circuit	La Crosse.....	2	.....	Ireland .....	30	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2029	9	County...	Sauk .....	2	.....	Tennessee.....	23	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2030	9	...do....	...do....	2	.....	Iowa .....	25	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2051	9	Municipal	Dane .....	3	.....	Pennsylvania..	20	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2115	9	...do....	...do....	2	.....	Wisconsin.....	19	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2116	9	...do....	...do....	2	.....	...do....	17	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2148	6	County...	La Crosse.....	1	6	Michigan.....	29	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2201	1	Circuit	Walworth.....	1	.....	New York.....	33	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2203	1	...do....	...do....	2	.....	Wisconsin.....	29	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
6. COUNTERFEITING.														
1891	.....	U. S. Dis.	West Wis .....	1	.....	Pennsylvania..	30	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1892	.....	...do....	...do....	1	.....	Wisconsin.....	22	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
j1949	.....	U. S. Cir.	East Wis.....	4	8	New York.....	56	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
j1956	7	County...	Juneau.....	1	.....	Ohio .....	18	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1957	.....	U. S. Dis.	West Wis .....	2	.....	...do....	21	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
j1997	.....	U. S. Cir.	.....	.....	6	Norway .....	31	.....	1	Nor'g'n.	Eng.	.....	1	.....
2012	.....	U. S. Dis.	West Wis .....	5	.....	Ohio .....	38	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2013	.....	...do....	...do....	5	.....	New York.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2014	.....	...do....	...do....	7	.....	Rhode Island..	37	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2025	.....	...do....	...do....	1	.....	Germany .....	33	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....

a Second sentence. b 4 months; Gov. pardon. c Second sentence; first from La Crosse Co., burglary, two years. d Second sentence; first from Waukesha Co., arson, 5 years. e Second sentence; first from Winnebago Co., larceny, 6 months. f Sixth sentence; Sauk county, housebreaking, 1 year; Milwaukee, robbery, 4 years; Outagamie, larceny, 1 year; Winnebago, larceny, 9 months; Fond du Lac, larceny, 3 months. g served 1½ years; Gov. pardon. h Second term; first from Dane Co., larceny, one year. i 8 months; Gov. pardon. j passing counterfeit money.

Crime against property—Continued.

Number on register.	WHERE SENTENCED.			Term of sentence.		Where born, and crime.	Age.	CONJUGAL RELATION.		EDUCATION.			SEX.		COLOR.	
	No. of circuit.	Court.	County.	Years.	Months.			Married.	Single.	Read and write.	Read only.	Neither.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.
COUNTERFEITING—Continued.																
a2054	....	U. S. Dis.	West Wis	1	....	Ireland	29	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	
2078	....	do	East Wis	5	....	New Hampshire	34	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	
2168	....	do	West Wis.	3	....	New York	21	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	
2169	....	do	do	5	....	do.	28	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	
7. EMBEZZLEMENT.																
2011	....	U. S. Dis.	West Wis.	1	....	New Hampshire	46	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
2144	7	County	Taylor	....	6	Minnesota	21	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	
8. FORGERY.																
c1849	1	Circuit	Walworth	2	....	New York	28	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	
1910	3	County	Green Lake	2	....	do	21	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	
1950	12	do	Green	1	....	Wisconsin	17	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	
d1985	6	Circuit	Monroe	2	....	New York	24	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
e2037	9	Municipal	Dane	3	....	do	20	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
2063	10	Circuit	Brown	2	....	Germany	47	1	....	German	....	1	....	1	....	
2066	10	do	do	3	....	do	22	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	
2076	4	do	Fond du Lac	2	6	New York	30	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	
2120	4	do	do	1	....	Germany	40	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
e2176	9	Municipal	Dane	2	....	England	50	Wid'r	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	
2210	7	Circuit	Waushara	2	....	Ireland	36	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	

HORSE AND CATTLE STEALING.																							
1825	3	Circuit ..	Winnebago.....	4	.....	New Brunswick.....	36	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....								
1839	7	...do...	Portage.....	6	.....	Pennsylvania.....	23	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....								
1982	8	...do...	Eau Claire.....	3	.....	Missouri.....	26	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....								
2017	6	...do...	Vernon.....	2	.....	New York.....	35	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....								
2056	5	...do...	Grant.....	2	.....	Bohemia.....	26	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....								
187 0	4	...do...	Fond du Lac...	2	.....	Prussia.....	42	.....	1	German	.....	1	.....	1	.....								
1998	12	...do...	Rock.....	3	.....	New York.....	25	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....							
1999	8	...do...	St Croix.....	2	4	Ohio.....	27	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....						
2000	8	...do...	...do.....	3	6	Ireland.....	36	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....						
2074	4	...do...	Fond du Lac...	2	.....	Germany.....	20	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....					
2080	8	...do...	St. Croix.....	2	.....	Indiana.....	21	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....					
e2107	8	...do...	Eau Claire.....	2	8	Massachusetts ..	25	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....					
2108	3	...do...	Green Lake...	5	.....	Vermont.....	19	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....				
2118	12	...do...	Jefferson.....	5	.....	Canada.....	21	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....				
2134	5	...do...	Grant.....	2	.....	Maine.....	25	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....				
2139	2	...do...	Waukesha.....	2	.....	Germany.....	18	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....			
g1861	8	...do...	Eau Claire.....	6	.....	Iowa.....	33	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....		
1862	8	...do...	...do.....	1	6	Virginia.....	24	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
LARCENY.																							
1802	1	County...	Racine.....	6	.....	Vermont.....	53	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....		
1803	1	Circuit ..	...do.....	3	.....	Germany.....	41	.....	1	German	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....		
1807	1	...do...	...do.....	2	.....	New York.....	56	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
h1810	2	Municipal	Milwaukee...	2	.....	Connecticut ..	42	.....	Wid'r	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1812	4	Circuit ..	Calumet.....	1	.....	Wisconsin.....	23	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
i1814	1	...do...	Kenosha.....	1	3	Switzerland.....	24	.....	1	German	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1815	12	...do...	Rock.....	1	6	New York.....	39	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1819	8	County ..	Eau Claire.....	6	.....	...do.....	18	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
j1821	3	Circuit ..	Winnebago...	2	3	...do.....	24	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
k1823	3	...do...	...do.....	2	.....	Wisconsin.....	21	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1826	4	County ..	Fond du Lac...	6	.....	Germany.....	46	.....	1	German	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
l1827	9	Circuit ..	Columbia.....	1	.....	Wisconsin.....	21	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....

a Passing counterfeit money. b 2½ months, died. c Third sentence. d 1 year and 9 days; Gov. pardon. e Second sentence. f 1½ years; Gov. pardon.  
g Second sentence; First from Eau Claire Co., larceny, 4 years. h From person. i In dwelling. j From person, 8 months and 11 days; Gov. pardon.  
k From person, 4 months; Gov. pardon. l Served 7 months; Gov. pardon.

Crime against property—Continued.

Number on register.	WHERE SENTENCED.		Term of sentence.		Where born, and crime.	Age.	CONUGAL RELATIONS		EDUCATION.			SEX.		COLOR.		
	No. of Circuit.	Court.	County.	Years.			Months.	Married.	Single.	Read and write.	Read only.	Neither.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.
LARCENY—Continued.																
1830	4	Circuit ..	Manitowoc .....	6	.....	Germany .....	26	.....	1	German	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1831	8	...do....	Chippewa .....	8	.....	Prussia .....	45	1	.....	German	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
a1834	10	...do....	Brown .....	1	6	Norway .....	50	.....	1	Norg'n	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
b1835	6	County ..	La Crosse .....	3	6	Wisconsin .....	21	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1836	6	...do....	...do....	3	6	New York .....	28	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1840	6	...do....	Jackson .....	6	.....	Massachusetts	26	Wid'r	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1843	8	...do....	St. Croix .....	6	.....	Canada .....	19	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1844	7	Circuit ..	Wood .....	6	.....	New York .....	54	Wid'r	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1851	12	...do....	Green .....	1	.....	Wisconsin .....	21	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1859	6	...do....	Monroe .....	1	.....	New York .....	26	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1860	6	...do....	...do....	1	.....	Wisconsin .....	17	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
e1863	8	...do....	Eau Claire .....	2	2	Canada .....	34	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1867	10	...do....	Brown .....	1	.....	France .....	25	.....	1	French	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
d1868	10	...do....	...do....	1	.....	Illinois .....	17	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1877	9	County ..	Columbia .....	1	.....	Germany .....	20	.....	1	German	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1879	9	Municipal	Dane .....	1	.....	Vermont .....	21	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1884	4	Circuit ..	Calumet .....	1	.....	New York .....	19	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1895	9	Municipal	Dane .....	1	.....	...do....	22	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
e1902	9	...do....	...do....	2	.....	Illinois .....	22	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1904	8	County ..	Eau Claire .....	2	1d'y	New Brunswick.	22	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1905	10	...do....	Door .....	6	.....	Canada .....	18	.....	1	Write	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1906	12	Circuit ..	Rock .....	1	.....	New York .....	27	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1907	9	County ..	Columbia .....	2	.....	Prussia .....	53	Wid'r	.....	German	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1908	9	...do....	...do....	9	.....	...do....	31	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....

1909	8	....do ....	Eau Claire	1	..	Minnesota	17	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....
1913	7	Circuit ..	Portage	3	....	New York	34	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
1915	8	County ..	Chippewa	1	....	Canada	22	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
1916	9	Municipal	Dane	3	....	Ireland	32	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
1917	9	....do ....	....do	3	....	....do	35	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1
f1918	12	Circuit ..	Jefferson	3	....	Canada	26	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
1919	12	....do ....	....do	2	....	Wisconsin	27	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1
1920	7	County ..	Waupaca	6	....	Ireland	41	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
1923	8	Circuit ..	Dunn	1	....	Indiana	27	Wid'r	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
1924	8	....do ....	....do	1	....	....do	23	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
g1926	9	Municipal	Dane	2	3	New York	21	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
g1927	9	....do ....	....do	2	3	Chicago	23	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
1928	8	Circuit ..	Eau Claire	1	6	New York	26	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
1929	8	....do ....	....do	4	....	....do	30	....	1	Write	....	1	....	1	....
h1930	8	....do ....	....do	4	....	Canada	26	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
1932	6	....do ....	Monroe	1	....	Germany	28	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
i1934	1	....do ....	Walworth	9	....	Vermont	54	Wid'r	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
j1937	3	County ..	Winnebago	9	....	Denmark	23	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
1939	6	Circuit ..	Trempealeau	3	....	Norway	35	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
1942	9	Municipal	Dane	1	....	Wisconsin	18	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
k1943	10	Circuit ..	Brown	2	....	Germany	39	1	....	German	....	1	....	1	....
l1944	10	....do ....	....do	2	....	....do	43	1	....	Bohe'n	....	1	....	1	....
1945	6	County ..	La Crosse	2	6	Norway	50	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
1948	7	Circuit ..	Portage	1	....	New York	20	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
1951	6	County ..	La Crosse	1	....	Wisconsin	35	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1
1953	4	Circuit ..	Manitowoc	6	....	Ireland	28	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
1958	10	County ..	Outagamie	3	....	New York	22	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
1959	4	Circuit ..	Fond du Lac	2	....	Wisconsin	21	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
1960	8	County ..	Eau Claire	9	....	New York	23	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1
1961	11	Circuit ..	Ashland	6	....	France	26	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1
m1964	6	County ..	La Crosse	2	9	New York	36	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
m1965	6	....do ....	....do	2	9	Illinois	28	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
1966	12	....do ....	Rock	2	....	New York	25	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
1967	9	Municipal	Dane	1	....	Ohio	24	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1

a Second sentence; first sentence from Milwaukee Co., for 8 months. b From person, 2 years; Gov. pardon. c Watch and chain. d Third sentence. e Graduated at Reform School, served 2 terms in Joliet and 1 in county jail. f Larceny and forgery. g Fourth term. h 1 year and 8 months Gov. pardon. i Sixth term; aggregate time of sentence, 4½ years. j Second sentence; first from Roc Co., horse-stealing, 2½ years. k 1 year and 7 months. Gov. pardon. l 6 months; died. m Grand larceny.



Crime against property—Continued.

Number on register.	WHERE SENTENCED.			Term of sentence.		Where born, and crime.	Age.	CONJUGAL RELATION.		EDUCATION.			SEX.		COLOR.	
	No. of circuit	Court.	County.	Years.	Months.			Married.	Single.	Read and write.	Read only.	Neither.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.
a1970	3	County...	Winnebago...	...	6	New York.....	31	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1973	8	Circuit...	Dunn.....	.....	6	do.....	21	.....	1	A little.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1974	7	do.....	Portage.....	1	.....	Wisconsin.....	22	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1975	8	do.....	Dunn.....	.....	7	Illinois.....	27	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
b1976	12	do.....	Jefferson.....	1	.....	Mississippi.....	27	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1978	7	do.....	Adams.....	.....	9	New York.....	25	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1979	7	do.....	do.....	.....	9	do.....	21	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1980	7	do.....	Waushara.....	1	.....	Wisconsin.....	26	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1981	7	do.....	do.....	1	.....	New York.....	24	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1983	1	do.....	Kenosha.....	1	.....	Germany.....	21	.....	1	.....	Germ.....	.....	1	1	.....	
1984	1	do.....	do.....	2	.....	Luxemburg.....	60	1	.....	German.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1987	7	do.....	Marathon.....	.....	9	Wisconsin.....	23	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1990	10	do.....	Oconto.....	1	.....	Norway.....	36	Wid'r.....	.....	Norw'n.....	Eng.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1991	9	Municipal	Dane.....	.....	8	South Wales.....	21	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1992	7	County...	Marathon.....	1	.....	Canada.....	25	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
c1993	3	Circuit...	Winnebago.....	.....	6	New York.....	35	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1994	3	do.....	do.....	.....	6	Pennsylvania.....	26	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
d1995	10	County...	Door.....	3	.....	New York.....	35	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2002	6	Circuit...	La Crosse.....	2	.....	Ohio.....	23	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2004	12	do.....	Rock.....	1	.....	Massachusetts.....	21	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
e2005	9	Municipal	Dane.....	.....	6	Germany.....	19	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2006	9	Circuit...	Columbia.....	1	.....	Maine.....	38	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2010	9	Municipal	Dane.....	1	4	Germany.....	35	.....	1	German.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2021	12	Circuit...	Rock.....	1	.....	Illinois.....	18	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2023	5	do.....	Lafayette.....	1	.....	Pennsylvania.....	35	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2026	10	County..	Oconto.....	1	.....	Canada.....	26	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....

2027	6	do	La Crosse	1	6	New York	25	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>j</i> 2028	12	do	Jefferson	1		Milwaukee	22		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2033	9	Municipal	Dane	3		Pennsylvania	22		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2034	9	do	do	3		New York	35		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2035	10	Circuit	Door		6	Norway	24		1		Nor'n.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2036	12	County	Rock	1		England	39	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>j</i> 2039	7	Circuit	Waushara	7		Illinois	33		1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2040	2	Municipal	Milwaukee	1		Germany	54	1			German.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2041	2	do	do	2	6	Maryland	33	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2042	2	do	do	2		Massachusetts	19		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2043	2	do	do	2		Wisconsin	20		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2046	8	Circuit	Dunn	4		do	18		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>h</i> 2050	9	Municipal	Dane	3		New York	19		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>a</i> 2052	2	do	Milwaukee	1	6	Canada	22		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2053	2	do	do	1	6	Germany	18		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2055	9	County	Columbia	1		New York	18		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2057	1	Circuit	Walworth		6	do	22		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2058	8	do	Eau Claire		10	Maine	53	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2060	6	do	Monroe	1		Germany	24		1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2061	6	do	do	1		do	24		1		German		1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>a</i> 2064	10	do	Brown	2		Canada	22		1		1	Print	1	1	1	1	1	1
2067	2	Municipal	Milwaukee	1	3	Germany	52	Wid'r			German		1	1	1	1	1	1
2072	12	Circuit	Green	3		Wisconsin	25	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2073	5	County	Lafayette		6	Mississippi	21		1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2079	6	Circuit	La Crosse	1		Sweden	45		1		Swedish		1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>i</i> 2083	7	do	Portage	2		Germany	39	1			German		1	1	1	1	1	1
2085	7	do	do	3		Wisconsin	18		1				1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>j</i> 2089	9	Municipal	Dane	2	6	Vermont	22		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>a</i> 2092	6	County	La Crosse	1		Pennsylvania	24	D'vc'd			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>h</i> 2093	9	Municipal	Dane	2		Massachusetts	24		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2097	1	Circuit	Racine	6		Illinois	21		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2100	3	do	Winnebago		6	Scotland	42		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2109	10	County	Brown		6	New York	20	1					1	1	1	1	1	1

*a* Second sentence. *b* Second sentence; first from Columbia Co., larceny, two years. *c* Second sentence; first from Waushara, larceny, one year. *d* 2 convictions. *e* Five months, Governor's pardon. *f* Larceny from dwelling. *g* Third sentence. *h* Second sentence; first for horse-stealing, Outagamie Co., 2 convictions of larceny, and one of assault with intent to kill, 5 years. *j* Second sentence; first from same Co., 18 months, larceny. *k* Second sentence; first from Dane Co., robbery, one year.

Crime against property—Continued.

Number on register.	WHERE SENTENCED.		Term of sentence.		Where born, and crime.	Age.	CONJUGAL RELATION.		EDUCATION.			SEX.		COLOR.		
	No. of circuit.	Court.	County.	Years.			Months.	Married.	Single.	Read and write.	Read only.	Neither.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.
LARCENY—Continued.																
2114	7	County ..	Marathon .....	...	9	Illinois.....	24	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2117	9	...do .....	Columbia .....	1	.....	New York.....	42	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
a2119	12	Circuit ..	Jefferson .....	1	.....	Ireland.....	29	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2121	9	County ..	Columbia .....	1	.....	New York.....	40	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2123	3	Circuit ..	Dodge.....	1	.....	Massachusetts..	25	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2124	3	...do .....	...do .....	1	.....	Wisconsin.....	31	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2125	9	Municipal	Dane.....	2	.....	Scotland.....	28	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2126	8	Circuit ..	Dunn.....	3	6	Illinois.....	18	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2127	8	...do .....	...do .....	3	4	Wisconsin.....	17	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2130	5	...do .....	Grant.....	3	.....	Ohio.....	45	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2131	5	...do .....	...do .....	3	.....	...do.....	40	Wid'r	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2132	5	...do .....	...do .....	3	.....	Kentucky.....	54	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2133	5	...do .....	...do .....	3	.....	Wisconsin.....	22	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2135	5	...do .....	...do .....	1	6	New York.....	23	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2140	2	...do .....	Waukesha .....	2	.....	Germany.....	25	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
b2142	4	...do .....	Sheboygan .....	1	.....	New York.....	16	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
a2143	12	County ..	Rock.....	2	.....	...do.....	22	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2147	3	Circuit ..	Winnebago .....	1	.....	Denmark.....	29	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2153	8	...do .....	Chippewa.....	2	.....	Wisconsin.....	22	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2156	12	...do .....	Rock.....	1	3	Ohio.....	24	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2157	9	...do .....	Columbia.....	3	.....	Norway.....	20	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2160	7	County ..	Juneau.....	2	.....	Indiana.....	40	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2161	7	...do .....	...do .....	2	.....	Wales.....	38	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2162	7	...do .....	...do .....	2	.....	Ireland.....	26	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....

8\*—B C R

(Do. 16.)

2163	7	...do	...	2	Ohio	41	1	1	1	1	1	1
2164	7	...do	...	1	Indiana	38	1	1	1	1	1	1
2165	7	...do	...	1	3 Wisconsin	26	1	1	1	1	1	1
2166	2	Circuit	Milwaukee	2	New York	44	1	1	1	1	1	1
2167	5	...do	Crawford	6	Ohio	34	Wido'	1	1	1	1	1
c2171	3	County	Dodge	10	New York	60	1	1	1	1	1	1
2183	12	...do	Jefferson	1	Wisconsin	19	1	1	1	1	1	1
2184	1	Circuit	Racine	1	...do	19	1	German	1	1	1	1
d2185	1	...do	...	2	New York	26	1	1	1	1	1	1
2187	1	County	Walworth	1	Germany	21	1	1	1	1	1	1
2188	6	...do	La Crosse	2	Iowa	38	1	1	1	1	1	1
2189	6	...do	...	2	...do	19	1	1	1	1	1	1
2190	12	...do	Rock	1	New York	21	1	1	1	1	1	1
2191	6	...do	La Crosse	1	2 Illinois	37	1	1	1	1	1	1
2193	9	Municipal	Dane	1	6 Kentucky	22	1	1	1	1	1	1
2194	9	...do	...	9	Ohio	18	1	1	1	1	1	1
2195	9	...do	...	9	Illinois	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
2196	9	...do	...	1	6 Canada	21	1	1	1	1	1	1
2198	8	Circuit	Dunn	2	6 Wisconsin	22	1	1	1	1	1	1
2199	5	County	Crawford	1	Ohio	23	1	1	1	1	1	1
2204	1	Circuit	Walworth	1	6 Maine	33	1	1	1	1	1	1
2205	1	...do	...	1	Kentucky	21	1	1	1	1	1	1
1206	12	...do	Jefferson	2	New York	24	1	1	1	1	1	1
2207	12	...do	...	1	Island of Guernsey	30	1	1	1	1	1	1
e2209	12	...do	...	2	Germany	28	1	German	1	1	1	1
11. OBTAINING MONEY OR PROPERTY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.												
f1869	6	Circuit	Trempealeau	1	Prussia	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
1925	5	...do	Grant	2	Vermont	30	1	1	1	1	1	1
g1946	3	County	Green Lake	1	Ohio	24	Wid'r	1	1	1	1	1
h1962	4	Circuit	Fond du Lac	2	Wisconsin	22	1	1	1	1	1	1
g2082	6	...do	La Crosse	2	...do	21	1	1	1	1	1	1
g2175	3	...do	Winnebago	2	6 Switzerland	28	1	1	1	1	1	1

a Second sentence. b Grand larceny. c Second sentence; first from Dane Co., larceny, 3 years. d Second sentence, first from Dane Co., larceny 1 year. e On two convictions. f Property. g Money. h Money; second sentence, first from Brown Co., larceny, one year.

Crime against property—Continued.

Number on register.	WHERE SENTENCED.			Term of sentence.		Where born, and crime.	Age.	CONJUGAL RELATION.		EDUCATION.			SEX.		COLOR.	
	No. of circuit.	Court.	County.	Years.	Months.			Married.	Single.	Read and write.	Read only.	Neither.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.
<b>12. OBSTRUCTING RAILROAD TRACK.</b>																
2045	6	Circuit ..	Jackson .....	3	....	Germany.....	34	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	
<b>13. ROBBERY.</b>																
a1828	9	Circuit ..	Columbia .....	3	....	Pennsylvania.....	29	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1875	6	....do .....	La Crosse .....	3	....	Canada .....	21	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
1876	6	....do .....	do .....	3	....	do .....	27	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
b1921	8	....do .....	Dunn.....	3	2	New York.....	22	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
c1922	8	....do .....	do .....	8	2	Canada .....	23	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
d1968	9	....do .....	Dane .....	1	....	Wisconsin.....	18	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
d1969	9	....do .....	do .....	1	....	Connecticut .....	19	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
e2110	1	County ..	Kenosha.....	1	....	Wisconsin.....	18	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
f2111	1	....do ..	do .....	1	....	Massachusetts.....	22	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
<b>14. RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.</b>																
2178	11	Circuit ..	Bayfield .....	1	....	Ireland .....	30	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2179	11	....do .....	do .....	1	....	Wisconsin.....	28	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
<b>15. UTTER'G FALSE CH'K OR ORDER FOR MONEY.</b>																
g1865	6	County ..	La Crosse .....	2	....	Poland.....	43	.....	Wid'r	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
2094	2	Municipal	Milwaukee .....	2	....	New York .....	34	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

a Served 2 years; Gov. pardon.    b 4 years 8 months, and 3 years 6 months, on two indictments.    c As above.    d Assaulting and robbing.  
 e Highway robbery, 7 months; Gov. pardon.    f Highway robbery.    g 1 year; Gov. pardon.

## SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

The Trustees of the Home are Gen. James Bintliff, Janesville, President, Col. C. K. Pier, Fond du Lac, Vice President, and Col. W. F. Vilas, Madison, Secretary. R. W. Burton of Janesville, formerly superintendent of the Home, acts as agent for the care of such of the orphans as still require oversight, and the funds are disbursed by the State Treasurer.

*Table showing the cost of construction and current expenses annually, from the foundation of the Home.*

Year.	Cost of construction.	Cost of current expenses	Total cost to the State.
1866.....	\$10,000 00	\$18,823 65	\$28,823 65
1867.....	8,344 38	38,699 20	40,043 58
1868.....	7,016 79	36,968 70	43,985 49
1869.....	11,983 21	37,055 30	49,038 51
1870.....	*20,000 00	*40,733 93	60,733 90
1871.....	200 00	39,872 70	40,072 70
1872.....	200 00	15,266 72	15,466 72
1873.....	2,000 00	25,253 75	27,253 75
1874.....	.....	22,082 64	22,082 64
1875.....	.....	7,500 00	7,500 00
1876.....	.....	3,788 07	3,788 07
Total.....	59,744 38	286,054 63	345,799 01

The work of the Home is practically accomplished, but there still remain 45 beneficiaries under the provisions of chapter 72, laws of 1874. Sixteen of these will cease to receive pensions, by reason of age, during the year 1877.

\*Estimated.

The receipts and expenditures in behalf of the Soldiers' Orphans of Wisconsin, from October 1, 1876, to September 30, 1876, inclusive, correspond to the following:

		RECEIPTS.	
1875			
Oct. 1	Balance on hand .....		\$199 42
	Cash from—		
Oct. 1	State Treasurer.....		700 00
Nov. 9	Bank of Madison .....		93 29
1876			
Jan. 3	State Treasurer.....		675 09
Feb. 5	.....do.....		500 00
Mar. 30	.....do.....		1,375 00
June 22	.....do.....		500 00
Sept. 30	.....do.....		1,000 00
	Total.....		5,042 71
		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Sept. 30	To orders paid Nos 139 to 325, new series .....		3,788 97
	Cash on hand.....		1,254 64
	Total... ..		5,042 71

An appropriation of \$1,000 is needed to continue the pensions through the ensuing year, and we recommended that said appropriation be made.

### JAILS AND POOR-HOUSES.

The notes upon the jails and poor-houses of the State, here given are transcribed principally from memoranda taken at the time of visitation by one or more of the members, or by the secretary of the Board. We have experienced the usual difficulty in obtaining annual reports from sheriffs and overseers of poor-houses, although the law is explicit in requiring these officers to furnish necessary information. See laws of 1876, chapter 414, section 8. We hope that in future there will be less cause for complaint on this score.

As a general rule the management of these institutions has been found to be of a very fair character, and greatly superior to what it was before official visitation and inspection was introduced. There is still great room for improvement, especially in the char-

acter of the buildings and in the classification of inmates, although a few of our poor-houses leave little to be desired, even in these respects.

The lateness of the date of organization of the Board rendered it impossible to make the list of visitations as complete as was intended, but the jails and poor-houses actually inspected probably represent very fairly the total aggregate of similar-institutions in the State.

#### BAYFIELD COUNTY JAIL, Bayfield.

From annual report of sheriff to State Board. Total number of prisoners during year ending October 31, 1876, 6, of which number 3 were males; 1 Indian, 4 half-breeds, 1 white man, and 2 of the women under 20 years old.

The offenses for which these persons were confined were in 2 cases burglary and larceny, in 2 cases larceny and in 2 cases drunkenness.

The 3 women were sent to the State Prison, and the men were confined in jail for 4, 10, and 30 days respectively.

#### BARRON COUNTY JAIL, Rice Lake.

No prisoners confined there up to the present time, according to report of sheriff, October 31.

#### BROWN COUNTY JAIL, Green Bay.

Visited September 27, 1876.

Number of inmates at this date, 14. Sheriff has one assistant.

Condition of premises: Fully as good as the average of jails. High ceilings and fair ventilation, stone floors. Not quite as clean as might be, but not filthy. There is some vermin. The jail needs whitewashing, especially in male department.

Sexes.—Entirely separated and without communication. There are 9 cells on the male ward, and 7 on female. At present there are two females in confinement here. One boy, 13 years old, has been confined here a week, awaiting sentence.

Health and cleanliness.—Plenty of water. Underclothing and sheets washed every week. No baths except when desired by prisoners in their cells. Floors damp and covered with sawdust to protect the health of inmates.



General notes.—Several cells double bedded. Beds of straw on iron frames, and sheets on all the beds.

From annual report of sheriff to State Board.—Total number of prisoners during year ending October 31, 1876, was 119, of whom 114 were males, 60 of foreign birth, 40 of native birth but foreign born parentage, 59 unmarried, 7 unable to read or write, 90 habitual liquor drinkers, 5 Indians, and 3 who have been confined in jail previously from 4 to 6 times each. The average number confined at the same time has been 8, with an average term of 50 days. The number in confinement October 31, 1876, was 3.

#### COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL, Portage,

Visited August 2, 1876.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5, which is about the average for the year. Officials consist of sheriff and turnkey.

Condition of premises.—Tin roof leaky, but otherwise everything in good condition. No pump in jail rooms, but plenty of water furnished. Seven cells below, and eight (including a large room) above.

Deaths during year, none.

Sexes.—When women are imprisoned here they are separated entirely from the male prisoners.

Health and cleanliness.—Basins and towels furnished in each ward, and prisoners required to wash hands and face daily. Clothes changed and washed weekly. Closets on south side of jail have defective sewer pipes causing bad odors.

General notes.—For discipline the ball and chain and solitary confinement on bread and water are in use.

From annual report.—During the year ending October 31, 1876, 83 persons have been confined in the jail, of whom all but 6 have been discharged. Of the whole number, 60 were of foreign birth, 57 were unmarried, 43 had the habit of drunkenness, and 2 were insane.

#### CRAWFORD COUNTY JAIL, Prairie du Chien.

Visited July 25, 1876.

Number of inmates on the day of visit, 2. Average for year, about 5. Sheriff and turnkey are the only officials.

Condition of Premises.—Good stone building with 10 cells in basement. Generally in good order.

Sexes.—An iron door separates male from female apartments on same floor.

Health and Cleanliness.—Wooden wash-tubs provided for such as wish to bathe. Plenty of water furnished. Clothes, sheets, etc., washed once a week and changed oftener if necessary. Cells ventilated by hole two inches in diameter in ceiling of each cell. Corridors tolerably ventilated. No vermin. Privy vault 13 feet deep without sewer. Well 47 feet deep, 50 feet from privy. No death during the year.

Comfort of Inmates.—Prisoners appear to be well supplied as to beds and bedding. The grounds of the county building—300 by 350 feet—have lately been planted with evergreens.

#### DANE COUNTY JAIL, Madison.

Visited at various times during the year.

It is kept in as good order as possible, by Deputy Sheriff Van Wie, but is rapidly becoming inadequate to answer the demands of increased population, and especially the increase of vagrancy and crime. Dane county ought to have a new jail built on a more modern plan.

#### DODGE COUNTY JAIL, Juneau.

Visited August 23, 1876.

Number of inmates at above date, 4, 1 committed for bigamy, 1 for threatening arson, 1 on peace warrant, and 1 for insanity. Sheriff has charge.

Condition of premises.—The jail is far from being safe, and there have been several escapes during the past year. A new building is badly needed.

#### DOOR COUNTY JAIL, Sturgeon Bay.

From annual report of sheriff to State Board.—Total number confined during year ending October 31, 1876, 10, all males. Foreign born 5, unmarried 2, habitual drunkards 2, insane 1. None remaining in the jail at date of report—October 31.

## DOUGLASS COUNTY JAIL, Superior.

No prisoners in the jail during the past year. Sheriff reports that the only arrests made by him have been of three county officers accused of official irregularities, and *nolle prosequis* were entered in their cases before the trials came off.

## EAU CLAIRE COUNTY JAIL, Eau Claire.

Visited May 31, 1876.

Number of inmates at above date, 6. There have been 34 commitments during the year, of which 1 was for murder, 1 for manslaughter, 3 for assault, 1 for robbery, 9 for larceny, 1 for horse stealing, 1 for keeping house of ill fame, 6 for vagrancy, 5 for drunkenness, 2 for receiving stolen goods, 1 for bigamy, 1 for prostitution, 2 for resisting officer.

Condition of premises.—The jail occupies the basement of the court house, and is unsafe as a place of confinement. A plank barricade had been made on the only side admitting sunlight, for the purpose of preventing communication with outsiders, and the jail smell was very offensive. A new jail should be built as soon as possible.

## FOND DU LAC COUNTY JAIL, Fond du Lac.

Visited August 23, 1876.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 15. Average since January 1, about 14. Sheriff has one assistant.

Condition of Premises.—Jail solidly built of stone and rooms well aired. As clean as could be expected with the number confined. There are 36 cells, all facing outward toward the windows—two tiers on each side. Four of the cells are double.

Sexes.—One corridor used for females, and not accessible from other parts of the jail.

Health and Cleanliness.—Bathing and shaving, etc., required weekly. Washing of face and hands daily. Cistern water pumped directly into the jail. Ventilation very good. Little odor from closets, which seem to have good sewerage and are well attended to. No serious illness during year except a case of inflammation of the lungs in the winter. Three of the prisoners are insane—two of the three being women.

Comfort of Inmates.—Iron bedsteads, about 8 inches above the floor, are used. This height is bad on account of the blankets gathering filth from the floor.

From sheriff's annual report.—Number confined during year ending October 31, 1876, 122. Discharged, 111. Of latter number 102 were males and 9 females. All were able to read; 11 were habitual liquor drinkers, and 18 were insane. Of the number remaining in jail November 1, 1876, 2 were natives of Wisconsin, 2 of other States, 4 Germans, 1 English, and 1 Irish.

#### CITY LOCK-UP, Fond du Lac.

Visited August 24, 1876.

No inmates at time of visit, prisoners being seldom kept there longer than over night.

Condition of Premises.—Small two-story building of stone, with 6 cells below for men and 4 above for women. Floors of oak plank, wet with rain at time of inspection. Closet has vault without sewer, but is no more odorous than the remainder of the building, the floors of which have been saturated for years with the most varied kinds of filthiness.

Facilities for Cleanliness.—None. The cells, with one exception, have had attempts made at ventilation in them by tearing away portions of the sheet-iron linings of the wall.

Comfort of Inmates.—Nothing of the kind worth speaking of. Each cell has a bare wooden bench as its complete outfit of furniture.

General Notes.—The place is a vile one in almost every respect, but if nothing else is done, there should be stone floors in the lower story in place of the reeking wooden ones now in use.

#### GREEN COUNTY JAIL, Monroe.

Visited July 19, 1875.

One inmate at time of visit, and average through the year about the same. No male official but the sheriff.

Condition of Premises.—The building was completed 5 years ago in an excellent manner, but is intended for a small number of inmates. No whitewashing or painting has been done this year, and both are needed.

Sexes.—There is a separate ward for each sex. The male ward contains 8 cells with double sleeping accommodations. The room for females will conveniently accommodate six persons. There is also a "solitary" cell but it has never been used.

Health and Cleanliness.—No bathing convenience but good facilities for washing. Good ventilation and plenty of sunlight. Sewerage in good order.

Comfort of Inmates.—Good beds in all cells, with blankets and sheets in good condition.

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL, Jefferson.

Visited June 10, 1876.

Number of inmates at above date, 10.

Average number for year ending June 1, about 7.

Officials.—Sheriff and turnkey.

Condition of Premises.—Excellent, except the sewerage from closets is defective.

Deaths during year, none.

Sexes.—Women seldom incarcerated here, but entirely separated from men.

Health and Cleanliness.—Bathing tub on each floor. Washing of hands and face required daily. Clothes and sheets washed every week. Ventilation through floors of cells. Whitewashing twice a year. Scrubbing once a week. No serious case of illness has originated here since the building was erected.

General Notes.—Lower tier of cells has stone floors, upper tier of boiler iron throughout. Lower rooms eight feet high, upper ones 9. Upper cells 6 in number, 10 feet square; 12 lower cells 8 feet square. Confinement on bread and water diet hardly ever used.

From annual report of sheriff to State Board.—Total of prisoners for year ending October 31, 1876, 91, of whom 90 were males; 28 of foreign birth, 17 of foreign parentage, and 40 habitual users of liquors. Two witnesses detained to testify against some gamblers were imprisoned 26 and 30 days respectively. Average term of imprisonment of whole number was 31 days; average number confined 9. Nine prisoners remain in confinement October 31, 1876.

## JUNEAU COUNTY JAIL, Mauston.

Visited August 3, 1876.

Number of inmates at this date 9, of whom six are insane, the building being a sort of combination of jail and place of detention for the insane. Officials include only sheriff and turnkey.

Condition of premises.—Double building, each section having stone basement and brick upper story. Two cells for prisoners not used on account of bad ventilation. Prisoners sleep in the corridor. Interior of this part of building badly dilapidated, and privy sewers in bad order in both departments.

Deaths during year, none.

Sexes.—In insane department both sexes occupy the same floor, but the men are habitually confined to their cells, while the women have the liberty of the hall.

Health and cleanliness.—No cistern but plenty of hard water with which inmates are required to bathe twice a week and wash every day. No special bath room. No ventilation in cells. Walls shaky and affording retreats for myriads of bugs. Inmates appear to have been generally in good health however. Underclothing and sheets changed weekly and oftener if necessary.

Comfort of inmates.—Comfortable beds and clothing furnished. The interior of the building is not such as to be considered very inviting.

## KENOSHA COUNTY JAIL, Kenosha.

Visited June 20, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of visit, 2. Average for year ending June 1, 10. Sheriff in charge has no under officer at this place.

Condition of Premises.—Outside of building looks very well, but inside not so good. There are 8 cells, of which 6 are 8 feet square, one 12 by 12, and one 6 by 14. The two latter contain 3 and 4 beds.

Sexes.—An additional cell, 8 feet by 12, is occupied by female prisoners. It opens on the common corridor by a wooden slat door.

Health and Cleanliness.—Prisoners have to bathe once a week and wash every morning. Sewerage and ventilation are defective.

Refractory inmates are punished by being deprived of the liberty of the corridor.

## MARATHON COUNTY JAIL, Wausau.

Visited April 5, 1876.

A timber structure built in 1864. It is time for the county to begin the erection of a new jail.

## MILWAUKEE COUNTY JAIL, Milwaukee.

Visited May 20, 1876.

The visit of the entire Board resulted in the following correspondence and other action, which explain themselves.

“MILWAUKEE, May 20, 1876.

*To the Board of Supervisors of Milwaukee county:*

The State Board of Charities and Reform would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the department of the Milwaukee county jail designed for women has been changed from its appropriate uses to the use of the United States prisoners (males) now under sentence of confinement in said jail, the female inmates having been removed for the accommodation of these male convicts to an apartment in a male ward which is utterly unfit for them. Although under almost any circumstances the condition of affairs as above stated would be inexcusable, it is at present aggravated by the following facts:

First. One of the four women confined in the male wards for the benefit of the men convicted and supposed to be undergoing the penalties of the law, is simply detained as a witness, and not even accused of crime, while another is accused but not convicted of crime, and is therefore innocent in the eye of the law.

Secondly. If the male convicts now occupying the women's ward, were confined in an apartment designed for their sex, they would be able, being what they are financially and socially, to obviate many of the inconveniences which the women are unable to do.

There are other objectionable things about the jail building, the discussion of which is waived for the present, in view of the transcendent importance of the matter to which we have invited your especial attention, and which we are confident needs only to be brought to your notice in order to insure correction.

By order of the State Board of Charities and Reform of Wisconsin.

T. W. HAIGHT,  
*Secretary.*”

The above letter having been referred to a committee, the newspaper report of the proceedings of the county board of supervisors on June 10, gives the following as the final disposition of the matter:

“Mr. Kennedy, of the Committee on Public Buildings, reported as follows relative to the change of the State Board of Charities.

“First. That there is no department in our present jail originally intended for the exclusive use of women, and that in our opinion the department in which the women are confined is far preferable for that purpose than the large room in which the United States prisoners are confined, for the reason that the room is an open one with cots placed at one end for sleeping purposes, while the department occupied by females has separate cells for each prisoner and a large corridor, which may be used by all the female prisoners during the day if they see fit to mingle with each other. This room is the most airy and best ventilated in the jail.

“Second. In relation to the woman confined there as witness, we have only to say, that it was her misfortune in not being able to furnish bail for her appearance in court as a witness, and no fault of the sheriff's in not being able to furnish her a separate apartment.

“Third. The objectionable things to which the State Board referred to and which they proposed not to discuss, we suppose had reference to the cleanliness of the jail, etc.; if so, we will be free to admit that we are of opinion that more soap and water might have been used with decided advantage to the appearance and comfort of all concerned. Your committee had at the time made arrangements to have the jail put in as good condition as the ill-devised construction of the concern will admit.

“The report was received and placed on file without discussion.”

#### COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION, Milwaukee.

Visited May 27, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of visit, 84. Average number for 1875, 115. At this date only 2 of the convicts are females.

Officials and employes, 15.

Condition of premises—Excellent.

Deaths during the year.—None.



Children.—In rare cases boys are sent here for short terms if not thought advisable to sentence them to State Industrial school.

Health and cleanliness.—Well attended to.

Comfort of inmates.—No luxuries allowed, not even tobacco. A sufficiency of good, plain fare, however.

From the Inspector's report, for the fiscal year ending March 16, 1876, we take the following items:

STATISTICAL TABLES.

*Age of convicts when committed.*

Under 10 years of age.....	1	From 50 to 60 years of age.....	39
From 10 to 20 years of age.....	84	60 to 70 years of age.....	10
20 to 30 years of age.....	244	Over 70 years old.....	2
30 to 40 years of age.....	161		
40 to 50 years of age.....	89	Total.....	630

*2.—How often committed,*

For the first time.....	366	For the ninth time.....	4
second time.....	108	tenth ".....	4
third ".....	50	eleventh time.....	1
fourth ".....	37	thirteenth time.....	1
fifth ".....	21	sevent'nth ".....	1
sixth ".....	17	thirtieth ".....	1
seventh ".....	8		
eighth ".....	11		
Percentage of first commitment.....			630
second ".....			17
commitments oftener than twice.....			25

100

*3.—Term of sentence.*

For 7 days.....	2	For 7 months.....	1
10 days.....	1	8 months.....	1
15 days.....	152	1 year.....	18
20 days.....	166	1 year and 6 months..	6
30 days.....	89	2 years.....	4
40 days.....	25	2 years and 4 months.....	1
60 days.....	27	3 years.....	1
90 days.....	25	4 years.....	1
1 month.....	19	5 years.....	2
2 months.....	5		
3 months.....	21	Total for over 6 months.....	35
4½ months.....	1		
6 months.....	62		
Total up to 6 months inclusive..	595		

The average sentence of those for 6 months and less was.....	46 days
The average sentence of those for over 6 months was.....	580 days
The average sentence of each prisoner received was.....	76 days
Total number of days of those for 6 months and less was.....	27,451
Total number of days of those for over 6 months.....	20,319
Total number of days to all convicts received.....	47,770

## 4—Crime or offense.

For violation of city ordinances		Burglary.....	11
“drunk or disorderly.”.....	363	Robbery.....	2
Vagrancy.....	80	Manslaughter.....	1
Assault and battery.....	75	Embezzlement.....	2
Larceny.....	79	Threatening to injure body.....	1
Keeping, or inmate of house of ill- fame.....	7	Concealing death of bastard child.	1
Forgery.....	3	Selling liquor without license....	1
Carrying concealed weapons.....	4		630

Percentage of violations of city ordinances, 57 $\frac{2}{3}$ .

## 5—Nativity.

No. of native born.....	267	No. of foreign born.....	363
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BALANCE SHEET, MARCH 16, 1876.

	o. 1.	TRIAL BALANCE.		Inventory.	REPRESENTATIVE		COUNTY OF MIL.		REAL.	
		Dr.	Cr.		Loss.	Gain.	Dr.	Cr.	Liabilities.	Resources.
County of Milwaukee.....	25	\$9 00	\$185,861 31					\$185,852 31		
Turned and bent stock.....	4	3,637 00		\$5,153 79		\$1,516 79			\$5,153 79	
Interest.....	17	25 10	226 27			201 17				
Chair account.....	334	9,545 10	44,871 81	12,085 64		47,411 29			12,085 67	
Factory working account.....	465		462 40			462 40				
Horses and wagons.....	3	1,806 93		1,588 25	\$218 68				1,588 25	
Salary.....	8	3,525 00			3,525 00					
Books and stationery.....	5	141 00		104 00	37 00				104 00	
Tools, belting and hardware.....	13	857 10			857 10					
Machinery.....	16	17,885 79		17,343 38	542 41				17,343 38	
Lumber.....	32	30,215 41		3,767 83	26,447 58				3,767 83	
Glue.....	35	2,137 64		33 00	2,104 64				33 00	
Commission, repairs and freight.....		842 50			842 50					
General expenses.....	485	1,422 48	54 99	197 47	1,170 02				197 47	
Suspense account.....	321	999 71			799 71				200 00	
Paints and oils.....	329	3,928 19		846 28	3,081 91				846 28	
Discount.....	353	243 85	11 41		232 44					
Forage.....	468	406 00		29 60	376 40				29 60	
Administration of prison.....	464	21,329 89		3,837 42			\$17,492 47		3,837 42	
Cash.....	46	46,115 71	45,792 27						323 44	
Bills receivable.....	27	3,690 51	2,326 44						1,364 07	
Book accounts.....		8,492 83	171 62						8,492 83	171 62
Ground, buildings and prison outfit.....	461	122,520 69		122,520 69					122,520 69	
		279,778 52	279,778 52	167,507 38						
To county of Milwaukee, net gain.....					9,356 26			9,356 26		
					49,591 65	49,591 65				
To balance, net capital.....							177,716 10			177,716 10
							195,208 57	195,208 57	177,887 72	177,887 72

The total cost for administration of the prison during the year was \$17,492.47, by an average of 115 convicts, which is not quite 42 cents a day *per capita*.

The number of rations issued was 126,270, the cost of material for each ration 3 7-1000 cents.

The highest number of convicts in one day was 140, viz., 130 males and 10 females, on the 6th of October, 1875.

The lowest number of convicts in one day was 85, viz., 82 males and 3 females, on the 8th of March, 1876.

Total number in confinement this day March 16, 1875.....	98
Number of those who are sentenced for over 6 months.....	45
Total number received since the organization of the institution.....	4,801
Total number discharged since the organization of the institution.....	4,730

Good health has generally prevailed, no death has occurred during the year. The conduct of the prisoners was good, with only a few exceptions.

TOTAL COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

	Annually.	Weekly.
Safe keeping, salary.....	\$7,434 81	\$142 97 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
"    "    board of officers and inspector's family....	2,496 00	48 00
Subsistence.....	3,796 70	73 01 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Clothing and bedding.....	1,067 66	20 53 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Fuel.....	1,690 07	32 50
Prison repairs.....	249 63	5 80
"    "    expenses and stationery.....	512 07	9 84 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Teaming, feed and forage.....	245 53	4 72
	<b>\$17,492 47</b>	<b>\$336 39</b>

COST OF EACH CONVICT.

	Annually.	Weekly.
Safe keeping, salary.....	\$64 65	\$1 24
"    "    board to officers.....	21 70	42
Subsistence.....	33 01	63 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Clothing and bedding.....	9 29	18
Fuel.....	14 70	28
Prison repairs.....	2 17	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Prison expenses.....	4 45	8 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
Teaming, feed and forage.....	2 14	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>6</sub>
	<b>\$152 11</b>	<b>\$2 92<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub></b>

## OCONTO COUNTY JAIL, Oconto.

Visited October 22, 1876.

Number of inmates at this date, 3. Average of about the same number during the year. Sheriff has deputy in charge.

Condition of premises.—Wooden, 2 story building, 28 by 38 feet. Cell room in upper story, containing 9 cells, facing inward on a hall-way. One window at each end of hall performs duty for light and ventilation of all the cells. Wooden partitions afford ample lodging for bugs, which are plentiful. The cell doors are about 5 feet high.

Sexes.—A large cell is intended for women. The door of it opens into the common hall.

Health and cleanliness.—Plenty of water is furnished the prisoners, who report that they are supplied plentifully. Male prisoners have to saw the wood used for fuel in the cell room. No serious illness during the year. No sheets or pillows on the beds, which are of straw on rudely built wooden frames.

General notes.—A new jail is to be built next year, an appropriation having been made for the purpose. The jailor and family live in the lower story of the present building.

## OUTAGAMIE COUNTY JAIL, Appleton.

Visited April 25 and Sept. 27, 1876.

No inmates at date of visit. Average for the past year about 5. Sheriff has a turnkey.

Condition of premises.—Cells below, 8 in number, ill ventilated, with stone floors. There are 2 cells for women in the upper story, not communicating with those on the ground floor. These are large, light and airy.

Health and cleanliness.—Prisoners have to receive their supplies of water from outside the building.

General notes.—There have been 16 commitments to this jail during the year ending Oct. 31, 1876, including 3 for drunkenness, 1 for arson, 6 for larceny, 1 for assault, 2 for lewd conduct, 1 for forgery and 2 for insanity.

## OZAUKEE COUNTY JAIL, Port Washington.

Visited August 22, 1876.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 3.—Average during year, 1. Under-sheriff in charge, subject to direction of the sheriff.

Condition of premises.—Four cells, lathed and plastered, with wooden double bunks, open on common corridor; cells show marks of age but are fairly clean. Jail yard (containing privies,) surrounded by brick wall 10 or 12 feet high.

Health and cleanliness.—No water inside of jail except what is brought in by hand. Only ventilation by one window in each cell. Privies have vaults and no sewerage.

General notes.—There have been but three regular commitments to the jail during the past year; the terms of these 3 ranging from 1 to 3 months. The other cases of confinement have been for a day or two at a time.

## RACINE COUNTY JAIL, Racine.

Visited June 20th and September 8, 1876.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 3. Average number for year about 10. Officials embrace only sheriff and turnkey.

Condition of premises. Badly arranged building and not over-clean. No whitewashing done this year. Light almost entirely shut off from cell rooms. No cistern water to be had at present, and a short supply of well water.

Death during year.—One, committed suicide in his cell by hanging.

Sexes. Two dismal cells are set apart for women and are entirely separated from the male ward.

Health and cleanliness.—No water except what is carried into the jail in pails. Common commode-seat on main corridor in sight of all. Sewerage bad, so that lime is used to correct bad odors. Practically, no ventilation. No light but what comes through 6 windows on each side of jail, each window being 6 inches wide. Even this is now mostly shut off by buildings and trees, so that it is difficult to read in the corridors at noon.

Comfort of inmates.—None. Two "dungeon" cells, with chains, are intended for punishment of refractory prisoners, and are, perhaps, used for that purpose.

General notes.—There are 20 cells in all, the upper tier of which is used especially for tramps, and would seem likely to discourage any second application for lodging. In two of these cells were found pails of night slops which had evidently been standing there for several days. Much of the disagreeable condition of affairs was laid to the county board of supervisors, probably with justice, but they cannot be responsible for the whole.

#### RICHLAND COUNTY JAIL, Richland Center.

Visited July 26, 1876.

No inmate in the jail at date of visit, and 1 man confined 3 days has been the only prisoner for the past year. Deputy sheriff in charge.

Condition of premises.—Two large cells in the upper story were probably intended originally for women, but are the only ones now used at all for prisoners. The cells in the lower story are small, but fairly well ventilated.

#### ROCK COUNTY JAIL, Janesville.

Visited July 20, Nov. 24, and Dec. 14, 1876.

Number of inmates July 20, 9. Average number for year ending July 1, about 11. No officials except sheriff and turnkey.

Condition of premises.—Building of brick with stone floors, near the river and very little above the level of high water. Cells have iron grated doors covered at night with thick wooden outside doors. Upper room with large and well ventilated cells for women.

Solitary confinement on bread and water used for special punishment.

Health and cleanliness. Plenty of water but no bathing facilities except a large wooden tub on lower corridor—Privy sewerage bad, the lower portion of the sewer being kept full of water by set-back from the river. Sickness uncommon however, and no fevers, but occasional sore throats

The following table of commitments, with causes was prepared from the jail register, December 14, 1876.

Charges.	Numbers for year.		Charges.	Numbers for year.	
	1875	1876		1875	1876
Larceny .....	65	82	Attempting theft.....	2	0
Drunkenness .....	262	213	Incendiarism .....	10	0
Vagrancy.....	123	187	Rape .....	2	0
Insanity.....	3	6	Carrying concealed wea-		
Assault .....	17	35	pons .....	3	3
Forgery .....	3	4	Selling liquors unlawfully.	2	0
Highway robbery.....	3	0	Shooting.....	1	0
Burglary.....	3	13	Bastardy .....	0	1
Embezzlement.....	6	2	Adultery .....	0	2
Obt'g on false pretences..	11	1	Breach of promise.....	0	1
Horse stealing.....	8	1	Pauperism .....	0	1
Opening letters.....	1	0	Fast driving. . . . .	0	1
Disorderly conduct.....	5	0	Running off mortgaged		
Execution.....	11	0	property .....	0	2
Gambling .....	2	0	Suspicion.....	0	1
Assault to kill.....	2	2	Resisting officer.....	1	1
Threatening to shoot. . . .	1	0	Threatening parricide....	0	1
Passing counterfeit money.	4	0	Threatening incendiarism.	0	1
Witness.....	5	0	Destroying property.....	0	3
Running away.....	2	0			
Incorrigible.....	2	1	Totals.....	569	565
Attempting felony.....	9	0			

## SAUK COUNTY JAIL, Baraboo.

Visited July 27, 1876.

Number of inmates at above date, 2, with an average of about the same through the past year. A son of the sheriff acts as turn-key, and no other officials are employed.

Condition of premises.—Reasonably good. The jail is a stone building with 8 cells, 4 on each of its two floors.

Sexes.—No women detained here within past year. The two floors of the jail have no communicating passage,

Health and cleanliness.—Prisoners not required to bathe, but plenty of water furnished for those wishing to. Underclothing and sheets changed every week. Privy vaults without sewerage but having ventilating pipes through the roof.

Comfort of inmates.—The prisoners report that they have no reason to complain in any respect. They are not allowed out of doors



General notes.—A dark cell is provided, furnished with chain, etc., but has not been used by the present sheriff, now completing his second year of service.

From annual report of sheriff to State Board.—Total of prisoners for year ending October 31, 1876, 21, of whom 20 were males, 7 of foreign birth, 5 of foreign born parentage, 14 unmarried, and 8 habitual users of liquors. Two of the number broke jail before trial and escaped, and 2 were sentenced to the State Prison. The average number of prisoners for the year was 2.05, and the average term of confinement 36 days. The jail had 5 inmates October 31, 1876.

#### SHAWANO COUNTY JAIL, Shawano.

Visited August 2, 1876.

This is one of the primitive structures built in a new county for temporary purposes of confinement, and is hardly worthy of a notice. With the growth of settlements in the county, a new jail will become an indispensable necessity.

#### SHEBOYGAN COUNTY JAIL, Sheboygan.

Visited August 22, 1876.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 3. Average for year, about 5. Sheriff has one assistant.

Condition of Premises.—Cell rooms about 9 feet high; a corridor on each side with 5 cells facing outwards; 2 of the cells lined with boiler iron. Also a "dark cell" near the closets. Jail kept clean and no vermin visible.

Sexes.—No women detained here during the past year. When there are female prisoners in the building they are kept in the cells facing one corridor, while the men are kept in those on the opposite side of the building.

Health and Cleanliness.—No pumps in the jail room, but plenty of water furnished. Bathing required once a week with tub in cells, Also daily ordinary ablutions. Clothes washed every week, blankets as often as thought necessary. Closets in bad condition on account of defective sewerage. No ventilation to cells, except through the doors.

Comfort of inmates.—Good straw beds furnished. Prisoners al-

lowed daily liberty of corridors and occasional walks in the jail yard.

#### WALWORTH COUNTY JAIL, Elkhorn.

Visited July 15, 1876.

Number of inmates at this date, 4. Average for year about the same. Officials consist of sheriff and turnkey.

Condition of premises—Building dilapidated and unsafe.

Sexes.—Lower room for males, containing 6 cells, 8 feet high, 3 of which can be double bunked. Upper room, for females, contains four cells.

Health and cleanliness.—Plentiful supply of water and clothing washed properly. Bad ventilation and defective sewerage. Bugs make their appearance occasionally. No deaths during past year.

Comfort of inmates.—Prisoners make no complaint except that they have to be locked in their unventilated cells at 8 p. m.

General notes.—Solitary confinement on bread and water is the only punishment used. The general management appears to be as good as can be expected in such a place.

From annual report of sheriff to State Board.—Total number confined during year ending October 31, 1876. 41, of whom 38 were males, 12 foreign born, 15 born in this country of foreign born parentage, 26 who use liquors habitually, 1 girl 16 years of age, and 3 persons detained as witnesses. The girl, Etta Newton, and her mother, with one E. S. Williams, were the detained witnesses, all having been held for appearance in the case of State vs. H. E. Ray, charged with the seduction of Miss Newton, Ray having obtained bail August 8, after 18 days incarceration. Of the total number of prisoners 6 have been previously confined in jail from 1 to 6 times. About half of the total number were sentenced for short terms of from 1 to 5 days, or until their fines could be paid.

#### WAUKESHA COUNTY JAIL, Waukesha.

Visited May 17, 1876.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 7. Average for 1875 about 12. Sheriff has one assistant.

Condition of premises.—Building not well calculated for its pur-

pose, but kept in as good condition as is practicable, so far as the sheriff is concerned.

Death during past year, 1, an insane consumptive, who lived only a few days after being brought to the jail.

Sex.—Each story is divided into compartments of 1 and 2 cells above and 4 cells below. The dividing doors are so dilapidated, however, as to be easily forced—an event which actually happened during the past year, and by which several male prisoners obtained access to the room of a female.

Health and cleanliness.—A tub is furnished for bathing in cells when called for, and at such other times as thought necessary by the sheriff. The privy is situated about 40 feet from the jail and has vaults of a vile character.

From annual report of sheriff to state board.—Total number of prisoners for the year ending October 31, 1876, was 166, exclusive of those confined for violation of village ordinances. Of the whole number 3 were females. Ten insane have passed through the hands of the sheriff on their way to and from the Northern Hospital, but none of them were kept at the jail more than a few hours. Two witnesses, a man and wife, were detained in jail 2 days. The average number in jail during the year has been 7. Number remaining October 31, 16.

#### WAUPACA COUNTY JAIL, Waupaca.

Visited October 9, 1876.

Number of inmates at above date, 4. Average for year, 5.

Condition of premises.—Building in bad condition. Rear wall so damp as to render some cells unfit for use. Escape of prisoners is not uncommon. The management of the institution, however, appears to be as good as possible. A new building is needed.

Deaths during year, none.

Health and cleanliness.—Drainage poor. Water-closet defective. Plenty of water and facilities for keeping clean. Two insane persons and an idiot were kept in the jail during last winter.

#### WINNEBAGO COUNTY JAIL, Oshkosh.

Visited August 25, 1876.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 7, with an average of about

the same number during the past year. Sheriff has charge in person.

Condition of premises.—Jail is situated in basement of courthouse building. Thick stone walls, triple barred windows and partition of bars between cell corridors and outside hallways. An addition large enough for 12 prisoners was built last year, making a present total provision for 28.

Sexes.—An apartment of 4 cells set apart for women, and no communication allowed with male wards. At present there are 2 women, 1 being insane and the other a tramp, in the jail.

Health and cleanliness.—No bath room nor bathing. Prisoners are required to wash their hands and faces daily. Clothing and sheets changed once a week. Light is largely shut off from the cell corridors. Ventilation fair in summer but bad in cold weather. No serious illness has originated here during the past year.

General notes.—Vermin abound, finding ample accommodations in the walls and in the bedsteads which are made in the jail. The walls have been whitewashed 7 times since January 1, 1875, but without permanent effect. Smoking and chewing tobacco is allowed, but the article is not furnished to prisoners.

From annual report of sheriff to State Board.—Total number of prisoners for year ending October 31, 1876, was 118, of whom 109 were males, 55 of foreign birth, 50 native born but of foreign born parentage, 62 unmarried, 3 insane. The average number in confinement during the year was 6, the average term of confinement 40 days. Five inmates at close of year, (October 31.)

#### CITY POOR HOUSE, Appleton.

Visited September 27, 1876.

Number of inmates.—None at time of visit. Average of about 4 or 5 during year, most of whom stay through winter and spring only.

Officials and employes.—Superintendent and wife, with joint salary of \$30 per month, besides groceries and what they can get from the farm of 50 acres.

Condition of premises.—Plain farmhouse, with barn, etc. General aspect of rooms, as well as grounds, very fair.

Deaths during year.—None.

Sexes.—The few inmates being under the direct supervision of the superintendent, such disposition of them is made from time to time as he sees fit to do.

From the superintendent's annual report (October 31, 1876,) we learn that 7 persons were supported to some extent during the year; that the total expenditures for the year were \$885, of which \$150 were for permanent improvements, and that the receipts from all sources were \$400.

#### BROWN COUNTY POOR HOUSE, Green Bay.

Visited September 27, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of visit, 43. Average number for year ending at that date, 50.

Officials and employes, 6; consisting of superintendent, wife, brother, two daughters and son.

Condition of premises.—Fine main building of brick, and rooms reasonably tidy. Farm apparently well managed, and consists of 113 acres, of which 75 are under cultivation.

Deaths during year.—Seven; all of old age, except one of consumption.

Sexes.—Separation apparently complete—30 males and 13 females at time of visit.

Children.—Five under five years old, of whom 1 born in the house, the mother having been there about 2 months at time of confinement. Illegitimate.—One child, 9 years old, deformed, for whom no place in private family can be obtained.

Health and cleanliness.—Good wash-rooms, but no bath-tubs. Privies kept clean by drawing away refuse for manure. Two insane; one of each sex.

Comfort of inmates.—No apparent fault to be found in this respect.

#### COLUMBIA COUNTY POOR HOUSE, Wycocena.

Visited August 2, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of visit, 25. Average number for year ending July 1, 35.

Officials and employes, 4, including superintendent, wife, and 2 girls.

Condition of premises.—Good buildings and garden in good shape, as well as yard for exercise of insane inmates. Premises cleanly and to a considerable extent newly painted and white-washed. A summer house for the insane has been built within the past year, also a new barn. It is mentioned as a matter of just pride by the citizens that no bed-bugs are ever to be found in the house.

Deaths during the year, 3,—2 of old age, 1 of consumption.

Sexes.—No married people among inmates for past year. Sexes kept separate.

Children.—There have been 5 between the ages of infancy and 12 years during the past year, but all have been placed in families so that none now remain. No births in the house.

Health and cleanliness.—Plenty of water furnished for ablutions. Bathing not required. Clothing and sheets washed weekly, other bedding once in six months. Privies have vaults with ventilating pipes but no sewerage. Seats not covered. Cellar rather damp, the bottom being about at a level with the high water in the creek a few rods distant. Ten of the inmates insane.

Comfort of inmates.—Good food is provided and good sleeping. The beds are of straw with the exception of 2 feather beds.

The superintendent's report to this board, of October 31, 1876, gives the total expenditures of the institution for the preceding year as \$6,763.73, including \$2,481.60 paid for outside relief to the poor. The total number supported during the year was 84, and there were 31 remaining October 31. Of the whole number received, 17 were non-residents of the county, (probably tramps,) 40 were males over 16 and 37 females above that age; 5 males and 3 females were under 16. Statistics of birth were not given. Subsistence for the year cost \$1,797.57, salaries and wages \$714, and permanent improvements \$125.05.

#### DANE COUNTY POOR HOUSE, near Madison.

Visited September 2, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of visit, 65.

Children, 8, of whom 2 are 7 years old, 2 are 4 years old, 1 is 6 years old, and 3 are 2 years old and under.

Number of insane, 20. One of the insane, Mary Beyer, a Ger-

man woman admitted in 1856, was found, in 1871, confined and very violent. At a subsequent visit she was chained and still violent. She now occupies an airy, pleasant room and causes very little trouble. She has been taught obedience, and keeps herself neat and tidy. Firm but kind treatment, long continued, has effected this change.

There are 2 other insane women who have been here more than 10 years, and there is a marked improvement in both.

Condition of premises.—Clean and neat. The management of the institution by Mr. and Mrs. Titus is excellent.

#### DODGE COUNTY POOR HOUSE, Juneau.

Visited August 23, 1876.

Number of inmates, 55, at this date.

Condition of premises.—Excellent as to management and general appearance. The department for the insane needs overhauling, however. It is too much like a stable. It needs sunlight let into its gloomy cells.

Sexes.—Males, 34; females, 21. Insane males, 2; females, 5; 2 idiots.

General notes.—Dodge county is to be congratulated upon having one of the best managed and most liberally provided for poor-houses in the State. Mr. J. W. Perry, who took charge August 23, 1876, is a fortunate selection to succeed Mr. Hitchcock, who had filled the position long and ably. Mrs. Perry has charge of the domestic affairs and makes everything homelike and cheerful.

#### FOND DU LAC COUNTY POOR HOUSE, Fond du Lac.

Visited August 24, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of visit, 30. Average for year ending at that date, 35.

Officials and employes.—Besides superintendent, four in number. Laundry work extra.

Condition of premises.—Main building of gravel brick, which seems likely to crumble soon. Floors of house clean throughout. Walls rather dingy. Two wells and good cistern. Farm of 176 acres, apparently well cultivated.

Deaths during the year three, of which number two were from old age and one from consumption.

Sexes.—Eight women, of whom six are insane. One insane and three imbecile men. Cells for insane of both sexes open upon common hallway, but mens' and womens' ward in pauper department entirely separated.

Children.—Orphan idiot girl 11 years old here. Two children born in the house within past year. In one case mother in family way on arrival; in the other an insane girl seduced by employe, who was punished according to law.

Health and cleanliness.—Insane men bathed by attendants once a week, and insane women at less regular intervals. All inmates have daily ablutions as to hands and face. Clothing, including sheets and pillow cases, washed at least once a week. Cellar damp and unwholesome, without ventilation, except by trap doors opening into rooms above. Excrements taken away from privies on insane side twice a week. The other privy has vault and no drainage. Jane Gibbon, an insane woman, is allowed to remain in her cell in a state of nudity, because she tears her clothes off.

Comfort of inmates.—Beds in good condition. Plenty of food, excepting fresh meat and vegetables, which are scantily supplied. Chewing and smoking tobacco furnished. It is estimated that 6,000 pounds of pork and 4,000 pounds of beef will be eaten during next year.

From the superintendent's report of October 31, 1876, we gather that the total expenditures for the year then closed were \$7,692.08, of which \$1,700 were for subsistence, \$472.50 for permanent improvements, \$1,800.50 for salaries and wages, and \$250 for fuel. There were 64 persons supported in the poor house during the year, of whom 31 remained at date of report. Four children were adopted by citizens. Only 8 of the whole 64 appear to have belonged to the class called "tramps."

#### GREEN COUNTY POOR HOUSE, Monticello.

Visited July 19, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of visit, 35. Average for year ending at that date, 40.

Officials and employes, 6, including superintendent and wife.

Condition of premises.—A large, three-story building accommo-



dates all the paupers, and all the insane but 3 males, who are confined in a one-story building at the rear. There is also a house for superintendent's family, and necessary barns and outhouses, all in good condition. The land consists of 193 acres used for farming purposes, 27 acres of marsh and 160 of timber. Appears to be judiciously managed.

Deaths during the year.—One, aged 82, from tumor of liver.

Sexes.—Dine in same room, but at different tables. Sleeping apartment separated and in distinct portions of main building. No children.

Health and cleanliness.—No compulsion about bathing, hence little of it. Washing of hands and face daily required. Privies have vaults and no drainage from them. New drains needed, and about to be built, from the kitchen. Of inmates 13 are insane or imbecile.

Comfort of inmates.—Generous provisions in this respect. Tobacco is allowed, but withheld for purpose of punishment in case refractoriness.

From the annual report.—There were 38 persons supported in the poor-house October 31, 1876, of whom 22 were of foreign birth, and 4 were not residents of Green county. The county board appropriated \$5,400 for the support of the county poor, \$3,796.23 of that amount having been expended in the maintenance of the poor-house. The value of the real estate is estimated at \$10,000; of the personal property, at \$2,158.

#### IOWA COUNTY POORHOUSE, Dodgeville.

Visited June 23, 1876.

Number of inmates at this date, 30.

Condition of premises, excellent as has always been the case since Mr. M. F. Rewey, the overseer, took charge, 6 years ago.

Sexes.—Of the whole number of paupers, 20 are males and 10 females; 2 of each sex are insane.

Children.—There are 4 in the institution, all illegitimate, 3 of whom are under 1 year old.

General notes.—Of the insane, 3 have been in the place over 6 years and the other one more than 5 years. Twenty-one persons have been admitted during the year of whom 10 were of foreign birth.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY POORHOUSE, Jefferson.

Visited June 10, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of visit, 53. Average for year 1875, 62.

Officials and employees, 3, including superintendent.

Condition of premises.—The house is a rather poorly devised structure but kept in fairly good order.

Deaths during year, 8 of which 2 were from old age and the remainder from chronic diseases.

Sexes.—The sexes are completely separated except in the case of two married imbeciles who have no children.

Children.—None have been born on the premises for the past six years. There are 7 children among the inmates. Two of them aged 6 and 10, are about to be placed out in families. Two more are under 5 years old.

Health and cleanliness.—Bathing required every fortnight, also daily ablutions of hands and face. Underclothes and sheets washed every week. Chamber vessels used in some of the rooms for the insane, but most of such rooms furnished with stools having drawers like earth closets for the removal of offensive matter daily. The insane are allowed to go out of doors at pleasure during fine weather.

From the superintendent's annual report to this Board, it is seen that of 60 persons supported in the institution October 31, 1876, 38 were of foreign birth—22 males and 16 females. An aggregate of 90 people were maintained there in the course of the year, of whom 13 were children under 16 years old. Of males over that age there were 49, of females 26. These totals do not quite agree, however. One child was placed out in a family. The expenditures during the year amounted to \$3,581.14, of which \$613.85 were for permanent improvements, \$858.44 for subsistence; \$950 for salaries and wages, \$375 for fuel and \$150 for house furnishing.

## CITY POOR HOUSE, Kenosha.

Visited June, 20, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of visit, 2. Only one official or employe.

Condition of premises.—A wooden house of venerable appearance, built in the midst of sand hills, and with sand drifting like snow.

about it, as cleanly and comfortable in appearance as the average of rather old farm houses, is all there is of the Kenosha city poor house.

Deaths during year 2, — of consumption and 1 from old age and general debility.

Comfort of inmates.—As good provision in this respect is made as is found at private houses generally in country places.

#### LA FAYETTE COUNTY POOR HOUSE, Darlington.

Visited June 21, 1876.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 27. Number October 31, 1876, 46.

Officials and employes, 5; the overseer, J. F. C. Rodolph, being assisted by his wife, hired man, and 2 hired girls.

Condition of premises.—Clean and orderly. The paupers seemed contented and well cared for. A want of cleanliness in the insane department was excused by the early morning hour at which the visit was made.

Sexes.—Males 23, females 4. The construction of the building affords no means for separating the sexes. A wing should be added for that purpose.

General notes.—Of the inmates 4 are insane and 2 imbecile. Two of the insane are confined in cells. Of the 46 inmates October 31, 30 were of foreign birth.

#### MILWAUKEE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, Wauwatosa.

Visited May 18, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of visit, 148. Average for year ending March 31, 174.

Number of officials and employes, 12.

Condition of premises.—Farm and grounds in good shape and well managed. Inside the buildings a gratifying air of neatness prevails throughout, even in the department for the insane. The hospital has not so good facilities for ventilation as it ought to have, but with this exception there is little ground for serious criticism.

Deaths during year ending May 1, 25; of which 10 were from consumption, 1, probably murdered on road to Milwaukee, 1 of

low fever, 1 infant a month old, 2 brought to almshouse in dying condition and survived but a few days, 2 of delirium tremens, 3 of general debility and old age, 1 of chronic insanity, 2 committed suicide, 1 of epilepsy, and 1 disease unknown.

Sexes.—In pauper department the sexes occupy different floors and are not allowed to visit each other's apartments under any circumstances.

Children.—One illegitimate girl 7 years old in the institution with her mother.

Health and cleanliness.—Bathing required once a fortnight and allowed oftener if desired. Good facilities for ordinary ablutions. Walls whitewashed once a year. Rooms and halls scrubbed twice a week. Privies at good distance from main buildings, and cleaned often by opening at back of seats. Rooms ventilated by windows and doors; halls and corridors by ordinary shafts. Barns and pens are kept clean.

Comfort of inmates.—Good food, clothing and lodging are furnished, but no reading or other means of diversion for those unable to work. The insane, when refractory, are punished with confinement in darkened cell, and in rare cases with shower bath.

The expenditures of the year ending March 31, 1876, are given in the printed report to the county board of supervisors as \$48,988.56, of which \$3,500 were for permanent improvements.

#### RACINE COUNTY POOR HOUSE, Union Grove.

Visited Sept. 7, Oct. 18 and Nov. 17, 1876.

Total number of inmates, October 18, 15, of whom 9 were males. All the women and 2 of the men insane. See report of special investigation at conclusion of these notices.

#### ROCK COUNTY POOR HOUSE, Johnstown.

Visited September 21, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of visit, 52. Average number for the year, 60.

Officials and employes, 5, consisting of overseer, wife, and 2 men and 1 woman.

Condition of premises.—Very good generally.

Deaths.—Four since January 1, 1876; 2 infants and 2 adults; one of the latter dying of old age, the other of paralysis.

Sexes.—Males, 32; females, 20, at time of visit. Separated nights, but eat at same tables, and are associated by day; 8 males and 4 females are insane, who occupy, with an idiot, a separate building.

Children.—Four under 5 years old, 1 girl 15 years old, and 3 boys aged respectively 10, 12 and 15 years. Two births since January 1, 1876.

Health and cleanliness.—Good drains and plenty of water. Health of inmates apparently good.

General notes.—Farm consists of 199 acres. Cost of maintenance last year was \$2.05 for each pauper, including interest on value of property and wear and tear.

#### SHEBOYGAN COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM, Winoski.

Visited August 23, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of visit, 9. The institution was started June 1st, with 8 inmates.

Officials and employes.—Mr. G. S. Jewett, the proprietor of the building and farm on which it is located, has contracted to care for the pauper insane of the county for three years, at \$4 each, per week.

Condition of premises.—A new building has been prepared especially for the purpose of taking care of the insane. It is of wood, 30 by 62 feet, and one-story. It has 13 rooms in the male department, and 6 rooms for females. The male ward has rooms 10 feet high and is well ventilated; the rooms in the female ward are 8 feet high and ventilation there is bad. The building, as a whole, looks as though it would not be uncomfortable in winter.

Sexes.—The sexes occupy different portions of the building, and have no communication except when out of doors. There are now 6 men and 3 women.

Health and cleanliness.—Bathing required every week, and washing of hands and face daily. Clothes washed once a week, and oftener if necessary. Privies have neither vaults nor deodorizers, but speedy correction of this matter is promised.

Comfort of inmates.—Building is warmed by a furnace below

with registers. The men and women who are able to work are furnished with employment about the farm and house.

### WALWORTH COUNTY POOR HOUSE, Elkhorn.

Visited July 15, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of visit, 48. Average number, for year ending July 1, about 55.

Officials and employes, 4, including superintendent and wife.

Condition of premises.—Farm of 160 acres, well fenced and well managed generally. House in excellent condition; has capacity for 100 inmates, and cost \$10,200 in 1873; is of brick, with high rooms and fair ventilation by windows. Additional small building in rear for turbulent insane.

Deaths during year ending with date, 4—of consumption 1, epilepsy 1, dropsy of abdomen 1, old age 1.

Sexes.—The two sexes occupy different floors, the males above, with staircase separate from that used by females.

Children.—None in the institution, and none born there within past year.

Health and cleanliness.—One bath room for each sex, men being required to bathe once a week, and women allowed to do so when they desire. Clothes and bedding changed once a week at least. One privy has its refuse carried into main sewer by laundry sewer, which runs through the vault. The other has no vault, but the refuse is treated with lime and other deodorizers, and carried on to the land.

Comfort of inmates.—Good provision is made in this direction. Feather beds are furnished to old people formerly in the habit of sleeping upon them, and straw for the others, with blankets enough so far as can be judged by inspection at this season.

### WAUKESHA COUNTY POOR HOUSE, Waukesha.

Visited May 17, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of visit, 43. Average number for 1875, about 40.

Officials and employes, 3, including superintendent and wife.

Condition of premises.—Fairly good. The main building has been newly painted, and the new brick building for the insane has

high rooms, tolerably well ventilated. The farm seems to be well managed.

Deaths during year, 4, of which 2 were from consumption, 1 from disease of spine, and 1 (98 years old) from general debility.

Sexes.—Men not allowed on floor occupied by women. One man, supposed to be consumptive, occupies a room with his wife and four children, however, and has done so since October, 1875.

Children. There are 7 children in the institution, including the 4 spoken of above. Of these 4, the eldest is 6 years old, the youngest 1 month. The others are aged respectively 12, 5 and 3 years. There are no illegitimate children on the premises, and none born there except the month old infant just referred to.

Health and cleanliness.—Water furnished in as large supplies as asked for. Laundresses selected from among inmates. Employment given to all who are able to work. General health of inmates good.

Comfort of inmates.—The sleeping rooms are generally furnished for 1 person each. No material but straw used for filling beds. Confinement for a brief period on short allowance used sometimes to subdue refractory inmates.

From the superintendent's report for the year ending Oct. 31, 1876, it is learned that the products of the farm during the year amounted to \$1,300; that \$5,900 were appropriated for the institution during the year; that the total expenditures were \$5,500, of which \$600 were for permanent improvements; that two children were placed in private families, and that 23 of the 40 inmates of the house, October 31, were of foreign birth.

#### WINNEBAGO COUNTY POOR HOUSE, Oshkosh.

Visited August 25, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of visit, 28. Average number for year ending at that date, 35.

Officials and employes, 6—superintendent, steward, and matron, with 2 men and 1 woman for labor; sometimes extra woman.

Condition of premises.—Very good; tidy and well kept. Farm 100 acres.

Deaths during year 5.—Two of old age, 1 consumption, 1 idiot, and 1 as a result of having been frozen before admittance.

Sexes.—Kept separate by locked doors at night. Eat in same room but at different tables. No yards. Nine women of whom 3 are idiotic.

Children.—Three under 3 years old. Four births in house this year of which 2 were illegitimate.

Health and cleanliness.—No bath-room, but inmates compelled to keep clean. Drainage and ventilation good; cellars clean; also the house in general. Warmth supplied by furnace. Two of each sex insane.

Comfort of inmates.—No important lack of comfort noticeable.

Expense.—The average expense of supporting paupers at this institution during 1874 and 1875 was \$1.15 per capita per week including everything.

From the superintendent's annual report of October 31, 1876, it appears that the fuel for this institution cost \$223.85 for the preceding year; clothing \$199.13; steward's salary \$600, and wages of employes \$369.69. The total number supported during the year was 72, of whom 5 were children adopted into private families. There were 48 of foreign birth—24 males and 24 females. Only 6 appear to have been "tramps."

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#### SPECIAL INVESTIGATION, Racine County Poor House.

The result of the special investigation into the affairs of the Racine county poor house are fully set forth in the following report made to the Governor of Wisconsin, and which is now on file, with the testimony in the case, in the executive office at Madison. The testimony is omitted in the publication on account of its length, and because it adds nothing essential to the facts made public by the report itself.

*To His Excellency, Harrison Ludington, Governor of Wisconsin:*

The State Board of Charities and Reform have the honor of transmitting herewith the report of their investigation into the management of the Racine county poor house, begun on the 18th day of October, 1876, and completed (with the exception of a supplementary examination Nov. 17, 1876,) on the following day; the



said investigation having been made in accordance with the following executive order:

STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, It has been publicly represented by members of the State Board of Charities and Reform that an improper condition of affairs in the management of the County Poor House for Racine county now exist; and,

WHEREAS, The representations of said members of the State Board of Charities and Reform have been publicly denied by certain of the County Superintendents of the poor in said county; now, therefore,

The State Board of Charities and Reform is hereby directed to investigate the management of said Racine County Poor House, and upon the completion of said investigation to report to the Governor the facts of the case in full, pursuant to law.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and  
[L. S.] caused the great seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed.

Done at the city of Madison, this eleventh day of October, A. D. 1876.

HARRISON LUDINGTON.

By the Governor,

PETER DOYLE,

*Secretary of State.*

Immediately upon receipt of the above order notifications were sent by mail to the superintendents of the Racine county poor (termed in Racine county "agents for the care of the poor"), through the resident agent in the city of Racine, and to the keeper of the county poor house near the village of Union Grove, in said county, stating that the investigation would be commenced at said poor house on Wednesday, October 18, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m.

In accordance with these notifications the State Board of Charities and Reform met at the time and place above stated, there being

present H. H. Giles, President of the Board, A. E. Elmore, J. C. Tilton and C. H. Haskins, members, and T. W. Haight, Secretary. Absent Dr. W. W. Reed. After a formal opening of the meeting for investigation and an inspection of the premises, the Board suspended the session until they could meet at the MacFarland House in Union Grove at 11:30 a. m. of the same day, when they resumed their work and adopted the following resolution for guidance in the taking of oral testimony:

*Resolved*, That in the examination of each witness called by this Board during its present investigation, the board of supervisors or the poor agents of Racine county, with the overseer of the poor farm of said county, may, through such one of their own number as they may select, ask such questions additional to those put by the Board as they may deem proper; and they may also bring additional witness for examination who shall be questioned in like manner as those summoned by this Board, and their testimony shall be recorded in the same manner by the Secretary of this Board.

A recess was then taken to 1 o'clock p. m. for dinner.

As the re-assembling of the Board, and thenceforth until the final adjournment on the morning of Thursday, October 19, depositions were taken, the witnesses being in every case, except that of Hon. John Mather, residents of the county of Racine.

Reference having been made in the testimony to certain publications in newspapers of Racine county, said publications are here given. The first in order of time is a statement made by Messrs. Elmore and Haskins, of this board, through the columns of the *Racine Advocate*, of September 9, 1876, and known in the proceedings of the board as

#### EXHIBIT "A."

*To the Editor of the Advocate:*

The undersigned members of the State Board of Charities and Reform, having, in pursuance of their duty, this day visited the Racine County Poor House, deem it important that the facts disclosed to them, should be laid before the citizens of the county.

The visit was an unexpected one, to the keeper and inmates, and hence we saw the house in its everyday aspect. It is a plain wooden house, with two stories and a basement. The kitchen is in the first story. The second story is used for sleeping rooms. The building is old, with thin walls as poorly calculated to keep out the cold as the average barn of the county.

We found fifteen paupers—eight male and seven female—of whom three males and three females are insane.

An examination of the bedrooms revealed the fact, that the beds are in the most unutterably filthy condition. The bedding is ragged and miserable to the last degree, and so scanty in quantity, that the entire amount in the house would scarcely keep one person from freezing to death. There is not a redeeming feature in a single bedroom. There are perhaps, in all, *six sheets* in the paupers' rooms. There is nothing for the poor creatures to rest on but ragged, filthy ticks, filled with pulverized straw and dirt—nothing to cover them but comforters so ragged that they will scarce hang together.

There are but two stoves in the house, and one of these belongs to the keeper. The other is a burnt-out cookstove. Of course the place cannot be warmer in winter, (except for the wind that the walls may keep off,) than the air outside.

The cellar, or basement, is used for the insane females. Sitting on a broken chair beside the greasy table, was a poor insane woman. Her only garments were a ragged skirt, reaching to the knees, and the remnant of a waist. Her arms and limbs were bare, but with a womanly modesty that even the loss of her reason had not entirely deprived her of, she gathered the rags across her breast with one hand, when we entered the room. Not a vestige of clothing, save the rags that hung upon her, were visible anywhere in the rooms.

In an adjoining room three more beds were seen, and in one, covered with rags, lay another insane woman. The third was in the yard. This room was decidedly the worst of all. The stench from the filth-saturated bedding was so dreadful that we were obliged to open the door and windows to enable us to remain even a moment in the room.

The question will be asked, why doesn't the keeper attend to this? Why does he allow it? We asked the same questions, and this was the reply:

The superintendents of the poor, following the detestable method of letting the keepership to the lowest bidder, awarded it to Wm. Callender *for the munificent sum of three hundred and fifty dollars per year!*

For this, the keeper works the farm of 80 acres, furnishing *all* the farming tools and machinery, except the hoes and a corn-planter. He likewise furnishes horses to do the work. If he employs assistance, he must pay for it out of his own salary.

The farm shows that the keeper has been very industrious, doing all that he could do; and the keeper's wife, we think, has done all that was possible, with the materials at hand. She has no assistant except the cook, and *she* is a half insane pauper, who will do the work in her own way or not at all. But neither of them have anything to do with. There is no spare bedding or clothing, and no cloth to make them of. The keeper informed us, that the total amount of cloth of any kind furnished the institution during his incumbency, amounted to exactly *ninety yards of ticking!*

The superintendents of the poor for the county are: Thos. Powers, of Dover, John Barr, of Racine, and Mr. Hayes of Burlington.

On the 8th of January last, when Mr. Callender took possession, these gentlemen visited the poor house. The keeper informs us that Mr. Powers has been there several times since. The other two have *not*. If these gentlemen *will not* do their duty, the citizens of Racine county should take the matter in hand. Winter is approaching. The house needs stoves, beds, and bedding, and the inmates need

clothing. *And these things are needed at once.* Otherwise, nothing less than a veritable miracle can prevent the poor wretches from *freezing to death*, should next winter be a severe one.

We are convinced that to the citizens of the county, these statements will be a revelation. They could not know them and suffer them to go unabated. But now we have called their attention to the poor-house matter, the responsibility rests with them.

ANDREW E. ELMORE,  
CHARLES H. HASKINS.

Racine, Sept. 7, 1876.

The second is a statement of citizens of Union Grove, and known as

EXHIBIT "B."

UNION GROVE, *September 8, 1876.*

The citizens of Union Grove were much excited to-day over a report that was circulated here yesterday by the State Board of Charities, concerning our county poor house, saying it is badly kept, and the inmates badly provided for in all respects, and laying great blame upon the superintendents of the poor. Our citizens, to better inform themselves as to the truth of the matter, resolved to go and see for themselves. Accordingly we formed a committee, got a rig and went up to see and inspect the whole thing. Messrs. N. M. Clark, R. Russell, G. Donald, Rowbottom, Witworth, J. Slater, and William Eades, formed said committee. To our horror we found things in a most deplorable condition; the beds being dirty and entirely without a change of bedding and not half enough to make themselves comfortable in cold weather. We found, by conversing with the overseer, Mr. Callender, that two of the county poor officers had not visited him since the 8th of January last, but that the other one, Mr. Powers, had called every two or three weeks, but did not take any action to relieve the distress. Mr. Calender said he had not been denied anything that he asked for by the county poor board, but the county had always made it a rule to let it to the man that would carry the county through for the least money, and it was expected that if he asked for bed changes his family would be expected to do all the making, and that they could not do without pay. The poor are in a most deplorable condition and should be looked after by our county officials. In one of the rooms we found the bed full of vermin and the walls dotted with blood where they had been slaughtered by the thousand, and under every sliver the live army may be found with a stench such as only bed-bugs can make. In another room which we found to be the abode of a crazy woman and idiot, the stench was horrible, the beds were wet through, and the urine running over the floor. It appeared as if all the excrements were emptied in one corner of the room. In the cooking department we did not find one dollar's worth of victuals, except the stove.

This appeared in the *Racine Argus*. The third is a statement in the *Racine Journal* signed by two of the three agents for the care of the poor of Racine county and written by agent Powers. In the testimony it is denominated

EXHIBIT "C."

Investigation seems to be all the rage now, which is just and proper on all public institutions and public officers. But when investigations are made by public officers of high standing, and spread on public journals broadcast through the country, it then becomes public property; consequently should represent the naked facts, nothing more or less. Our attention was brought to bear on an investigation of the State Board of Charities and Reform on Racine County Poor House, and spread on the columns of the *Racine Advocate*, under date of Sept. 9, 1876.

They represent the house to be wood, with two stories and a basement, which is true, and then say the building is old, with thin walls, as poorly calculated to keep out the cold as the average barn of country, which is not true, but right to contrary. Unbiased examination will bear testimony to this fact, and say the house is as warm as the average farmers' houses of the country are, constructed of the same material.

They then go on and say that the bedding is ragged and scanty in quantity; that the entire amount in the house would scarcely keep one person from freezing to death. We do not know what the keeper provides for himself and family, but do know as far as the paupers are concerned, and pronounce that to be a fabrication and perversion of the facts of the case.

Next they say there are six sheets in the paupers rooms, ragged, filthy ticks filled with pulverized straw, and comforters so ragged that they will scarcely hang together. Now let us see how far these gentlemen got from a true statement. There are in all fifteen beds in use; there are thirty-four sheets, thirty-four comforters, and sixteen blankets, the ticks are good and almost all filled with fresh straw a few weeks back when the keeper threshed.

They then say there are but two stoves in the house, and one belongs to the keeper; the other a burned out cook stove, which is false, as they both belong to the county. Then they come to the basement, which is used for the insane females, one in particular not having rags enough to cover her person. Now let us pursue the matter further. This female spoken of is so insane that you may put a new dress on her and in less than ten hours she may have it in rags, all in strips. Her friends furnish her with clothing, not the county, and we saw two new dresses, one new calico and one black silk dress, in her trunk belonging to her. There are three insane females in this basement, and we never see them but we feel sorry. County house is not a fit place for such persons, for if they have lost their reason, nature still remains, and will pursue its even tenor, no matter where they are. You may wash bedding, change their linen, and in ten minutes you will find them otherwise; they are like a six months' old child—it would require one person's whole time to take charge of them.

They then charge the Superintendents of the Poor with following that detestable method of letting the keepership to the lowest bidder, which is not true. The

keepership is let to the lowest bidder by the county board of supervisors, which board also elects the three agents, not superintendent. They are then informed by the keeper that the total amount of cloth furnished the institution during the incumbence was exactly ninety yards of ticking, which shows to us that the paupers were not all the insane persons present on that day. There was furnished last winter when we took charge, two webbs of factory, 80 yards for sheeting, fifty-six yards of brown jean for overshirts and pants for summer, four bedsteads; how many yards of calico for comforters and dresses we do not remember at present, but all that was called for by the keeper was furnished willingly and freely. All Sunday pants, vest and coat for most all the males, also all the shirting and all the ticking that was asked for. All the inmates are as comfortable and wear as good clothes as the average working class of Racine county.

We will place this report before the citizens of Racine county and fear not the consequences, as we have stated nothing but facts and stand on its merits.

THOS. POWERS,

J. BARR,

*Poor Agents*

Racine county, September 18, 1876.

The result of the investigation by the State Board of Charities and Reform, as a whole, through personal examination, supplemented by reasonably full testimony of witnesses conversant with the actual state of facts now and heretofore existing at the Racine county poor house, is a conviction on the part of the Board that the two members paying the first visit in September, simply fulfilled a plain duty in making their appeal to the public through a local newspaper as they did. The oral testimony alone shows, among other facts, the following:

1. That the "Agents for the Care of the Poor," who are paid by the county to attend to the wants of the paupers and the poor-house, are ignorant of their duties. Agent John Barr, of the city of Racine, testifies upon this point: "My duty as such agent has never been defined, and I should like to find it out, myself." Others give similar statements. From this astounding condition of affairs it naturally follows:

2. There being only the keeper and his wife to manage the farm, the paupers and the house in which they are kept, that the beds are dirty in the extreme; that vermin abound in the bedrooms, and that in the room for insane women the beds are masses of disgustingly filthy, dripping, decaying straw, in which the poor creatures occupying them remain, without change of undergarments, sometimes for weeks at a time. On these subjects see the testimony

herewith submitted, throughout, and especially that of John Mather, a gentleman who obtained his knowledge of the facts by casual visitation, and who is a stranger to the parties directly interested.

3. That when the present agents for the care of the poor assumed their duties in January last, there was not sufficient bed clothing to keep the paupers in the poor-house warm; and although the county has owned, for several years past, seven or eight small stoves intended for use in the rooms of paupers, only one of them has ever been used, and all are now stored, with the pipes belonging to them, in an outhouse. In reference to these facts we call attention to the testimony of keeper Callender, agent Hayes and others.

4. That (as is shown by the testimony of keeper Callender and of agent Power) the paupers were fed from pork known to be tainted during the sultry weather of July, August and September; and that the feint at reform in this particular, which was kept up until after it was supposed that the investigation by this board was concluded, was promptly abandoned at that time, and the practice of feeding the spoiled meat resumed, as the committee from the board discovered at the supplementary examination of November 17.

The disgraceful condition of this poor-house is no new thing except as to the especial phases here presented; and attention has been called to it in three of the five annual reports of this board already made. As a sample, we quote from the annual report of 1871, where, in speaking of an insane man, it is said, "The place in which this man is confined in winter is altogether unfit to be occupied by a human being;" and again, "The basement is so wet in wet weather that the water has sometimes to be pumped out in the morning before a fire can be made in the stove. Two insane women occupy a room in this damp basement, and another room is occupied by a very old man, a pauper." In the present investigation, two witnesses, Agent Barr and ex-Agent Wait testified that a drain to take the surplus water from the unwholesome basement was only constructed this year.

From this it will be seen that the ordinary routine of work by the State Board has taken effect very slowly with the authorities of Racine county. At the time of the visit by members of the

board in September the need for immediate action appeared to be pressing. There was danger that some of the old, infirm, or insane persons—which classes comprise all the pauper inmates of the institution in question—might be allowed to die from insufficiency of means of warmth, and the only apparently practicable remedy was promptly and wisely applied by making the humane public of Racine county acquainted with the alarming danger impending over their helpless poor. At the time of the late investigation this danger had been partially—but only partially—averted. From the depositions of keeper Callender and agent Barr we learn that there had been furnished to the poor-house subsequent to the visit of Messrs. Elmore and Haskins, and previous to that of the Board for investigation, fifteen pillows, thirty-two pillow-cases, six bed-steads, twenty-four chairs, a dozen sheets, a number of bed-comforters, an additional cook-stove, and several new dresses and other new clothing. The comforters were brought and spread on several of the beds on the very morning of the arrival of the Board, (October 18,) notwithstanding which the keeper for some time stoutly maintained that they had been there at the time of the visit referred to in "Exhibit A," but he finally admitted the truth.

The importance of the chairs, even, that were furnished during September and October, is greater than would be at first supposed. Previous to that time the infirm inmates, when suffering from the cold in their own fireless and cheerless apartments, were obliged to seek relief by swarming about the old cook-stove in the basement, either standing, or seated on bare benches without backs. Now they have to resort to the same place, indeed, but the chairs indicate a little further approach toward comfort.

The condition of these poor people in their own rooms in cold weather must have been most deplorable. With the bitterly cold air of a Wisconsin winter streaming through the loose window sashes and casements they could derive little comfort from wrapping their ragged bed-quilts about them, because, being all infirm from age or disease, they had not sufficient vitality of their own to create the necessary warmth of body. If the two members of the board making the first publication put the case too strongly for literal accuracy when they said the building "was as poorly calculated to keep out the cold as the average barn of the county,"



the remark was at least correct in its general spirit. The average barn is provided with plenty of hay and straw in which the chances of keeping warm in a cold day would be at least equal, in our judgment to the chances in this poor house. The pauper rooms are, as Mr. Cheves, chairman of the county board of supervisors and former agent for the care of the poor, testifies, "Almost impossible to keep warm with the means at hand," and the paupers themselves had neither stoves nor a sufficiency of clothing to enable them to withstand the inclemency of the weather.

The condition of the three insane women in one of the basement rooms more than justifies the strictures in the publication marked "Exhibit A." For day after day, and week after week, the poor demented creatures had been suffered to wallow in their own filth, the excrementitious matter even oozing through one of the beds to the floor, and thence running out into the room. Keeper Callender's own statement evidently puts the best possible face upon this matter, but that statement shows the management of the room in question to have been worthy of barbarians.

We have now to record the most discouraging fact of all. A committee from the State Board of Charities and Reform, consisting of President Giles and Messrs Reed and Tilton, made a supplementary visit to the Racine County Poor House, November 17, to conclude the investigation and to ascertain what measures, if any, had been taken to provide for the comfort of the paupers during the approaching winter. This committee found that not only had no improvement been made in the preceding month, but that in one important respect, at least, there was a serious relapse. Some barrels of spoiled pork had been condemned as unfit for use, between September 7 and October 18, and had been replaced with good meat by Agent Hayes, as that gentlemen testified. The committee arrived at the poor house in the absence of the keeper and found that this spoiled pork was actually being smoked for the use of the paupers. Before the committee left they visited the kitchen and found that a portion of the meat was then in process of preparation for dinner. The insane cook was asked whether she considered it good, and answered that it was still "*pretty sweet next to the rind.*" The beds were filthy as before. The room of the insane women in the basement continued to be unutterably loathsome,

and the new cook stove was still standing without a pipe as a monument to the inefficiency of the poor-house management.

In conclusion, we would state that the only important error found by the State Board of Charities and Reform in the published report of Messrs. Elmore and Haskins marked "Exhibit A" is the exoneration in that report of Mr. Callender, the keeper, from blame in the conduct of the poor house. It is true that the county board of supervisors, in letting the care of the county poor to the lowest bidder, and then leaving them almost completely at his mercy, is deserving of severe censure. It is true that the agents for the care of the poor, in neglecting to insist on a precise statement of what was required from them, and then to fulfill such requirements with precision, were derelict in their duty. But it is nevertheless true that the man who speculates in the sufferings of his fellow men by naming a price for the wages of caring for the poor and then neglecting them instead of caring for them, is morally guilty of a great crime against humanity and civilization.

It is hoped by this Board that there may be a change for the better in the Racine county poor house, before the beginning of another year, if such change has not already been made, but so far as our observation has gone we must award to this institution the palm for being the most wretchedly managed, filthy and insufficient receptacle for paupers within the boundaries of the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted with the complete testimony taken in the case.

Dated December 1, 1876.

(Signed by all the members of the State Board of Charities and Reform, and attested by the Secretary.)

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#### PRIVATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Under this head are included such of the religious and other charitable corporations as are assisted by legislative appropriations. The following notes are mostly compiled from the reports of officers made to this Board.

## HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS, Fond du Lac.

Visited August 24, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of visit, 13, including 8 female and 2 male adults and 3 children.

Officials.—One; Mrs. Jones, matron.

Condition of premises, neat and tasteful in all respects.

This is a private charity, receiving assistance from the State. The following are the treasurer's and matron's reports for the year ending April 11, 1876.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*From April 14th, 1875, to April 11th, 1876.*

## RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand April 14th, 1875.....	\$40 00
Cash received from Secretary .....	1,541 09
Total .....	1,631 09
Due Bills received to the amount of.....	154 25

## EXPENDITURES.

Paid matron.....	\$208 00
Servant's wages .....	80 00
Groceries and flour .....	352 80
Meat.....	91 41
Fuel .....	112 75
Furniture and clothing'.....	21 11
Printing .....	62 70
Insurance.....	16 00
Mr. Cary's expenses .....	21 00
Nurse.....	6 00
Sundries .....	12 75
Expenses of fair.....	140 63
Expenses of lecture.....	30 50
Total .....	1,155 63
Cash on hand .....	475 44
	<u>1,631 09</u>

Mrs. Wm. H. HINER, Treasurer.

## MATRON'S REPORT.

During the past year there have been thirty inmates of the Home. Two have died—a blind boy and an aged woman. One man dying

with consumption was sent to his friends in New York, the society paying his expenses. At present there are seventeen inmates.

There has been about \$25 worth of knitting done and seventy-five yards of carpeting made at the Home during the past year.

MRS. M. H. JONES.

#### MILWAUKEE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Visited November 26, 1876.

This institution was organized January 4, 1850, and has property to the amount of \$8,000 in real estate and \$1,000 in personal. The receipts of the asylum for the year ending November 30, 1876, were \$5,477.77, of which \$500 was received from the State, \$200 from the county board of supervisors, \$320.25 for the support of particular inmates, and the remainder by voluntary donation. The whole number supported during the year was 61, of whom 34 were discharged. Of the latter number 28 were returned to friends, 3 adopted into homes and three went into family service. All the children supported here were under 16 years of age. M. P. Mason, Matron; Mrs. J. H. Van Dyke, Treasure.

#### CADLE HOME, Green Bay.

Organized May 1, 1872. Value of real estate, \$5,000. Personal property, \$500. The entire receipts of the Home for the year ending October 31, 1876, were \$1,324.03, of which \$500 was received from the State; \$159.85 for the support of particular inmates; and \$486.53 from donations. The salaries of matron, cook, and nurse amounted to \$200.87. The total number supported during the year was 102, of whom 76 were discharged and 3 died. Of those discharged, 8 were children adopted into families. Of the whole number, 45 were under 16 years of age. All the males over 16 were hospital patients, as were 12 of the females above that age. Twenty-five of the inmates during the year were non-residents of Brown county.

#### ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, Racine.

Preliminary organization December 13, 1871. Made permanent April 15, 1872. Value of real estate, \$1,600. Personal property, \$300. Receipts for year ending October 31, 1876, \$1,372.85, be-

sides subscription not yet completed of \$5,000 for new building. Received from the State, \$500; for support of particular inmates, \$46; by donations and voluntary contributions, \$318.85. During the year ending October 31, 1876, 34 persons were supported in the institution, of whom one died and 32 were discharged. All appear to have been over 16 years of age.

#### MILWAUKEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Organized March 10, 1875. Value of personal property \$2,321.23. Receipts during year ending October 31, 1876, \$4,225.98, of which \$1,000 were from the State, \$200 appropriated by county board of supervisors, \$118 from individuals for support of particular inmates, and \$2,065.32 from donations. The expenditures during the year were \$3,318.72, of which \$534.75 were for subsistence and \$917.99 for salaries and wages. In the course of the year 62 children have been inmates of the institution, of whom 40 have been discharged, 1 died and 1 escaped. Of those discharged 3 were transferred, 1 was sent out of the State, 8 adopted into families, 1 bound out, and 25 returned to parents and guardians. Of the whole number, 7 resided outside of Milwaukee county. Thirty were charity pupils, 25 were maintained by counties, and 7 by parents or guardians.

#### ST. ROSE'S AND ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUMS, Milwaukee.

These institutions are essentially one, being under the same management and supported from the same treasury. They are asylums for girls, exclusively.

Organized February 13, 1851. Receipts of the institutions for year ending December 10, 1876, \$9,714.69, of which \$1,000 was from the State, and \$400 from the county board of supervisors. The expenditures of the year were \$10,860.57, of which \$5,435.18 was for subsistence, and \$843.49, for the payment of indebtedness incurred in 1875. There were supported during the year 193 children, of whom 33 were discharged, 9 being adopted into families. Of the whole number supported 87 were residents of Milwaukee county.

#### ST. EMILIANUS ORPHAN ASYLUM, Milwaukee.

Organized in 1846. Value of real estate, \$10,300; personal property, \$2,000.

The entire receipts of the asylum for the year ending October 31, 1876, were \$7,907.47; of which \$500 were from the State, \$576 from individuals for the support of particular inmates, and \$3,139.64 from donations and voluntary contributions. The expenditures for the year were \$7,573.64; of which amount \$980.70 were paid for permanent improvements, \$2,449.44 for subsistence, and \$200 for salaries and wages. During the year 124 persons were supported, of whom 24 were discharged, 4 died, and 2 left without permission. Adopted into families, 18. Of the whole number, 90 were residents of the county of Milwaukee, and 34 from other parts of the State.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION, St. Nazianz, Manitowoc county.

Organized 1844. Anton Stoll manager. Value of real estate, \$28,000; personal property, \$5,000. Indebtedness, \$15,000.

The receipts for the year ending October 31, 1876, were \$10,272.24; of which \$500 were from the State. The expenditures for the year have amounted to \$9,938.81; of which \$400 were paid for means of instruction and amusement, \$1,000 for clothing, \$400 for permanent improvements, \$223.81 for subsistence, \$500 for salaries and wages, \$5,610 in payment of indebtedness. There were 225 inmates October 31, 1876, and four others left without permission during the year. Of the whole number, 181 were over 16 years old, and 49 under that age. All but 21 resided in Manitowoc county.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, Milwaukee.

Organized October 2, 1867. Value of real estate, \$8,000; personal property, \$500.

Receipts for year ending October 31, 1876, \$3,680.07; of which \$500 were received from the State, \$200 from the County Board of Supervisors, and \$1,298 from voluntary contributions. Total of expenditures was \$4,490.80; of which \$2,570.08 were paid for subsistence, \$715.25 for salaries and wages. Total number supported during year, 583; of whom 33 remained October 31, 1875. Of the whole number, 51 were female and 25 male children under 16 years old; 474 were females over 16 years old.

We take pleasure in acknowledging, in this connection, many courtesies received from the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad companies, and the Northwestern Telegraph Company, whereby the work of the Board has been made more pleasant and less expensive than it would otherwise have been.

### III.—SUPPLEMENTARY.

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#### LAWS RELATING TO THE BOARD.

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##### *Chapter 114—General Laws of 1876.*

AN ACT to organize a State Board of Charities and Reform, and define their duties.

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. To the end that the administration of public charity and correction may be conducted upon sound principles of economy, justice and humanity, and that the relations between the State and its dependent and criminal classes may become better understood, there is hereby created a State Board of Charities and Reform.

#### MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

SECTION 2. The said board shall consist of five members, who shall be appointed by the governor, and shall hold their offices for the term of five years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, except that at the first appointment the term of one member shall be fixed for one year, of another for two years, of another for three years, of another for four years, and of the other for five years. Where any vacancy shall occur in the board by resignation, expiration of time of office, death or otherwise, the Governor shall appoint a new member to fill such vacancy. All such appointees shall be confirmed by the Senate.

#### MEETINGS OF BOARD.

SECTION 3. The Board shall meet at a time and place to be fixed by the Governor, within thirty days after their appointment, to organize and transact such business as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act. They shall afterward meet in



April, on or before the 15th day, and in January, on or before the 10th day, in each year, and they may hold such other meetings as they may decide upon.

#### APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

SECTION 4. The Board shall appoint a qualified elector as secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep the books and records of the board, to prepare such papers, to make such visits, and to engage in such researches and investigations as may be required of him by the board. He shall hold his office three years, unless sooner discharged by the board.

#### STATE INSTITUTIONS.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the board to investigate and supervise the whole system of the charitable and correctional institutions supported by the State, or receiving aid from the State treasury, or organized under general and special acts, by personal visits to such, making themselves familiar with all matters necessary to be understood in judging of their usefulness, and of the honesty and economy of their management; and it shall be their duty to recommend such change and additional provisions as they may deem necessary for their greater economy and efficiency.

#### POOR HOUSES.

SECTION 6. It shall be the further duty of the board to commence and to conduct a course of investigation into the condition of poor-houses in the State, personally visiting and inspecting them from time to time, ascertaining how many persons of each sex are therein maintained, at what cost, under what circumstances as to health, comfort and good morals; how many insane persons are therein confined, and whether such arrangements are made for their care as humanity demands; also, how many idiotic persons are therein supported; also, how many poor children the said poor-houses contain, and what provision is made for their suitable care and education. They shall also collect statistics as to the number of the poor who are supported or relieved by towns or otherwise, at the public expense, outside of poor-houses, the cost at which such support or relief is furnished, and any other important facts therewith connected. They shall also inquire to what extent the

provisions of the law in regard to binding out poor children are complied with; and in general, they shall seek to collect such facts as may throw light upon the adequacy and efficiency of existing provisions for the support and relief of the poor, and any causes operating to increase or diminish the amount of pauperism in the State, or to place the burden of relieving it where it does not properly belong.

#### JAILS AND PRISONS.

SECTION 7. It shall be the further duty of the board to commence and conduct a course of investigation in regard to jails, city prisons, houses of correction, and other places in the State in which persons convicted or suspected of crime, or any insane persons are confined, ascertaining, by visit or otherwise, their sanitary condition, their arrangement for the separation of hardened criminals from juvenile offenders and from persons suspected of crime or detained as witnesses; also, whether any useful employment is furnished for prisoners, whether the insane are treated with due regard for humanity, and what efforts are put forth for the reformation of criminals; and in general, they shall endeavor to ascertain for the information of the legislature, any important facts or considerations bearing upon the best treatment of criminals and the diminution of crime.

#### POWERS OF THE BOARD.

SECTION 8 The board shall have full power at all times to look into and examine the condition of the institutions and establishments referred to in this act; to inquire into and examine their methods of treatment, instruction, government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, managers, directors, superintendents and other officers and employes of the same, the conditions of the buildings, grounds and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management; and for these purposes they shall have free access to all parts of the grounds and buildings, and to all books and papers of said institutions and establishments; and all persons now or hereafter connected with the same are hereby directed and required to give, either verbally or in writing, as

the board may direct, such information, and to afford such facilities for inspection as the board may require. And the several members of the board and the secretary thereof, are each hereby authorized to administer oaths in examining any person or persons relative to any matters connected with the inquiries or investigations authorized by this act. And if any person so examined shall swear falsely on his or her examination, they or he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished in the manner provided in section two, of chapter 167, of the revised statutes, entitled, "Of offense against public justice."

#### TAKING OF DEPOSITIONS.

SECTION 9. In case the said board shall desire to avail themselves of the provisions of chapter 25, of the general laws of 1868, "An act to provide for taking the deposition of witnesses in certain cases," they shall place a vote to that effect upon their records, and direct their secretary to make an application to some court commissioner or other officer authorized by the laws of this State to take depositions to be used and read in the circuit courts in this State, and upon such application it shall be the duty of such court commissioner or other officer to proceed in all respects as though the application had been made by the officers of State institutions, as provided in said chapter twenty-five, and all the provisions of said chapter twenty-five shall apply to the taking of depositions of witnesses on the application of the State Board of Charities and Reform, the same as though application was made by trustees, managers or regents of State institutions.

#### FEES OF OFFICERS SERVING PAPERS.

SECTION 10. Any officer serving papers under the provisions of this act shall be entitled to the fees now allowed by law for similar services, to be audited and paid in the manner provided in said chapter twenty-five for the payment of the fees of the Commissioner or other officer, and the fees of witnesses.

#### SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

SECTION 11. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Charities and Reform, when directed by the governor so to do, to investigate into the past or present management of any or either of the penai,

correctional, reformatory or charitable state or county institutions, and they shall keep the governor advised of the progress being made in such investigation, and such reports shall from time to time be made as the governor may require; and upon the completion of such investigations, they shall report to the governor the facts of the case in full. For services thus rendered under the direction of the governor, each member of the board shall receive the sum of five dollars per day for the time actually devoted to such investigations, and accounts therefor, when approved by the governor, shall be audited by the secretary of state and paid from the state treasury.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD.

SECTION 12. On or before the 15th day of December in each year, the board shall present to the governor a report of their proceedings and of their expenses under this act. Said report shall contain a concise statement of the condition of each of the charitable and correctional institutions supported by the State or receiving aid from the State Treasury, together with their opinion of the appropriation proper to be made for each for the following year. It shall also embody the results of their investigations during the year, in regard to the support of the poor and the treatment of criminals, and shall also contain information, suggestions or recommendations which they may choose to present upon the matters by this act assigned to their supervision and examination. Three thousand copies of this report shall be printed by the State printer, in the same manner as those of State officers are printed, for the use of the board and of the legislature, and three hundred copies of said number shall be bound for the use of the board.

#### PROHIBITING INTEREST IN CONTRACTS.

SECTION 13. All members of the board and the secretary of the board, are hereby prohibited from being interested directly or indirectly in any contract or arrangement for building, repairing, furnishing or providing any supplies of either of the institutions placed under their supervision.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
COMPENSATION AND SALARY.

SECTION 14. The members of the board shall receive no compensation for the services rendered under this act. Upon filing with the secretary of state sworn statements of the amount of the expenses actually and necessarily incurred by them in carrying out the other provisions of this act, they shall have the amount of said expenses refunded to them from the state treasury, and the secretary of state is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant on the state treasury for the amount of expenses so incurred and proven. The secretary of the board shall receive for all services rendered by him, under this act, fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, payable upon the warrant of the board, quarterly, from the state treasury. His actual and necessary expenses incurred in performing his duties, shall be refunded in the same manner as those of the members of the board. And there is hereby appropriated a sum sufficient to comply with the provisions of this act. The board shall be supplied with all necessary stationery, blanks, printing, postage stamps, stamped envelopes for their own use, and for the use of their secretary, in the same manner as State officers are now supplied with these articles.

REPEALING.

SECTION 15. Chapter one hundred and thirty-six, of the general laws of the year 1871, and chapter one hundred and thirty-seven, of the general laws of 1872, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 16. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

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AUTHORIZING TRANSFER OF INSANE PERSONS.

[Chapter 239—Laws of 1876.]

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Whenever it shall be brought to the notice of the State Board of Charities and Reform, that an insane inmate of

either of the Wisconsin Hospitals for the Insane are legally entitled to receive such care and support in the National Hospital for Insane Soldiers, they shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish the fact of such claim, and when so established they shall transfer, or cause to be transferred, such insane person to the said Hospital for Insane Soldiers.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

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BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD.

[TEMPORARILY ADOPTED, 1876.]

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The board shall meet at the office of the Secretary, in the city of Madison on the second Tuesday of April at 7 o'clock P. M.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The meeting in April shall be the annual meeting, at which time the annual election of officers shall take place.

QUORUM.

Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but a less number may adjourn from time to time.

EXTRA MEETINGS.

SECTION 2. Extra meetings may be held at such other times and places as the board may from time to time direct by resolution.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings of the Board can be held at any time on the request of two members, filed with the Secretary, stating the object for which the meeting is wanted. Upon receiving such request, the Secretary shall immediately notify all the members of the Board of the time and place of such meeting.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
ORDER OF BUSINESS.

SECTION 3. At the regular meetings of the Board the following shall be the order of business:

FIRST. Reading and approval of the minutes of all previous meetings that have not been read and approved.

SECOND. Reports of officers.

THIRD. Reports of committees.

FOURTH. Communications.

FIFTH. Business lying over.

SIXTH. Miscellaneous business.

At special meetings, the business for which the meeting has been called, shall have precedence of all others; and no other business than that for which the meeting has been called shall be transacted at a special meeting, except by unanimous consent.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

SECTION 4. The officers of the board shall consist of a President, Vice President and Secretary. The President and Vice President shall be elected at the annual meeting in April of each year. The Secretary shall be elected at the annual meeting in April, and shall serve for the term of three years.

All officers shall serve until their successors are elected and prepared to enter upon the discharge of their duties.

DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS.

SECTION 5. The President shall discharge the duties usually devolving upon the office. It shall also be his duty to prepare quarterly the warrant required to draw the salary of the Secretary of the board, as required by section 11 of the organic act, and to make the sworn statement to be filed with the Secretary of State, in order to procure from the State Treasurer the amount expended by the board, *as a board*, in the discharge of the duties of their office, as required by section 11 of the organic act. In absence of the President the Vice President shall act in his place in all respects.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall have an office in the city of Madison, where the books and papers belonging to the office shall always be kept;

and where they shall always be accessible to the Board or any member thereof.

He shall be present at all the meetings of the board, keep correct records of their proceedings and perform such other duties as usually devolve upon the office. He shall also perform such other duties as the Board shall require of him by resolution or otherwise.

#### VISITING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

SECTION 7. The Board shall visit the charitable and penal institutions supported by the State, viz:

Hospital for Insane at Madison.

Hospital for Insane at Oshkosh.

Institution for the Blind at Janesville.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb at Délevan.

Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha.

State Prison at Waupun,

At least twice in each year, at such times as they shall fix upon by resolution or otherwise. It shall be the duty of the members of the Board, including the Secretary, to be present at these visits.

#### VISITS TO JAILS AND POOR-HOUSES.

SECTION 8. Visits shall be made to the jails, poor-houses and county prisons in the different counties of the State, if possible, so that each one shall be visited at least once in each year. These visits to be made by the whole Board as far as practicable.

#### SECRETARY TO ARRANGE PLAN OF VISITATION.

The system or plan for visiting these places shall be made the charge of the Secretary, who is expected to visit in person as many of them as he can, consistently with his other duties. He shall in consultation with the members of the Board, so arrange his visits that he may be accompanied by one or more members, if possible. The members of the board are expected to visit the jails and poor-houses in their own localities or in different parts of the State, where they may happen to be, individually, as they have opportunity; and at all such visits, they shall gather such facts and information as they shall deem useful, and forward the same to the secretary of the board.

When the Secretary or any individual member of the board visits one of the public institutions of the State, or one of the poor houses,



jails or prisons of any county, he shall be understood as representing the entire board and shall possess all the right to make examinations and demand information that is conferred upon the board in section 8, of the original act.

## ACCOUNTS.

SECTION 9. All bills for expenses actually and necessarily incurred by the board in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by the original act, and all bills for the traveling expenses of the members and the traveling expenses of the Secretary, shall be laid before the board for their approval, before they are presented to the Secretary of State for payment, and a record of the same shall be made by the Secretary of the board.

## EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

The following is an exhibit of the expenses of the State Board of Charities and Reform from the date of its reorganization, April 11, 1876, to the date of its annual report, December 13, 1876:

TRAVELING EXPENSES AND SALARY.		
W. W. Reed, traveling expenses.....	\$121 17	
A. E. Elmore, traveling expenses.....	150 53	
H. C. Tilton, traveling expenses.....	152 61	
H. H. Giles, traveling expenses.....	62 49	
C. H. Haskins, traveling expenses.....	48 40	
T. W. Haight, Sec., traveling expenses.....	118 71	
T. W. Haight, Sec., salary.....	708 33	\$1,362 24
RACINE POOR-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.		
W. W. Reed, expenses and per diem.....	\$26 38	
A. E. Elmore, " ".....	36 35	
H. C. Tilton, " ".....	59 25	
H. H. Giles, " ".....	60 53	
C. H. Haskins, " ".....	24 60	207 11
MISCELLANEOUS.		
A. E. Elmore, expenses to prison reform congress.....	\$85 00	
H. C. Tilton, expenses to prison reform congress.....	63 75	
T. W. Haight, expenses to conference of charities.....	84 40	
T. W. Haight, paid hotel and livery bills for Board.....	24 20	257 35
		\$1,826 70

## PRISON REFORM CONGRESS.

*Hon. H. H. Giles, President of the State Board of Charities and Reform.*

Pursuant to the action of the Board, the undersigned attended the fourth National Prison Reform Congress, held in June last in the city of New York. There were one hundred and seventeen persons present, officially representing twenty-four States of the Union, one from the District of Columbia, and one each from the Argentine Republic, France, Sweden, and Italy. The bad policy of holding such meetings in a large eastern city was very observable in this instance. The resident population seemed to know or care little about it, while the daily press put the price of a full and accurate report of its doings entirely out of the reach of its means.

There were present and taking part in the proceedings quite a number of persons of large experience in the management of the criminal and unfortunate classes. In their mutual discussions and social intercourse, they were essentially benefited. There were present several gentlemen of great legal ability and practical knowledge, whose utterances were of great value. Then, there were on hand the usual number of self-appointed "*reformers*" of the sentimental order, whose pet theories were necessarily inharmonious and impracticable. The last named class were a sore tax on the patience of all the sensible portions of the Congress.

The more speedy, impartial and certain execution of penal laws was felt to be of the first importance. In the unnecessary and burdensome technicalities, delays and uncertainties of our criminal tribunals, is found largely the alleged justification of the growing and dangerous practice of lynching persons charged with crime. Why may not Wisconsin lead in this much needed reform?

Another point of discussion and quite general argument, was the great inequalities in the length of sentences inflicted by different courts for the same and similar offences. These differences are resultant of two causes—the margins allowed to the discretion of the courts, and the different views and practices of judges pronouncing

sentences. That some discretion should be allowed, is apparent to all, but the great inequalities of the present practice must work unfavorably on the minds of the prisoners, and largely defeat the ends of public justice. Of the remedy for this evil there were widely different views. Some advocated the abolition of time sentences altogether, making the period of confinement depend on the character and conduct of the prisoners. Others would amend our laws, giving less discretion to the courts.

A more just discrimination of the grades, and the more effectual classification of criminals, were questions of deep interest. Judge Washburn, of Massachusetts, delivered a very able address on these topics. The public crimes of some were shown to be resultant of private and social views. In the reformation of such persons, their liability to break the laws would be largely removed. Others violate the laws in a fit of passion, and perhaps under strong provocation. On the return of reason these persons are often overwhelmed with regrets and remorse. The most desperate and the most guilty are those who coolly calculate to make their living by law-breaking. The gambler, the thief, the highwayman, the burglar, the counterfeiter—all who prey upon the earnings of others with a purpose perhaps to take life if it is necessary to accomplish their purposes, were held to be deserving of increased severity. Judge Washburn held that our present practice is unequal in that it does not sufficiently classify these violators of law. He also ably discussed the question whether confirmed or habitual criminals should not be put under life restraint and compelled to earn their own living, so long as they are able to do so. Has not the time come when, by some just method, such persons may be declared to be habitual criminals and held thereafter in such condition as will prevent further depredations on society? Would not such a system be merciful to them and a measure of safety to the community?

The relations of insanity to crime was still another fruitful topic. Chief Justice Dailey, of New York, gave a very candid and able address on the subject, illustrating his views with incidents in his experiences on the bench. Among the many interesting points discussed was the incongruity, not to say injustice, of compelling a prisoner, alleged to be insane, to go into court and prove that insanity. He argued that when it is claimed that the prisoner is of

unsound mind, the State should first of all adopt some adequate method by which the question of insanity shall be settled before going on with the trial. He also dwelt largely and somewhat severely on the too common plea of emotional insanity, set up in defence of criminal conduct. It was very evident that he had little sympathy with this modern fashionable method of escaping richly deserved penalties.

The practice of sending large numbers of the vicious and homeless children of New York to the West for homes, was before the congress. The western members were of the opinion that there are as many of these classes in their own States as could be well provided for. We would not even seem to be ungenerous, but for one State to even tolerate the sending into other States its criminal or dependent classes is so evidently unjust that the plea of benevolence is not a justification of the practice. One of your delegates intimated that the legislature of Wisconsin may deem it necessary to interpose some legal restrictions, or prohibit it altogether. The delegates from Indiana and Michigan responded earnestly to our position. We suggest that the Board take measures to bring this matter to the notice of our legislature at an early day.

There were many other questions before the Congress relating to the management of prisoners, construction of jails and prisons; the punishment of crime and the reformation of criminals. The prevention of criminal lives by a proper restraint and education of juvenile offenders and homeless children was largely discussed. From all we could learn of the work in other States, it was our conviction that Wisconsin is abreast of the most progressive of them. Our Industrial School for Boys is certainly an honor and a blessing to our young growing commonwealth.

The National Prison Reform Association has for one of its objects, the final adoption of a universal and uniform criminal code for the whole country. It is thought that by a more thorough enlightenment of the public mind; frequent mutual interchange of views on the part of those who have most to do with criminals, and by the slow but certain advancement of right moral sentiment, this end may be finally reached. Our present codes and court practices, together with the construction and management of our penal institutions, are certainly an evidence of a very crude civiliza-

tion. Marked and rapid improvements are constantly going on, but we are a long way from the possibilities of public justice. Thoughtful and patient toil will bring its rewards in due time.

H. C. TILTON.

ANDREW E. ELMORE.

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### THE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

*To the State Board of Charities and Reform, of Wisconsin.*

The undersigned respectfully submits the following sketch of the proceedings of the Conference of Charities at Saratoga, N. Y., September 5, to September 8, 1876, which he attended as representative of your Board.

The conference was held in connection with the annual convention of the American Social Science Association, which met at the same place and time. Six states were officially represented at the conference, namely: Wisconsin, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island; and other States were represented by ladies and gentlemen interested in the departments of social science pertaining to public charities and reforms. The first session was opened by Gov. Tilden, of New York, in an address of welcome, the concluding portion of which was as follows:

Gentlemen, how is it that this great multitude of individual evils and individual tastes, acting separately and independently, find themselves averaged and compensated until everything tends to and everything results in the equilibrium of forces? It is that the Divine Being has impressed upon everything, order, method, and law. Even the most divergent, even the most uncertain, even those things in the individual taste which we cannot force or calculate upon at all, when we group them in large masses, reduce themselves to intelligible forms. Now, I understand that what you propose to do is to apply this same method of investigation to pauperism, to crime, to insanity and all those cases where government interference or governmental intelligence is deemed to be necessary. I do not doubt if you will study these subjects with attention, diligence and patience that you will confer great benefactions upon this community and upon the whole country. I cannot conclude, however, without one word of warning, and that is this: the emotional and sympathetic mind seeking out relief for evil distinctly seen and strongly felt, looking perhaps upon a specific evil with a view somewhat out of proportion to its relation to all the interests of society, and going to the public treasury for funds from which to gratify its humane and charitable instincts, and not restrained by any con-

sideration limiting its disposition or its power, no doubt leads sometimes to extravagance in the public charities. I had occasion last year and the year before to object to the magnificence of the public buildings, being erected in this State for these purposes, and the caution I wish to suggest to you to-day is this, that while all the heaven-born God-given sentiments of humanity may fairly have their scope in operating upon your minds and your hearts to impel you to relieve the evils of this character which exist among us, you want, if possible, to unite in your action prudence, caution, frugality and the economy of the thorough man of business. You want, for the sake of the objects of charity, that it shall be as efficient as possible, and that the funds for these benefactions shall not be exhausted or consumed without the greatest possible results being derived therefrom; and you want, for the rest of the community, that the burdens for these objects shall not become intolerable. While we exercise every sentiment of humanity; while we do all in our power to relieve misfortune, and to overcome evils, and apply discipline, and enforce reformation, at the same time we must bear in mind that the industrious millions who keep out of the poor-houses and penitentiaries are also entitled to the consideration and the care of the government. We must see to it that we do not foster, as in a hot-bed, the very evils which we seek to remove. We must see to it that our methods are well devised, are prudent and are effective, and if, as has sometimes been said, in applying the method belonging to the study of the physical science to social problems, if, as has been said, that method in its application to the physical sciences has tended to nurture too much reliance on human intellect, and to draw us away from a natural dependence on what is higher and better, when you come to apply these methods to social life, when you come to contemplate minutely, as with a microscope, the wrongs, the frailties and weaknesses of humanity, we would rectify that tendency, and our minds would be led through these laws up to the great source from which all laws are derived. Gentlemen of the conference, for the people of the State of New York, in your grand, noble and benevolent work, I bid you God-speed.

The remainder of this session, as well as a portion of that of the following day, (Sept. 6), was occupied with verbal reports of the progress of reform in the charitable and penal institutions of several States.

C. S. Hoyt, Secretary of the New York State Board; A. J. Ourt, Statistician of the Pennsylvania Board, and T. W. Haight, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Board of Charities and Reform were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman named as the Business Committee: Dr. George J. Chace, of Rhode Island; Dr. H. B. Wilbur, of New York; F. B. Sanborn, of Massachusetts; Dr. Diller Luther, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. J. C. Corbus, of Illinois

The Business Committee reported the following committees on topics for the next conference:

*Insanity.*—John B. Chapin, New York; R. J. Patterson, Illinois; J. A. Reed, Pennsylvania; J. S. Conrad, Maryland; J. L. Harrison, Pennsylvania; C. J. Walker, Michigan, and W. W. Reed, Wisconsin.

*Public Buildings—Dependent Classes.*—M. B. Anderson, Rochester; J. C. Corbus, Illinois; Francis Wells, Pennsylvania; H. H. Giles, Wisconsin, and J. I. Chace, Rhode Island.

*Dependent and Delinquent Children.*—W. P. Letchworth, New York; Diller Luther, Pennsylvania; Henry W. Lord, Michigan; F. H. Wines, Illinois, and Charles L. Brace, New York.

*Penal and Prison Discipline.*—Thomas H. Nevin, Pennsylvania; B. R. Brockway, New York; Elisha Harris, New York; George I. Robinson, Illinois; Joseph Burnett, Massachusetts; Benjamin Stark, Connecticut, and Andrew E. Elmore, Wisconsin.

*Statistics and Legislation.*—Diller Luther, Pennsylvania; Charles S. Hoyt, New York; Henry W. Lord, Michigan; F. B. Sanborn, Massachusetts; John C. Devreux, New York; E. W. Snow, Rhode Island, and T. W. Haight, Wisconsin.

*Medical Charities and Out-door Relief.*—Theodore Roosevelt, New York; Mrs. C. R. Lowell, New York; A. J. Ourt, Pennsylvania; F. W. Lincoln, Massachusetts; Francis Wayland, Connecticut, and Howard Potter, New York.

The secretaries were empowered to arrange for a future conference. Papers on the subject of insanity were read by Nathan Allen, of Massachusetts; H. B. Wilbur, of New York; Joseph Bodine, of New Jersey, and L. A. Tourtelott, of Utica. A paper on insanity in the Middle States, by Dr. E. F. Mann, was also presented and ordered published in the regular report of the proceedings of the conference. Debate on these papers occupied some hours, and a resolution was adopted declaring it to be the sense of the members of State Charities present, that there should be one or more persons connected with each Board of Charities whose time should be devoted wholly to the interests of the insane in each State, whether confined in public institutions or otherwise provided for.

Papers were presented on the construction of buildings for the dependent classes, by F. H. Wines, of Illinois and Francis Wells, of Pennsylvania.

At the session of Thursday (September 7.) a paper on "dependent children" was read by Charles L. Brace, followed by a long debate in which the question of sending "homeless children to childless homes" in the rural districts, both of their own and other States, was discussed in all its bearings. This debate was followed by a paper from Dr. Diller Luther, of Pennsylvania, on out-door and medical charities, in which the position was taken that the ex-

tent of such charities is already too great for the general good of society. The report of Mr. F. B. Sanborn was explanatory of and favorable to a bill now before Congress, providing for a tax on immigrants for the support of such of them as fall into distress by illness or unforeseen accident, and providing further against the admission to our shores of foreign paupers, criminals, and insane persons. This was followed by a paper on the same subject from Dr. M. B. Anderson of New York, and the session was closed with a general discussion of the whole subject.

As your representative at this meeting was unable to attend the general sessions of the Social Science Association for the reason that his time was occupied in the work of the Conference of Charities, he is obliged to take from a newspaper report, (that of the *New York Times*.) a summary of the remarks of Capt. Harvey, Governor of the Brixton Prison in London, which are in his opinion, worthy of consideration by all people interested in prison reform. The reporter, after speaking of other proceedings of the meeting in general session, says:

The word was passed round that at the conclusion of the latter paper an English gentleman, Capt. W. Balbot Harvey, the Governor of a Government prison in England, was going to address the House, and immediately the members flocked into the large hall, so that when our transatlantic cousin mounted the platform he found himself in presence of a very considerable audience. Capt. Balbot Harvey made a quite short address, but professed himself most desirous of answering the questions of members, by which means they could obtain more exactly the information they might desire. With commendable promptness a rain of questioning set in, by which many valuable facts were elicited. The prison at Brixton, of which he was the Governor, was one of the Public Works prisons to which convicts sentenced to five years and upward were sent, after passing through a preliminary taming of nine months of solitary confinement. These prisons were more than self-supporting, for a considerable surplus was the rule, not the exception. The prisoners were engaged in tailoring, making all the uniforms for the Metropolitan police, in boot and shoe making, in printing, in coloring and filling mats, in basket-weaving, and in so much carpentry and blacksmithing as was required by the institution. These occupations were under professional men, trade instructors, and they passed upon the work and awarded merits for it and pay according to amount done and skill shown. Each convict was expected to do a certain task expressed by six marks, and if he did more he received either one or two more marks, of which an account was kept, for each extra went toward the amassing of a small heap of earnings given to him on his leaving the prison. The convicts were exceedingly earnest about these marks, and if they thought the head instructors had not given them sufficient marks they complained immediately to the



Governor, who was always accessible. The work was undeniably hard, the treatment and discipline harsh, and the earnings small, so that there were no inducements to get into prison. To obtain extra marks the men had to make real exertions, but there was no cruelty in the work, which was adapted to the convict's capabilities and muscular power. There could be no doubt that the men did not like the prisons of this kind, for the number of commitments was becoming fewer every day, and commitments of a third term were exceedingly rare. No released prisoners had been sent to America for the last ten years, and the Captain was quite of the opinion that each country should keep its own rascals. He was questioned for more than an hour, and responded with so much kindly courtesy and such ready intelligence that the vote of thanks from the presiding officer was ratified with a tremendous burst of cheering. He gave one piece of intelligence which is of decided importance—that political economists in the British House of Commons were so convinced of the bad policy of leaving borough and county jails to local management, often of the most varied and contradictory character in neighboring counties, that a bill was being framed to place all of them under the Government supervision and control.

In conclusion it may be said that although unbalanced ideas may sometimes be noticed in the papers and debates of these conferences, yet their aggregate effect is most valuable not only to those in attendance, but also to the general public, whose attention is thereby drawn to the subjects discussed, and upon whose recognition of the importance of useful changes in penal, reformatory and charitable matters, depends the practicability of making such changes.

It is to be hoped that the next meeting of the Social Science Association, and of the Conference of Charities, may be held in one of the great western cities, where newspaper reports of the proceedings will be more complete, where the interest of the surrounding public will be more lively, and consequently where the best effects will be most speedily produced.

T. W. HAIGHT.

*Office of the State Board of Charities and Reform.*

*MADISON, Wis., Sept. 19. 1876.*

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## REPORT OF BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY AT THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

*To His Excellency Harrison Ludington, Governor of the State of Wisconsin:*

The undersigned, managers of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, present herewith a supplementary report embracing an

exhibit of the operations of the boot and shoe factory from the time we commenced business in the latter part of April last until the 20th day of December, 1876, when we closed for the purpose of taking account of stock. At the time we presented our annual report we were unable to make a full and satisfactory statement, for the reason that many of our orders were unfilled. Some had not been received and we had not taken amount of stock. We had however sufficient knowledge of the business to justify the use of still stronger language than was used in that report. It was a work of time, after the appropriation of the \$15,000, to secure competent help, to purchase the right kind of machinery, the proper kind and amount of stock, to fit up the shops, to arrange and set up the machinery, to select and get under way the requisite number of boys, and to do many other things unnecessary to particularize before work was actually begun. It will be readily seen that the first efforts were awkward, and some unsatisfactory and unsaleable work was the result, but we are sure there was much less of such work than is generally turned out by new establishments which rely principally upon apprentice work. Almost from the outset our work was readily purchased by dealers, and every day has increased the demand upon us. We have been compelled to turn off some large orders from among our best customers. It is safe to affirm that we can sell all we can make at a fair price and that the purchaser will get the worth of his money. The influence growing out of the introduction of this new industry has been such as to infuse new life and spirit into all the departments of the institution. The boys work cheerfully, manifesting a determination to excel and do excel. The articles they manufacture are of prime necessity and will always be in demand. The trade is a good one; in it the boys can earn more for themselves and the State than in any labor we can supply to any considerable extent. We have commodious shops. The weather does not affect the operations of the factory. A large number of boys are occupied requiring less supervision than the same number distributed among different branches of business. Our increasing numbers will justify and require the enlargement of our manufacturing operations. We have made and sold some eight hundred cases of boots. Not one case has been returned. Not a dollar has been lost by bad debts to date. Our capacity to manu-

facture will increase as our numbers increase. The quality of our work will improve as our boys, without experience in the beginning, acquire it. There is no apparent likelihood that we can ever supply the constantly growing demand for our work.

The financial condition of the factory is shown by the following statement:

Dr.	
To cash received from State.....	<u>\$15,000 00</u>
Cr.	
Machinery and tools now on hand worth.....	\$2,186 58
Outstanding accounts, good.....	2,106 58
Stock on hand, leather etc., at cost.....	<u>3,209 37</u>
	7,502 53
Balance on hand.....	<u>9,256 17</u>
Making our capital.....	16,758 70
And a profit of.....	<u>1,758 70</u>
Whote amount of sales.....	<u>20,924 70</u>

We think the foregoing statement, the result of the first few months of our experiment with a lot of untrained boys, is quite as encouraging as we had any right to expect.

Our leather and accounts, have been worked up and collected very close, in view of this inventory, and as soon as we get at work again, all our money will be invested in stock.

We desire to enlarge our business; to furnish more employment to our inmates; render it more profitable; and enable us successfully to compete with other manufacturers. To do this we must have at least five thousand dollars more money. With this additional amount we can increase on our products, and customers, without risking the money of the State intrusted to our care.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM BLAIR,  
JOHN MATHER,  
EDWARD O'NEILL,  
CHARLES R. GIBBS,  
ANDREW E. ELMORE.

Waukesha, 4th January, 1877.

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## ERRATA.

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- Page 10, 16th line from bottom, for "pressure," read "presence."  
Page 16, last line, for "respectfully," read "repeatedly."  
Page 18, 25th line, for "First, offences," read "First offenses;" 26th line, for "two," read "too;" 28th line, "for detriment," read "determent."  
Page 19, 11th line from bottom, for "person," read "way."  
Page 25, 2nd line, for "kept," read "keep."  
Page 26, 12th line from bottom, for "season," read "reason."  
Some other typographical errors not being thought likely to mislead the reader, are not noted in this list.

*DOCUMENT 20.*

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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Soldiers' Orphans' Home

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

*FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.*

---

MADISON WIS.:  
E. B. BOLENS, STATE PRINTER.

1876.



## TRUSTEES OF THE HOME.

Gen. JAMES BINTLIFF,	- - - - -	JANESVILLE.
Col. C. K. PIER,	- - - - -	FOND DU LAC.
Col. W. F. VILAS,	- - - - -	MADISON.

---

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

JAMES BINTLIFF,

PRESIDENT.

C. K. PIER,

VICE-PRESIDENT.

W. F. VILAS,

SECRETARY.

FERD. KUEHN,

TREASURER.

# Trustees' Report.

---

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, HARRISON LUDINGTON,  
*Governor of the State of Wisconsin:*

In obedience to an act approved March 31, 1866, and to chapter 72, of the general laws of 1874, the trustees of Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphans' Home, submit their eleventh annual report. The business of the board for the past year has been confined to caring for the interests of children who had been placed in homes with strangers, to see that they were kindly treated and afforded the opportunity to attend school at least four months in the year; paying the monthly pensions to those under fourteen years of age, and distributing the Ward and Smith fund to such as are entitled to it.

There are a number of children under our care both of whose parents are dead. There are others who were abandoned by the mother from the time they were placed in the Home. These children are earning their bread with strangers and need frequent intercession and negotiation in their behalf until they become so experienced in affairs as to care for themselves. Of those entitled to monthly pensions, under the law of 1874, there remain on our list forty-five, (45), sixteen of whose terms will expire during the year. With the balance remaining over from last year an appropriation of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) will enable us to meet these pensions for the year to come.

In the matter of the distribution of the Ward and Smith fund there have been issued five hundred and twenty (520) certificates; and of these, one hundred and thirty-five (135) have been paid by the State Treasurer. Of the pupils sent to Normal Schools at Oshkosh and Whitewater, Anna Randall, Aggie McDonald, Cora Nichols, and Albert Howard have closed their terms during the past year. For the present year we have but one pupil, Ferdinand

Hawes, who is attending the institute at Whitewater. He is a bright and industrious student; the best scholar sent from the Home. This year will close his term.

JAMES BINTLIFF,  
*President Board of Trustees.*  
WM. F. VILAS,  
*Secretary Board of Trustees.*

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

GENTLEMEN:—I respectfully submit this, the eleventh annual report of the administration of the trust for the benefit of such of the Soldiers' Orphans of Wisconsin as have placed themselves under the guardianship of the State, and have not yet arrived at the age prescribed by law when they must assume the duties of life for themselves.

Quarterly payments of pensions have continued through the year in accordance with chapter 72, laws of 1874. Of the nine reported last year as not having applied for State aid, one has since done so and received pay in full, leaving eight of that class on the roll. Of the sixty-two (62) provided for by the last Legislature, the names of seventeen (17) have been dropped from the list by reason of age. There still remain forty-five (45) beneficiaries of the State's liberality. Of sixteen of these the term as pensioners will expire within the year, 1877. The estimated amount necessary to meet these obligations and pay current expenses is \$3,200.

During the year expenses usually incurred on behalf of pupils in adopted homes, in consequence of change of circumstances, having been merely nominal; and from the fact that a number of children have failed to apply for the pension to which they are entitled, a surplus is left in our hands, so that an appropriation of \$1,000 will be sufficient to meet all claims for the coming year.

As usual we have had a careful watch over the interests of all under our care to see that parents receiving State aid for the support of the child, give it the amount of schooling prescribed by law, and that the parties, who have adopted children, afford them a fair opportunity for education, and in other respects discharge their obligations. Among the latter class but few changes have taken place, and in every case where a change seemed inevitable, it has been our aim to restore the child to the immediate care of its re-

latives, believing this to be the best plan in view of the time when the guardianship of the State must cease and its wards must become self-reliant. To learn the present whereabouts of some of these relatives is no easy task, inasmuch as even mothers have in some cases utterly abandoned the child from the first day it became an inmate of the Home. Well directed correspondence, however, has usually brought about the desired result to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The distribution of the Ward and Smith Funds has continued throughout the year with varying success. The majority of rightful claimants were reached, and certificates issued to them before the publication of last report. Since then our attention has been directed to the searching out of obscure cases. Our ambition is to place in the hands of every orphan, formerly an inmate of the "Home," his title to share the bequest. Including those certificates held in trust for such as are not living with mother or legal guardian, five hundred and twenty have, up to this time, been issued. Recent returns of carefully conducted correspondence warrant the belief that nearly every one entitled to the benefit may be reached.

By permission of the State Treasurer, Hon. Ferd. Kuehn we incorporate his financial statement of the fund into this report. Also accompanying this is a list of soldiers' orphans who have already realized the benefits of this liberal gift. During the year Thomas Coan, Willie Gilbert, and Clarence Shaw, parties holding certificates, have died. Loss of certificates on the part of the holders by fire, misplacement, etc., is a matter of frequent occurrence. By resolution of the Board, no provision has been made for such loss. In two or three cases, I have already collected proof, in form of affidavit, of such destruction and placed the same upon file, subject to your action. From the nature of the circumstances, there will be many certificates lost before maturing, from various causes, and some authority for the issue of duplicates should be constituted by the board of trustees.

Very truly yours,

R. W. BURTON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The receipts and expenditures in behalf of the Soldiers' Orphans of Wisconsin from October 1, 1875, to September 30, 1876, inclusive, correspond to the following:

1875.	RECEIPTS.	
Oct. 1	Balance on hand.....	\$199 42
	Cash from—	
Oct. 1	State Treasurer.....	700 00
Nov. 9	Bank of Madison.....	93 29
1876.		
Jan. 3	State Treasurer.....	675 00
Feb. 5	do.....	500 00
Mar. 30	do.....	1,375 00
June 22	do.....	500 00
Sept. 1	do.....	1,000 00
	Total.....	5,042 71
	DISBURSEMENTS.	
Sept. 30	To orders paid Nos. 139 to 325, new series.....	3,788 07
	Cash on hand.....	1,254 64
	Total.....	5,042 71

The following is the State Treasurer's report of the condition of the

*Ward and Smith fund.*

1875.			
Oct. 1	Balance in bonds.....		\$25,000 00
1876.			
Jan. 10	Called up 4 U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....		4,000 00
	Total.....		21,000 00

*Ward and Smith fund income.*

		RECEIPTS.	
1875.			
October 1	Balance .....		\$344 79
Jan. 10	Interest on Milwaukee city registered water-work bonds...		175 00
	Interest on U. S. 5-20 bonds, gold, \$120.....		145 00
	Proceeds of four U. S. 5.20 bonds called up, less charges..	4,479	56
July 7	Interest on Milwaukee city registered water-work bonds...		175 00
	Interest on deposit in State bank.....		67 16
	Interest on Milwaukee registered water-work bonds.....		500 00
	Interest on Pittsburgh city railroad bonds.....		200 00
	Interest on Albany city bonds.....		180 00
	Interest on deposit in Savings bank.....		94 41
	Total.....		6,360 82

*Statement of Certificates of Ward and Smith Bequest to Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphans' Home, paid to Sept. 1, 1876.*

Clara R. O. Richardson.. . . . .	\$45 00
Benj. F. Curtis . . . . .	45 00
Francis F. Hodaman . . . . .	45 00
Sadie S. Sheldon . . . . .	45 00
Maria E. L. Hogoboom . . . . .	45 00
Ella Saunders . . . . .	45 00
Margaret Saunders . . . . .	45 00
Laura P. Dutcher . . . . .	45 00
John Becker . . . . .	45 00
Sarah Ashel . . . . .	45 00
Harris S. Hitchcock . . . . .	45 00
Alice L. Frissell . . . . .	45 00
Theresa C. Place . . . . .	45 00
Lottie E. Robinson . . . . .	45 00
Agnes Thane . . . . .	45 00
Mary C. Marcum . . . . .	45 00
Caroline Pfeiffer . . . . .	45 00
Eva L. Richey . . . . .	45 00
Mary O'Connor . . . . .	45 00
Mary A. Rood . . . . .	45 00
Jane E. Hale . . . . .	45 00
Mary Marsh . . . . .	45 00
Rosetta Jones . . . . .	45 00
Bertha A. Gear . . . . .	45 00
Walter Hill . . . . .	45 00
Horace Hatfield . . . . .	45 00
Mendel Blakesly . . . . .	45 00
Della Vandusen . . . . .	45 00
Anna E. Randall . . . . .	45 00
Alice Walker . . . . .	45 00
Nina Sigglekair . . . . .	45 00
Caroline Calkins . . . . .	45 00
Annie Newell . . . . .	45 00
Agnes E. McDonald . . . . .	45 00
Emma Ballenger . . . . .	45 00
Wm. F. Stillwell . . . . .	45 00
Martha L. Norton . . . . .	45 00
Margaret E. Baker . . . . .	45 00
Warren Corse . . . . .	45 00
Mary A. Howard . . . . .	45 00
Viola Mark . . . . .	45 00
Laura M. Blunt . . . . .	45 00
Mary A Lasselyoeing . . . . .	45 00
Ida Ingersoll . . . . .	45 00
Wm. H. Langdon . . . . .	45 00
Kate E. Stalker . . . . .	45 00
Watson H. Hitchcock . . . . .	45 00
Alice Wilkins . . . . .	45 00
Emma J. Ray . . . . .	45 00
Caroline Milem . . . . .	45 18
Mary C. Massingale . . . . .	45 00
James H. Stillwell . . . . .	45 16
Wm. H. Smith . . . . .	45 29
Ora Nichols . . . . .	45 35
Hattie Thorn . . . . .	45 55
Geo. Eason . . . . .	45 55
Umeda Hollenbeck . . . . .	45 55
Alvin Neyhardt . . . . .	45 52
Mary E. Tracy . . . . .	45 52

*Statement of Ward and Smith Bequest—Continued.*

Sarah M. Floyd.....	45 42
Caroline Cummings . . . . .	45 59
Margaret E. Skinner.....	45 45
Adelia Skinner.....	45 55
Julia Skinner.....	45 45
Harriet E. Blanchard.....	45 55
Mary E. Delap.....	45 45
Calesta Kellogg.....	45 52
Mira Stetson.....	45 44
Ida Brockway.....	45 45
Ida McDonald.....	45 45
Frank W. Howard.....	45 79
Clara E. Care.....	45 00
Losona M. Brooks.....	45 00
Effie J. Olin.....	45 85
Sarah J. Merrill.....	45 85
Mary Skinner.....	45 00
Mary E. Wakeman.....	45 85
Kittie L. Baker.....	45 00
Wm. S. Grau.....	45 90
Nannie Lalor.....	45 00
Florence Pritchard.....	45 00
Kete William.....	45 00
Sarah K. William.....	45 00
Tim P. Lewis.....	45 99
Sarah Kellogg.....	45 00
Evelyn E. Gray.....	45 53
Hattie Winebunner.....	45 00
Mary E. Proctor.....	45 00
Mary Mathew.....	45 00
Margaret Richardson.....	46 02
Wm. V. Falley.....	46 08
John Hatfield.....	46 12
Chas. E. Care.....	46 12
Hannah Neyhardt.....	46 17
Wm. Jones.....	46 20
Warren Angel.....	46 32
Kate Mathews.....	46 50
Martha E. Vangoeden.....	46 43
Burton Walker.....	46 20
John R. Baker.....	46 37
George Burt.....	46 40
David Winebrenner.....	46 40
Lillie Boyd.....	46 40
Mary C. Nash.....	46 40
Emerett Wood.....	46 63
Edwin H. Crane.....	46 59
Abbie W. Frissell.....	46 60
George F. Lall.....	46 60
Wm. H. Brown.....	46 70
Ella C Ballenger.....	46 75
Barton E. Boyce.....	46 75
Lizzie Gammage.....	46 75
Frederica Hughes.....	46 85
Ellen S. Hughes.....	46 85
Lillie Gear.....	45 00
Carrie E. Bibbings.....	47 15
Wm. H. McDermott.....	45 00
Sarah E. McDonald.....	47 29
Sarah E. Sheeks.....	47 25



*Statement of Ward and Smith Bequest—Continued.*

Carrie E. Newell.....	47 25	
Sarah F. Sanders.....	46 91	
Kate McIlvaine.....	46 93	
George B. Nash.....	47 34	
Frank Malco.....	47 25	
Frank Brockway.....	47 44	
Lottie C. Hopkins.....	45 10	
Hattie E. Robinson.....	47 60	
Olive M. Delap.....	47 50	
Dewitt C. Riley.....	45 00	
Ida F. Hitchcock.....	47 73	
Hiram Gray.....	47 69	
Minnie Stalker.....	48 12	
James McGowan.....	45 00	
Alfred W. Sipperly.....	48 18	
Henry Vanderbilt.....	48 18	
		\$6,165 85



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
PROGRESS AND RESULTS  
OF THE  
WISCONSIN  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
FOR THE YEAR 1876.

BY  
T. C. CHAMBERLIN,  
CHIEF GEOLOGIST.

MADISON, WIS.:  
S. D. CARPENTER, STATE PRINTER.  
1877.



# ANNUAL REPORT.

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*To His Excellency, HARRISON LUDINGTON,*

*Governor of Wisconsin :*

SIR:—In accordance with the requirements of chapter 292 of the General Laws of 1873, I herewith present a report of the progress and results of the geological survey for the year 1876. As previous legislatures have deemed it injudicious to publish voluminous annual reports, but have wisely made provision for the publication of a final report which shall include all the results of the survey in their most compact and convenient form, it is not thought advisable to extend this report beyond a brief statement of the work of the year, and of the condition of the survey at its close. The labor saved by this brevity has been expended in hastening the preparation and publication of the final report.

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

T. C. CHAMBERLIN,  
*Chief Geologist.*



## THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

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The direction of the survey was placed in the charge of the writer on the 16th of last February. At that time there remained an area of upwards of 28,000 square miles that had not been examined in detail. The greater part of this area lay in the unsettled forest region of the north, where the most serious obstacles to examination are presented. Not only does the density of the forests make their penetration to long distances from the settlements laborious, but it conceals the outcroppings of the formations, and greatly enhances the labor necessary to make complete investigations. To these difficulties, the little known character of the region, both geographically and geologically, adds many others. Geological reconnoissances had been made along some of the rivers and in the more accessible portions, but even the general structure of large areas was, as the sequel has shown, quite unknown. As this region involved the unascertained limits and relations of both the iron and copper-bearing series, its exploration became the more important. Besides the survey of this large, unexamined tract, it was deemed essential that further examinations should be made in some important regions, which had been previously examined in part, especially the iron districts of Oconto and Ashland counties. There remained of the time for which appropriation had been made, little more than a year, and of the funds, an available amount somewhat less than the allotment for one year.

From these facts it becomes evident to every one, most especially so to those familiar with geological work, or with exploration of any kind in the northern part of the state, that a more than Herculean task was imposed upon the corps. To this was added a little later, by enactment of the legislature, the laborious but grateful duty of preparing and publishing the final report.

The plan of operations for the season was matured with reference to these conditions.

Two purposes predominated: the first being to sieze upon the most important points and lines of investigation, and, from these to extend the work so far as possible; and the second, to so distribute the work as that, if not complete, it should be as nearly as possible just to the several sections. In respect to the latter point, it is to be remarked that nothing short of the complete and thorough investigation contemplated by the act authorizing the survey can be entirely just, since the greater portion of the state has been thus examined.

In pursuance of this plan and the modifications subsequently found advisable, work has been in progress on the Oconto Iron series, reaching out thence westward and southward; upon the Penokee Iron series, with the double purpose of more thorough examination of the known portion, and, of determining the nature of its westward extension; upon the Copper Bearing series in Ashland county; upon the Copper Bearing series in Polk county and its heretofore unrecognized extension through Burnett, Ashland and Bayfield counties to its junction or rather continuation in the Lake Superior series; upon the Paleozoic formations of the St. Croix and upper Mississippi regions, and upon a portion of the Archaean district on the head waters of the Wisconsin river. A little additional work has also been done in the lead region and in the central and southern parts of the state. These several portions of the work will be considered more in detail presently. They are here grouped together as indicating the salient plans and purposes of the year's administration, and because they determined, in large measure, the organization of the working force.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPS.

The commissioned members of the corps, R. D. Irving, A. M., E. M., Moses Strong, A. M. E. M., Assistant Geologists, and W. J. L. Nicodemus, A. M., C. E., Topographical Assistant, have retained their connection with the survey as heretofore. Mr. Strong continued his work of previous seasons in the Mississippi regions until July, after which he explored the Copper-bearing series from St. Croix Falls to Lake Superior. Prof. Irving, besides some work in central Wisconsin, continued his examination of the Iron and Cop-

per-bearing series of Ashland county, begun in 1873. Prof. Nicodemus has been actively engaged in compiling the geographical data for the maps, and in drawing them upon a uniform and accurate scale. Each township has been carefully built up from the notes and plats of the original government linear surveys, and the natural features have been compiled from a large collection of state, sectional, county, township and special maps. It is impossible in the present condition of our linear surveys, and of the local maps, to construct absolutely accurate maps, but it is believed that those of the survey will be an important contribution in that direction. This digression from the subject of organization is rendered pardonable by the fact that I shall not again have occasion to refer to the work of Prof. Nicodemus.

Arrangements were made with Prof. W. W. Daniells, of the State University, who had been chemist to the survey during the first two years, and with Mr. Gustavus Bode, of Milwaukee, who had sustained that relation during the last year, to do such chemical work as might be needed, at specified rates, per determination.

Chas. E. Wright, M. E., an experienced iron expert, was engaged to examine the Penokee Iron range from the gap of the Bad river westward, and to trace out its extension as far as the time and means that could be allotted him would permit.

In 1874, work was commenced in the Menomonee Iron region of Oconto county, under Major T. B. Brooks, C. E., an iron expert and geologist of large experience in the Lake Superior region, but the funds that were apportioned to that part of the work, on the basis of an estimate of its cost, proved insufficient, and the survey was left incomplete. During the following year, the work was not resumed. It was deemed highly important that the investigation of that region should be continued. Circumstances rendered it impossible to secure the personal services of Major Brooks, and the work was therefore placed in the hands of his associate, Mr. Wright, who had assisted in the work that had been previously done, and was thoroughly familiar with the region so far as then explored.

Mr. L. C. Wooster, who had been connected with the survey during the three preceding years, was employed to examine a belt extending from St. Croix and Pierce counties eastward, and lying contiguous to the area surveyed by Mr. Strong.

The commissioners for the survey of a military road from Wausau



to the north line of the state, a distance of about one hundred miles, generously offered to furnish supplies and camp facilities for an observer to accompany their party; and Dr. A. C. Clark, of Wausau, was commissioned to this work.

The act authorizing the survey very wisely requires observations on animal life in its relations to agricultural interests; and, in pursuance of this provision, arrangements were made with Dr. P. R. Hoy, of Racine (known throughout the country as an able observer in this department), to report upon the fishes, reptiles and insects of the state, whereby, not only the observations of the year, but the fruits of a life time of earnest study are secured to the state.

Mr. F. H. King, who, as my assistant in previous years, had been engaged in practical observations in this department of the survey, and had accumulated many valuable facts, as heretofore reported, has continued his observations in relation to the food and habits of birds.

In the progress of the survey, a collection of twenty thousand or more fossils had been gathered; many of them new species which required identification and description preparatory to publication, and, to the specimens being placed in the several institutions entitled to them. For this work, the services of Prof. R. P. Whitfield, of Albany, N. Y., an able and experienced paleontologist, who, through former investigations, was thoroughly familiar with the organic remains that had previously been collected in the state, and was thus peculiarly fitted for this work, were procured.

The working force as thus organized stands as follows:

#### CORPS.

T. C. CHAMBERLIN, Chief Geologist.  
 R. D. Irving and M. Strong, Assistant Geologists.  
 W. J. L. Nicodemus, Topographical Assistant.

#### LOCAL AND SPECIAL ASSISTANTS.

W. W. Daniells, Chemist.  
 Gustavus Bode, Chemist.  
 Chas. E. Wright, Iron Expert.  
 J. P. Whitfield, Paleontologist.  
 P. R. Hoy, Ichthyologist and Entomologist.  
 F. H. King, Ornithologist.  
 L. C. Wooster, Local Assistant.  
 A. C. Clark, Local Assistant.

## FIELD AND OTHER ASSISTANTS.

D. Caneday,	F. H. Brotherton,	E. M. Hill,
A. D. Conover,	I. M. Buell,	C. S. Bacon,
	C. S. Douglas.	

The following brief reports are intended to indicate the general nature of the work accomplished in the several departments, and to give the more obvious results in advance of the full and matured reports which will be prepared, and which involve an amount of time and labor that it is impossible to give at the early date at which this annual report is required.

## WORK IN THE NORTHWESTERN PORTION OF THE STATE.

The nature and results of the survey in the Mississippi region and on the Copper Bearing range, between St. Croix Falls and Lake Superior, is well set forth in the following outline, prepared by Mr. Strong.

## RESUME OF OPERATIONS OF THE WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN THE NORTHWESTERN PART OF STATE, 1876.

On the 1st of June, 1876, the party in charge of the western division of the state geological survey left Mineral Point to continue the field work in the vicinity of the Mississippi river. Proceeding by land, with the outfit, to Trempealeau, examinations were commenced in the southern part of Buffalo county.

The explorations of the first six weeks embrace a tract of about twenty-five townships, situated in Buffalo, Pepin and Pierce counties, extending along the Mississippi river from Trempealeau to Prescott; forming an area about eighty miles in length and from ten to fifteen miles in width.

Within this tract are included the lower part of the valleys of the following rivers, tributaries of the Mississippi, viz: Trempealeau, Waumandee, Buffalo, Chippewa, Rush and St. Croix. Careful examination was made of their valleys for the purpose of ascertaining the changes they have undergone in the Quaternary period. The Champlain deposits which have been traced at intervals along the

Mississippi valley from the south line of the state, were here found to be much more continuous and well defined, and show conclusively the previous movements of elevation and depression which the country has undergone.

A striking instance of this was seen at Taylor's Falls, on the St. Croix, where the river has excavated "potholes," or wells, in the trap-rock in places now elevated one hundred feet above the present level of the river.

The contour lines of the several formations were accurately traced out and mapped in the above described region; in most places extending as far northeasterly as the limit of the Lower Magnesian limestone. This resulted in the discovery of several new areas of St. Peter's sandstone and Trenton limestone.

In the course of examinations the glacial drift was found to extend as far down the Mississippi river as Town 19, R. 11, W., the most southerly outlying deposit being small and isolated, lying about 350 feet above the river. Proceeding northwesterly from the deposits first discovered, they become more numerous and extensive, and finally unite with the great northern drift area.

The examinations of soils and subsoils, and observations on the animal and vegetable productions, received suitable attention, also a careful account was made of the kind, quality and amount of timber in each township, with a view to furnishing valuable information in the interests of our rapidly increasing immigration.

On the 13th day of July, the outfit was transferred to Messrs. Wooster and Hill, assistants of the survey, for the purpose of completing the general geological examination of St. Croix county and parts of the adjacent counties.

From the 4th to the 15th of July was spent in the examination of the trap rocks of the Copper series, which are developed on a grand scale at the falls of the St. Croix and in the adjacent county. It has long been known that the melaphyrs of the St. Croix were identical in lithological characters with the Cupriferous series lying north of the Penokee Iron range, which have been traced to Kewenaw Point on Lake Superior, and there contain the celebrated copper mines. It was reserved for the present survey to determine the relations subsisting between them, and to discover that the Cupriferous series of Michigan extends in a nearly uninterrupted chain across the northwest portion of the state.

The exploration of this country, hitherto a geological *terra incognita*, was conducted by Mr. Strong in person, assisted by Mr. D. A. Caneday, a veteran explorer and geologist: traversing the country on foot, packing their baggage and provisions and sleeping wherever night chanced to find them. They started from St. Croix Falls on the 15th of July, and proceeded northeasterly to the northeast corner of Polk county, traversing a belt of country about twelve miles in width, and discovering about forty outcrops of the Copper series, some of them covering an area of two or three square miles. In the vicinity of Clam Falls, large and well defined outcrops of the Copper series were found, and it was here that the true position of the formation and its gentle northward dip were satisfactorily ascertained.

Having completed the work in Polk county, a short expedition was made to Rice Lake in Barron county, in order to visit the quartzite ranges in that vicinity, and the celebrated pipe stone locality whence the Chippewa Indians derive the material for their red calumets. Sufficient was discovered here to establish the existence of the Huronian formation beyond a doubt.

From Rice Lake the survey returned to Clam Falls and proceeded to Nemaqagon lake, making numerous examinations on the road. This lake is situated in the southeast corner of Bayfield county and is the principal source of the Nemaqagon river. Numerous fine exposures of the Copper series were found in the vicinity of the river, from the lake along the river to the south line of Bayfield county. Specimens of native copper associated with the trap were found in the bed of Nemaqagon river, rivaling in richness any from the Lake Superior mines, and apparently not far removed from their native bed.

Having examined the Nemaqagon river from the lake to the southwest corner of Ashland county, the explorers went by way of the Chibinissa (big bird) creek, to Frog creek, in T. 42, R. 11 W. In this township many fine exposures of the Copper series were discovered.

The Totogatic river, the principal tributary of the Nemaqagon, was next explored from the west line of Ashland county to its junction with the Totogatic Oance. Fine exposures of the Copper series, consisting of melaphyrs and conglomerates, were found at various points, chief among which are the Big Falls, Middle Falls,

and Little Falls. Native copper and malachite were frequently found in small quantities in the melaphyrs along the Totogatic river.

The survey then proceeded to explore the Totogatic Oance, from its mouth to the heads of the several small streams which form its sources and its tributaries, including in this examination the country in the vicinity of the Eau Claire lakes and the upper part of the Eau Claire river, and the country lying between the Totogatic and the Totogatic Oance. Almost the entire country was here found to be underlaid by the Copper series, and magnificent exposures surrounded us in all directions. Vast ranges of basaltic cliffs stretched away for miles through this trackless wilderness, opening to the vision of the explorer scenery magnificent and grand.

Concerning these hills, the Indians have many wild and curious legends. Here dwells Wani-Bajou, the aboriginal devil. Here grows the fatal cactus, to tread on which is death.

In the examination of these exposures, many places were found where there were veins carrying small quantities of native copper. Our time did not admit of doing much prospecting, although many places were seen which would doubtless repay work of that kind. The last outcrops of the Copper series found, were near Pigeon Lake, in T. 45, R. 8 W.

They were carefully examined and traced as far eastward as possible. The explorers then proceeded to Ashland and returned home by way of the Lake, having traveled in the course of their examinations upwards of a thousand miles.

Much has been done this summer in the exploration of the Copper series, much also remains that should be done. The general course of the formation across the state has been definitely ascertained, but the details of this formation and its connection with the underlying Huronian are not as well known as they should be, and as the explorations of another year would undoubtedly make them.

The time which the survey could devote to their exploration this summer was not sufficient to examine more than half of the outcrops now known to exist.

The extension of the Kettle River range of the Copper series, which from analogy we might reasonably expect to find parallel to

the range discovered this summer, would probably be discovered on further exploration.

The discovery and examination of these ranges of the Copper series is not a matter of mere scientific curiosity; but is a matter of pecuniary interest to the people of Wisconsin. The series is now known to be the same as that containing the copper mines of Michigan, and the discovery of one such mine in Wisconsin would repay a thousand times the cost of geological examination.

## REPORT OF PROF. IRVING.

MADISON, Dec. 28, 1876.

Prof. T. C. CHAMBERLIN, *State Geologist* :

SIR: I have the honor to present to you, in accordance with the law, my annual report as Assistant Geologist, for the season of 1876.

The field work under my direction during the past year lay chiefly in Ashland county, where I had been compelled by illness to leave some work uncompleted in 1873. The work in this region was performed during the months of August and early September, which were chosen in preference to earlier months on account of their greater favorableness to work in the woods, and all traveling was necessarily done on foot. In the early part of the season, and again towards its close, some additional investigations were made in Dane and Sauk counties, where a few obscure points needed clearing up before the formations could be accurately mapped. During the spring months, I was engaged, and have been since the close of field work in September, in the preparation of the text and illustrations of that portion of the forthcoming volume of the Reports of the Survey in which the geology of Central Wisconsin will be described.

Since the present year is, according to the organic law of the survey, the last of its existence, and since no reports have been printed heretofore, it may not be inappropriate to summarize here very briefly the results of the field work under my charge for the four seasons of 1873, '74, '75, and '76. The different regions in which I have made investigations may be designated as Central Wisconsin, and Northern Wisconsin; the former district including all or nearly

all of Dane, Columbia, Sauk, Juneau, Adams, Marquette, Waushara, Portage, Wood, Clark, and Jackson counties, central Marathon county, and that portion of Green Lake county north of the Fox River; the latter embracing Ashland, and small portions of Lincoln and Bayfield counties. The results of Mr. E. T. Sweet's investigations on the Copper Range of Douglas county were incorporated with my report for the year 1873, but I have not been in that region myself.

In CENTRAL WISCONSIN the various Silurian formations have been mapped in detail, so that the Atlas Maps now in the hands of the engraver will show the exact distribution of the various limestone and sandstone beds. Careful barometrical observations have been made throughout the whole region; these have given a basis for the construction of the topographic-geological cross-sections that are attached to the Atlas Maps, as also of those that will be included in the text of Volume II of the Reports. These cross-sections show the amount of denudation at a glance, and make it possible to ascertain the thickness of the various layers under any given point. Each one of the Silurian formations has been closely studied with regard to its elementary stratification, fossil contents, materials of economic value, and relation to the surface soil; and the results of this study described for publication.

The crystalline or Archæan rocks—the most ancient in the state—have also been carefully studied, and the bounding lines that lie between the areas over which they are the surface rocks, and those occupied by the Silurian terranes, mapped as nearly as the nature of the case will permit. The Archæan rocks occur in one great mass which occupies most of the northern half of the state, and again in a number of isolated areas rising through the horizontal Silurian strata. Of these detached areas, one of the most interesting is that including the quartzite ridges of the Baraboo river in Sauk and Columbia counties. The structure of these ranges, and the geological relations of the rocks composing them, have now for the first time been made out definitely. Other detached areas of Archæan rocks occur in northern Columbia, and in Marquette, Waushara and Green Lake counties, over a belt of country twenty-five miles in width, and trending N., 32° E. These areas are all much smaller than the Baraboo ranges, but belong to the same

great formation. They are either of granite or quartz-porphry. This formation appears, without much doubt, to be the equivalent of the series of rocks in which the iron ore beds of northern Michigan and northern Wisconsin are found. Specular iron is found in small quantities associated with the quartzites of the Baraboo.

The loose materials that everywhere load the surface of the state, except in its western and southwestern portions, have been studied both in their scientific and practical bearings. These materials have been brought from the northward by glaciers, several of which have traversed the state in different directions, or rather in directions not exactly parallel. The exact course of the Central Wisconsin glacier has been well made out by its markings upon the rocks, and the nature of the materials it has brought. This glacier had its western limit not far from a north and south line drawn through the heart of the state. The limit has been traced, being well marked by a change in the topography as it is crossed, and by the cessation of the drift materials.

The materials of special economic value occurring in the Central Wisconsin district may be briefly enumerated as building stones, ornamental stones, kaolin or porcelain clay, quartz rock, brick clay, limestone for burning into lime, limestone for use as flux in iron smelting, glass sand, peat, iron ores.

The building stones are of three general kinds: sandstones, limestones and granites. All of the horizontal strata are made use of for building purposes, the Silurian section of the region being thickly dotted with quarries; but certain horizons yield stone of especial value. Excellent sandstone occurs especially at two horizons, one of these being in the middle of the Potsdam series, the other immediately beneath the limestone known as the Lower Magnesian. The stone from the first named horizon is a light colored, much indurated rock, composed of rolled grains of glassy quartz. It is quarried near Packwaukee, Marquette county, Baraboo, Sauk county, Stevens Point, Portage county, Grand Rapids, Wood county, and Black River Falls, Jackson county; and undoubtedly exists very largely over the state. The stone from the last named horizon is a dolomitic, light yellow to buff colored, sandstone, containing about ten per cent. of dolomitic matter. It is quarried largely near Madison, and occurs to a large extent over the region of the Four Lake country. The limestones of the Lower Magne-



sian and Trenton groups are much used for building, but certain horizons in the Lower Magnesian appear to yield an unusually good material. The granites and allied crystalline rocks that are adapted to use as building or ornamental stones are quite plenty among the Archæan terranes of Wisconsin, but those red granites that occur on the Wisconsin, Yellow and Black rivers deserve especial mention. These consist of bright red cleavable felspar, mingled with hyaline or smoky quartz in such a manner that they are capable of receiving a very high polish. They do not show any tendency to decompose, and are easily dressed. Specimens of the red granite from Yellow river, displayed with the Centennial collections, attracted very markedly the attention of experts, as an extraordinary stone.

Limestone suitable for use as a flux has hitherto been a desideratum in Wisconsin, many of the furnaces in the eastern part of the state importing their material from Ohio. Such a limestone however exists in certain layers of the Trenton group, as first shown by analysis made on specimens from the town of Bristol, Dane county. Glass sand exists quite abundantly in certain layers of the Potsdam series, but more especially in the bed known as the Madison Sandstone, immediately underlying the Lower Magnesian Limestone.

One of the most valuable mineral materials existing in the state is the kaolin or porcelain clay of Wood and Jackson counties. This, as to its abundance, quality, nature and mode of occurrence, has occupied much of my attention, and a very large number of analyses have been made of kaolin samples. It appears to be quite certain that a large amount of kaolin exists, which, if properly treated, will make a fire brick of extraordinarily good quality, and even fine pottery. The quartz rock needed for mingling with this clay to make refractory brick, exists in abundance and of the needed quality, at numbers of points — the Rib and Mosinee Hills, near Wausau, being the most noteworthy of these.

The iron ores of central Wisconsin come chiefly under the head of bog ores. These appear to exist in some abundance underneath the great marshes of Wood and Juneau counties. Several places visited show ore of excellent quality in abundance. Analyses of these ores are ready for publication.

In NORTHERN WISCONSIN we note a very different rock structure from that of any other portion of the state. Here are four great groups of rocks, the Laurentian, Huronian and Copper Bearing Series, and the Lake Superior Sandstone; the order of mention being that of relative age, and also of relative distance from the shores of Lake Superior. The first named, so far as yet known, carries no metallic ores; the second contains a large amount of the magnetic and specular oxyds of iron; the third carries copper and possibly some silver; whilst the fourth is again without metallic ores, but yields a sandstone for building which is of unusual value, and has been largely exported. These four entirely distinct systems are crowded into one county, which they cross in parallel belts, having a trend from north of east to south of west. Each series appears to lie upon its predecessor unconformably, and all but the last named have thicknesses measured by thousands of feet, and are tilted on end. The work done on these rocks has consisted first, in mapping their respective surface distributions; and, secondly, in the detailed study of the several groups. More attention has been given to the Huronian or Iron Bearing group, than to the others. This group is composed of a succession of beds of marble, quartz, silicious schist, quartzite, magnetic schist, or lean magnetic iron ore, diorite, black slate and gneiss, and is over 5,000 feet in thickness. The middle portion of the series constitutes the bold ridge known as the Penkee Iron Ridge. In the gaps made through the range by northward flowing rivers, and all along its southern face, the outcrops of rock and lean ore are numerous. One of the largest of these gaps is that at Penokee. Here, a long time was spent in making a topographical survey, in order that the exact succession of beds might be made out. This succession of layers is of importance, because, judging from the succession in the Marquette Iron District, where the same rock series holds the iron ore, a certain layer holds the richest ore. Along the Penokee range, outcrops of this horizon have not been found, it being largely buried by drift. The iron belt has been traced all across Ashland county, and across the Montreal river into Michigan. At points all along the belt ore outcrops have been examined and sampled for analysis. The result of these analyses shows that much ore exists, having between 40 and 50 per cent. of metallic iron. It is quite

probable that richer ore exists, but further explorations will be needed to demonstrate the fact.

The copper-bearing belt of Wisconsin is the direct continuation of the belt which carries the copper and silver of Keweenaw point, Portage lake, and Ontonagon. Where it crosses into Wisconsin, it is at the lake shore, from which, however, it rapidly recedes, becoming at the same time much thinned and drift-covered. It is best exposed in gorges made by the rivers which cut across the layers. The gorge of the Montreal river is the most remarkable of these. Here, for many miles, the river passes between walls of rock, on which are seen the successive layers of the series, standing vertical. Ascending the river from its mouth, at right angles to the general strike of the layers, we find 10,000 feet of sandstone; 300 of alternating sandstone and soft shale; 2,000 of conglomerate; 800 feet of alternating melaphyr and shale or sandstone; and then the great thickness of melaphyr which constitutes the body of the series. The section bears some resemblance to that on Iron river, in Michigan, where silver is obtained from the eastward continuation of the same belt. It is supposed that the exact horizon of the Iron river silver, which is found in sandstone and shale, exists on the Montreal river in the bed of shale lying next north of the great conglomerate. The shale is stained with numerous fine points of the green copper carbonate. Samples were selected for assaying, which have not yet been examined.

ROLAND D. IRVING,

*Assistant Geologist.*

The extent of the explorations in Oconto county and on the western portion of the Penokee range, by Mr. Wright, are detailed in the following report :

#### MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

Prof. T. C. CHAMBERLIN, *State Geologist:*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I herewith hand you a brief statement of my field work for the past season, in advance of a detailed report, wherein the results will be more fully developed. Ever since my return from the Penokee district I have

been busily engaged upon the results obtained in regard to that region, but as yet have only partially completed the task, and consequently have not even gone over the notes taken in the Menomonee district. A general outline of the work performed in this latter region may be briefly stated as follows:

We started from Bad Water village on the Menomonee river, and went up the stream to the headwaters of the Brule river, in town 41, range 13 E. From there we crossed over in a southerly direction to the head waters of the Pine river, and then down this stream to its mouth on the Menomonee.

On this voyage of over a hundred miles, we saw a number of ledges of rock and collected specimens from each. The general trend or strike of the Huronian series, say west of range 17 E., is apparently N., 60° W., and it may be safely affirmed that valuable iron deposits will eventually be discovered within this area.

When we arrived in T. 39, R. 17, it was our intention to have done some detail work, and then to have gone across the country to the Peshtigo and Oconto rivers to examine this portion of Oconto county, but I regret to say even more than any one else possibly can, that an unfortunate sun stroke received during one of those intensely hot days of last July, just before reaching La Salle's homestead, rendered this latter portion of our work at the time impossible. Being thus suddenly disabled almost at the beginning of our work, I was compelled to send my assistant, Mr. F. H. Brotherton, and an Indian, from the lower Quinseck Falls on the Menomonee, to the Peshtigo. Mr. Brotherton carefully located all the outcrops he saw, and collected specimens from each. The rocks of this section are chiefly granites and quartzites. These results will be fully considered in the regular report.

Having now in a cursory manner given an outline of the Menomonee work, we will proceed at once to the Penokee range. Agreeable to my instructions to trace the Lower Huronian or Iron Bearing series as far westward or southward, as a limited time would permit, we began our task just west of the "Gap." The plan adopted was to cross the Lower Huronian every quarter or half mile, wherever there was a prospect of finding outcrops of rocks, and to take magnetic observations with the Solar-Dial Compass and Dipping Needle on these lines, at every twenty-five, fifty and one hundred paces, depending on circumstances.

The lower belts of magnetic schists outcropping at the gap, constitute what is known as the Penokee range. The ridge is from 150 to 200 feet high. In places, it is quite narrow, and at others its crest is broad, measuring in some instances three hundred paces across. From just west of the Gap the range lies in nearly a due west course for two miles, and passes through section 15, T. 44, R. 3 W., close to its north line, and so on, half way across section 16. Here it bends somewhat to the southwesterly and continues this course through section 17, leaving the section about 500 paces north of the southwest corner. Entering section 18, the range is not as regular, but finally passes out just south of the southwest corner of the section. The range extends into sections 24 and 13, T. 44, R., 4 W., only 300 paces, when it suddenly "drops down" one hundred feet or more. In these sections, the formation makes a double turn, forming a letter S. There are some fine exposures of magnetic schists here, where this singular structure may be nicely observed. In this section, we found some float fragments of very fair granular magnetic ore. The range, now a low ridge, crosses the west line of section 13, at the quarter post and then swings gradually round to a southwest course. The last outcrops of rock here to be seen are only 250 paces from the quarter post. Along the northwest shore of Bladder lake are several exposures of green stone apparently nonconformably overlying the Iron Bearing series, and are probably one of the lower members of the Upper Huronian or Copper series. The ground, after leaving the west quarter post of section 13, very soon becomes low and wet, and the range, no longer visible, must now be traced by the Solar-Dial compass and the Dipping needle. Placing these trusty guides upon the invisible trail, we followed their silent indications.

The line of magnetic attraction, though faint, piloted us to the south quarter post of section 14, then through the northwest quarter of section 23, and across 22, entering section 21 near its southeast corner, then coursing along not far from the south line of 21 to its southwest corner. We continue in a southwesterly direction, then northwesterly through the north half of sections 29 and 30.

Just north of the northwest corner of section 30, is a ledge of granite, and near the north line of the northwest quarter of section 19, are some ledges of greenstone.

The line of magnetic attraction crosses the southwest quarter of section 19, and northwesterly through section 24, T. 44, R. 5. In the north half of section 23, and the south half of section 14, the Iron range reappears at the surface. Here we find some fine exposures of magnetic schists, granites, and diorites. Pursuing our westward course, we pass the south quarter post of section 14, and follow down the Morengo river, along what appears to be the junction of the Huronian and Laurentian rocks. Arriving at the southwest corner of 14, we continued westward. A little east of the south quarter post of section 15 is a ledge of magnesian limestone, one of the lower members of the Iron series. About 400 paces west of this ledge is another similar one. Entering section 16, we find in the south half numerous high ledges of the Iron Bearing series. The range forms a high, broad ridge, and commands a fine view of the country.

The magnetic schists, diorites, and hornblende rocks are the principal rocks. Leaving the section at its southwest corner, we are compelled again to resort to our needles. The line of attractions is somewhat crooked, crossing first the south line of section 16, then apparently turning northwest again into section 17, and then again southwesterly, leaving section 17 near its south quarter post.

In the N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of sec. 20 are several ledges of diorite and hornblende rocks. The line of attractions crosses the west line of sec. 20 about four hundred paces south of its northwest corner, and follows along the north shore of a small lake, then turning to the southwest again, we cross the west line of sec. 19, six hundred paces from the northwest corner. Entering T. 44, R. 6, its course varies but little from a southwesterly direction, and we trace it through sec. 24, the northwest quarter of sec. 25, and into sec. 26. In this section we find some low ledges of magnetic schists and diorites. The line of attraction is a very irregular one, but finally leaves the section about five hundred paces north of its southwest corner, and then courses along near the south shore of a small lake. Changing again to the southwest, it enters sec. 34 about seven hundred paces west of its northeast corner. The line of attraction takes now a more southerly course and crosses a small lake, then over a low piece of ground to Nemakagon lake. We found them again on a narrow point of land just east of where the

south quarter post of sec. 34 would be. From this point, we traversed the lake in all directions, on a raft and in a canoe, seeking to follow along the iron belt beneath the bottom of the lake, but the magnetic attractions were too faint. Then we traveled along on the north, west and south shores of the lake, and finally detected some feeble magnetic attractions near the lake dam on Nemaqagon river in the S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 8, T. 43, R. 6 W. We soon found that this was a broad belt of magnetic attractions, and as these were not definite enough to trace, we went to the southwest corner of sec. 7, T. 43, R. 6, and proceeded south three hundred paces when we reached their southern limits. Changing our course to southwest, we continued to the north and south center line of sec. 13, then south to the south quarter post of the section, then due west for one mile and a half to the southwest corner of sec. 14. The magnetic attractions began to show themselves again here, and as we turned north, they became much stronger. Two hundred and fifty paces north and one hundred paces west of the above corner is Pendleton's logging camp, which is now occupied by Wm. Chalmers.

From the men here, we learned of some outcrops about two miles down the river in the northwest quarter of section 21, town 43, range 7 west. Meandering the supply road with our solar dial compass, we proceeded to the ledges, noting carefully the magnetic attractions, which continued along the entire route with variable intensity. The ledges were massive green stones belonging to the Copper series, and just south of them are found some low exposures of granite. From this point, we could detect no magnetic attractions, for one mile and a quarter south. My impression was then, and is now, that the Iron Bearing series is covered by the Copper range, and that this granite belongs to the Laurentian, which supposition would best explain several facts obtained in the field, and others observed in the lithological characters of the upper and lower granites, and which will be fully considered in my regular report. This is as far as our limited time would allow us to trace the Iron range. It has been my constant aim, and still is, to correlate the Penokee series of rocks with those of Michigan, and there exists in my own mind no reasonable doubt that the rock formations of these two districts are the equivalents of each other. In the Penokee, we have the limestone and quartzite members; the belts

of magnetic schist interlaminated with the green stones, also the black slates and mica schists, all occupying relatively the same stratigraphical position as in the Michigan series.

Very respectfully, etc.,

CHAS. E. WRIGHT.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Dec. 10, 1876.

On the head waters of the Wisconsin river, Dr. Clark made a series of observations, which have not yet been reduced to a formal report. The following letter, giving an informal report, though not prepared for this place, clearly sets forth their nature and general results:

WAUSAU, WIS., June 24, 1876.

Prof. T. C. CHAMBERLIN, *Beloit, Wis.*:

DEAR SIR: I forward, by American Express, notes, etc., containing the observations made on the line of the "Military Wagon Road Survey," in accordance with your instructions. The plats I will forward in a few days, as I wish to compare them with the maps of the surveyor, which are not quite ready yet.

I left Wausau on the 5th day of May and commenced field work at Callon's Mills, between this point and Jenny, on the 6th. I returned on the 31st, the survey having been completed in much less time than we supposed it would take.

The geological information secured has not been of so positive a character as I was led to anticipate, the reason being that nearly the whole of the region visited is covered by a deep superficial deposit of drift. This was the case in the entire region visited above town 34, through range 7. The notes have been written either on the tramp or in camp after the fatigue of traveling all day through a Wisconsin forest: If they add anything to the knowledge of this region, I shall be satisfied. I have kept a record of native vegetation in a time book, it being conveniently ruled for the purpose. The list sent is a duplicate of this. It is not so complete as I could desire, but vegetation has been very backwark in this part of the state on account of the lateness of the season.

I have endeavored to keep the barometrical record with all possible care and exactness. I believe I have given all the con-



siderable elevations and depressions. I have used the inner scale of the barometer in every case.

The topography of the region between the north part of town 34 and the state line is of the same general character. It is the kind of surface you refer to in your instructions as "characterized by circular, oval, elongated, or irregular depressions (kettles), with and without water, and by hills, hillocks (inverted kettles), and serpentine drift ridges." You can see by some of the rough sketches I have made, that they cannot be accounted for by the *ordinary* action of running water. You were correct in surmising that the lakes of the region occupy such depressions, for they do so in every instance.

The most striking peculiarity observed in this region was the water system, which is carried on in many instances without the aid of running streams, the porous nature of the formation admitting of a sort of circulation through the earth itself. This is seen in the number of lakes of clear, pure water, surrounded by high banks, with no visible inlet or outlet. This would seem to imply a considerable depth to this drift formation. I think this will also prove to be one reason why the water in the Wisconsin river keeps comparatively high in spring, long after the snow and ice have disappeared.

Judging from barometrical observations, as well as from such information as I could obtain from members of our party who were familiar with the region, I believe we reached the highest general elevation in the state in Town 43, Range 7. There may be higher points than those we crossed however.

No deposits of either peat or marl were observed, though they were carefully looked for in favorable locations. The samples of soil sent may have caused you to smile, they being somewhat Homœopathic. But when you reflect that everything had to be packed for many miles on foot, through forest and swamp, you will see the reason for taking so small a quantity. They are merely intended to give you an idea of the general character of the soil in the region. The acid tests which you suggested were made, I believe, at every camp, and occasionally elsewhere.

The region is evidently wholly of drift formation. And now, comparing by the aid of memory the drift in the neighborhood of Wausau with that of the most northerly part of the region visited,

I can discern no essential difference in their constituents. I am led to the conclusion that the drift of the region came from a great distance. This, however, I will leave to those who are more capable of determining. From the foregoing, you may know that no minerals of economic value were met with. Not many sections of drift were exposed, and such as were observed were in the neighborhood of running streams, and not far above their present level.

These sections usually showed an assorted or stratified arrangement of materials, the finer and coarser constituents being found in alternate layers (nearly or quite horizontal). Away from the vicinity of streams, no good sections were observed.

Glacial grooving and striæ were not met with. This region is not favorable for such observations.

Much pains was taken to discover rock in place. In situations at all favorable, I reconnoitered to a considerable distance on each side of the line of survey.

All the members of our party were on the lookout as well, but without success; nothing but boulders was observed after leaving Skanawaum Station. The specimens sent were probably all taken from exposures already examined by your corps.

At the end of the notes, I have given a list of the animals, etc., observed. I should like to have had more time to examine the fish found in these lakes. I think, however, they are similar to those found in the lakes in the southern part of the state.

Yours truly,

A. C. CLARK.

#### PALEONTOLOGY.

In the examination of the collections of fossils of the survey, Professor Whitfield has recognized upwards of 150 species entirely new to science. Of these, a portion of the more perfect and interesting have received preliminary descriptions. In several instances much new light has been thrown upon the character of problematic fossils, or of little understood forms, or new features in the structure or relation of old species discovered. The vertical range of several species has been extended beyond the limits previously recognized, and valuable contributions made in respect to the distribution and associations of others. The entire number of

species found in the collection is above 750, while the entire number of specimens that were examined is estimated at above 20,000.

By the examination of these, it was found that no good reason exists for the separation of the lower dolomite beds of the Upper Silurian from the Niagara group and recognizing them as Clinton, since they are firmly linked together by their organic remains.

It was further found that the Guelph horizon is distinctly recognizable in eastern Wisconsin. Evidence was also found rendering it probable, though perhaps not demonstrative, that the slaty limestone on Mud creek, near Milwaukee, and the formation in the bed and adjacent banks of the Milwaukee river above the village of Waubakee, in Ozaukee county, belong to the lower member of the Lower Helderberg formation, the position to which the cement rock near Milwaukee was erroneously referred by my predecessor. It was shown still further, beyond all question, that the cement rock belongs to the Hamilton period of the Devonian age, the position to which the writer has uniformly referred it, and which reference was assailed at some length in the annual report of my predecessor.\*

#### REPORT OF DR. HOY.

At my request, Dr. Hoy has prepared a few statistics indicating something of the fullness of the material he has gathered, and is elaborating

Prof. T. C. CHAMBERLIN, *State Geologist* :

SIR — I have the honor to offer the following brief abstract of a full report which I propose to make on the Reptiles, Batrachians, Fishes, and Insects found in the state.

Wisconsin has a rich fauna. Fish and insects are especially nu-

\*The managers of the Milwaukee Cement Company submitted fossils from the cement rock to Prof. H. L. Kendrick, of West Point. The following is an extract from his reply, recently received: "After an examination of the fossils found in these cement rocks (Milwaukee), I am inclined to agree with your geologists who assign them to the Hamilton date. I ought to add in all frankness, that I should differ with your geologists in a case like this with much hesitation. In addition to their well known ability as experts, they are undoubtedly well acquainted with the overlying and underlying strata."

merous, a remarkable number of southern forms of them inhabiting the state. This peculiarity is owing to the summers being warmer here than they are in the same latitude east of the great lakes. I shall be able to furnish a nearly complete list of the reptiles and batrachians, and anticipate but a few additions in these departments.

We have 39 known species of reptiles, viz: 10 turtles, 4 lizards, and 25 serpents. Of batrachians we have found 10 frogs, and 11 salamanders. In studying the fishes, I am happy to state that I have been greatly assisted by Prof. Jordan, of Indiana, and other eminent Ichthyologists, so I hope that the report will not only be of value to the state, but of interest to science. We have catalogued not less than 150 species of fish, six of which at least are new. My list of insects is not in such a forward state that I can enumerate the species. As an earnest of what you may expect, however, I will say that of Lepidoptera, we have taken 111 butterflies, 26 Sphingidæ, and of the family Noctuidæ no less than 43 species belonging to the genus *Catacola* alone. P. R. HOY.

RACINE, Dec. 28, 1876.

## ORNITHOLOGY.

The main object of the observations that have been made on the birds of the state, in connection with the survey, was to determine as fully and accurately as possible the food and habits of those that spend any noteworthy portion of the year with us, for the purpose of ascertaining their character as beneficial or injurious to agricultural and horticultural interests. The mistakes that have been made in older communities, in the introduction as well as destruction of birds, have shown that in addition to all that is now known, fuller and more accurate knowledge, as well as wiser conclusions on this important subject, are needed.

Aside from ordinary observations, the main method relied upon has been to examine the contents of the digestive organs of birds taken at different times of the day and seasons of the year, as also at different ages and under varying circumstances. In pursuance of this method, Mr. King has analyzed during the summer the contents of the digestive organs of 688 birds, representing 171 dif-

ferent species. Altogether he has made such observations on over 1,000 birds, representing 180 species. This includes nearly all those that remain for any length of time in the state, or have any important practical interest, although a considerably larger number pass the state in migration, or occasionally visit it. These observations have been carried on at widely separated localities, that local peculiarities, if they exist, might be avoided.

Concerning the personal labors of the Chief Geologist, it is fitting that I should speak as briefly as official duty and legal requirement will permit, trusting that the progress and results of the work as a whole will best indicate what degree of faithfulness and good judgment, or otherwise, has been exercised in their discharge. The double duty of prosecuting the survey, and of preparing and supervising the publication of the report, has rendered these labors unusually exacting, and there has been given to them, except during an interval of severe illness, the most complete and unremitting devotion of time and strength. An effort has been made to give personal assistance and supervision in the field as far as possible, and to become practically familiar with the work in all its departments. The remote situation of the several points where presence was needed has added much to this labor, as will be evident from the fact that a distance of about five thousand miles has been traveled in the discharge of the duties of the year.

Without trespassing upon the province of the assistant members of the survey, it may be remarked that a more favorable opinion of the natural resources of the several regions visited was derived from these examinations than had been previously entertained.

## PUBLICATION.

The law under which the survey is being conducted requires two classes of reports, annual and final. The former are intended to show the progress and results of the work of each year, while the purpose of the latter is to gather together in the most systematic and convenient form the mature results of the whole work.

Voluminous annual reports have been made in previous years, but the legislatures to which they have been submitted have thought it best to defer their publication. The legislature of last winter

passed an act providing for the "preparation, publication and distribution of the final report." Immediately upon the passage of this act, which was approved March 6, the members of the corps were called together and the details of the plan of publication fully discussed and determined, and the work of preparation at once entered upon.

It was found that although a generous appropriation had been made, it would be insufficient to publish the maps and sections on the large scale that had been used in the annual reports, and it was found necessary to reduce the scale as much as possible, consistent with distinctness and accuracy. This necessitated the redrawing of all the maps and sections, a work of very great labor, but one which reduced the cost of publication several thousand dollars.

An analogous fact was true of the manuscript, which, as already implied, was in the form of annual reports that required to be combined, reërranged and systematized, necessitating the rewriting of the greater portion, while all those portions which belong peculiarly to a final report had to be originally prepared. Owing to the large amount of field work to be done, it was deemed necessary that this preparation should be done in subordination to that work, however desirous the corps might be for the early appearance of the report. It was expected, however, that one volume would have been ready somewhat sooner than is now probable, an expectation that would doubtless have been realized, had it not been for the loss of time consequent upon my illness. Maps were given the engravers on the 11th of October, and they have been actively engaged ever since, and the work will be pushed forward as fast as is consistent with its proper execution. The arrangements for publication made by the Commissioners of Public Printing will be found stated in the report of the Secretary of State.

The character of one volume, which, from its nature, it was thought best to designate Volume I, was determined by the law of publication, and as it involved general conclusions that could only be arrived at after the close of field work, Volume II, which relates to the southern portion of the state, was put in preparation.

The following is an outline of the report:

## VOLUME I.

The nature and design of the first volume is somewhat new. It is intended to accomplish four objects: First, by a suitable presentation of the general geology of the state, accompanied with elementary and explanatory matter, to place the whole report within the easy comprehension of intelligent citizens who have no technical knowledge of geology. Second, to convey to the people of the state information and directions as to how to detect, test and utilize the natural resources of the state, information which is scattered through a large number of treatises, practically inaccessible to them, and not specifically applicable to Wisconsin, if obtained. Third, by giving a brief, clear history of the formations of the state, adding a sketch of those not found in it; to furnish an elementary text book for the schools of the state, founded upon home geology, and rendered practical by the information above mentioned. And fourth, by furnishing lists of the plants and animals of the state, giving the food and habits of the latter, and designating their character as friends or foes, to assist agriculturists and those engaged in allied industries in their conflict with their enemies in the animal kingdom. The contents will be substantially as follows:

## PART I. LITHOLOGICAL AND STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY.

- I. Such chemical facts as are necessary to the understanding of the reports. By J. H. EATON.\*
- II. A clear and simple description of all the minerals found in the state, and the methods of determining them. By J. H. EATON.
- III. A similar description of the rocks of the state. By J. H. EATON.
- IV. A brief elucidation of structure and metamorphism. By R. D. IRVING.

\*It is a subject of profound regret that the recent and much lamented death of Prof. Eaton will necessitate the completion of his work upon this and the two following topics by other hands:

## PART II. HISTORICAL GEOLOGY.

- V. An historical sketch of the formations of the state, involving a description of the methods of formation, a concise statement of their leading characteristics, and a very brief outline of the formations wanting in Wisconsin, thus forming an epitome of geological history. By T. C. CHAMBERLIN.

## PART III. ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

- VI. IRON ORES. Practical information as to how to explore for iron, how it occurs, how to distinguish the several kinds, the use of instruments, what are trustworthy indications, and what not, what amount and what purity are necessary to give value, how reduced, etc. By R. D. IRVING.
- VII. LEAD ORES. Developed in essentially the same method as indicated in the preceding, By MOSES STRONG.
- VIII. ZINC ORES. Development similar to the last. By MOSES STRONG.
- IX. LIMES AND CEMENTS. Practical instruction on the proper quality of rock, and methods of detecting and testing it and of reducing and using the limes and cements of Wisconsin. By W. J. L. NICODEMUS.
- X. BRICK, POTTERY, KAOLIN AND OTHER CLAYS. This and the following topics are to be developed on the same general plan as the preceding. By R. D. IRVING.
- XI. PEAT. By T. C. CHAMBERLIN.
- XII. CRANBERRY MARSHES AND CULTURE. By T. C. CHAMBERLIN.
- XIII. NATIVE WATERS, ARTESIAN WELLS. By T. C. CHAMBERLIN.
- XIV. SOILS. By T. C. CHAMBERLIN.

## PART IV. PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

- XV. LIST OF MAMMALS, giving their food, habits and character as friends or foes to man. By MOSES STRONG.
- XVI. BIRDS, as above. By F. H. KING.
- XVII. REPTILES, as above. By P. R. HOY.
- XVIII. FISHES, ditto. By Dr. HOY.



XIX. INSECTS. By Dr. HOY.

XX. A LIST OF THE PLANTS OF WISCONSIN. Prepared from the Papers of the late Dr. I. A. LAPHAM.

Owing to the necessity of finishing field work before the completion of this volume, the second volume will precede it in publication.

## VOLUME II.

The contents of this volume will be as follows:

I. REPORTS OF DR. I. A. LAPHAM, Chief Geologist in 1873 and 1874.

II. REPORT OF DR. O. W. WIGHT, Chief Geologist in 1875.

The above are annual reports of progress for the years indicated, but as they constitute the only manuscript which their authors have left to the survey, it is but just that they should find a place here.

III. GEOLOGY OF EASTERN WISCONSIN, BY T. C. CHAMBERLIN.

This will consist of a complete report upon about 12,000 square miles adjacent to Lake Michigan, including twenty-one entire counties and parts of four others. The following are the leading topics:

*Topography.* General causes of surface irregularities, preglacial, glacial and post-glacial. Salient surface features and their history. Present and possible utility. List of elevations.

*Hydrography.* The great and minor systems of drainage and their peculiarities. Explanation of the strange courses of many of the streams. Relations of drainage to (a) Agriculture, and (b) Water power. Estimates of the water power of the district. Amount yet unused. Possibilities of increase and control. Lake systems. Water supply. Systems of springs. Medicinal springs. Analyses. Changes in hydrography of the district. Its cause and warning.

*Artesian Wells.* Description and explanation of the numerous systems. Where obtainable.

*Native Vegetation.* Nature, object and value of the observations made. Relation to geological formations. Sixteen vegetal groups, described and mapped, and their climatic and agricultural

significance pointed out. Relations to the soil. Timber. Cranberry marshes.

*Soils and Subsoils.* Origin and nature. Relations to geological formations. Special description of the nine classes of the district—areas occupied by each; analyses; their enduring fertility; comparison with areas occupied by the vegetal groups; deductions.

*Quaternary Formations.* Contour of rock surface, polishing and striation Two great systems of grooves. The drift movements they indicate. A full description of the following formations, including many new facts that elucidate the method of their formation and the history of the Quaternary age: The “Kettle Range,” the “Pots and Kettles,” the Blue Bowlder clay, the First Beach deposit, the Lower Red clay; the Second Beach deposit, the Upper Red clay, the Third Beach formation, the Modified Red clay, the Fourth Beach formation. Recent erosion and deposit, encroachment of Lake Michigan. Industrial importance of these formations, peat, magnetic iron sand, brick and potters’ clay, marl, etc.

*Archæan and Paleozoic Formations.* A detailed description of the character, area, magnitude, relations, dip, economic value and organic contents of the following formations as they occur in the district: Laurentian and Huronian rocks, Potsdam sandstone, Lower Magnesian limestone, St. Peters sandstone, Trenton limestone, Galena limestone, Clinton iron ore, Niagara limestone, including the Racine and Guelph limestones, the Lower Helderberg and the Hamilton Cement rock. Among the new and more striking facts that are included here, may be mentioned the remarkable billowy surface of the Lower Magnesian limestone, and the peculiar character of the rock mounds causing it; the quasi-unconformability of the St. Peters sandstone to it, the extremely varying thickness of the latter, its conglomeritic character in some portions; the fossils first found in it; the change the Galena limestone undergoes; its extension, as modified, into Michigan; the change the Niagara formation undergoes midway the district; its four subdivisions at the south and six at the north, the line of barrier reefs of the Niagara age, fifty miles or more in extent; the discovery of new localities; the correction of previous erroneous references, the facts relating to the so called Salina formation and the age and character of the Milwaukee cement rock.

IV. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF THE LEAD REGION, by MOSES STRONG.

This will be a complete report on the counties of Grant, Iowa, La Fayette and Green, within which limits the productive lead region of Wisconsin is contained.

In it the following subjects are discussed :

*General Information* respecting previous publications and surveys ; explanations of maps and sections ; barometrical observations and elevations of important points above lake Michigan and above the sea.

*Topography* — General features of the country ; distribution and location of the watersheds ; direction and formation of the streams, springs and wells ; areas of prairie and forest ; mounds, sinks, and their formation.

*Surface Geology* — Different kinds of soil and subsoil, and their distribution ; brick clay ; the drift and its western boundary line.

*Geological Formations*, including the Potsdam sandstone, Lower Magnesian limestone, St. Peter's sandstone, Buff and Blue (Trenton) limestones, Galena limestone, Cincinnati group, Niagara limestone. The foregoing formations are considered in respect to their geographical boundaries, lithological characteristics, economic contents, dip, thickness and other incidental subjects of geological interest.

*The Lead Region* — Its boundaries and area ; explanation of mining terms ; mineralogy ; section showing the several openings in which ores are found ; present condition of the mines in the various districts of the lead region, giving a description of the location, extent, geological situation, duration of time in which work has been prosecuted, and production of each mining company, so far as the same could be ascertained.

Statistics of the production of lead ore in the various districts since the year 1862, and also the entire production of the lead region, as furnished from the books of the various smelters.

Statistics of the production of zinc ores since its first exportation from the lead region in 1860, prepared from the statements of the manufacturers.

The occurrence of copper in the lead region, with a statement of the amount produced and the localities where found.

## V. GEOLOGY OF CENTRAL WISCONSIN. By ROLAND D. IRVING.

This will embody the results of two years' investigations on the geological structure, topography, economic geology of the heart of the state, including Marathon, Portage, Wood, Clark, Jackson, Juneau, Adams, Waushara, Marquette, northern Columbia and northern Sauk counties; that portion of Green Lake county north of the Fox river, and also of Sauk and Dane counties, except the western row of towns in each. The following is a very brief summary of the contents of the report:

### PART I. THE REGION AS A WHOLE. GENERAL SURFACE FEATURES OF CENTRAL WISCONSIN.

(1) RIVER SYSTEMS AND GENERAL SURFACE SLOPES. Wisconsin river system; Black river system; Rock river system; Fox river system. (2) *Surface Reliefs*. Dividing ridges; Baraboo quartzite ranges; outliers and erosion peaks. (3) *Connection between the Geology and Topography of the region*. Opposite effects of the denuding agencies on the Archæan and Paleozoic areas; Drift bearing and driftless areas—their strongly contrasted Topography; Potash Kettles and knobby Drift. (4) *Prairies, Marshes and Timber land*. (5) *Soils of the Region*; their origin and connection with the geological formations. (6) *Resumé*; wherein the foregoing details are grouped together, and the region found to include: 1, the Archæan district of Marathon, Clark, Portage and Wood counties; 2, the great central sand region (itself covering several subordinate areas distinct topographically, viz: the Drift bearing region of Waushara, Marquette, southern Adams, northern Columbia and eastern Sauk counties; the Wisconsin valley, the Black river valley, the Baraboo valley); 3, the limestone district (including the Wisconsin valley, the eastern Columbia district, the elevated prairie belt of southern Columbia and northern Dane, the Sugar river valley, the Catfish valley, the valley of Koshkonong creek). The most marked topographical division to be observed is however that into driftless and drift bearing areas.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF CENTRAL WISCONSIN, including general descriptions of all the formations; their distribution, thickness, nature, dip, relation to each other; economic contents, etc. It will include also brief discussions as to the cause

of the sudden cessation of the drift phenomena along a line crossing midway through the district; on the question of the Huronian age of the Baraboo and Fox River Valley Archæan patches; and on the question of the division of the Potsdam series into two distinct groups, the newer and more calcareous portions lying conformably on the eroded upper surface of the older or non-calcareous beds.

Part II will include detailed descriptions by counties of the formations, topography, ore deposits, clays, building stone, etc., of all of the region examined. Amongst other matters of interest, it will include a detailed description of the kaolin of Wood county; its mode of occurrence, abundance, quality and applicability to industrial purposes.

PART III. CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF ORES, MINERALS, BUILDING STONES, ROCKS AND MINERAL WATERS OF CENTRAL WISCONSIN.

They are the result of the chemical work of E. T. Sweet, for the most part.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS OF ROCKS, by C. E. WRIGHT.

VOLUME III.

The precise arrangement of the material of this volume is not yet determined, and only a general outline can now be presented, subject to additions and modifications. It will, perhaps, be found necessary to form two volumes of this material.

I. GEOLOGY OF PALEOZOIC FORMATIONS.

1. Region adjacent to the Mississippi, north of the Wisconsin river. By MOSES STRONG.

2. St. Croix Region. By L. C. WOOSTER.

These reports will relate to the Potsdam, Lower Magnesian, St. Peters, Trenton, and Quaternary formations.

II. GEOLOGY OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR REGION.

1. General geological structure of the region. By R. D. IRVING.

2. Geology of Ashland county. By R. D. IRVING.

3. Iron Bearing Series between Penokee Gap and Nemakagon lake. By CHARLES E. WRIGHT.

4. Copper Bearing Series of Polk, Burnett, Douglas (in part), and Bayfield counties. By M. STRONG.

5. Copper Bearing Series of Douglas county (in part). E. T. SWEET.

6. North Central Wisconsin.

III. MENOMONEE IRON DISTRICT and adjacent region of Oconto county. By T. B. BROOKS and CHAS. E. WRIGHT.

IV. PALEONTOLOGY. By R. P. WHITFIELD.

The following is an outline of the report on the Menominee Iron Region, prepared by Maj. BROOKS:

## THE MENOMONEE IRON REGION,

### OCONTO COUNTY.

BY T. B. BROOKS,

CHARLES E. WRIGHT AND A. WEICHMANN, ASSISTANTS.

*Part I (Scientific).* The composition, structure and distribution of the Rocks.

*Part II (Practical).* The useful minerals and ores, and how to find and work them.

#### PART I (SCIENTIFIC). THE COMPOSITION, STRUCTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROCKS.

INTRODUCTION. A brief general sketch of the Archaean rocks south of Lake Superior, fixing the place and relations of the Menomonee series as Huronian and Iron Bearing.

CHAPTER I. Detailed plans and sections, with descriptions of the chief localities in which rocks and ores are exposed, with their structure, from actual surveys. Illustrated by numerous large scale plans and sections.

CHAPTER II. The geographical and topographical position, windings and foldings of the twenty beds comprising the series, teaching where to look for each kind of rock. Illustrated by a general map of the region, with sections.

CHAPTER III. The composition of the rocks and ores, their varieties, transitions and origin; based on chemical analyses and microscopic study of over 500 specimens. Illustrated by over 150 specimens furnished to the state collections.

CHAPTER IV. A comparison of the Menomonee series of rocks with the Marquette and Penokee iron bearing rocks.

CHAPTER V. Underground prospecting—Digging for ore—Drilling for ore—Opening mines and starting mining locations—Cost of various kinds of work—Why three-fourths of such enterprises end disastrously.

CHAPTER VI. Analyses and tests of ores and other minerals as to quality and fitness—How to sample for the chemist—Approximate methods, adapted to the woods.

CHAPTER VII. Specific directions and suggestions regarding the exploration and development of the ores of Wisconsin—The Menomonee region—The Penokee range, etc., etc.

## PART II. (PRACTICAL). PROSPECTING FOR MINERALS AND HOW TO EXPLORE A WILDERNESS.

CHAPTER I. Where to explore—In what particular rocks mineral and ores occur—Where these rocks are to be found and how to recognize them.

CHAPTER II. How to explore—Woodcraft, or organizing, supplying and conducting an exploration party.

CHAPTER III. Special surface explorations—Prospecting for iron ores—Magnetite and the use of magnetic instruments—Hematite, Limonite, Copper, etc.—Building materials—Granite—Sandstone—Limestone—Slate, etc.

The report of Major Brooks, so far as completed, will be received in a few days, and will be at once submitted.

The reports will be accompanied by an atlas of maps about twenty-five by thirty inches in size, consisting of a general geological map of the state, thirteen maps on a scale of three miles to the inch, showing with much accuracy and detail the geology of the state; five topographical and geological maps of the Lead region, on a scale of one mile to the inch, with contour lines for every fifty feet elevation; a map of the Quaternary formation; a map of the soils, and of the native vegetation, and of the topography of the eastern district, and such others as may be found necessary to properly illustrate the report. The volume will be amply illustrated.

## WORK YET TO BE DONE.

As the present season essentially closes the field work provided for under the law authorizing the survey, I deem it my duty to lay before your Excellency a statement of what further work would, in my judgment, be highly serviceable to the interests of the state, and that which may be necessary to render the survey as thorough and complete as it should be in respect to certain portions of the state.

In justification of the fact that any such work remains to be done, it need only be remarked that to finish the entire state, in the time assigned, would have required the examination of no less than 13,000 square miles each year, and that the law specified that the work should be thorough, and also required topographical and other special work that consumes time. While this rate of progress is possible in the settled regions, if no special additional work is required, and while it has actually been exceeded in such regions the present year, it is manifestly impossible in the tractless wilderness of the north, more especially so, since the inherent difficulties of examining igneous and metamorphic rocks, such as underlie that region, are very great.

In the northeastern part of the state, the full extent and precise relations of the Iron Bearing series has not yet been determined. It has been shown by the survey that the Menomonee Iron range penetrates the state nearly forty miles from the point where it crosses the Menomonee river. Recent explorations upon it, and upon its Michigan extension, have demonstrated that this range carries valuable deposits of ore, and a railroad is being pushed toward it.

While much work of great value has been done in this region, a continuation of it, to determine more certainly how far to the westward and southward the series extends, and to ascertain more fully, if possible, the exact relations of the several members of the series to each other, is eminently desirable.

In the northwest, so great an extension of the Copper Bearing series has been discovered during the summer that it was impossible to trace out its limits, although the party packed through the wilderness, upwards of a thousand miles, in their investigations. So much of importance, both practical and scientific, attaches to this formation that its full area should be no longer left unknown.



Besides the intrinsic value of determining the extent of this formation, its relation to the Iron Bearing series affords an additional reason. For more than eighty miles in the Lake Superior region, where the two series have been traced out, the Iron Bearing series forms a border along the south margin of the Copper Bearing series. Whether they will continue to sustain this relation along the newly discovered extension of the latter series, or not, is yet an open question, but one manifestly of no little importance.

On the Penokee Iron range, east of the Gap, there is needed a careful and elaborate series of magnetic and other observations similar to those made at and west of the Gap during the past season. The eastern extremity of the range has never been more than reconnoitered.

Between and south of the three regions above mentioned there is a considerable area, lying in the north central portion of the state, that has been only partially explored.

No survey of the mineral bearing crevices in the Lead region has been made since that of Prof. Whitney, in 1860.

#### ACCOUNTS.

A specific and detailed account of the expenditures of the year, accompanied by vouchers, will be found on file in the Executive Office. It is believed that it shows unusual economy in the administration of the survey.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The survey is under great obligations to the officers of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the West Wisconsin Railroad, the Western Union Railroad, the Mineral Point Railroad, the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, for generous favors, not only to myself, but to the entire corps. Not only has free transportation been given, but special favors have been accorded whenever they have been needed. The expenses of the survey have been materially reduced thereby.

Similar acknowledgments are due to numerous citizens who have in various and manifold ways assisted in the progress of the work. To make special mention of all their favors would transcend the limits of this report.

The corps can only express, in this general way, their gratitude for every kindness received.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT  
OF  
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
FOR THE  
*SCHOOL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1876.*

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EDWARD SEARING,  
*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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MADISON, WIS.:  
DAVID ATWOOD, PRINTER AND STEREOTYPER.  
1877.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
MADISON, December 10, 1876.

*To His Excellency,* HARRISON LUDINGTON,  
*Governor of Wisconsin:*

SIR—I have the honor to submit, through you, to the Legislature, the Annual Report of the Department of Public Instruction, for the year ending August 31, 1876.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD SEARING,  
*Superintendent of Public Instruction*

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT  
OF  
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN

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OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
MADISON, December 10, 1876.

*To the Legislature of Wisconsin:*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to present herewith my third official report, being the 28th annual report from this Department, and covering the school year ending August 31, 1876.

The volume is somewhat larger than either of the two immediately preceding ones issued by this Department, owing to the much greater number of special reports received from the local superintendents, and to the Historical Sketch of Education in Wisconsin, reprinted from one of the volumes specially prepared for the Wisconsin Educational Exhibit at Philadelphia.

In seeking to make this report for the Centennial year a tolerably full expression of our educational condition, I sent to county and city superintendents, in addition to the usual request in the report blanks, a subsequent special request for a written statement of the condition of school interests under their jurisdiction. From forty-six counties and nine cities—probably a much larger

number than ever before—special reports were received. Many of them are of unusual interest and value, and it is believed that the extra space thus devoted is very profitably used. Nowhere else can be obtained so clear an insight into the organic facts, the strength and weakness of our school system, as in this generally unstudied and truthful testimony of local inspectors.

Moreover, it seemed eminently fitting that this particular report should contain not only a picture of the present condition, but a history of the past growth of education in our state. The admirable history, herewith reprinted, was prepared by a gentleman who has given the subject more careful investigation than any other citizen of the state, and whose previous papers upon the same, published by the Historical Society, clearly indicated his special fitness to prepare this Centennial record. As but 250 copies of the original volume were published, and the demand for this, as for the other Centennial histories, was far in excess of the supply, it is believed this feature will add peculiar value to the present report and render desirable its general preservation. A copy, substantially bound, and placed in each school library, will become increasingly valuable as years roll on.

It is greatly to be regretted that want of space will not allow the reprinting of the other two companion volumes, prepared for the same purpose, viz.: "The History of Normal Instruction in Wisconsin," and "The History of Wisconsin Colleges." It was the original purpose to present herewith the former, at least, as the record of a most important and somewhat peculiar feature of our educational system. The three volumes make such a complete history of the growth and present condition of Wisconsin, educationally, as perhaps no other state prepared for the Centennial Exhibition.

To another article in this report, "Facts Concerning Foreign Educational Systems and Policy," peculiarly valuable and appropriate, special attention is invited. I wish it might be carefully and thoughtfully read by every teacher, school officer, and friend of education in the state.

To a repetition of my former recommendations, not as yet acted upon or approved by the Legislature, but little space can be given. I desire, however, with a constantly deepening conviction of their wisdom, to renew my earnest plea for the following

measures of reform, as essential to the more rapid and satisfactory development of educational interests and results :

1. A radical change in the system of supervision, whereby greater intelligence, permanence, uniformity, and efficiency shall be added to this important feature. I respectfully call attention to the arguments and conclusions under this head in my last report, and renew the recommendations therein made.

2. A partial change from the present extreme dependence of our school system upon local and irregular taxation, to the firmer and better basis of the State tax, now so generally approved and adopted by the other states of the Union.

3. A change from the present inefficient district system of school government, to the stronger, more intelligent, and more economical township system, such as Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and other states have thoroughly tried and approved, and such as nearly all intelligent educational men throughout the country are agreed in recommending as the wiser.

4. A change from the old, careless, irregular, injurious and costly methods of individual purchase of text-books, to the every way more economical and efficient method of district purchase and supply, allowed and encouraged by a recent legislative enactment.

The first three of these recommendations call for legislative action. The last calls simply for the performance of their plain and easy duty by the various school boards, under the guidance, if need be, of the local superintendents.

## STATISTICS.

The statistical tables are given, as for two years previous, by counties and cities only, items for towns and villages being omitted. The number of counties or superintendent districts reporting is 64 ; of cities, 27 ; none having failed this year.

In regard to the following items and summaries of statistics it is to be observed, that while returns for Chippewa county are included this year, they were not included last year. Consequently, the increase, where increase is indicated, is not so great as appears to be the case.

### I. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The number of regular districts is 4,496 ; of joint districts, by



the usual estimates, 1,009; an increase of 28 of the former and 54 of the latter—in all 82. If, however, Chippewa county be taken into the account for last year, the increase reported is only 16, which is probably less than the reality.

## II. CHILDREN OVER FOUR AND UNDER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE.

The total number returned is 474,811, an increase of 12,982 upon the returns for 1875. The real increase, taking in Chippewa county, for 1875, is about 9,200.

## III. NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN THOSE DISTRICTS WHICH MAINTAINED SCHOOL FIVE OR MORE MONTHS.

The number reported is 468,139; an apparent increase of 8,647. The real increase, allowing again for Chippewa county, is less than 6,000, a falling off from the increase between 1874 and 1875 of some 6,000. The explanation is found, perhaps, in "hard times."

## IV. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ATTENDING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The number between 4 and 20 years of age who have attended is 280,153; under 4 years of age, 584; over 20, 1,449; total number attending some part of the year, 282,186.

Tabulating all classes of pupils, in public and private schools, the returns and estimates for 1875 and 1876 are as follows:

DESCRIPTION.	1875.	1876.
The number reported as attending the public schools.....	279,854	282,186
The number reported as attending private schools.....	16,200	24,028
The number reported as attending colleges and academies	2,151	1,853
The number estimated for benevolent institutions.....	1,150	1,160
Totals.....	299,355	309,227

The larger proportion of pupils attending private schools are in the cities—13,749 in 1875, and 15,875 in 1876. The number of these pupils who also attend the public schools some part of the year is given but partially for the cities. If given fully, and if the proper deduction were made for children twice counted, the actual aggregate school attendance, as given in the above table, would be reduced about 1,500 probably for 1875, and 1,600 for 1876.

## V. TEACHERS AND TEACHERS' WAGES.

The number of teachers required for all the schools is 6,422. The number employed, in the course of the year, 8,630, or 821 less than last year. This shows less frequent changes than usual.

The average wages of male teachers in the country is \$42.05 per month; in 1875 it was \$43.50. The average for female teachers is \$27.16; last year it was \$27.13. "Hard times" again explains the decrease.

In the independent cities, the average for male teachers is \$1,051 per annum; last year, \$1,094; for female teachers, \$372.77; last year, \$394.

## VI. TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

The whole number issued, of all grades, for the counties and cities, not including state certificates, was 8,634. Of these 7,712 were of the third grade. The following table gives a synopsis, by sexes :

TEACHERS.	1st Grade	2d Grade	3d Grade.	Totals
To male teachers.....	190	302	2,238	2,730
To female teachers.....	99	331	5,474	5,904
Totals.....	289	633	7,712	8,634

## VII. GRADED SCHOOLS.

The whole number of schools of two departments only, is 183, a decrease of 1; the number with three or more departments, is 189, a decrease of 8. The whole number of graded schools is 375, a decrease of 7.

## VIII. FREE HIGH SCHOOLS.

Twenty free high schools were organized during the past school year, under the law of 1875 (chap. 323), reported as required, and received aid from the state, to the amount, in the aggregate, of \$7,466.50. The subject is elsewhere discussed in this report.

## IX. SCHOOL HOUSES.

The whole number last year was 5,260, including Chippewa county. This year the number, is 5,299, an increase of 39. The school houses will accommodate 337,039 children, or 54,853 more than attend school.

## X. SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS.

In the first of the two following tables the increase or decrease from 1875 to 1876 is given, decrease being indicated by an asterisk (\*):

DESCRIPTION.	1875.	1876.	Increase.
Number of school districts not including independent cities.....	5,423	5,505	82
Number which reported.....	5,365	5,461	96
Number of children over 4 and under 20 years of age in the state.....	461,829	474,811	12,982
Number of children over 4 and under 20 years of age in districts maintaining school five or more months.....	459,492	468,139	8,647
Number of children over 4 and under 20 years of age who have attended school	277,884	280,153	2,269
Total number of different pupils who have attended the public schools during the year.....	279,854	282,186	2,332
Average number of days a school was maintained in the counties.....	149	152½	3½
Average number of days a school was maintained in the independent cities.	195	193	*2
Number of days attendance of pupils over 4, and under 20 years of age....	21,222,335	23,112,296	1,889,961
Total number of days attendance of different pupils during the year.....	21,438,365	23,182,911	1,644,555
Number of days school has been taught by qualified teachers....	816,097	846,801	20,704
Number of pupils who have attended private schools only.....	16,200	24,028	7,828
Number of schools with two departments ..	184	183	*1
Number of schools with three or more departments ..	210	202	*8
Number of teachers required to teach the schools.....	6,224	6,422	198
Number of different persons employed as teachers during the year.....	9,451	8,630	*721
Average monthly wages of male teachers in the counties.....	\$43.50	\$42.95	* \$0.55
Average monthly wages of female teachers in the counties.....	\$27.13	\$27.16	\$0.03
Average monthly wages of male teachers in the cities ..	\$109.40	\$105.10	* \$4.30
Average monthly wages of female teachers in the cities ..	\$39.40	\$37.20	* \$2.20
Number of schools visited by the county superintendents.....	4,493	4,430	*63
Number of public school houses in the state.....	5,260	5,299	39
Number of pupils the school houses will accommodate ..	330,189	337,039	6,850
Number of sites containing less than one acre.....	3,672	3,735	63
Number of sites well enclosed.....	1,550	1,701	251

*Summary of General Statistics — continued.*

DESCRIPTION.	1875.	1876.	Increase.
Number of school houses built of brick or stone.....	1,756	750	6
Number of school houses with out-houses in good condition.....	3,320	3,543	223
Highest valuation of school house and site in the cities.....	\$50,000	\$50,000	.....
Highest valuation of school house and site out of the cities.....	\$45,000	\$45,000	.....

XI. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total receipts and expenditures for the past year are as follows:

*Receipts.*

Money on hand August 31, 1875.....	\$461,961
From taxes levied for building and repairing .....	222,850
From taxes levied for teachers' wages.....	1,032,783
From taxes levied for apparatus and libraries.....	16,427
From taxes levied at annual meeting.....	429,460
From taxes levied by county supervisors.....	255,643
From income of state school fund.....	173,063
From all other sources .....	202,468
<b>Total amount received.....</b>	<b>\$2,789,655</b>

*Expenditures.*

For building and repairing.....	\$291,901	.....
For apparatus and libraries.....	17,481	.....
For services of male teachers.....	597,957	.....
For services of female teachers .....	864,369	.....
For old indebtedness.....	91,670	.....
For furniture, registers, and records .....	42,329	.....
For all other purposes.....	248,104	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,153,811	
<b>Money on hand August 31, 1876.....</b>	<b>\$ 535,844</b>	

*Aggregates of values and expenditures.*

DESCRIPTION.	1875.	1876.
<i>Values.</i>		
Total valuation of school houses.....	\$4,260,775	\$4,125,903
Total valuation of sites....	598,959	607,423
Total valuation of apparatus.....	130,327	142,292
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>\$4,990,069</b>	<b>\$4,875,618</b>
<i>Expenditures.</i>		
Amount expended for building and repairing.....	\$298,656	\$291,901
Amount expended for apparatus and libraries.....	27,222	17,451
Amount expended for teachers' wages.....	1,350,784	1,462,326
Amount expended for old indebtedness.....	101,417	91,670
Amount expended for furniture, registers, and records.....	45,575	42,329
Amount expended for all other purposes.....	241,776	248,104
<b>Totals....</b>	<b>\$2,065,370</b>	<b>\$2,153,811</b>

## XII. EDUCATIONAL FUNDS AND INCOMES.

The amounts of the educational productive funds for 1875 and 1876, are stated, in the last report of the secretary of state, as follows:

FUNDS.	1875.	1876.
School fund.....	\$2,624,239 55	\$2,625,798 06
University fund.....	222,255 89	222,735 56
Agricultural college fund.....	236,133 90	238,479 40
Normal school fund.....	976,364 34	963,917 34

The income from each of the funds for two years past is given below:

INCOME OF FUNDS.	1875.	1876.
School fund income.....	\$186,409 05	\$192,739 74
University fund income ...	42,671 13	40,803 49
Agricultural college fund income.....	16,206 97	13,613 91
Normal school fund income.....	61,128 70	81,400 63

## XIII. APPORTIONMENT OF THE SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The apportionment took place as usual in June. The amount distributed was \$190,102.65, being on 463,665 school children, at the rate of 41 cents per scholar — the same as in 1875.

## XIV. FREE TEXT-BOOKS.

The number of districts reported as purchasing text books, under chapter 315, of the laws of 1875, is 267; the number loaning to pupils is reported at 137, and the number selling, 72. The remaining 54 do not specify. It is believed the number of districts availing themselves of the provisions of the law will largely increase during the present year. Upwards of 1,400 districts have adopted a list of text books.

## XV. WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

At the close of the account a year ago, the number on hand was 154, the number purchased was 300, the number distributed to school districts during the year, as first supply, is 150, and the number sold to replace those worn out or lost, 101, leaving 203 on hand December 10. A purchase of 250 is recommended for the ensuing year.

## XVI. CONVENTION OF COUNTY AND CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

This yearly gathering was held as usual, alternately with the sessions of the State Teachers' Association. The proceedings are given elsewhere.

## XVII. STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The semi-annual meeting was held December 28 and 29, at the capital, and the annual meeting at Milwaukee, July 5 and 6. The exercises at the annual meeting were, in part, appropriate to the occurrence of the national anniversary. The proceedings of both sessions are published with this report.

## XVIII. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

Reports have been received from the following institutions, besides the State University: Beloit College, Carroll College, Lawrence University, Milton College, Racine College and Ripon College. The same institutions reported last year. Some statis-

tics for the past two years are given below, which do not include the State University, and in the matter of tuition, Racine College is omitted, as the item is not reported separately from board:

DESCRIPTION.	1875.	1876.
Number of colleges reported, not including State University.....	6	6
Number of members of faculties.....	63	62
Number graduated at last commencement.....	42	52
Total number who have graduated.....	555	694
Number of students in senior classes.....	44	49
in junior classes.....	41	62
in sophomore classes.....	100	84
in freshman classes.....	123	130
not in regular classes.....	31	8
in preparatory departments. ...	995	949
Total number in the institutions.....	1,334	1,282
Number of acres of land owned by the institutions...	3,165	2,625
Estimated cash value of lands.....	\$66,740	\$61,400
Estimated cash value of buildings.....	296,059	232,550
Amount of endowment funds, except real estates.....	303,281	508,292
Amount of income from tuition.....	15,296	15,016
Amount of income from all other sources but tuition.	26,136	36,787

#### XIX. ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

Four institutions of this class have reported, viz: Albion Academy, Elroy Seminary, Kemper Hall and Rochester Seminary. The aggregate number of students in attendance was 571. The reports will be found elsewhere.

#### XX. TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Sixty-five institutes have been held, in 52 different counties, or superintendent districts, and were attended by 4,660 teachers. The statistics and the names of the various conductors are given in the usual tables. More institutes have been held the past year than in any year previous, and the increase in attendance has been marked, being nearly one thousand more than in 1875.

#### STATE TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

Two examinations for state teachers' certificates occurred during the year. The first, held the last week in June, was called as a special examination, at the request of ten or twelve applicants, who

could not conveniently attend the regular session in August. The Board of Examiners, appointed by the State Superintendent for the year 1873, consisted of Professors C. F. Viebahn, of Manitowoc, W. D. Parker, of River Falls, and Albert Salisbury, of Whitewater. The following reports give the results of both examinations:

SPECIAL EXAMINATION, JUNE 26 TO JULY 1, 1876.

MADISON, WIS., *July 1, 1876.*

HON. EDWARD SEARING, *Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR.—Your board of examiners for state certificates, for the year 1876, desire to report as follows:

An examination was held by us, at Madison, commencing June 26 and continuing to date. Three sessions daily were held, commencing respectively at 8½ o'clock A. M., 5 P. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening sessions were devoted to oral examinations.

Twenty-four candidates presented themselves for examination, several of whom were present at the examination of last year.

The standard required for passing was 75 per cent. in all the branches, a minimum of 70 per cent. in all branches required for a second grade county certificate, and a minimum of 50 per cent. in the remaining subjects.

We submit, herewith, an abstract, showing the name, postoffice address, and standing of each candidate, together with the numbers written on the envelopes containing their work.

As a result of this examination, and the previous one, we recommend the granting of unlimited certificates to

Martha Kidder, Eau Claire;  
 Clinton H. Lewis, Madison;  
 Albert Wood, Prairie du Sac;  
 J. F. Byers, Black Earth;  
 John L. Cleary, Sheboygan, and  
 Thomas L. Cleary, Platteville.

We also recommend that the limited certificate of five years be granted to

Michael H. Cleary, Mayhew.

We concur in the recommendations of the preceding board of examiners; and, in order to prevent the recurrence of certain perplexing questions and circumstances, we would further recommend:



1. That hereafter the examiners be empowered to have the questions printed under their own individual oversight.

2. That after the current year, the subject of universal history be substituted for zoology as one of the branches required for the unlimited certificate.

3. That the number of written papers required from candidates be reduced by hereafter combining, in one set of questions, branches closely related, as mental and written arithmetic, geography, descriptive and physical, &c.

Also, that a standing in spelling be made from the whole written work of each applicant.

4. That hereafter a programme of the order of examination and the time for each subject, be previously prepared by the board, and published by the State Superintendent in his notice of the examination; that persons wishing to write in only a portion of the branches may know when to present themselves.

5. That the following be laid down as a rule for the conduct of future examinations, viz:

No work done by any person under examination shall be valid to the examiners longer than one examination year from the time when the work was submitted. But any person securing the limited certificate may present himself within not to exceed one year thereafter, for examination in the remaining branches; and if successful in attaining the average standing required in those branches, may be granted the unlimited certificate.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. F. VIEBAHN,  
W. D. PARKER,  
ALBERT SALISBURY,  
*Board of Examiners.*

REGULAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST 8 TO 11, 1876.

MADISON, WIS., *August 11, 1876.*

HON. EDWARD SEARING, *Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

SIR.—Your board of examiners for state certificates, for the year 1876, desire to report as follows:

The regular annual examination was held at Madison, August 8th to 11th inclusive. As usual, three daily sessions were held, the evening session being devoted to oral examination.

Twelve candidates presented themselves for examination.

We recommend that unlimited certificates be issued to

Geo. S. Martin, Madison;

Elvin C. Wiswall, Prairie du Sac;

Warren J. Brier, Plymouth.

Miss Elsenä Wiswall, Prairie du Sac, having passed a satisfactory examination, but lacking somewhat of the required experience, we recommend that a limited certificate be issued to her at present, and that if she shall present evidence of sufficient successful experience at any time within the ensuing year, an unlimited certificate be then granted her.

We enclose an abstract of the examination, herewith.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. F. VIEBAHN,

W. D. PARKER,

ALBERT SALISBURY,

*Board of Examiners.*

In accordance with the recommendations of the above reports, the State Superintendent issued permanent state certificates to Martha Kidder, Albert Wood, J. F. Byers, John L. Cleary, Thomas L. Cleary, George S. Martin, Elvin C. Wiswall, and Warren J. Bryer; and limited or five years' certificates to Michael H. Cleary, Clinton H. Lewis, and Miss Elsenä Wiswall. The limited certificate only was issued to Mr. Lewis, as the State Superintendent ascertained he had not the experience required by law—a fact not mentioned in the report of the examiners.

The recommendations of the board met the approval of the Superintendent, and will find embodiment in the announcement and conduct of the next examination.

It is here proper to make correction of an error that inadvertently found place in this division of the annual report of last year. In that report the certificates granted in the year 1871 are divided into two classes—permanent and limited. Subsequent investigation, however, showed that all the certificates issued that year were unlimited, that there was at that time no law providing for five years' certificates, and that an error in the official record had led to the improper distinction referred to. Instead of limited certificates, therefore, permanent ones were in 1871 issued to Messrs. I. N.

Stewart, Charles Lau, and Hosea Barnes; to Miss Martha E. Hazard, Miss L. J. Torrey, Miss Maria S. Hill, Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, and Mrs. Frances B. McIntyre. The injustice and annoyance of the error to the parties more immediately interested were regretted by none more than by the Superintendent.

### THE TEXT-BOOK PROBLEM.

To no question connected with the interest of common school education in our state have I given more protracted and anxious thought, during the past three years, than to the question of text-books. Knowing, when I entered upon the duties of my office, nearly three years ago, that there was much popular discontent with the existing lack of economy and system in the supply and use of school books, and that this discontent had even found expression in the "platform" of the party to which I owed my election, I resolved to make as prompt and thorough investigation of the whole subject as circumstances would permit.

No inconsiderable portion of my time during the first official year was devoted to a careful examination of the results of experiments in enforced uniformity of text-books in other states, and to a thoughtful consideration of the opinions upon the subject of the best educational authorities in the country. I confess that I brought to the examination of the subject something of the vague popular prejudice in favor of state uniformity. I hoped and was inclined to believe that a little salutary "despotism," judiciously enacted into law by the legislature, might sweep away existing abuses, relieving the people of unnecessary, and, in many cases, oppressive pecuniary burdens, and securing for the schools a fuller attendance of pupils, a lessening of the number of classes, and in general a largely increased efficiency and usefulness.

Very soon after beginning the investigation, however, I found that the problem had many peculiar and perplexing conditions, of whose existence I had before been in ignorance. Instead of an easy question, I soon found it was one of the most difficult and vexatious in the whole range of school economy.

It is impossible to repeat here the full discussion presented in my first annual report, but it will suffice to say that before the end of the year I was unavoidably led to the following conclusions:

(1.) The attempts at enforced uniformity, in the several states where such attempts had been made, had proved conspicuous failures, generally resulting in more evil than good.

(2.) The most experienced, competent, and respected educational authorities in the country who had expressed views upon the subject, were unanimously opposed to the plan of state uniformity. These authorities included such men as Hon. Newton Bateman, of Illinois, Secretary Northrop, of Connecticut, Supt. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, etc.

(3.) State uniformity is not *essential* to secure (a) cheap books, (b) the largest aggregate attendance of pupils, and (c) the greatest general efficiency in school work.

(4.) Uniformity in a particular school, or in the schools under the control of a single board, is in the highest degree essential, and is all that in this direction is essential; but this can be as easily secured by the local board, as *any other* desirable condition of success can be secured,—e. g., a good teacher, a comfortable and convenient school house, suitable apparatus, proper outbuildings, and pleasant grounds. There appeared even less reason why the state should interfere in the matter of text-books, than in the matter of the other desiderata.

(5.) Reasonably cheap books can be had by the method of district purchase, direct from the manufacturers, already adopted to a greater or less extent, with most satisfactory results, in several other states. By this method nearly one-half the original cost of books can be saved, uniformity in the particular school—all that is *essential*—is inevitably secured, and the books are in the district ready for the pupils whenever needed.

(6.) Surprisingly cheap books can be secured by the method of district purchase, supplemented by the plan of continued district ownership and the pupils' *free use* of such books, under wise regulations, strictly enforced. This appeared, after careful investigation and reflection, the best plan of all. Scores of cities and villages, and hundreds of districts, in other states, attested by their experience the many excellencies of this method.

The conclusions reached, and the solid reasons and facts upon which they appeared to be based, were fully set forth in my first annual report, twenty-two pages of which were devoted to the consideration of the text-book question.

To facilitate the purchase of books on the best terms by school officers, to give the sanction of law to such purchase, and also to secure an important advance step towards the general adoption of the township system of school government, under which the schools of a township are managed by a single board,—a very great improvement, in the judgment of nearly all educational men, over the present comparatively inefficient district system —, I recommended in my first report the passage of a law providing for township uniformity of text-books, and their purchase by school authorities and distribution by them to the pupils, as a loan, or at cost price.

The legislature of 1875 did not see fit to provide for enforced township uniformity, although it met the approval of the Assembly, and barely failed in the Senate; yet the wisdom of the plan of district purchase met approval in the unanimous passage of the following law, which was merely a modified portion of the original bill embodying my entire recommendation:

Section 1, of chapter 315, general laws of 1875.

“The qualified electors of any school district or of any town in which the township system of school government has been adopted, may, by legal vote, and the board of aldermen or board of trustees of any city or incorporated village may, by ordinance or resolution, authorize the school board or board of school directors of such district, town or incorporated city or village, to purchase text-books to be the property of the district, town, village or city so purchasing, and to be loaned to pupils or otherwise furnished to them under such conditions and regulations as the aforesaid school authorities may prescribe.”

The investigation and reflection of two additional years have but *confirmed, to the fullest extent*, my belief in the wisdom of the conclusions and recommendations originally presented. I am still opposed to state uniformity, as being impracticable, unsuccessful in other states, not suited to our various needs, not economical, and unnecessary. I still favor, with deepened conviction of its superiority, the plan of purchase by school boards, as being practicable, successful wherever fairly tried, fully in accord with our system of local government, economical, sure to result at once in the essential local uniformity, and in other ways conducive to the welfare of the schools.

I still favor township uniformity, but am inclined to believe that the best way to secure it is to inaugurate at once the wise reform of the full township system of school government,—so long and earnestly desired by educational men. Far more easily and suc-

cessfully than the district, would the township deal with this question of text-books, as it would deal with almost every other question of vital interest to the welfare of the schools.

Above all do I still unreservedly favor the free text-book system. Additional reflection and additional knowledge of the successful experience of school boards with this system, in other states, have but confirmed my belief that in free books a larger number of satisfactory results to the schools and the people center, than in any other adopted or suggested plan of text-book supply.

It gives me pleasure to report that, while the law above quoted, authorizing district purchase of books, has been known to the people of the state but little over one year, 267 districts have been reported to this office as purchasing under its authority, and that of this number 137 are reported as loaning the books free to the pupils.

That the plan of district purchase, and distribution of books at cost, or as a free loan, is giving satisfaction, I subjoin in evidence a few statements voluntarily and incidentally made by the local superintendents, in their special reports to this office. I will add that I have yet to hear of a single case of dissatisfaction with the working of this plan:—

Supt. Flanagan, of Outagamie county, writes:

“Many of the districts now purchase text-books and supply them to scholars at wholesale rates, thus securing a uniformity of text-books, and at half cost to parties.”

Supt. Dean, of Polk county:

“Since my annual report several districts have purchased a supply of text-books.”

Supt. Lunn, of Sauk county:

“Eight districts now purchase books at wholesale, three of which loan, free of charge, and five sell at cost to pupils. Besides saving from twenty to forty per cent. on the price, this method tends to uniformity and constant supply of books, slates, etc., thereby increasing the possibilities of the schools. In some schools, the loss in consequence of the lack or variety of books therein, does in two years (sometimes in one) equal in value the cost of a complete uniform supply.”

Supt. Delaney, Dodge county:

“The text-book question, so long a vexed one, seems to be approaching a satisfactory solution.

"The law of 1875, authorizing the purchase of school books by the district, is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. So long as the teacher and the school house are furnished at public expense, it is difficult to see, upon principle, why the other agency, the text-book, should not be provided in the same manner.

"A compliance with this law must be followed by at least district uniformity, and under the township system of school government, its advantages must be more largely felt. Its general adoption would vastly increase the efficiency of the common schools, especially those operating under the township system of government."

Supt. Tracy, of Rock county:

"Five districts have purchased text-books for their pupils; two sell them at cost, one loans them, and two have adopted the free text-book system. So far as I can learn, the result has been quite satisfactory; especially in those districts where the free system has been adopted. I fully believe it is the cheapest and the best means of supplying our schools with books. Its advantages are great. A uniformity is secured at once, a full supply at the commencement of the term, when classes are being formed, and the children of indigent parents are provided for, so that they are not compelled to remain out of school for want of books to study. In many of our country schools there is a great lack of uniformity in text-books. As a consequence, many extra classes have to be formed from pupils of the same grade, and the time for recitations shortened thereby. In some schools the money wasted through a lack of uniformity and proper supply, would more than purchase the text-books needed for the whole school."

Supt. Gates, Douglas county:

"Books and stationery are purchased by the district and furnished for the use of scholars free of expense to them. This plan has been in operation in this school for two years, and is found to be highly satisfactory and very economical. With a little attention on the part of teachers, scholars are much more careful in the use of books belonging to the district than they would be if they owned them. Great advantages are gained by thus having all members of every class promptly furnished with books as they are needed. The benefits of the school are greatly increased in many ways, and especially for poor families, where pupils often suffer much waste of time for want of books. Taxes for this purpose must be increased, but the percentage will be small compared with the advantage gained."

Supt. White, Barron county:

"The towns of Rice Lake and Prairie Farm have adopted the free text-book system. It gives complete satisfaction. I have yet to hear the first words of complaint against it from the people of those towns. It seems to be agreed that school houses, furniture, apparatus and teachers should be provided at the public expense;

then why not go a step further and provide text-books, thereby securing uniformity and a full supply for all who attend the schools? The usual objection urged against the system of free text-books, is they are not likely to receive the attention and care they would if supplied by the parents or guardians of the children who attend the schools. But, so far as my observation has gone, I see no force in this objection. The books, where free, appear to be as well preserved as where supplied by private individuals. The teachers are instructed to care for the books the same as other school property, and if a book is wantonly destroyed it is charged to the perpetrator."

The plan of district purchase of books, recommended in this and my previous reports, met the approval of the State Teachers' Association, at its semi-annual meeting in December, 1875. The following committee report was adopted by that body after full discussion:

"Your committee are of the opinion that the last annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction contains so full, convincing and altogether admirable a presentation of the advantages of the text-book system [of district purchase], as to leave little, if anything more, to be said in its favor. They do not deem it necessary to here recapitulate those advantages, but content themselves with saying that they give the system their hearty and unqualified endorsement, and hope to see it everywhere adopted.

"E. BARTON WOOD,

"G. M. BOWEN,

"T. E. WILLIAMS,

"Committee."

The Association, at the same session, unanimously adopted resolutions expressive of its views on the question of state uniformity. This is the last of a series of like expressions, on this subject, running back through the records of the Association for years. If any one subject of school economy, more than another, has been fully considered by committees of the Association, and by that body itself, and definitely and clearly disposed of on grounds of intelligent conviction, that subject is "State Uniformity of Text-Books." The following are the resolutions referred to, adopted December 30, 1875:

"WHEREAS, The project of state uniformity of text-books in the public schools of the state is being vigorously pressed in certain quarters, and is likely to come before the legislature for its consideration, at the coming session, be it therefore

"Resolved, That while we fully realize the evils of diversity and the advantages of uniformity of text-books, we nevertheless are



fully convinced, both from its failure in other states, and from the nature of the case, that the plan of state uniformity will practically result in mischief to the educational work of the state.

“*Resolved*, That in our opinion the town is the proper unit for uniformity, and that we would reiterate our expression of one year ago in favor of compulsory town uniformity.”

I have said above that absolute uniformity in the school or schools under the control of a single board is in the highest degree important, but that this can be as easily secured by the local board, as any other necessary condition of a successful school. It is not only within the power of the district boards, but it is their *duty*, under the following existing law, to decide what text-books shall be used in the various branches of study, and to see that the text-books selected by them are continued in use, not merely during the three years prescribed in the law, but *twice or thrice three years, unless there are good and well considered reasons for making a change*:

Section 53, chapter 155, general laws of 1863, amended by chapter 156, general laws of 1868:

“SECTION 53. The board in each school district shall have power, under the advice of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to determine what school and text-books shall be used in the several branches taught in the schools of such district. They shall make out a list of books to be used in each branch of study pursued in such school, and shall file a copy of such list with the district clerk, and put up one copy in the school house of such district; and when said list of books is adopted, it shall not be changed for the term of three years; and any member of a district board in any school district in this state, or any member of the board of education of any city or incorporated village of this state, in which a list of text-books has been adopted according to the provisions of this section, who shall, within three years from the date of such adoption, order a change of text-books in such district, shall forfeit a sum of fifty dollars.”

Under this law, and the one relating to district purchase, already quoted, I repeat that district boards are as competent to solve the text-book problem as any other problem connected with school management. They can, if they choose, and if the people desire them so to do, secure for their schools the benefits of both *cheap* and *uniform* text-books.

By purchasing directly from the branch publishing houses in Chicago or Milwaukee, all ordinary text-books can be obtained at the lowest wholesale rates, or at a discount of *at least 40 per cent.* from retail prices.

Considering the fact that American school books are the best in the world — as was proved by the competitive display at Vienna and Philadelphia, — books at the above rates are *not unreasonable in price*. It is the retail prices that are unreasonable and the cause of just complaint. Let school boards do their duty in “determining what school and text-books shall be used;” let them obtain authority under the law of 1875, to purchase directly from the publishers, thus saving the profit of the jobber and the retail dealer; and let them permit no changes within five years, after a careful selection has been made, thus saving the publishers *the enormous expense of keeping agents constantly in the field to watch every district, lest the books introduced this year shall be thrown out next year* (an expense aggregating over one million dollars annually, to the various publishing houses), — let district boards do their plain duty in these respects, and they will speedily find themselves able to obtain *better rates than even those above mentioned*.

Such is the plain, common-sense solution of the text-book problem, — a solution that will bear the test of “proof.”

The delay in printing this report, enables me to add here some late and valuable testimony as to the working of the *free* text-book system at the East, to which I respectfully call attention.

In January I sent a circular to the various eastern cities and towns in which the *free* plan has had full trial, requesting answers to certain questions. I select the following from the responses received:

*From PATERSON, N. J.:*

“Question 1. To what extent are text-books furnished free to the pupils in your schools? Ans. All are furnished with the books required.

“Q. 2. How long have they been so furnished? Ans. I cannot tell, but I think it has been so since the schools were organized.

“Q. 3. What are the results in respect to economy? Ans. It is a great saving.

“Q. 4. What are the results in respect to school efficiency, attendance, etc.? Ans. Excellent.

“Q. 5. Are the books as well cared for by the pupils as if owned by them? Ans. They are.

“Q. 6. Does the plan give general satisfaction to those concerned? Ans. It does.

“Q. 7. What are your regulations governing the distribution of books? Ans. Each pupil must replace any books lost, damaged

or destroyed. I send you my last annual report, in which you will find question seven fully answered. Very respectfully,

“WM. J. ROGERS,  
“*Superintendent.*”

The above shows all the questions of the circular.

*From FALL RIVER, Mass.:*

“Answer to question 1. All the text-books and stationery used in the school are furnished free.

“Answer to question 2. They have been so furnished nearly four years.

“Answer to question 3. The cost is not one-half, under this arrangement, what it would be if each pupil furnished his own.

“Answer to question 4. The books are now ready on the first day of each term, and the attendance is very much improved.

“Answer to question 5. The books are very much better cared for. This may seem strange to you, yet it is a fact.

“Answer to question 6. It gives general satisfaction. I have yet to hear the first complaint against the plan.

“Answer to question 7. See enclosed label (given below).

“Yours very truly,

W. CORNELL, JR.,

“*Superintendent of Schools.*”

*Seal  
of the City  
here.*

# PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THIS BOOK BELONGS TO THE

## CITY OF FALL RIVER.

It is lent to the Teacher of

**Morgan Street Grammar School,**

*Room No.*....., *Book No.*.....

Books must be accounted for to the Superintendent by the teachers at the close of each term.

Teachers may allow pupils to carry their books home for study, but in case of loss or material injury the book must be replaced at once by the pupil.

To mark upon or otherwise deface any book furnished by the city must be regarded as a serious offense.

Teachers shall be held responsible for the proper account and care of books.

From NEWARK, N. J.:

The following valuable information comes from this city:

“NEWARK, N. J., February 3, 1877.

“Dear Sir:—1st question.—Ans. I send you a list of books, stationery, etc., furnished entirely free. (The list embraces everything used in all grades, from primary to high school, inclusive.)

“2d question.—Ans. Twenty-five years.

“3d question.—Ans. As it regards economy, the accounts show that for the last ten years the books and stationery have cost an average of less than 75 cents a year to each pupil, including primary, grammar, and high schools.

“4th question.—Ans. Under this system there is no excuse for a pupil's absence on account of the necessary books or implements for work; consequently we believe the attendance is more regular, and pupils will necessarily progress more rapidly than they otherwise would, thus adding greatly, we believe, to the efficiency of the schools.

“5th question.—Ans. I believe they use their books in school as well as if they were their own. Primary pupils are not permitted to take their books home, and others only one book for studying a lesson. Pupils are required to cover each book with strong cloth. The books given to a class are examined every two weeks by the teacher. If any book is lost or willfully marred or defaced, the pupil is required to pay for such damages, on penalty of dismission.

“7th question.—Ans. Proposals are solicited from several parties for furnishing books as they may be needed, according to schedule furnished. The one who receives the contract prepares himself with the necessary supply.

“When a principal needs books for his school he makes an order on the secretary, keeping a duplicate himself. The secretary approves or refuses as he thinks wise, and keeps a duplicate in a book purchased for the purpose,—then the order is sent to the contractor who supplies the order to the schools. A class receives a set of books, which they use until they are promoted to a higher grade.

“These books are left behind for the class below, and so everything in that grade in the way of books, stationery, etc., remains until worn out.

“I believe the method adopted of furnishing books, etc., is a saving of 50 per cent. to the patrons of the schools over that of each pupil furnishing his own.

“Please find below the average number of pupils enrolled, and the entire cost of books and stationery for the years 1873-4-5-6:

Years.	No. Pupils.	Cost.
1873 - - -	10,302 - - -	\$7,607 10
1874 - - -	10,867 - - -	7,649 05
1875 - - -	11,518 - - -	8,183 07
1876 - - -	12,198 - - -	8,223 10
Total - - -	44,885 - - -	\$31,662 32

"This aggregate cost includes books, etc., for the evening schools, the cost of which is about \$300 a year, and the evening school pupils are not included in the number given you. So that the cost for the day school pupils will be a trifle less than the sum I named—about 70 cents.

Respectfully yours,

"GEO. B. SEARS,  
"City Sup't Public Schools."

From CITY OF NEW YORK:

Hon. Henry Kiddle, City Superintendent, writes as follows:

"OFFICE BOARD OF EDUCATION,  
NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1877.

"Dear Sir:—Yours, with interrogations in regard to text-books, received, to which I take pleasure in responding:

"(1.) Text-books are entirely free in New York.

"(2.) Upward of 40 years.

"(3.) I cannot answer this question. Of course, the supplying of books adds a large amount to the expenses of the system. Whether, on the whole, the books would cost more or less if supplied by parents, I am unable to say. There is, however, great economy of time to our principals in the system of free books.

"(4.) I have no statistics bearing on this point. There can be no doubt, however, that the schools are more efficient and the attendance of pupils larger, by the operation of the system of free books.

"(5.) We enforce the greatest possible care of text-books by the pupils.

"(6.) No dissatisfaction has ever been expressed with the school law on this account.

"(7.) I send a copy of the manual of the board, from which you will be able to obtain a full answer to this interrogatory. I shall mail also some blanks, etc., referring to the matter.

"With much esteem, yours truly,

"HENRY KIDDLE,  
"City Superintendent."

From LEWISTON, Me.:

The following letter is from Thomas Tash, Esq., whose admirable communication published in my first annual report was one of the strongest arguments for free books there presented:

"OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS,  
LEWISTON, ME., Feb. 3, 1877.

"Dear Sir:—Yours of the 26th inst. is at hand. I send you two copies of city school reports, in which the answers to your questions are satisfactorily given. As time brings us experience, the 'free text-book' plan commends itself still more favorably. Should you have in your office our State Superintendent's report, 1873, on page 70, etc., you will find our experience stated, since fully veri-

fied. I will also here answer your questions in order but briefly, hoping it may be of some service to you:

"1. We furnish text-books and every other needed school appliance to all our schools of every grade.

"2. We have furnished in this way about five years.

"3. School books, stationery and other appliances do not cost the city much, if any, over half the cost to citizens; and if we consider the *time books are used*, not nearly in that proportion.

"4. Free text-books add greatly to the convenience and efficiency of our schools, and much to school time. Teachers fully concur in this.

"5. Books are much better cared for than when owned by pupils, and are entirely free from pencillings and obscene drawings, etc.

"6. *All* express themselves satisfied with the plan; none would care to oppose, I fancy. The people are for it, so politicians cannot be against it.

"7. Books are furnished to the schools, for the use of the scholars, under the direction and care of the teachers, who are held responsible for their use, and to see there is no abuse. Children carry them home freely, but all are kept in the school rooms in vacations. Each book is stamped with city or office stamp and properly labelled. Reader, speller, arithmetic, etc.. No. 1, is placed in desk No. 1; 2 in 2, and so on; so each child is responsible for that number. If they change desks, child No. 1 may be charged books No. 1, etc., so books can be easily looked up in case of question.

"All books, so far, have been purchased by the superintendent of schools, directly of publishers, at 40 per cent. off retail prices. When we exchange books we get one-half and 10 per cent., or 55 per cent. off retail prices. Books have been distributed to teachers from superintendent's office, on their order. This adds to the work of the office. We now propose to allow one of our merchants 5 per cent. on cost, the cost being same as above, and we order of him, or sanction teachers' orders; then the city will deal with but one person, and this office will be relieved of all the work of receiving and delivering material. This, I think, will suit us much better, and the expense be, on the whole, no more.

"Hoping that as a state Wisconsin may lead off in *requiring* all needed school material furnished free to her schools,

"I am, respectfully,

THOMAS TASH."

The city superintendent of Trenton, N. J., writes that books are furnished in that city only to the indigent, but says:

"I believe the free plan to be the proper one, more economical and more efficient. I am endeavoring to have our board adopt it, and expect ultimately to succeed."

The city superintendent of Troy, N. Y., also says that in that city books are loaned only to those who lack them, through poverty

or willful negligence of parents or guardians, but adds, in answer to question 3:

“I can give no reliable information on this point, but I *believe* that it would be true economy to furnish, at the public charge, *all* books for pupils in primary and intermediate departments.”

He also adds, in response to question 4, that free books to those who need them are “decidedly favorable to the *efficiency* of the schools, adding to the attendance the names of *nearly* all who receive the books,” and that the books are generally well used.

Dr. Wm. T. Harris, the well known superintendent of the schools of St. Louis, writes that books are furnished free to indigent pupils in that city, to the number of 5,200, or 13 per cent. of all enrolled, that they have been so furnished for twenty years, at a cost to the board of about \$1 per pupil per annum. He reports that the free plan “greatly aids” school efficiency, attendance, etc., and says, in answer to the question whether the books are as well cared for by pupils as if owned by them, “Yes, better.”

But citations need not be further extended. Those here given, to say nothing of those presented in the two previous reports, show conclusively that free text-books are no longer in the domain of experiment. From New York, with its forty years’ trial, as from Lewiston, with one of five years, comes the same certificate of approval. My last report contained evidence of eight years’ successful experience in Illinois, and showed that Kansas had approved the plan by adopting it in hundreds of her districts, and that even California responded to Maine in commending this solution of the vexed question.

I reprint, with slight alteration, the final paragraph of the chapter on this subject in my last report:

“Free text-books are already to be found in many districts and towns of this state, and are giving great satisfaction. They will yet prevail. The saving of nearly one-half the original cost, the removal of the last exception to the absolute freedom of the schools, the economical use of books by successive classes, the less frequent changes when school boards have the responsibility of purchasing and caring for public property, instead of merely dictating what others shall purchase and care for, the absolute uniformity secured to the extent that is really essential, in districts and townships, and the full and prompt equipment of the schools with books at the beginning of the term,—these (and other) great and manifest advantages will yet make free text-books everywhere the adjunct of free schools. In this belief we were supported by the formal approval

of the state convention of local superintendents last winter, we are supported by the most intelligent teachers of the state, by several of the ablest and most experienced superintendents of public instruction in the eastern states, by educational writers there, including the editor of the educational department of the *Atlantic Monthly*, by successful trial there, and, most of all, by the plain teachings of political economy."

### FREE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Free High School law has met with continued favor. At the date of this report, official returns were on file from twenty schools which had been organized or reorganized, and working under its provisions, and the question of establishing such schools in many other places had excited much local interest, and in several instances resulted in the successful accomplishment of the preliminary steps of organization.

It will be seen, in the table of statistics (No. XXIV), elsewhere printed, that to the twenty schools reporting, the sum of \$7,466.50 was paid, or an average of \$373.32 per school. This average amount could be paid to sixty-seven schools before the limit of the appropriation, \$25,000, would be reached, and it is believed the stimulating effect of this aid would not be materially lessened if the maximum amount were divided pro rata among even twice that number of schools, as eventually may become necessary.

The beneficial results of the laws are already to be seen in systematic and comparatively uniform courses of study in the various schools organized, in a higher average grade of teachers, in increased attendance of non-resident pupils, in the greater number preparing for the University, and, in several localities, in new or enlarged buildings, expressly erected for the purposes of more advanced instruction.

Although the High School Law was primarily designed to bring to rural neighborhoods the two-fold advantages of (1) a higher instruction than the common district schools afford, and (2) a better class of teaches for these schools, it was, nevertheless, anticipated from the first that the *immediate* results of the law would be chiefly the improvement of existing graded schools in the larger villages and in cities. In rural communities the wheels of progress move slowly. But it was believed that the *ultimate* result of the law would be a material improvement also in the character and scope



of secondary instruction in many small villages and populous rural townships.

Experience may be said to have already confirmed both anticipations. While a majority of the schools organized the first year were in villages of some size, and in a few of the smaller cities, the tendency at the beginning of the second year appeared to be more in the direction of the smaller villages, in a number of which schools have been organized under the law, with good prospects of success, but from which no reports are yet due.

It cannot be denied, however, that the inauguration of the township system of school government, in the place of the present system of independent districts, would greatly facilitate the organization in rural neighborhoods of the class of schools under consideration. The district system rests like an incubus upon progress towards a better gradation and division of school work, as towards the satisfactory solution of several other important questions in common school management.

But, even under present circumstances, it is unquestionable that the High School Law is proving, and will prove, a great benefit to our whole educational system, from the district school to the university. To encourage and direct secondary, as well as primary and superior education, is clearly an act of wisdom on the part of the state.

For the various statistical items of attendance, number of pupils in the various branches, amount of money expended for instruction, etc., attention is invited to the table above mentioned, to be found on a subsequent page.

A few incidental references to the establishment and working of these High Schools in different counties, taken from the special reports of the local superintendents, are not without value and interest, and hence are here subjoined. Some relate to those which have been officially reported to this office, and others to those established only at the beginning of the current school year.

From Superintendent AMES, Dane county:

“Owing to the popularity of the Free High School in Stoughton, the district have decided to enlarge their house the coming years.”

From Superintendent DEAN, Polk county:

“But one free high school has been organized—that at Osceola

Mills—which, under the management of H. B. Dike, Esq., has been doing a good work.”

From Superintendent ROUNDS, Pepin county:

“The free high school in the village of Pepin is in successful working order. The teacher is an earnest, energetic worker, and his students are enthusiastic in the pursuit of their studies.”

From Superintendent WATKINS, Iowa county:

“The villages of Highland and Avoca have been organized into high school districts under the law of 1875, during the year. In the former place a very creditable new school building is nearly finished, and a large addition to the old school house in Avoca, built this fall, will make first rate accommodations for the high school there.”

From Superintendent LEETE, La Crosse county:

“The high school organized last year in West Salem has prospered, fulfilling the expectations of its patrons. A large number of applicants applied for admission, but thirty-two only were able to pass the required examination. This fact has given tone and character to the school, and has also benefited the district schools in the immediate vicinity, as there are many in these schools who are looking forward to the high school.”

From Superintendent WYMAN, Vernon county:

“Reference was made a year ago to the need of better facilities for obtaining instruction in the higher branches. This deficiency has been well supplied by the establishment of two free high schools, one at Hillsborough, at present under the management of Mr. Setzpfand, and the other at Viroqua, under the supervision of Rev. Wm. Houghton. Although just organized, they give promise of proving a valuable addition to the educational facilities of the county.”

From Superintendent JANE, La Fayette county:

“Two districts in the county, one containing within its limits the village of Darlington, the other the village of Shullsburg, have organized under the Free High School Law. Excellent teachers at a liberal salary have been secured to manage these schools for the ensuing year. \* \* Both these gentlemen are possessed of that intellectual zeal for knowledge which enables them to inspire their pupils with a love for books and study. The schools are flourishing finely under their management, and both villages are delighted with the condition and progress of the work.”

From Superintendent DELANEY, Dodge county:

“At Mayville, a high school department has been established

under the law of 1875, and the three-years' course, recommended by the department at Madison, has been adopted. The German language is systematically taught, under the management of a competent German teacher. Indications are abundant, that each of these schools is destined, at no distant day, to take rank among the foremost high schools of the state."

From Superintendent MORRISON, Portage county:

"As yet, there have been no cases where towns or districts have taken advantage of the Free High School Law, but I have assurances that in at least two towns in the county there will be propositions laid before the people for this purpose at our coming spring election. Much interest is taken in regard to this law, and as people are beginning to see the great advantage coming from such schools, I think it will not be a difficult matter to carry the proposition to success."

The following are from the special reports of city superintendents:

From Superintendent CONKEY, Appleton:

"Unwilling to leave any want unsupplied, this district, at its last annual meeting, very wisely resolved to take advantage of the provisions of school law, and establish forthwith a high school, for the benefit of its children. This new enterprise was promptly undertaken by the district board, and to-day we are enjoying the blessings of a high school in successful operation. The best assurance of the public favor in which it is held is evinced by the liberal patronage it is receiving both from home and abroad. The course of study adopted, with the exception of Greek, is the one recommended by the State Superintendent, for towns of 6,000 inhabitants, and this course seems admirably adapted to our wants."

From Superintendent PRIESTLY, Mineral Point:

"Under a provision of a state law, which passed our state legislature, and consequent upon a city election held upon this subject, the 'Free High School of the city of Mineral Point' was organized, in one of the five departments of the first ward school building. This school has succeeded fully up to the expectations of the board of education, and so far as my attention and investigation have shown me, fully up to the expectations of the community at large. In proof of the interest taken in this department, I may add that a large per cent. of the pupils in attendance intend to complete the course and graduate. The high school is especially advantageous to many who, had it not been created, would have been compelled to send their children away from home, at considerable expense, and at an age not desirable.

## A STATE SCHOOL TAX.

Attention was called in my previous reports to the fact that the public schools of the state are too largely dependant for their support upon local and very unequal taxation. With a strengthening conviction of the wisdom of the former recommendations that a state tax should supplement, to a certain extent, the scanty income of the school fund, I respectfully renew the plea for that broader and firmer basis of *our* school system which twenty-six other states have adopted for theirs.

For a fuller discussion of this subject than I am able to present here, I refer to the last two reports, and especially to that of 1874. I repeat, however, the facts (1) that the income of the School Fund is less than one-twelfth of the annual cost of the schools; (2) that taxation for the ordinary support of schools is enormously unequal, varying from 1 35-100 mills per dollar of the assessed value, in Milwaukee, to ten per cent. of that value in some of the newer portions of the state; (3) that, in consequence, many schools in country districts are *necessarily* short in duration and poor in character; and (4) that the state has very scanty means of easily and cheaply enforcing such requirements as the good of the school system may demand.

While I would not ask, in behalf of the public school system upon which we profess to base our prosperity and even perpetuity as a state, a reasonable addition, from a general tax, to the sum now distributed, without the free consent of the cities of the state, I nevertheless am fully persuaded that the intelligence and public spirit of our cities would fully accord, for the common welfare, all that the educators of the state have asked in this direction, if only the subject could receive the full and candid consideration of those who possess that intelligence and public spirit.

But the heavy and unequal burdens are borne in silence. The unthrift of ignorance is scattered and hidden in ten thousand lonely places. The cities gaze with complacent pride upon their own school palaces, and see not, think not of, the poor hovels in a thousand districts, where incompetence tries to teach with the same success that poverty attempts to support. And all the time there is suicidal ignorance of the fact that the intelligence and thrift of the country are the very bone and marrow of the city's prosperity.

I repeat the quotation, made two years ago, from the argument of Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell, Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island:

“It is very evident that when a part of the state suffers a lack of educational privileges, or is obliged to assume an undue share of taxation, that the whole state must, in the end, and in the whole, be the loser thereby. And it is the purpose of the wise legislator, and the argument of true political economy, to distribute the benefits and to divide the obligations of society as equally as possible, so that every member may receive his due proportion of each.”

And I repeat also the words of the secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, from his plea for an educational state tax in his commonwealth:

“While in the larger cities and towns the burden imposed by the proposed measure will be hardly appreciable, the relief to the smaller ones will be most grateful and timely; confidence and hope will take the place of discouragement and discontent; greater efforts will follow; a more thoroughly instructed and altogether higher grade of teachers will be employed, and for longer terms of time; a better class of school houses, with fitting apparatus and furniture, will take the place of the rude, unsightly and uncomfortable structures, which, in too large numbers, still linger among us.”

It would be difficult to find any state in the Union in which there is a greater inequality of school advantages, than in Wisconsin. She has the extremes of fertility and infertility, the extremes of wealth and poverty. On the rich prairies and openings of her southern portion have grown up in a marvelously short period of time the wealth, populousness and culture of an eastern state. The forest-covered counties of her northern half will admit only slow development of their great but reluctant resources. What decades wrought in the south will require generations to accomplish in the north.

Is it not the true policy of the state to extend to her poorer and unpeopled sections such reasonable aid as will secure for them, to the utmost practicable extent, rapid settlement and development by intelligent citizens? Has the state already done for those sections all it should when she offers not one penny of her own accumulated means to extend there the blessings of her school system—a *state* system called the very basis of her prosperity and permanence? Does she do all she should when she doles out the beggarly sum of only 41 cents per child, from the income of a fund granted by the

general government for educational purposes, and *a fund deliberately made small by hasty and improvident sales which secured the rapid development of one-half at ultimate expense to the other?* Is it good state policy to oblige a poor man in a northern county to pay a regular annual school tax of *sixty dollars*, on a quarter section of land valued at \$900, when on the same valuation in one of our cities he would pay just *one dollar and fifty-eight and a half cents?* In the former case also (an actual, and not altogether an exceptional case,) the money goes to support a comparatively *poor school*, only *five months* in the year. In the same case, also, the munificent sum of *ten dollars* goes from the income of the school fund to relieve the burden of local taxation.

These questions have been answered repeatedly and emphatically by the educators of the state. They have been satisfactorily answered by the legislatures of twenty-six other states. The justice and wisdom of basing the state school system to some extent upon a common, uniform state school tax, are generally, indeed, almost universally, recognized. Such a tax has the sanction of reason, and the sanction of experience in most other states.

Aside from other considerations, the state school tax, as already intimated, is extremely important as giving to the state the means of easily and cheaply enforcing such requirements as the good of the school system may demand. A constitutional provision requires the distribution of the income of the school fund on the basis of resident school children. But one result is secured by the control of this income,—viz.: school for a certain limited number of months. Attendance cannot be secured. A school “maintained” for five months, with the irregular attendance of a single scholar out of fifty, is entitled to the same fragment of the income, as a school maintained ten months, with the regular attendance of every one of the fifty. Uniformity of text-books cannot be made a condition of distribution. Suitable school buildings and conveniences cannot be made a condition of distribution.

The income of a tax, on the other hand, could be distributed on such conditions as the legislature might see fit to impose. It might be made a powerful means of increasing attendance, and of securing many of the other conditions upon which the welfare of the whole school system largely depends. In this respect no other means could be compared with it. Legal pains and penalties for

the non-performance of duty are abhorrent to the instincts of our people. The non-success in other states of compulsory attendance laws is one of the many proofs of this. Fines will not put children into school, will not secure uniform books, nor healthful school houses, nor the proper conveniences. But let the state say to the local districts,—“Do these important things, if you wish to share to the fullest extent in the distribution of my bounty,”—and behold the alacrity, the emulation!

The principle of “payment according to results,” is a business principle, which ought to be more fully incorporated into our own school system, even as it is in the school systems of some of the most advanced countries of the old world.

To indicate the attitude of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association, towards the important subject under consideration, I append the following committee report, read by the chairman, James MacAlister, Esq., at the meeting of the Association, December 30, 1875, and after discussion by Messrs. James MacAlister, A. F. North, A. O. Wright, W. H. Chandler, W. A. Walker, O. R. Smith and A. S. Johnson, adopted as representing the views of that body:

“The whole state being interested in the education of all its children, and as a failure to secure that end in any portion of the state is detrimental to the well-being of the commonwealth, it therefore becomes the duty of the state, not only to exercise a general supervision over the educational interests of the state, but to give material aid to such portions as by reason of their newness, sparseness of population, or other causes, are unable to maintain schools of such a character as are fitted to prepare our young people for the duties of citizenship.

“As to the means of accomplishing these results, your committee are of the opinion that a general tax imposed upon the whole state would in every way prove satisfactory. Such a plan would be in perfect harmony with the principles on which the whole system of state education rests. Wisconsin is among the two or three states that have taken no steps in this direction.

“The whole cost of schools averages about four and one-half mills on the valuation of the property subject to taxation. The state school fund amounts to about one-twelfth of the aggregate amount of this cost. This is altogether too small to be of any real benefit to districts anxious to organize and maintain good schools, but restricted in various ways from securing the necessary funds under the present system. Your committee have come to the conclusion that if a general tax upon the valuation of taxable property, sufficient to raise the income from the state to two mills on the dollar, were made law, the general average of public education would be very considerably raised, and great gain would be expe-

rienced to the intelligence and character of the people of our state.

“Your committee would therefore recommend the passage of a law providing for a tax of two mills on the dollar, based upon the valuation of property, and distributed to the various districts pro rata according to the attendance of pupils in the schools.”

The last annual report of the United States Commissioner of Education gives twenty-six states as having an income from a state school tax. Among these are the following :

California, with an income of.....	\$1,031,531
Connecticut,...do.....do.....	202,119
Illinois,.....do.....do.....	1,000,000
Indiana,.....do.....do.....	1,577,533
Kansas,.....do.....do.....	121,546
Kentucky,....do.....do.....	870,150
Maine,.....do.....do.....	274,570
Michigan,....do.....do.....	508,183
Nebraska,....do.....do.....	164,389
New Jersey,...do.....do.....	1,298,579
New York,....do.....do.....	2,711,635
Ohio,.....do.....do.....	1,560,398
Oregon,.....do.....do.....	30,273
Pennsylvania, annual appropriation of.....	1,000,000
Rhode Island...do.....do.....do.....	90,000

Besides her state tax, New Jersey makes an annual appropriation of \$100,000 for the same purpose.

The following table has a significant bearing on the question. It shows that the schools of our state cost much less than those of some others. If they are equally as good, Wisconsin ought to be the educational Mecca for the entire country. If they are not as good, some increased cost to make them so ought to find few opponents.

STATES.	Yearly expenditure per capita of school population.	STATES.	Yearly expenditure per capita of pupils enrolled in schools.
Massachusetts.....	\$22 00	Massachusetts.....	\$20 00
Connecticut.....	11 80	Rhode Island.....	12 96
Rhode Island.....	9 37	Connecticut.....	12 92
Ohio.....	7 76	Michigan.....	11 97
Illinois.....	7 71	Illinois.....	10 77
Vermont.....	7 04	Ohio.....	10 57
Iowa.....	6 75	Iowa.....	9 38
Michigan.....	6 67	Minnesota.....	9 29
Minnesota.....	5 74	Vermont.....	8 89
Wisconsin.....	3 64	Wisconsin.....	6 05



With the exception of Kansas, which pay 12 cents less for each pupil enrolled, *Wisconsin ranks next to the Southern States* in the comparative cost of her school system. Has she alone found out the cheap and excellent way? Is this greatly to her credit, or greatly to her discredit? Or is the report of the Commissioner of Education unreliable? If our schools are as good as those of Michigan, at about one-half the cost, Michigan ought to know it. If they are only half as good, Wisconsin ought to know it.

To the inadequacy of the school fund as a substantial basis for our state educational system; to the fact that this fund has practically reached its maximum amount, and that the per capita sum distributed must hereafter grow less as our population increases; and to the wisdom of supplementing the scanty income of this fund by a general state tax of at least one mill per dollar, whose proceeds shall be distributed on some basis of results, in attendance, etc., I therefore again invite general and earnest attention.

### EDUCATION AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The catalogue of the Wisconsin Educational Exhibit, at the Centennial, will be found at the end of the volume. Although this exhibit was from necessity hastily prepared, and did not so fully represent the public schools of the state as was desirable, yet it elicited favorable opinions from those who examined it, and received honorable awards from the official judges.

The state department, the university, the normal schools, the cities of Milwaukee, Sparta, Watertown, and a few other places were well, and in some instances admirably presented. In the printed records of the origin and growth of our public school system, and of the private colleges of the state, comprised in four separate volumes, one of which is given entire in this report, Wisconsin was perhaps in advance of any other state.

The Educational Map, showing the location and grade of every school in the state, with views of the university and normal school buildings, and giving a great body of statistics of the growth and present condition of the school system, was acknowledged to be the finest of the kind on exhibition. It is also unquestionable that our chief city was more fully, systematically, and satisfactorily represented by pupils' work than any other city in the Union. Also

the normal school and institute features of our system, especially, attracted much attention.

Hon. W. H. Chandler, who was for some weeks in charge of the educational exhibit, said in one of his letters to the *Journal of Education*:

“The features of the Wisconsin exhibit which have interested foreigners and others, aside from those which we have in common with other states, are: 1. The histories of our different grades of schools. 2. The normal school and institute features of our system. 3. The clear and well defined outlines of gradation, as developed by the Milwaukee exhibit, and the excellent character of the work from the different grades, from various schools. After a careful examination of all, I have no hesitation in saying, that in all these particulars, but that of character of work, we are entitled to precedence. Testimony to this effect has also been volunteered to me from various sections of our own and other countries. I say this here for the benefit of those who may have thought that because our display was not equal in quantity to some others, it therefore suffered by comparison.”

Of commendatory notices, from what may be considered more disinterested sources, the following, from an intelligent writer in the *Indiana School Journal*, is an example:

“[Milwaukee sends] the largest amount of work shown from any city in the country. And this presentation is not one of mere quantity. The excellence of the work is marked in almost every particular. In execution, it views with Cincinnati. The penmanship is excellent. In drawing, the Walter Smith system being in use, we are not sure but the grammar schools of Milwaukee excel those of Boston, not in variety, perhaps, but in excellence of work. Every pupil who can write, and every school is represented in every subject taught. Supt. MacAlister, his teachers and pupils, have earned a medal for well directed industry. We notice particularly a volume from the Milwaukee Normal School as of special interest, contributing essays indicating the methods followed in the school.

“The State University and the four Normal Schools present volumes of work. The students of the former make a showing that to our mind is equal, if not superior, to the manuscript work of that of any other institution of like rank.

“We found here a remarkable volume of drawings by A. S. Kumlein, student of the University, consisting of complete representations of natural history objects — the most perfect specimens of work of their kind in the educational department.

“We examined the volumes of work from the Whitewater Normal School somewhat carefully, and found them meritorious in the best sense.” — *W. E. Crosby, in Indiana School Journal*.

In conformity with the report and recommendation of the judges, the United States Centennial Commission has decreed three awards

to as many divisions or sections of the exhibit: one to the city of Milwaukee, one to the State University, and one to the State Department of Public Instruction. In recommending an award to the latter, the language of the judges is: "The exhibit, though not large, is in several respects especially meritorious."

#### FACTS CONCERNING FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS AND POLICIES.

The lessons to be learned from the foreign educational systems represented at the Exposition ought to demand some attention here. What did Europe show us in this respect that is worthy of record, of consideration, and possibly of imitation?

I cannot better answer this question than in the words of one who, of all American educators, had the best opportunity for examining and comparing the exhibits of foreign countries, and the best opportunity for conferring with foreign educational experts — Hon. J. P. Wickersham, the distinguished Pennsylvania Superintendent of Public Instruction. From the able report of Mr. Wickersham, I make the following extracts, to which I would call special and thoughtful attention:

#### THE ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS.

In the United States, the general government exercises no power concerning education, and the systems of education in the several states are so organized as to place the management of school affairs almost wholly in the hands of local school boards, elected by the people in each township or town. Nowhere else in the world is such a trust so disposed of; and it is a standing wonder to foreigners, that a system so controlled does not break down or fall to pieces.

The political divisions of the nations of Europe are very similar to those of the United States. England has Parishes and Counties; France — Communes, Arrondissements and Departments; Prussia — Communes, Districts or Circles, Regencies and Provinces or Departments; Holland — Communes and Provinces; Switzerland — Communes and Cantons; and so of the other European countries. Like in our townships and towns, too, there are everywhere local school boards; but the citizens are seldom suffered to elect all the members of these boards, and the members they do elect are not often chosen or free to act without restrictions. The hand of the central government is always felt in the election of those who are to be intrusted with the management of schools; and it exercises a controlling power in the building of school-houses, the employment of teachers, the selection of text-books, the arrangement of courses of study, and the work of inspecting the schools. Under the most favorable circumstances, systems of schools are organized in Europe as follows: There is at the seat of government, as Minister of Public Instruction, a broad-minded statesman and liberal friend of education;

below him, in the larger divisions of his jurisdiction, there are learned school councilors or inspectors, either appointed by him or subject to his authority; and still further down, even in the smallest districts, he selects members of school boards, chooses inspectors, and has a controlling voice in the whole work of education. Such an organization, with officers free from the weakening influences of popular elections, secure in place during good behavior, united in a common cause, intelligent, skillful, earnest, can effect in a short time marvelous results for the school interests of a nation.

The Prussian is an example of a strong school organization. There is at Berlin a well constituted Department of Public Instruction, with a Minister at its head. Each of the ten Provinces into which the kingdom of Prussia is divided, has a Department of Public Instruction, constituted in a manner quite similar to that at the Capital. This department or council has direct control, subject to the higher authority, of all the institutions for secondary education in the Province, and of the schools for the education of primary teachers. One section of it, called the Provincial School Collegium, has general charge of primary education, and in the performance of this duty examines the statutes and regulations of the schools, selects text-books and gives permission for their introduction, after having obtained the approbation of the Ministry at Berlin. The Provinces in Prussia are divided into Regencies, these into Circles, and these again into communes. The chief civil authority in a Regency is a president, who is assisted by a council. One section of this council has charge of both school and church affairs. It examines and appoints all teachers of elementary and higher schools, superintends the schools, ascertains that the school-houses and churches are duly kept in order, and collects and disburses the funds. The president of the section is called the School Councilor, and as such he is compelled to visit the schools and satisfy himself that they are in good condition. He reports yearly to the higher authorities. Next below the School Councilor is the Inspector of a Circle composed of several Communes; and still further down is the School Committee, generally composed of the clergyman and two or more leading citizens, with its Local Inspector for each school. The controlling power extending through this whole series of authorities, is that of the Minister at the seat of government. When the word of command is given, departments, councils, inspectors, committees and teachers, are all forced to obey. It is a civil organization with military discipline and military efficiency.

#### BUILDING AND FURNISHING SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Two European nations exhibited school-houses at the Exposition — Sweden and Belgium. The Swedish school-house was of the regular size, and erected on the grounds; the Belgian was a large model, somewhat less than the regular size, and located in the Belgian department in the main building. Both planned by skilled architects, were very complete. The former contained three rooms, one for a school-room, and two for the use of the teacher. The school-room was sufficiently large, with a high ceiling, well lighted, and well provided with means for heating and ventilation. The fur-

niture was scarcely equal to the best made in this country, but the room was admirably supplied with apparatus and the other appliances used in teaching. The Belgian model was well arranged, and intended to represent a school-room for fifty scholars, with furniture and appliances. It is described in the catalogue of the Belgian exhibit as follows: Six pupils' seats of various sizes designed for primary schools; a platform extending along the wall towards which the scholars face, and on which is placed the teacher's table, an arithmometer, and two movable tables; a blackboard the whole length of the platform, fixed against the wall, and above which is placed a map-bearer surmounted with a bust of the king; a book-case and other smaller cases containing apparatus and scientific collections; different other collections, such as pictures for object lessons, weights and measures, etc.; a ventilating stove and apparatus for purifying the air of the room. At the entrance are found two clothes rooms, in which are placed hat and coat racks, umbrella stands and wash basins. A gymnasium containing the prescribed apparatus for teaching gymnastics in the primary schools, is attached to the school-room.

Our purpose here, however, is not to give a detailed description of these school rooms or their contents, but to make known the fact that they represent the kind of school houses, school furniture and apparatus, prescribed by the governments of Sweden and Belgium respectively, and to use them to exemplify a policy in regard to building and furnishing school houses, that prevails with some modifications in all countries except our own.

"In Sweden," so says the Swedish Bureau of National Education; "the school law prescribes that every school house shall be constructed in keeping with these requirements. The school rooms shall be sufficient in number and spaciousness, light, cheerful, lofty, provided with fire places, and generally arranged with strict regard to the health of the scholars and necessary conveniences of instruction."

On the 27th of November, 1874, the government of Belgium, with the advice of the Central Commission of primary instruction and the Superior Council of hygiene, revised the programme relative to the construction and furniture of school houses. The result was the adoption of the plans represented by the model above spoken of, and its contents. It is to be regretted that a presentation of these plans in detail cannot be made in this report. They were agreed upon only after the government had availed itself of all the know'edge and skill in relation to the subject which it was practicable to obtain.

In virtue of this policy, the school houses of Sweden will soon be, if they are not now, in plan and equipment, like the one exhibited at Philadelphia; and those of Belgium will, within a few years, be erected, arranged and provided with apparatus and appliances, in accordance with the admirable plan adopted by the government.

In contrast with the practice abroad, the school houses of the United States are built and furnished by local boards of school directors. It cannot be expected that many of them have given attention to the subject. Every district may have a plan of its own, or may build without any plan at all; with this

result, that our country school houses compare unfavorably with those of many countries, and are much inferior to those of some of the more enlightened. We probably spend more money on school houses than is spent anywhere else; but it is too often spent blindly, without regard to the scientific and artistic principles that must be observed in the erection of a sightly, convenient, healthy school house.

#### TEACHERS AND THEIR PREPARATION.

As a rule, teaching in Europe is a permanent business. Preparation is made for it in the same way that preparation is made in this country for a profession or a trade. A young man who chooses to become a teacher generally expects to remain a teacher for life. The schools are kept open for terms of from eight to ten months in the year; and when a teacher obtains a situation, he goes to work, knowing that no local school board, subject to the whims or prejudices of a neighborhood, can disturb him in his place, and that he cannot be easily dismissed by any authority as long as he performs his duty faithfully. Teachers are very seldom changed, not more frequently perhaps than physicians and clergymen make changes in this country. The salaries paid teachers are not high, not higher than with us; but every teacher is sure of a pension, should he become old or wear himself out in the service.

Teachers in all schools, both public and private, must possess a certificate of competency or a license to teach. In some countries fines are imposed for attempting to teach without a legal permit. The examinations are conducted mainly by inspectors or superintendents of schools; but it does not appear that they examine any who have not previously made special preparation for the work of teaching, either in a teachers seminary, or as pupil teachers, apprentices under some qualified master. There are no "Provisional Certificates" good only for six months or a year; an applicant can obtain no certificate at all, unless both in scholarship and pedagogic knowledge he comes up to a certain prescribed standard; but upon obtaining a certificate, he is troubled with no further examinations.

Dr. Charles Saffray, a learned Frenchman, who visited the Centennial Exposition, and carefully studied our school systems, thus criticises the position we accord the teacher; "Thus, the first reform which the friends of education ought to desire to see realized in the United States, is the abandonment of a system which places the appointment of a teacher in the hands of men whose official career last only three years, and who are influenced, in spite of themselves, by the very circumstances to which they owe their election. The teacher should be chosen for his merit, proved by diplomas and serious examinations; he should feel sure of preserving his position as long as he remains worthy thereof; his salary should secure him a modest comfort, with the knowledge that after twenty-five years of loyal service, he can count upon an old age not exposed to misery. As long as the United States do not assure to teachers impartiality of nomination and promotion, permanence of functions, and security for the future, they will, too often, have only

inferior or mediocre teachers; and, in spite of the most flattering programmes, popular instruction will remain, in many districts, quite insufficient."

There are in all European countries numerous Normal schools, teachers' seminaries, and training schools. Some of them are entirely under government control, while others are private institutions, many of which, however, are aided by government funds and subject to inspection by its agents. The aim everywhere seems to be to establish as many Normal schools as are necessary to supply the demand for teachers. Nowhere is the practice tolerated of employing untrained teachers.

From the best information obtainable, it appears that Switzerland has 27 public Normal schools or teachers' seminaries; the German Empire, 170; Sweden, 9; Holland, 5; Austria, 56; Italy, 59; France, 92. It should be remarked that in Holland there are very numerous courses of Normal instruction in connection with the elementary and middle class schools, and many private establishments for the training of teachers, some of them aided by the state. This is true also to a less extent in Sweden. In short, it has come to be recognized as a principle that good schools cannot be had without good teachers, and that to secure good teachers means must be provided for specially preparing them. In the countries of Europe most advanced, it is considered wise policy to make liberal expenditures to establish and support schools for the training of teachers; and the folly of paying out annually millions of dollars to persons professing to teach school who have never studied the principles of teaching as a science, and who have never acquired skill in teaching as an art, would there be considered supreme. Such a practice is certainly not more wise on this side of the water.

The courses of study at the best Normal schools of Europe are very comprehensive and thorough. The following, given as an example, is the course of study at the Pedagogium at Vienna:

*Language.* — The German Language and Literature, the French Language, Grammar Exercises in Dictation, Composition, Translation and Analysis of the French Classics.

*Mathematics.* — Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry.

*Natural History.* — Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Human Somatology, Morphology, Crystallography, Geology, Physics, Chemistry, Exercises in Laboratory.

*Geography and History.* — General and Special Geography, including Map-drawing and Statistical, Physical, Economical and Political Geography, History, General and Special.

*Art Studies.* — Design, Linear and Artistic, Figure, Ornament, Architecture, Blackboard Drawing. The Study of Forms, Modeling, Geometrical Constructions, Relief Maps, etc.

*Pedagogy.* — Psychology and Logic. Methodology, or Methods of Instruction, Educational Systems, History of Pedagogy, Practice of Pedagogy.

#### THE COURSE OF STUDY IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

It seems to be the policy in many European countries to provide public educational facilities for children at an age much younger than is the case with us. In France, particularly in Paris, thousands of children are admitted into the Salles d'Asile, or Infant Schools, at the age of two years. The new school board of London are carrying into effect a somewhat similar

arrangement. And in Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Spain and other countries, there are in operation a large number of Infant Schools, designed for children of from three to eight years of age. Kindergartens have been numerously established in Germany, Austria and Switzerland; but they are not anywhere directly under the control of the government. But in speaking of the course of study in Elementary Schools, I do not propose to take into account schools that admit children under the age of five or six years. Reference is had to that class of schools in the Old World which are supposed to correspond to our country and village schools, and to the primary and secondary departments of our graded systems in towns and cities. This is done in order that a comparison may be made between what is taught abroad and what is taught at home, in the same class of schools.

Religion, as a branch of learning, is placed at the head of the courses of study in all Europe, except Holland and some of the Swiss Cantons. Included in it are Scripture lessons, sacred history and catechetical instruction. The lessons in religion are either given by the teacher, under the direction of a clergyman, or at stated times by the clergyman himself.

Instruction in the elements of the sciences which most concern the people in their employment and ways of living, such as agriculture, horticulture, domestic economy, hygiene, &c., has a prominent place in the course of study provided for elementary schools. The first steps in the natural sciences, in the form of object lessons, are almost universally taught to children of from six to ten years of age. Collections of suitable objects for this kind of instruction are placed by law in the elementary schools of many countries. They consist of productions calculated to interest and instruct children, selected from the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms, and apparatus for exhibiting nature and illustrating her simpler laws.

Drawing and singing are universally taught in the lower schools of all European countries, educationally the most advanced.

Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar and history, are recognized, in Europe as in America, as the base of all courses of instruction.

Gymnastics are obligatory in schools of both sexes in Prussia, Saxony, Austria, Belgium, and most of the Swiss Cantons. Suitable rooms are generally provided and fitted up for these exercises.

In addition to the branches above named as embraced in their courses of study, some European countries require that the girls in the elementary schools shall receive instruction in sewing, knitting, mending, cutting out garments, and the work of the household; while the boys are taught practical gardening, the elements of carpentry and military tactics. Many schools have rooms, gardens, yards and shops for these purposes.

#### INSPECTION OR SUPERVISION OF SCHOOLS.

No system of schools can reach a high degree of efficiency without close and constant supervision by competent officers. The truth of this proposition is proven by the experience of all countries. So strikingly true is it, indeed, that if informed of the character of the supervision exercised over the



schools of a country, one acquainted with the subject can readily describe the condition of the schools. Pennsylvania has all along thought that her system of supervision was one of the most complete in the United States; we will see how it compares with some of the best in operation in European countries. For this purpose we will describe in some detail the system of the Netherlands.

Holland has an area of 13,464 square miles, and a population of 3,674,402. In extent of territory it is less than one-fourth as large as Pennsylvania, but its population is about the same. It is divided into 11 Provinces and 94 school districts, in each of which there is an inspector of schools, making 105 in all. These inspectors are appointed by the King, through his minister of public instruction, and hold their office nominally for six years, but virtually as long as they faithfully discharge its duties and behave themselves well. They receive special training for this work, and while in office are allowed to engage in no other. A few statistics will show how complete is the system of supervision of elementary schools, subject to inspection: There were in the Netherlands in 1873, 3,790 schools; of pupils in them, 500,059; and of teachers, including head-masters, assistants and pupil teachers, 11,465. With an equal division, each provisional inspector would have under his control, in a jurisdiction of 1,224 square miles, containing 334,128 people, 344 schools with 45,460 pupils, and 1,042 teachers; and each school district inspector would have to supervise, in a jurisdiction of 143 square miles containing a population of 39,089, only 40 schools, with 5,319 pupils and 122 teachers. This is an admirable arrangement; but to make it still more effective, there is in every commune, a political division corresponding to our township, a local school board, consisting in the less populous communes of the burgomaster and assessors, and in the more populous of notable persons appointed by the communal council. The mode of constituting these boards always brings into them the leading citizens. \* \* \*

The system remains the same to-day, both in plan and spirit, as in 1838, but owing to the adoption of modern improvements its work is much more effective; and it is enough to say in praise of it, that it has made the schools of the Netherlands among the best, if not the best, in the world.

In all that has been said we have had in mind only the inspection of elementary instruction; it should now be added that special provision is made, and special officers appointed, for the inspection of secondary, higher and professional education. The system is comprehensive and thorough.

#### SECONDARY EDUCATION.

By secondary education, in a European sense, is meant that general education that is imparted in schools that stand between the elementary schools, on the one hand, and the colleges and universities on the other. The grade of a secondary school in Europe is about equal to our best high schools and academies. Much is done in the nations of the Old World most advanced educationally, to establish and support this class of schools; and intelligent foreigners, studying the system of education in the United States, are apt to

note our lack of a proportionate number of similar schools as a serious defect. \* \* \*

To show how rich some European countries are in this class of schools, I will simply copy a few figures from reports before me: \*

*Germany.*—Population, 41,000,000; secondary schools for boys, 1,043, with 12,000 teachers and 177,379 students.

*Austria.*—Population, 36,000,000; secondary schools for boys, 205, with 3,307 teachers and 49,280 students.

*Italy.*—Population, 27,000,000; secondary schools for both sexes, 383; students, 18,852.

*Netherlands.*—Population, 3,674,402; secondary schools, 219; teachers, 1,390; students, 14,500.

*Sweden.*—Population, 4,250,452; secondary schools, 103; students, 11,874.

*Switzerland.*—Population, 2,669,147; secondary schools, 375; teachers, 1,000; students, 12,750.

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

It has been already stated that industrial work of certain kinds, chiefly needle work for girls and gardening for boys, forms a part of the course of instruction in a large portion of the elementary schools of Europe. In addition to this, there has been established, mostly within a few years, a large number of special industrial or trade schools for both sexes. Says Mr. F. Buisson, a delegate from France to the Vienna Exposition, as well as to our own at Philadelphia, in his report to his government respecting education at the former: "Nearly all countries rival one another in their efforts at the present time to organize, partly with the funds of the state and municipalities, and partly with private resources, a great number of institutions, new and original, and designed to form the transition between the school and the shop. Some of those which have been in operation several years, have already rendered great service to that part of the working class who can spare their children now, for the sake of their increased help after having finished their course of instruction." The United States has as yet taken little part in this movement; but it is high time that something should be done to enable our youth to learn trades and to form industrious habits and a taste for work. It is not enough to instruct a boy in the branches of learning usually taught in our common schools, and there leave him; it must be seen to by some authority that he is allowed a chance to prepare himself to earn a livelihood. It takes more than a mere knowledge of books to make a useful member of society and a good citizen. The present product of our schools seems to be, in too great a degree, clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen, agents, office-seekers and office-holders. We must so modify our systems of instruction as to send out large classes of young people fitted for trades, for business, and willing and able to work. Europe is teaching us how to do this, and we must sit at her feet and learn. \* \* \*

#### LESSONS FOR AMERICA.

No one can read the statements made in the preceding pages without coming at once to the conclusion that America has something yet to learn in educational affairs. True, in selecting the facts presented in reference to education in foreign countries, those only were taken which give lustre to the

bright side of the picture. There is a darker side; but our people have the ambition, I trust, to compare themselves not with the weak but with the strong, not with the slow but with the fleet, not with the bad but with the best, and the courage withal to enter the lists for the great educational race that is presently to test the mental and moral capabilities of men and the political vitality of nations. As a patriot, I have seized the grand opportunity afforded by the International Exposition, held on our own soil, to gather, passing by those less worth gathering, the best and fairest educational fruits ripened in other countries; and, as a patriot, I urge immediate action, that our own loved land may not fall behind in the noble struggle, growing every year more earnest the world over, towards a higher civilization and a purer life.

The particular lessons, suggested by the foregoing recital, that I would impress upon the legislature and the people are:

1. That the policy of placing so much power in the hands of local school boards, as is done by our laws, has its weak as well as its strong points. Among intelligent citizens, alive to the interests of education, it is worthy of all praise; but where an ignorant people, or a people wanting in public spirit, elect school boards like themselves, no policy could possibly be worse. Can we not find a way to strengthen what is weak in this part of our system of public education? Indeed, it is easy to see that, as a whole, our educational forces and agencies can be so organized as to greatly increase their efficiency.

2. That the state should lose no time in adopting some plan of aiding the district school boards in erecting and furnishing school houses. No more unsightly, uncomfortable, inconvenient, badly-lighted, badly heated, badly-ventilated, ill-furnished school houses should be permitted to be erected in the state by anybody, to disfigure the landscape and disgrace the people. With the same money now spent for the purpose, school houses of the most approved plans can be built.

3. That the status of the teacher should be more clearly defined by law, and proper privileges be accorded to those who prepare themselves for a lifework in the profession.

4. That our Normal school system should be modified and strengthened. It is a folly laughed at everywhere in the Old World, to expect good teachers to grow up of themselves. \* \* \*

5. That the course of study adopted in the elementary schools of Europe should teach us that the course so long used in our common schools needs amendment. It should be made broader and richer. We want less of words and more of things; less of abstract rules and definitions and more of living facts. Wise teachers are satisfied that half and more than half the precious years of childhood are wasted by our little ones in an effort to learn what they are entirely incapable of learning. A reform in this direction cannot come too soon.

6. That as compared with the best systems of supervision in Europe, our system is not close enough and is too dependent upon the popular will. We need a system of supervision that can keep its eye constantly upon every

school house, every teacher, every class, every pupil, every study; and that will not only permit the officers who administer it to say what they think, but reward them for saying it.

7. That secondary education, involving the grading of schools and the establishment of high schools, academies and seminaries, should be more encouraged. The mere mechanical facility of reading, writing and arithmetic lifts a people up only to a very low plane of civilization. The state has duties in the matter of education far beyond the establishment of elementary schools. The highest function of a school system is not to teach books, but to form character. The primary school may plant this good seed, but it cannot ripen it. What a republic most needs to give it strength is a body of citizens, intelligent, independent, self-reliant, virtuous, too true to themselves to wrong others, and too true to their country not to use every effort to protect and strengthen it; and qualities like these are in great measure the product of liberal culture.

8. That not only the interests of business, trade, commerce and the mechanical arts, but the more important and more vital interests of society and the state itself, demand that our system of public education be supplemented by a system of industrial and technical schools. Experience in the Old World has shown that the theoretical and the practical in learning, can be safely united, and that the workshop can be made an auxiliary to the school in preparing the young for usefulness. We must profit by it.

It affords me especial pleasure to present the above summary of facts concerning foreign educational systems and policy, with its appended "moral," from a source entitled to so much respect by reason of peculiar facilities for observation and study, and peculiar qualifications for intelligent and unbiased judgment. Mr. Wickersham's conclusions I unqualifiedly and heartily endorse, and his facts and deductions are as valuable for Wisconsin as for Pennsylvania. Indeed, many of the reforms he urges I was led, by independent investigation and reflection, to advocate in previous reports. The fatal weakness of our present system of supervision, the impolicy of the present extreme diffusion of power among thousands of local school boards, the wisdom of state support and direction for not merely primary, but also secondary and superior education, and the value of Normal Schools as a factor in the state system, were all set forth at greater or less length in the two volumes preceding this.

In her well planned, well endowed and vigorous Normal School system, Wisconsin is probably in advance of any other state. In her provision for superior education, through a University equally well planned, well endowed, and vigorous, she is scarcely second to Michigan, the acknowledged first in the Union. In her growing

High School system, to which she has now assumed to give material aid, she must soon rank among the most advanced. But in her system of common schools, where, after all, the great mass of her children are still trained, are to be found nearly all the defects of the worst systems, and but few of the excellencies of the best.

Here are too many young, inexperienced, untrained teachers. Here are too many inconvenient, ill ventilated, unattractive school houses. Here, too often, are no fixed terms, no defined courses of study, no educational apparatus, no uniformity of books, no adequate supervision. Here the faults of a generation ago are reproduced and perpetuated. Indeed, but for the corrective influence of institutes, and the system of county supervision, the district schools of to-day would be of necessity inferior to those of thirty years ago. Their teachers are now younger and less adapted to influence character than formerly. They are now largely young girls, where they were once men, or women of more mature age.

By no means do I pronounce these schools, as a whole, failures. They are doing a most useful and beneficent work; but I deliberately reassert that the average district school has not kept pace with the material development of the country, and that it is not now accomplishing nearly what it should be and would be under such a rational *business system* of public instruction as is to be found in operation to-day in several countries of the old world.

I respectfully call attention to the discussion of this subject in the report for last year, where I showed that not a few intelligent and candid men pronounce the public school system a failure, and that at least the doubts and questions of others are to some extent legitimate. I then said what I wish here earnestly to repeat: "These will multiply and prove a source of serious opposition to the free-school system, unless the defects in that system are soon removed. This is my conviction after a careful study of facts as they exist here and in other states. There must be a reorganization of the whole scheme of state management, if results commensurate with the outlay are to be realized, and if continued harmony in the support of public education is desired."

I respectfully suggest to the Legislature the appointment of a special committee to investigate and report upon the question of a revision of the educational system of the state, in accordance with the recommendations presented herein, and in the preceding report.

EDWARD SEARING,

*Supt. Public Instruction.*

# DOCUMENTS

## ACCOMPANYING REPORT.

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### REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

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#### ADAMS COUNTY.

J. M. HIGBEE, SUPERINTENDENT.

I herewith transmit a special report in regard to schools and school work in this county.

We have 63 schools in the county, requiring in all 65 teachers. I have made 130 visits to the schools the past year, and in most of the schools, have been able to stay a half a day at each visit.

While the great need of better methods of teaching and more earnestness on the part of teachers, is sorely felt in many instances, yet, on the whole, we are able to report a creditable advancement in the right direction. This I believe to be owing largely to the efficient institute work afforded by the state, which cannot be too highly estimated. It is confidently believed that our next term of school in this county, will show the fruits of a more careful and conscientious preparation on the part of teachers. With such teachers as Professors McGregor, Salisbury, and North to conduct our Institutes we shall be able to report a continual progress in our schools, to the rooting out entire of all the the old "hum-drum" exercises and lifeless book-repetitions, and in the room thereof shall be found those coming from educated heads and hearts, infusing life and spirit, and giving character to all their work.

I make no attempt to deny that we use poor timber sometimes. For where we could not get *live oak* the selections have been made from an inferior article. I will not make the flimsy excuse that some of our neighbors are doing so, or even worse, but the real one that I have selected, from those found among us, the best.

A great activity has prevailed in building and repairing during the year. Five school houses have been built, one in Big Flats, two in Jackson and two in Leola,—all frame buildings. As has been frequently stated by your department in regard to school house sites, there are many with us, located without any reference to beauty and attractiveness; in very lonesome and forbidding places. Too little value is placed upon the genuine home look that all school house sites should be made to have; and the fencing and ornamentations that would much enhance the interests of schools, and go so far towards a just appreciation of the beautiful and true, are uncared for.

Our county has taken no steps towards establishing Free High Schools. Although the practicability of such schools is being discussed, I fear we shall be without them for sometime. The Free High School Law it seems to me is calculated to meet a want much needed, and it is surprising that more are not found ready and willing to maintain them.

A want of uniformity of text books is painfully felt in many districts, yet a willingness to unite in any effort for the bettering of the condition of schools is manifested.

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## BARRON COUNTY.

H. J. WHITE, SUPERINTENDENT.

The past year has been one of growth to the school interests of this county. At the beginning of the year there were 38 schools in operation. Now there are 50. As might be expected in a thinly settled country, the schools are usually small, some of them averaging not more than three or four pupils. Small as they are, it seems necessary that they be maintained in order to avoid the still greater evil of permitting a certain portion of the youth to grow up in ignorance. The average of attendance at each school was about eleven, though the reports were so defective in this particular, that I find it impossible to arrive at anything like accuracy.

Fifty-seven different persons were licensed as teachers. At the spring examination quite a number of the applicants fell below the standard I had fixed for a third grade certificate. Those who answered 50 per cent., but less than 70 per cent, of the questions received certificates good for six months. At the fall examination most of those who received limited certificates in the spring, had improved sufficiently to entitle them to full third grade certificates. At the fall examination one certificate of the second grade was issued.

As a rule, the teachers are zealous and conscientious in the discharge of their duties, and embrace every opportunity to improve themselves.

Although not coming properly within the scope of the report I may be permitted to mention the institute held in the town of Sumner, commencing October 19, 1876, continuing one week, and conducted by Prof. J. B. Thayer. In this new and thinly settled county no successful institute had ever been held, so that in calling one, it was quite an object to ascertain the wishes of the teachers as to the time and place at which it should be held, in order to secure an attendance. There were 22 enrolled who attended regularly till the close, and so much interest was awakened that, to say the least, the success of any future institute that may be held is assured.

#### FREE TEXT-BOOKS.

The towns of Rice Lake and Prairie Farm have adopted the free-text-book system. It gives complete satisfaction. I have yet to hear the first words of complaint against it from the people of those towns. It seems to be agreed that school houses, furniture, apparatus and teachers should be provided at the public expense; then why not go a step further and provide text-books, thereby securing uniformity and a full supply for all who attend the schools? The usual objection urged against the system of free text-books, is they are not likely to receive the care they would if supplied by the parents or guardians of the children who attend the schools. But so far as my observation has gone I see no force in this objection. The books, where free, appear to be as well preserved as where supplied by private individuals. The teachers are instructed to care for the books the same as other school property, and if a book is wantonly destroyed it is charged to the perpetrator.



Most of the towns in this county are under the "township system of school government." It appears to be well adapted to meet the wants of new towns. The taxes for the support of schools being levied equally upon all the property of the town, the unsettled parts, the lands of which are held by non-resident speculators, are made to contribute their proportion towards the support of the schools. As a rule, under this system, there are better school houses, which are better furnished and supplied with the "necessary appendages," than in towns in which the district system prevails. There are, however, some defects in the present law which I hope to see amended. Sections 9, 11 and 20, of the town school law do not appear to be clear enough for the average mind to comprehend. As a result conflicts of opinion are constantly arising between the school board and the electors. In some instances when the electors failed to vote the amounts estimated by the town school board as necessary for the support of the schools for the ensuing year, the latter have gone right ahead and incurred expenses, even to the extent of building a \$500 school house, claiming that the law empowered them to do so. Some perplexing questions have arisen in cases of newly organized towns, as to how to settle up their financial affairs. Also in cases of joint districts between towns under the township system, and towns under the district system. These, together with the facility with which the law permits a change from one system to the other, lead to endless confusion.

At the last general election the towns of Cedar Lake and Maple Grove voted to adopt the township system, while the town of Shetek went back to the district system. Considerable complaint is made of the power conferred on the executive committee; also that the office of secretary is too expensive.

I have thus barely indicated some of the questions which are constantly arising, and in conclusion would say, what we greatly need in this new county is *one* system of school government.

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## BUFFALO COUNTY.

L. KESSINGER, SUPERINTENDENT.

Presenting my report so late, I ought to give some reasons (not excuses) for the delay. In the first place, some of the town

clerks were very slow in sending their reports; one of which I had to return for correction. By this I was delayed until after the examinations, and as I do not like to work out the report in pieces, but prefer to keep at it until it is finished, and I get it off my mind, the interfering examination work protracted the delay. I think, however, that now it is all right, and really better than any previous one, although it contradicts itself yet, slightly, in the report of "Special Statistics" and that of "Finances." Some town clerks, and I suppose some district clerks, are amazingly dull of comprehension in regard to columns 3 and 4 of "General Statistics." This is so much more surprising, as this is the most vulnerable point, the question being money or no money from the state school fund. Days attendance and days a school has been taught, are also yet very often confounded. Yet even in these two items the reports of the town clerks show great improvements in comparison. I can appreciate the improvements, as I know by experience the difficulties encountered by the town clerks. About ten years ago I was town clerk in the adjoining town of Belvidere. We had three districts, and I had to travel to every district clerk but one (and I was that one myself), and to every district treasurer, for their reports, and make them out too, and I do not think that I had any remarkable success even then; but how it would have been if I had staid at home, may be imagined. There are, the difficulties notwithstanding, some town clerks who are always in time and always correct, while others, with no more difficulties, are always late and never correct. One cause of the latter occurrence is the mixture of the population, some, otherwise quite intelligent people, being slow in comprehending expressions amounting almost to technical terms in a language scarcely familiar to them in the most common concerns of business intercourse. Another cause of delay and inaccuracy is the crowding of work that occurs more particularly at the time after harvest when the district reports are to be made out. Local causes sometimes have some influence in that direction.

But the reports are certainly not the only, and at best but a very meagre, manifestation of the life of our schools. Interest in school matters has been well kept up, and in spite of the hard times so generally complained of, no less than thirteen school houses have been built in this county during the last year, and these are now

mostly occupied. Of these at least some are now furnished with patent seats and desks, and some will soon be so furnished. Most of these school houses are structures of considerable pretensions for their locality. Poor school houses begin to be the exception.

In regard to teachers, I think I have succeeded in maintaining the highest standard of certificates adopted about four years ago. Private examinations have decreased in number, and limited certificates are scarcely ever granted, except for one term on trial, it being understood that no one need ask for a renewal. You will find that I visited eighty schools once and forty-nine twice during the past year. This depends on the number of terms. Some districts have only one term of five or six months every year, and I can do no more than visit them *once*; others having two or more terms, may be visited twice.

Our last teachers' institute was, compared with last year, no success, at least so far as attendance was concerned. This was caused by the unpropitious time selected for it by the Board of Normal Regents, and I suppose they will make amends for that next year. The Regents depend on the conductors, and those are mostly connected with other work, and can be spared for institutes only at certain times. In regard to the work done, however, there was no falling off, and it is but to be regretted that a great many more were not there, to manifest the same attention and good will that were so conspicuous with those present.

I am confident that our schools will continue to prosper, and I shall, as heretofore, do my duty by them.

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## BURNETT COUNTY.

JOHN G. FLEMING, SUPERINTENDENT.

It affords me pleasure in reporting the past school year as a successful and prosperous one in our county.

Want of punctuality and regular attendance is a great evil on the part of scholars yet to be remedied.

In visiting the schools in the county I have been heartily welcomed by all, and suggestions to teachers and district boards in relation to improvements have been kindly received, and a generally progressive disposition has been manifested.

In most of the districts there is a willingness to have only enough schooling to entitle the district to a share in the annual distribution of the public moneys.

Much hard work still needs to be done to bring our schools up to any true standard. I believe most of the teachers are ready and willing to work, which is an encouraging fact.

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## COLUMBIA COUNTY.

KENNEDY SCOTT, SUPERINTENDENT.

It gives me pleasure to report improvement in the schools of this county during the past year. A better class of teachers have presented themselves for examination. There is a decided improvement in the qualification of teachers, and those best qualified have the least trouble in obtaining situations, and in general are better compensated for their services. Teachers that hold second grade certificates generally receive from five to ten dollars per month more than those holding third grade. I am sorry to note the falling off in the number of second grade certificates issued in this as compared with last year; of the 386 certificates during the year there were two first grade, sixteen second, and 368 third grade, while last year there were in 400, four first grade, twenty-five second, and 371 third. While there was a less number of the higher grade certificates issued, yet the third grade certificates show a higher average standing. The teachers have manifested a most commendable interest in fitting themselves for their work, have welcomed the visits, counsels, and efforts of the superintendent to assist them, and where changes have been recommended have cheerfully adopted them and tried faithfully to work the improvements suggested.

The institute work of this county has been presented regularly and systematically, the character of the work, the interest in, and attendance upon them, have steadily improved. At the two weeks institute held at Rio in the fall of 1875, there were eighty-five in attendance. At the one held at Portage in the spring of 1876, 124 were registered. The latter was the most satisfactory institute we have ever held. This county has furnished sixteen students to the State Normal Schools, and I find that each one has derived much benefit from the instruction received in said institu-

tions, and that school officers are anxious to procure their services. We have again to urge the propriety of school officers being more particular in the examination of the standing on the certificates presented by applicants desirous of teaching their schools, and to bear in mind that a certificate marked six and seven, and for six months, does not indicate as good scholarship as those marked eight and nine and for one year.

Our people, I am very glad to say, are gradually reaching the conclusion that schools are not profitable when taught during the heat of summer, and that term has been shortened in a great many schools until it averages less than three months, while the winter term has been lengthened in about the same proportion. If districts, are to have three or more months in the summer they should have the school commence about the middle of April, instead of the old custom of the first Monday of May. Every school register that I have examined shows a falling off in attendance after the middle of June, and in general the July attendance will not average over fifty per cent. of the first month of school. This is sufficient evidence that the schools should commence earlier. I have held seventeen public examinations and examined 537 applicants, besides 23 private examinations with the above result. Three old and worthless school houses have been replaced by new ones of modern and substantial character and seated in the most approved plan. These buildings are certainly a credit to the parties who have erected them.

In regard to my own labors I will simply say that I have endeavored to discharge my duties faithfully and impartially. I have aimed to promote the educational interests of the county by all just means in my power, and hope that my efforts have not been all together unfruitful.

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## CRAWFORD COUNTY.

G. L. MILLER, SUPERINTENDENT.

A report of the condition and prospects of the schools of this county, should be characterized by honesty, candor and an unbiased willingness to state the facts as they exist, but to do so, and have such report circulated in the county, would arouse more fully the prejudices that already exist among a large class, and increase

the apathy of another class toward the present system of school supervision, and even our common schools.

I even doubt that a true report of schools and school matters generally would have a tendency to do good. In fact I believe that such a report would bring down on the maker such a degree of censure as to entirely counteract the little good he might accomplish otherwise.

The condition of our schools is anything but encouraging to their friends. I speak of the schools in general. Out of 89 school houses, 44 are reported to be in good condition, and my personal knowledge is that *not one-half of these* are in a proper condition for school purposes. As my predecessor reported, many are not in such shape that the people of the districts would want to stable their stock in them. Three new ones have been built this year, and a few districts have put in new furniture, and with all I think there has been a little progress in the "live" districts of the county.

Another drawback to our schools is this: the standard of qualification for teachers has been too low and our county has been overrun with poor teachers from adjoining counties until the majority of better teachers have been compelled to leave the profession, or bid against teachers whose chief qualification is cheapness. And it is too true, that many districts make this (cheapness,) the principal requirement in selecting teachers. And resulting from this is the too frequent change of teachers. In 1875 there were 213 different persons employed as teachers in this county with 90 schools. With poor school houses, teachers poorly qualified, and so frequent change, what good can be accomplished?

There is another evil which sadly interferes with the efficiency of school work in the county—and it is but another evidence of the ignorance of our teachers—nepotism or favoritism, on the part of district boards. Many a whole term of school is thus lost, or is worse than no school at all, by the board hiring some relative, or particular friend of some person in the district. Teachers who are well qualified ought not, and would not, find any trouble in securing positions and retaining them, without the direct aid of relatives or personal friends. There are two ways for teachers to avoid this difficulty: either make such preparation for their work that they will be recognized by all as competent teachers, and then they will be in demand in any district, or steer clear of every district in which they have relatives, and personal friends.

This favoritism is carried so far in some districts, that they actually attempt to force their particular choice upon the district, even without a certificate, in all defiance to law. Happily such instances are rare. Add these to the fact, that under the droppings of seven or eight churches that cost from \$5000 to \$15000 each, stand some of the poorest school houses in our county, with a population largely foreign and greatly mixed, and you can form something of an idea of the condition and prospects of our schools.

I believe that, on the whole, a majority of the people are friendly to our schools, but there are so many obstacles to remove, and so much to be done, that it will be some time before the schools of this county will be what their friends desire.

During the past year we have endeavored to create a deeper interest in the school work. We have raised the standard for teachers, and have issued certificates mostly for six months, exacting from teachers better preparation, have lengthened examinations, devoting some time to methods, and by so doing have brought a great many teachers to see some of the benefits of institute work, who otherwise would not. We have had more real institute work done this year than has been done for some years past.

I think the law ought to be changed, making it compulsory on teachers to attend institutes, and compelling districts to give them their time when the institute calls them from school work.

There is one thing that I believe would accomplish much toward removing many of the evils connected with our schools. Let each district employ the best available teacher, and by the year, and with the understanding that he shall spend his vacations in some good school; that he shall attend all institutes; that he shall keep himself supplied with proper text-books for reference, etc.; and I have no doubt that in a few years we would have a working force of teachers that would be a credit to our county. The flood of superior knowledge that would follow would sweep these old school houses from out the land, and it would take our school house sites from the state of nature they are now in, and shape them so they would ornament rather than disfigure the face of our country. In order that teachers could do what should be required, they should be paid a just compensation for their labor.

We have called a meeting of the teachers for the purpose of

organizing a library association in this county, and I feel confident that we shall accomplish something in this direction that will be productive of much good. Will give you particulars when organized.

The evils connected with, and that interfere with, good and efficient school work, may be summed up about as follows: 1. A general lack of interest on the part of the people. 2. Indifferent supervision. 3. Poor school houses. 4. Poor teachers. 5. Cheap teachers, a class of teachers whose only recommendation is cheapness. 6. Nepotism. 7. Favoritism. 8. Poor pay to teachers. 9. Too frequent change of teachers. 10. Multiplicity of text-books.

Some of these may be removed by legislation, at least partially so. But I am inclined to the opinion that, in a county with a mixed population, as ours, time, with perseverance and energy on the part of the friends of our schools will be most effectual in removing many of them. We need more institute work. Our teachers are poor and cannot avail themselves of the advantages of the Normal Schools. Some won't, and it must be taken to them. We have as good material as any county in the state, and I believe our *teachers* are willing and anxious to do all in their power. But we must creep before we can walk, so the teacher must be taught before he can teach. Of course we have a few excellent teachers, who are doing splendid work, but unfortunately they are too few. I hope to be able to report *more* progress in the next year. I do not wish you to consider this written with a desire to simply criticize the faults of others. I am aware that it is easier to point out the faults of others than to offer remedies for them. The ignorance is not confined to the teachers, for I can assure you that this department is slightly touched with the same disease, and undoubtedly will be for some time to come.

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DANE COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT.

A. R. AMES, SUPERINTENDENT.

Allow me to submit the following with my first annual report. After Jan. 1st, I visited about one half the winter schools; the past summer visited all, with the exception of a few not having a summer term. These have a five months term; the majority, however,



have from six to eight months during the year. Usually visit two schools a day, for in my opinion, but little of the true character of a school can be seen in less than a half day. A progressive disposition is manifested by teachers and others. Suggestions and advice are earnestly called for.

Found reading, orthoepy and penmanship sadly neglected. To these I gave particular attention and I trust with encouraging results.

Have held nine regular examinations, and, hoping to discontinue the practice of granting licenses, private examinations and renewing certificates—some of which have been renewed till it is with difficulty the original can be found,—I called a supplementary examination at the Court House in Madison, Nov. 1st and 2nd. Two days have been given to each examination, and as far as practicable have made them both written and oral. Examined 364 applicants. Of these, 3 males received first grade, 20 males and 13 females second grade, 73 males and 144 females third grade certificates. For the summer schools a few limited certificates were issued. Most of the schools have but two terms a year. It is hoped, however, that they will see the folly of this, have three terms, thus avoid the hot weather in July and August and be able to close before harvest.

Owing to the popularity of the Free High School in Stoughton, the district have decided to enlarge their house the coming year.

The Institute at Stoughton the last week in September was largely and very satisfactorily conducted by Prof. McGregor. Institute drill is just what our teachers need, they are beginning to appreciate the fact and no longer hesitate to attend.

Four nominations have been made to the Normal Schools during the current year.

Wages of teachers are a trifle lower; this I attribute to the general depression in business. Good teachers are in demand at fair wages. Poor teachers I count dear at any price; yet a few districts hire teachers not for their real merit, but for the least possible sum per month. On the whole I think our schools will compare quite favorably with the schools of the State. Profiting by experience, I hope to be able at the close of another year to present a report fuller in detail, more concise in language, and otherwise generally acceptable.

## DANE COUNTY—SECOND DISTRICT.

M. S. FRAWLEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby transmit to you a statement of the condition of our schools, and the work of the year. The subject presents many and varied aspects. There has been much to commend, some things to condemn, and I see many more to aspire after; yet taken as a whole, school interests seem to have taken a new life during the year, are now in a thriving condition and constantly improving. Much, however, remains to be done to perfect and sustain educational interests. There are one hundred and forty school houses in the district, with an aggregate valuation of \$79,800, and with an apparatus amounting to \$3,810. The days of attendance this year were 453,100; the days taught 24,846; the number attending 6,698; the number of school age 10,286. One hundred and fifty two teachers are required to teach the schools. Two hundred and forty different teachers have been employed during the year. Average wages of male teachers, \$39.26; average wages of female teachers, \$26.05. The registered attendance has increased by 307 over the preceding year. The average actual attendance has also improved. The appropriations for the support of schools have exceeded those of last year. One village has organized under the free high school law. Four districts have adopted the free text book plan.

Monthly reports with a view to better organization, classification and systematical arrangement of the schools have been required. A system of written and oral school examinations has been inaugurated, and is found to be a most valuable help in the process of education.

The best schools are working in accordance with a "course of study" and the results are encouraging—more system and uniformity are being developed.

Ten nominations have been made to our normal schools.

## SCHOOL HOUSES.

During the year six new school buildings, creditable to the district and suitable for their purpose, have been erected, neatly furnished and well supplied with the requisite appendages. The style, arrangement and equipment of these will serve as models of what

a district school house should be. Several others have been repaired, refurnished and enclosed; yet while the exterior and interior of many school houses have much that is worthy of commendation, few have yards of sufficient dimensions to give a homelike appearance to the place where the children spend so much of their time. In my judgment all lots secured for school purposes should contain at least one acre if it is possible to obtain it.

#### INSTITUTES.

The institutes held at Oregon, Mazomanie, and Middleton were well attended and exceedingly interesting and profitable. Lectures were delivered by Hon. Edward Searing, Prof. J. B. Parkinson, Dr. S. H. Carpenter and President John Bascom. Teachers have manifested a most commendable zeal in attending institutes, in taking an active part, in gathering new ideas and methods of teaching, in returning to their schools with energies aroused, interest awakened, enlightened conception of their duties, and in testing by actual work with good results the theories and principles thereat presented.

Improvement is therefore seen in the increased attention given to the laws and conditions of health, such as thorough ventilation, and the observance of proper position on the part of pupils in study and recitation, in the more rational methods of teaching—methods which seek to develop the whole mind, including judgment, reason and taste as well as the memory; and methods which seek to make education practical by showing its relation to the facts and things of every day life.

But, at the same time, I must not disguise the fact that there are serious difficulties in the way of securing a high tone of efficiency in many of our schools.

Besides the frequent tardiness and absenteeism of pupils, caused by thoughtlessness in parents themselves, some parents are much more prone to lend a willing ear to unjust criticisms in regard to the teacher's ability and mode of government, than to be ever ready to aid by word and deed in the important work. Another incubus in keeping down the intellectual standard, is the low estimate put upon teachers' work by some of our people, and the consequent low standard of payment. The amount of remuneration offered in some districts is not sufficient to command the services

of good teachers, and many of our youth are sacrificed to the folly of supposing that any one with a *modicum* of learning can teach and train children. The want of uniformity of text-books is another hindrance in the way of improvement. Teachers cannot accomplish what should be done—scholars cannot make satisfactory progress.

I am pleased, however, to report an improved public sentiment in regard to the needs of our schools, and it is to be hoped that the foregoing evils may ere long be partially remedied.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

During the year fourteen public examinations have been held, 520 persons examined, and 200 certificates issued; eight of them first grade, thirteen second grade, and 179 third grade. The standard of qualification has been sufficiently raised to do justice to the different claims and qualifications of applicants, encouraging those who are able and self-reliant, rejecting those who are wanting in both the natural and acquired qualifications of successful teachers. Still it is not always those that know the most themselves that have the best faculty of imparting that knowledge to others, and only by observation and experience can we tell who are in reality best qualified to manage a school in every particular.

#### ASSOCIATIONS.

Teachers' associations have been held in various localities in the district during the past year. General instruction, reports of the condition of schools, class recitations and discussions upon the common branches are the order of exercises in these gatherings. The meetings have made the teachers better acquainted, more familiar with each other's methods, and more devoted to the interests of their calling.

#### SUPERVISION.

Nearly all my time has been taken up during the sessions of the schools in visitation—remaining a sufficient length of time at each school to ascertain the method of instruction employed, the degree of improvement made, and to give such general advice and directions as may seem fit and needed. With few exceptions, I have

found the schools doing as well as could be reasonably expected of them in view of all circumstances.

Undoubtedly there has been some perfunctory teaching.

It requires peculiar tact and discrimination to see strength and beauty of character lying underneath apparent indifference and carelessness, to manage some dispositions, infuse life into some temperaments, and bring the mind to see the benefits to be derived from the discipline of the school room.

Some teachers have a surprising aptitude to communicate instruction while they have sadly failed in matters of discipline; others, while maintaining excellent order, have lacked the faculty of imparting knowledge. A majority of our teachers, for the past year, have been, perhaps, of more than average ability and have displayed an earnestness and adaptability of calling that has been marked.

I have found many very properly elucidating the text by appropriate explanations of the various ideas connected with the subject and endeavoring to awaken thought in the development of a principle or in conveying information, and if any have failed I am satisfied it was not because of lack of interest in the work nor want of effort.

In conclusion I do not hesitate to say that the year has been one of progress, and that the future prospects of our schools are by no means discouraging.

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#### DODGE COUNTY—SECOND DISTRICT.

A. K. DELANEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

For over twenty years, I have been more or less intimately connected with the public schools, in that portion of Dodge county now comprising the second superintendent district. That connection commenced as a pupil, was followed up as a teacher, and for the past three years, has been continued as superintendent.

The growth of our public schools during all this period, has been slow, but healthy, and I hope has not been materially retarded, during the three years I have been entrusted with the superintendency.

A few facts in regard to the progress and condition of our schools,

and a few thoughts, suggested in part by the experience and observation of the past, have been deemed of sufficient worth to be presented for your consideration, in connection with my annual report.

In the work of public instruction, carried on under our common school system, in this state, three important factors or agents are employed, viz.: the teacher, the text-book, the school-house.

First, as to the teacher:

This is the all-important instrument in our educational work. It is possible to teach without books. It is possible to teach without a school-house. I is *impossible* to teach without a teacher. Of course, the more excellent the character of the teacher, or of any or all, of the agents employed, the more satisfactory are the results obtained.

Whatever may be urged in opposition to the county superintendency, one fact remains steadfast in its favor. It has been the chief instrument in giving to the common schools of the state, a better qualified and more efficient body of teachers, as a whole, than were ever known under the town superintendency. The teachers of today, as a class, are indubitably the superiors of the teachers of twenty years ago.

Take the results of the normal schools—whose good work is just beginning to be utilized throughout the state—out of the question, and this marked improvement is mainly attributable to the county superintendency.

The good effects of county supervision in this direction, are apparent in Dodge county. Ill-qualified and incompetent teachers were the rule under the town superintendency. Since its abolition and the adoption of the present system, the efficiency of our teachers has been steadily and perceptibly increasing, under the generally commendable management of my predecessors; and believing that the absolutely essential requisite of a good school, is a good teacher, I have employed all the means at my command to provide our schools with competent and efficient teachers.

The standard of attainment has been raised. The examinations have been rigid, in order that the number of licensed teachers shall not too greatly exceed the number of schools, and also that only those best qualified among the applicants shall be licensed at all.

Institute work has been introduced, and has been attended with very satisfactory results. Large numbers of teachers have, in every instance, attended, and have generally manifested commendable zeal in the work of the institutes.

All these meetings have been held in the more northern portions of the district, viz.: at Mayville, Horicon, and Waupun, from necessity. Unfortunately, the southern towns offer no school house, or other building sufficiently commodious and otherwise suitable for the meetings. Still, the institute work has reached as large a number of teachers, in all parts of the district, as could be reasonably expected.

Second, text-books and apparatus:

The text-book question, so long a vexed one, seems to be approaching a satisfactory solution.

The law of 1875, authorizing the purchase of school books by the district, is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. So long as the teacher and the school house are furnished at public expense, it is difficult to see, upon principle, why the other agency, the text-book, should not be provided in the same manner.

A compliance with this law must be followed by at least district uniformity, and under the township system of school government, its advantages must be more largely felt. Its general adoption would vastly increase the efficiency of the common schools, especially those operating under the township system of government.

I am pleased to notice that several districts in my jurisdiction have furnished their schools with text-books under this law, and, I doubt not, all others will do so as soon as the law and its practical operation are more fully understood.

I should like to report the same progress toward supplying our schools with apparatus, that important auxiliary of the teacher, but the facts will hardly justify me in so doing. The graded schools are accumulating a reasonable supply, but the rural districts are almost entirely without apparatus of any kind. When we are more generally supplied with suitable school-houses, an improvement in this direction is confidently expected.

Third, school-houses:

One of the best evidences that our educational interests in this county are advancing, is found in the fact that new and well-

appointed school-houses are every where springing up among the rural districts. New school-houses have been erected in No. 1, Lebanon; Nos. 3 and 8, Ashippun; No. 8, Herman; and No. 5, Lomira, within the past two years. These are all neat and substantial structures, and, in every instance except one, are fitted up with the improved, modern school-room furniture. In three of these districts, a large proportion of the people are foreign-born. In the others, there is not an American family. This fact is but one of many evidences of that growing interest our adopted fellow-citizens are manifesting in the cause of public education.

The citizens of the south ward of the village of Waupun have recently completed and equipped an elegant school building, of four departments, and school is now in operation therein. The building is a large and well-furnished structure, and was completed at a cost of \$13,000.

At Mayville an addition to the original school house has been completed, and the whole building refurnished on the modern plan. The building is now the largest, most substantial, and most imposing public school edifice in the county of Dodge.

This much has been accomplished in the erection of good and permanent school buildings, within the past two years. There is promise in the immediate future.

Hustisford and Neosho are both agitating the question of the erection of new school houses; and within the ensuing year, I doubt not, decisive measures in that direction will be taken by one or both of these villages. The former place will undoubtedly make provision for a high school department.

On the whole, there is much ground for encouragement in the present condition and prospects of the schools in this district.

The graded schools, at Horicon, Mayville and Waupun, are doing excellent work. The former has a long established reputation as a first-class school, which has been fully maintained during the past year.

The school at Waupun has re-organized with every prospect of success, and promises soon to rival its elder sister at Horicon.

At Mayville, a high-school department has been established under the law of 1875, and the three-years course, recommended by the department at Madison, has been adopted. The German



language is systematically taught, under the management of a competent German teacher.

Indications are abundant, that each of these schools is destined, at no distant day, to take rank among the foremost high schools of the state.

In the rural schools, the work is not all it should be, but it is, with rare exceptions, all that could be expected, under the disadvantages of the shiftless district system.

Beyond all question, the great source of inefficiency in our common schools, lies in the present *district* organization.

A well-devised system of township school government is now, in my judgment, the objective point toward which the persistent energies of all interested in the increased prosperity and efficiency of the common school, should be directed.

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## DUNN COUNTY.

GEORGE SHAFER, SUPERINTENDENT.

You will notice that the financial department of my report is not full. This is owing partly to neglect of district clerks, and partly to town clerks not making the required report. I have done all in my power to have the report full in every part, but find it impossible to make it so. There seems to be a lack of promptness on the part of school officers in making their reports, both as to fullness and time, as required by law.

I find the schools under my supervision in an improving and prosperous condition. Teachers seem to be improving, and buildings in the same direction. I hope to see at no distant day the schools in Dunn county in the foremost rank with the schools throughout the state.

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## DOOR COUNTY.

CHRIS. DANIELS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Door county, by a reference to the map, it will be seen is situated in the extreme northeastern part of the state, and is a peninsula about seventy miles long by about an average width of ten miles. It also contains several islands, one of which, four miles from the

extreme end of the peninsula, is three miles in diameter and is a town of itself and consists of two school districts.

The county is heavily timbered, and settled mostly by foreigners, who theoretically are in favor of schools, but practically are totally indifferent in seeing that their children get a decent, or common school education. Many will keep every child that is able to do the least bit of work at home to help on the farm. This county was a heavy sufferer in the "Great Fire" of '71. Six or seven school houses were burned, upwards of fifty persons perished, and nine tenths of all the timber was killed in the south half of the county.

There are now forty two districts in the county, about a dozen of which have been formed in the last five or six years. Five years ago there were only about six or seven decent frame school houses in the county, and none with patent furniture. Now there are some twenty good frame school houses and seven or eight using patent furniture. There is one graded school of three departments and five or six others that ought to be graded. Although the progress made in school matters has been slow in this county, I cannot say but what it has kept pace with the improvements in other respects. The county was new, the people poor and the land heavily timbered, and the settlers were not able to pay that attention to the education of their children that they otherwise might have done.

Now, however, I think that the 'Door' is fairly opened to the interests of education and much greater advancement in that direction will be made in the future than in the past.

Our graded school and several others are doing a good work, and we are now 'manufacturing' nearly all of our school teachers at home. I require teachers to report monthly from which a synopsis is regularly published in our county paper.

I find that a Superintendent's usefulness and popularity are greatly increased by frequently visiting the schools and addressing and examining the pupils. I endeavor to visit every term of school once or twice and address the pupils, and either compliment or reprimand, as circumstances seem to require. I usually devote a half a day to each visit and where the teacher is young and inexperienced take charge of the school part of the time I am there.

I hope that there is not another county in the state that is af-

flicted with such bad roads as this one; half of the time I am obliged to travel on horseback or run the risk of a breakdown, or getting stuck in some mudhole, or stopped by some tree fallen across the road, where there is no chance to go around. I have neglected to report heretofore for the reason that on looking over others I saw that a report from this county would be nearly a reiteration of the reports of some others, i. e., the wail of the teachers for the irregularity and non-attendance of pupils, and the distress of mind of the Superintendent to see the same.

Perhaps if the idea suggested by President Grant in his last message, in regard to the qualification for voting, gains weight enough to become a law, there will be a new impetus given to the interest of education, and our common schools will be better attended.

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## DOUGLAS COUNTY.

### I. W. GATES, SUPERINTENDENT.

Superior is the only organized town in Douglas county, and in this town there are two organized school districts, in both of which are maintained graded schools. District No. one has four departments, and district No. two only two. In district No. one school has been maintained for eight months during the past year, and in No. two for ten months. The school in district No. two is made a special object of interest by nearly all the people residing in the district. The school house is well furnished, and provided with charts, outline maps, globe, musical instruments, and other articles necessary for the comfort and progress of the scholars.

### FREE TEXT BOOKS.

Books and stationery are purchased by the district and furnished for the use of scholars free of expense to them. This plan has been in operation in this school for two years, and is found to be highly satisfactory and very economical. With a little attention on the part of teachers, scholars are much more careful in the use of books belonging to the district than they would be if they owned them. Great advantages are gained by thus having all members of every class promptly furnished with books as they are needed. The benefits of the school are greatly increased in many

ways, and especially for poor families, where pupils often suffer much waste of time for want of books. Taxes for this purpose must be increased, but the percentage will be small compared with the advantage gained.

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## EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

AGNES HOSFORD, SUPERINTENDENT.

On entering upon the duties of the office of county superintendent, January 1, 1876, it seemed to me the first duty, and one which would at once show me the condition of the schools of the county, was that of visitation. I was, however, at once met with the difficulty of ascertaining how many and what schools were in session. In order to obtain this information it was necessary to write to each town clerk for a list of district clerks in his town; then to each district clerk for information in regard to the schools in his district. This of course required time, as, aside from the delay necessitated by remoteness from a post office of many of the clerks, some were dilatory in replying. I succeeded in ascertaining that forty-eight districts in the county had a winter term of school. Nearly all of these commenced in the middle of November, had a three months term, and closed in the middle of February. Some, however, opened earlier in the fall and had completed their terms before I could ascertain their location or existence. I visited thirty-six districts, and each department of the graded schools, making sixty visits, before it was time to prepare for the annual institute and spring examination.

During the summer term I visited every school in the county but two, and each department of the graded schools, once, and some of them oftener, making eighty-six visits, or one hundred and forty six visits between January 1, and September 1. One of the unvisited schools I attempted to reach, but having lost my way, I arrived just as school closed. The other was in a new and remote district. After making diligent inquiry I ascertained that somewhere in a sparsely settled town containing forty five square miles, a school was in session. As I could gain no definite information as to location, when the term began, nor when it would close, I did not attempt to visit it.

The first result of visitation was the conviction that the schools of Eau Claire county were generally of a lower grade than I had previously supposed, and were not doing as effective work as they should. The hindrances to good work most apparent were: 1. Inconvenient arrangement of school houses. 2. Lack of uniformity of text books. 3. Insufficient supply of text books. 4. Lack of maps, charts, globes and apparatus of all kinds. 5. Small supply of black board surface. 6. Tardiness and irregularity of attendance. 7. Frequent change of teachers. 8. A lack of qualified teachers.

After noting these defects, the next consideration was how to reach and remedy them. The first was of the past, and any influence brought to bear upon it could affect only the houses of the future. The second and third might be reached by the provision of law allowing districts to purchase text books. Every effort should be used to bring this matter to the attention of the people. It ought to be made a powerful agency in increasing the effectiveness of school work. I do not think it any exaggeration to say that one third the value of school is wasted because of the delay each term in supplying pupils with needed books, and the multiplicity of classes made necessary by lack of uniformity. The fourth and fifth, must be remedied, if at all, by correspondence, circulars, and conversation with school officers, upon the value and importance of such aid, and by the influence of teachers brought to bear upon the same matter. The sixth, although a most serious detriment to the welfare of the schools in an evil for which I see no immediate remedy, in the country districts. In these districts there is generally a diversity of time, because there is no standard, and frequent tardiness is the consequence. In sparsely settled districts a large extent of territory is embraced in order to include enough people to support a school. In many districts quite young pupils walk a distance of two or even three miles. In the extreme cold of winter and heat of summer, absence is inevitable; and I am heterodox enough to think, under such circumstances, excusable. These circumstances however might be altered to some extent, by arranging terms so as to have school in the early fall and summer months, instead of mid-winter and mid-summer, as is the almost universal custom in the county now.

The frequent change of teachers, which is the practice of nearly

every district, is a most senseless, inexcusable piece of folly, and one for which not only school officers but teachers are to blame. I have known changes to be made when all parties were well suited, simply from carelessness on part of officers or love of change on the part of teachers. This practice betrays a lack of worldly wisdom that would not be tolerated in any other business. It is a serious injury to schools and teachers. The former lose the benefit which comes from previous experience in teaching, and acquaintance with the needs and peculiarities of individual pupils. The latter cannot hope to acquire a reputation as teachers while changing their field of labor every three months. They cannot have the inspiration to faithful work which one has who knows he will not only lay the foundation, but build thereon.

The seventh hindrance mentioned, a lack of qualified teachers, is one which, if remedied, would mitigate all the others. The most important factor of a good school is a good teacher. There may be a comfortable, convenient, even elegant school room, pleasant surroundings, an abundant supply of text books, reference books, maps, charts, and all needful apparatus, prompt and regular attendance, and yet, if the teacher be deficient in "moral character, learning, or ability to teach," the school may be worthless. Again, all of these may be lacking, excepting prompt and regular attendance, and the school be valuable, although not reaching its highest usefulness, if the teacher possesses the necessary qualifications. Hence one of the most important duties of the office is the examination of teachers, and one of the most difficult and embarrassing is the rejection of the unqualified.

Visitation of schools convinced me that there was not only a feeble and inefficient presentation of correct principles, but in many cases there was positive teaching of things utterly untrue. It has been clearly demonstrated to me that the chief need of the schools of the county is a supply of thoroughly qualified, well trained teachers; but how to meet this need has not been so clearly proven. Something can be done towards it by urging teachers, personally and by letter, to continue their studies while teaching; to make daily preparation for their work; to subscribe for educational periodicals; and to read books pertaining to their profession. The younger teachers I have urged to remain pupils as long as possible, even though their scholastic attainments were superior

to those of many who were teaching. I have also tried to induce them to avail themselves of their proximity to the normal school at River Falls, and secure a thorough professional training. By these means, and by issuing certificates to as small a number as will meet the actual demand, I hope to secure a better grade of teachers, although results may not be immediately perceptible.

At the spring examination there were one hundred and thirty applicants for certificates. Of this number forty-seven failed to attain the required standing, although a much lower percentage than seemed desirable was accepted from necessity. After selecting the best, there was still much to be desired in regard to qualifications.

I have so far recorded only the defects and difficulties of the educational work here. There are, however, some encouraging signs of progress. Prominent among these is the erection or completion of eleven school houses. Eight of them are neat, substantial, and well arranged. The interest shown in making them comfortable and convenient, and in providing them with proper furniture, and to some extent with maps and globes, shows a desire on the part of those districts to do what is in their power for the welfare of their children. The other three buildings are small, rude, temporary structures, designed to be used only until something better can be afforded. Seven of these buildings were erected in recently organized districts, the other four take the place of dilapidated structures that had become unfit for use.

Among the sixty districts of the county, there are only two where district quarrels affect the interests of the schools. These two are the smallest in the county, not in extent of territory but in number of pupils. If quarrels must come, they will do less harm there than in any other place.

I am receiving some inquiries in regard to "good teachers," "best text books," "maps," "free text books," and "township system." The two latter subjects are of such importance and beneficence that it seems to me they need only to be thoroughly understood to be carried into effect. Permit me to suggest that a pamphlet prepared by the state superintendent, containing full information on these points, might do incalculable good in the state. It should reach not only school officers, but all persons interested in schools.

The excellent character of the graded schools of Augusta and Eau Claire is a subject of congratulation to their citizens. Augusta has a school of four departments which has been under the management of Prof. T. E. Williams, for three years. Much to the regret of the people of that place, he resigned the principalship there at the close the year to take charge of a ward school in Eau Claire.

Eau Claire retains its district organization, the divisions into east, west and north Eau Claire, each forming a district. The schools in them are under the principalship of Professors H. C. Howland, A. J. Hutton and T. E. Frawley, respectively. During the year, 1641 pupils have been enrolled, and twenty-six teachers employed. Special effort has been made to secure prompt and regular attendance, with marked success. Professors Howland and Hutton are well known throughout the state as successful educators. Their faithful work in their school-rooms and careful oversight of departments under their charge, prove that their reputations are well-earned, and well deserved. They are ably assisted by an unusually good corps of teachers. Prof. Frawley commenced his work as a teacher last year, soon after graduating from the State University. His energetic labors have made him very popular with pupils and parents, and promise well for the future of the school. The schools of the east and the west divisions have the same course of instruction and use the same text-books. I have not had opportunity by personal observation to compare the schools of Eau Claire with others to any great extent, but recently remarked to a gentleman who has a more extensive acquaintance with the schools of the state than any other person whom I know, that I thought they would compare favorably with any of them. My opinion was strengthened by his reply, "I not only think so but I know it."

The institute in the spring, conducted by Prof. J. B. Thayer, was well attended, interesting and profitable. I regard the Normal Institute as a most valuable means of diffusing correct ideas and methods of teaching.

District clerks were provided with blanks for reporting number of months school in the year, date of commencing each term, length of term, name of teacher and wages per month.

Teachers were provided with blanks for monthly reports. These were generally promptly filled and returned by clerks and teachers



and were of much service to me. I think a report of proceedings of school meetings would also be valuable and furnish information which sometimes comes too late to be of any use.

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## FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

W. L. O'CONNOR, SUPERINTENDENT.

The consolidation of the two Superintendent Districts into which the county was formerly divided, nearly doubled the work of this office, and in order that I might have all the time possible for visitations and the institute, I arranged my examinations so that most of them, in the spring, were in the western part of the county, and in the fall in the eastern section. This was more necessary, as the summer terms of school are generally short, and all the time is needed in visiting them, and I believe the arrangement on the whole was as convenient for the teachers, while it enabled me to accomplish my work to the best advantage.

My aim in conducting examinations was not only to ascertain what the candidates' qualifications were, but to give them practical hints that would help them in their work in the school room.

The examinations were largely attended. Five hundred candidates presented themselves for examination during the year ending August 31, 1876. Of this number, 250 received full third-grade certificates, 70 received second grade certificates, 5 received first grade certificates for two years, 125 received limited certificates for six months, and 50 received their standing only.

### INSTITUTE.

The teachers' institute for this county, was held in the city of Fond du Lac, commencing on the 20th day of March, and continuing six days. It was most ably conducted by Prof. Duncan McGregor, of Plattville Normal School. While I do not wish to unduly eulogize, I can but speak in high terms of Prof. McGregor's management of the institute, and attribute to it much of the success that greeted us. His thorough scholarship, his practical knowledge of all that pertains to our school system, and above all his genial and gentlemanly bearing won for him the entire confidence and high esteem of all who attended.

Two lectures were delivered before the institute, one by Prof. Butler, of Madison, and the other by Rev. Geo. L. Willard, of the city of Fond du Lac. Prof. Butler's lecture was on "A Common-Place Book," and in it he gave as much information of value, as could be derived from a long term of study and research. Rev. Geo. L. Willard's lecture was an eloquent one, and finely adapted to assisting the teacher in his daily labor in the school room. Both would bear repeating before the same audience, and would be listened to a second time with interest and profit.

It can be safely said that the institute was a very successful one. The attendance is said to have been larger than that of any other institute ever held in the state. The names of over three hundred teachers were enrolled as in attendance. I attribute much of this success to liberal advertising in the county papers. That it has been a means of great good to the teachers of the county, in arousing them to greater activity, to renewed exertions to better qualify themselves for their all important work, and that it will long be remembered by all who attended, as a most profitable and pleasant gathering, cannot be doubted.

#### VISITATION.

During the year, I have visited each school in the county twice, except some that had only one term of school. I have endeavored to make my visits as unexpected and informal as possible, and to inform myself in regard to the attainments of the scholars, the progress they are making in their studies, their general deportment, and the fitness of the teachers for the positions they occupy. I have generally found the schools doing well, and making commendable progress in their studies, and in most of them the best of discipline maintained, and I regard the faculty of governing one of the first and highest qualifications of a good teacher. I have lost no opportunity of impressing upon them the necessity of maintaining the best order in their schools.

I have made, during the year, 361 visits to the 188 different schools in the county. On account of the large number of schools to be visited, and the shortness of time they are in session, I have generally been obliged to visit four each day, and though my visits have been thus necessarily brief, on the whole, I believe they have been profitable to both teachers and scholars.

As this is the third term I have held the office, I am pleased to know that during my rounds of visitations, in my old district especially, I am constantly among acquaintances and friends; rendering my labors more pleasant, if not less arduous. The new acquaintances I have formed in the eastern part of the county, are no less agreeable and pleasant than the old ones in the west, and to them I am indebted for many kindnesses.

No school-houses have been built in the county, during the year, but quite a number have been repaired, painted and rescated. The log school-house, that cherished relic of early pioneer days, has not yet disappeared, but still exists in some parts of the county. While we award it all honor for the good it has done, let us hope that its mission is about accomplished, and that it will soon give place to a structure more in accord with the progress of the age, and the wants of the scholars of to-day.

#### CONCLUSION.

Upon a review of the work of the year, though defects may sometimes be discovered, I am confident that improvement has been made in many ways. There has been a better attendance upon both public and private schools; a more earnest desire for improvement, leading to more ardent application on the part of the pupils; a deeper conviction on the part of teachers, of the importance of their calling, impelling them to more earnest and thorough work in the school room, and I believe there is a deepening in the minds of the people, of the conviction that our common school system is the great safeguard of our free institutions and must be sustained and cherished accordingly.

There have been but two school district quarrels in the county, during the year, which have come to my knowledge, and these were unnecessarily brought on by difficulties between individuals, originating years ago, and which should have been kept out of the schools.

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### GREEN COUNTY.

T. C. RICHMOND, SUPERINTENDENT.

I am glad to be able to report that the schools of Green county are improving in all the elements that it takes to make up a good school.

Being fully convinced, upon commencing my present work, that we needed a thoroughly competent corps of teachers more than anything else, I adopted such measures as I thought would tend to bring good practical workers into the educational field, train them for the profession of teaching, and then furnish them steady employment.

We have several teachers' societies organized in the county, and we have our programme so arranged, that we have a teachers' meeting every Saturday in some part of the county.

We hold our meetings in eleven different places in the county, so that we have a meeting in each of the eleven places about once in three months. These meetings are very beneficial to the teachers, and the patrons also, who very frequently attend. The working teachers are nearly always present.

For the benefit of some who are not able to attend our normal schools, or other higher institutions of learning, we propose, and we have commenced, to hold normal institutes, one each spring and fall, so that our teachers will be better prepared for their work. These institutes we hold for six weeks or two months each, and we drill the teachers in the *how* and the *what*. The one held last fall in Monticello, we believe helped our teachers very much, and through them is helping our winter schools.

When we cannot get state aid in our institute work, we apply to the county, and so far we have been very kindly helped.

We think the district boards ought to be roused to a just appreciation of their work. Sometimes our best efforts are rendered useless by the action of the board, the members of which are too often chosen more because it is their turn, than on account of fitness; however, we hope to overcome this in some way, and number the district boards among our earnest co-workers.

Although we have a few very poor school buildings, we are happy to say that each year some of these are giving place to better and more comfortable houses. We do not like to resort to condemning buildings, but would rather have the people see the necessity of having more comfortable school-houses for their children.

Something ought to be done in the matter of text-books. We too often find either not enough books, or no uniformity. The power, in this matter, we believe, ought to be placed somewhere

else. While some of the boards are competent, and do their duty in this matter, others are very incompetent and careless. I believe it would be well if some of our more experienced educators would suggest a change in this matter.

There is too much changing about of teachers. Seldom does a teacher work more than one term in one place. This we think we can overcome, by getting competent teachers who will retain their positions.

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## GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

A. A. SPENCER, SUPERINTENDENT.

I send you to-day my annual report. I regret the long delay, and beg pardon for it. It has been unavoidable.

The law of last winter, providing for the compensation of district clerks, works admirably, in this county. Their reports are fuller and more accurate than ever before.

The most vital need of our district schools, I firmly believe, is a system of gradation and a carefully prepared course of study which shall be binding on all the pupils who attend them. Nearly all the work in these schools, as at present conducted, is without system, *aimless*. Promotion from book to book, and from branch to branch, depends almost wholly on the whim of the parent, teacher or pupil. Ought it not to be made to depend on the actual attainment of the pupils, such attainment to be ascertained by a fair and thorough examination?

How can any great change or improvement be affected until the work of the school room is mapped out, systematized, so that teachers may know exactly what is demanded of them during each term; and pupils may know what is essential to their own advancement from class to class.

Will you be kind enough to give us during the ensuing winter, a well-graded course of instruction, adapted to the condition of our common schools? By so doing, I believe you will surely prepare the way for the speedy establishment of town high schools, and will do much for the progress of education in our state.

## IOWA COUNTY.

ALBERT WATKINS, SUPERINTENDENT.

The statistical and really important part of my annual report submitted herewith, I cannot recommend for its accuracy: Town clerks complain that it is impossible for them to procure reasonably accurate and full reports from very many of the district clerks, and much of the data in the town clerks' reports to me are either made up by estimating figures omitted from the reports of district clerks, or else by disregarding altogether the many mistakes and omissions. Some district clerks are reported as keeping no written record whatever of the district transactions. This is matter which demands immediate attention, and if there is any remedy it should be applied at once.

The reports also very pertinently suggest the manner in which the other interests of many schools may be ministered to under the district system.

It appears, from the town clerks' reports, that the number of children in the county between the ages of four and twenty years is 8,706, being precisely the same number reported last year. Of these, no less than 2,488 have not attended school at all during the year, against 2,542 who didn't attend last year. The number between the ages of seven and fifteen, during which period if children do not get the rudiments of an education, they will never get them, is about 3,740. Of these 410 did not attend school at all, against 644 last year. The average number of days attendance of all those of "school age" during the year was forty-three and one-fourth days, a little over two months; while the average attendance of those who actually went to school was sixty and one-half days, or three months, against an average of two and one-half months last year. Though there is an apparent improvement over last year, these figures afford food for very serious reflection; and when it is considered that this average attendance is largely made up by scholars who attend, on and off, through six or eight months, one does not marvel at the reputed lack of system and general inefficiency of our district schools. Irregularity and non-attendance are dead weights to these schools and there seems to be no power whatever to unload them.

Seven schools are provided with sets of outline maps, and about

the same number with globes; and reading frames and charts for teaching primary reading are finding their way into many others. Still the schools of the county may be said to be generally without apparatus. The better teachers, therefore, use the blackboard as far as possible, as a substitute for other apparatus. I have therefore urged upon district boards the necessity of providing school rooms with large and good blackboards. Recent visits show a great improvement in this matter, though many school houses are still without blackboards fit for use.

In many localities the school houses are totally unfit for their purpose; limited room and wretched seats and desks being the worst faults. Again, in other localities, the most commendable liberality and enterprise are exhibited in the building and furnishing of the school houses. Two tasty and commodious school houses finished this year in adjoining districts, one in the town of Highland, and the other in the town of Mifflin, deserve especial commendation. Under the district system I see no hope for better school houses, in many cases where they are worst, for years to come.

The villages of Highland and Avoca have been organized into high school districts under the law of 1875, during the year. In the former place a very creditable new school building is newly finished, and a large addition to the old school house in Avoca, built this fall, will make first rate accommodations for the high school there.

There were three hundred applicants for teachers' certificates during the year, and of these 165 were licensed to teach, the certificates of 30 of these being limited to six months or less. Number of teachers required to supply all the schools, 135. In order to procure the requisite number I am still obliged to license many applicants who are utterly unqualified for teaching; but each year I am able to reject a greater proportion of these and fill their places with better materials. Though the general sentiment of the people is in favor of a strict and thorough system of examinations, yet I find it impossible to secure practical uniformity throughout the county; and in many localities districts either do not offer sufficient inducement to secure the services of qualified teachers, or else, as is frequently the case, through favoritism or carelessness on the part of district boards, the employment of

qualified teachers is neglected till the last moment, when it is found necessary to employ incompetent ones, who are often very much worse than those who have been rejected at the regular examinations. This is fatal to all system, and the efforts of the superintendent to perform his duty strictly and impartially thus find their chief obstacle in district boards themselves.

Again, those who attend the summer schools are so small in number and young in age, that it has become quite common to regard this term as of little consequence, or as a mere formality to make up the required five months, and to be taught in the cheapest manner possible. Accordingly these districts insist on employing inexperienced school girls, and thus discourage regular teachers by throwing them out of employment, besides subjecting the flexible and susceptible minds of beginners to the pernicious influence of ignorance and inexperience. This is a very serious question and should receive prompt and careful attention at the hands of those who have our school system in their keeping.

Another obstacle to improvement is the practice of employing many male teachers for the winter schools who pay no attention to preparation, but are engrossed in other business, so that it is impossible to secure their attendance at institutes and other means of technical instruction. We are getting to have a regular class of teachers, mostly females, who are outstripping the other class—who teach only to fill up a little odd time—in the acquirement of real ability to teach.

Text-books are generally uniform in the same school, but the antiquity of many in use and the frequent occurrence of two different kinds of books on the same subject for the same school, might be avoided and done away with, at a great saving of time and expense, if only district boards would exercise, in an intelligent and thorough manner, the power which the law gives them. As the law now stands, it is entirely inefficient.

The influence of normal school and institute work and the stricter examinations of county superintendents, as might be expected, are already a power for good, and I can see a decided improvement in the teaching done in this county during the last two years. Intelligent method is taking the place of inane machine work in the school room; yet I cannot but feel that under a sys-



tem so essentially void of executive force, or administrative vigor, as our district system seems to be, these better teachers which we are furnishing at the expense of so much wealth and labor, will continue to be seriously hampered and circumscribed in their efforts to improve the condition of the district school. We have come to a point where the providing of better teachers is by no means the only or most important question of school economy. In some parts of this county there is a lively demand still for better teachers, but in others the best that we have are rejected.

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### JACKSON COUNTY.

T. P. MARSH, SUPERINTENDENT.

At the time of transmitting my annual report to the department of education, I was so busily engaged with examination papers and filling out certificates, that I could not make out a special report, and the press of other duties at present will necessitate my making this quite brief and incomplete.

I regret that my annual report was not more complete; but I did the best I could towards making it as reliable as possible.

The great source of information is the school district, but the records are generally kept in such a muddled condition that no reliance can be placed on many of the statements made. In many instances the town clerks are careless, and do not try to have the district reports corrected before copying them into their reports to me. I think if the town clerks would attend to the correcting and having corrected the reports of the district clerks, there would be less complaint concerning incorrect reports.

The experience I have acquired during the past three years, through my official connection with the school interests of the county, furnishes sufficient data upon which to judge, not only the past and present, but also our future school prospects.

It gives me great pleasure to state, upon the authority of facts, that the school interests of the county were never in a more flourishing and progressive condition than at present; and if it be allowable to make the past and present criterions of the future, I then feel safe in saying that many of the obstacles which are now in the way of progress must soon disappear and leave the field clear for the earnest and skillful workers.

Much of the school work of the past year has been a great improvement compared with the work of previous years, but there yet remains a great chance for thorough teaching. Many of our teachers are improving themselves, while some have no idea of making school-teaching a life business, and I suppose our schools will hardly ever be entirely supplied with those who do.

Perhaps it is as well; for a life spent in the school-room is enough to cramp the energies of the stoutest constitution.

#### SCHOOL HOUSES.

The school houses are in a fair condition, though most of them are destitute of good blackboards, and a proper supply of outline maps, charts, etc. Too little attention is paid to properly ventilating the school buildings, and, in some instances, to the construction and arrangement of needed outbuildings. Some of the outbuildings connected with the school premises in various parts of the county are in a shameful condition. I think it would be well if the district authorities paid a little more attention to such matters. There has been one new school house erected in the county during the year. It is constructed of brick. Some of the old buildings have been repaired. There are some very creditable school houses in this county; but in some few districts there is a growing necessity for new buildings, to replace the old tumble-down affairs that go by the name of school houses.

#### MONTHLY REPORTS.

I have required monthly reports from the teachers, and most of them have reported promptly as required in the monthly report cards. I shall continue to require reports during the coming year. I think it will have a tendency to excite an interest in the schools that will result in good to both teacher and pupil. Shall publish a summary of the reports in the county papers.

#### VISITATIONS.

Since entering upon my second term of office, January 1st, 1876, I have visited all but eight schools in the county, traveling many miles in accomplishing it. I have visited sixty different schools, most of them twice. I know some of these visits were profitable, and I think by a more general appreciation of the service, more could be made so. One thing is quite certain, that the teacher's

“ability to teach” can be correctly measured, thereby enabling a superintendent to judge of a candidate’s fitness for a certificate. Some think school visitation of but little or no benefit; by others it is thought, and justly so I believe, the most important of the superintendent’s duties.

There is no other means of getting the requisite information as to the wants of the schools. A superintendent ought to be able to counsel and advise teachers in their work. If he is not, I see no reason why he should visit schools. If he is able, and understands his business, the more he visits the schools the better. It ought not to deter him from doing his duty faithfully, that a few advise him that he can do no good. I take such advice as a doubtful compliment. I know that much good is resulting from my immediate supervision of the schools. That is part of my duties, and I shall do it in the same spirit that I would in supervising any other work.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations in the Autumn of 1875 and the spring of 1876 were made thorough and well calculated to test the applicants’ knowledge of the branches taught, and his ability to successfully impart instruction, so far as an examination might determine. I have aimed to secure the best teachers, by making the tests of such a character as to throw out the weak and inefficient, while the live, energetic teacher, who keeps posted, and whose aim is high, will find no great difficulty in showing his ability to successfully engage in the great work of instructing the young.

The total number of applicants for certificates during the year, commencing August 31st, 1875, and ending August 31st, 1876, is one hundred and fifty-six. I have refused certificates to forty-eight applicants; 108 received certificates. A portion of the third grade certificates were issued for but six months. Some of those who received six months certificates were at the next examination, and were granted another certificate within the same year, which accounts for the difference between this report and my “annual report”. In that I reported one hundred and thirty four certificates as having been issued by me during the year. But this is explained by the fact that some received two certificates during the year.

I report two first grade, four second grade, and one hundred and

twenty-eight, (counting those which issued two to the same person within the year,—not counting but one issue, one hundred and two,) third grade.

#### INSTITUTES.

Since reporting to you last fall I have held one institute, commencing August 21st, and continuing two weeks. It was conducted by Professors A. Earthman and L. D. Harvey. The attendance was very satisfactory, there being sixty-four names enrolled. I am satisfied that Profs. Earthman and Harvey accomplished good work, considering the shortness of the time allotted.

The good accomplished by well conducted institutes cannot be too highly estimated. As a general thing I find those teachers who make a practice of attending institutes, teaching better schools than those who do not.

Normal institutes are at present doing more for this county than the normal schools, because the benefits of the former reach the mass of teachers, who must, for some time, mainly have charge of our country schools, while the latter do not.

One great reason why our schools, in the past, did not progress more rapidly, was the want of trained teachers.

#### VISITATION BY PARENTS.

It seems strange to me why parents do not visit the schools oftener than they do. I think if they could actually know how much good they can accomplish by making frequent and unceremonious calls, they would attend to this matter.

#### CONCLUSION.

I have endeavored to give you some idea of school matters in this county, although I am satisfied it is far from being complete or very extended.

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### JEFFERSON COUNTY.

C. J. COLLIER, SUPERINTENDENT.

In connection with my annual report, I beg leave to add the following special report.

I have visited, since the first day of January last, 116 schools,

making 146 visits, averaging two and three-fourths hours to each visit. I have made it a practice to take charge of each school during a portion of the time, and to suggest such changes as I deemed would be of benefit, and commending all that I found worthy of commendation.

During the year three hundred and seventy-four persons have been examined and 233 certificates issued, 197 third grade, 27 second and 9 first. There is a decided improvement in our teachers. I have only found it necessary to grant three licenses this fall against 35 last spring, and I find a general desire on the part of teachers to raise their standing, as well as the grade of certificates.

I have endeavored to impress upon school boards and patrons the necessity for more apparatus, such as black boards, outline maps, globes, &c., but in too many cases I am met with the reply, "We have more now than our teachers use," and with too much truth, too. I would suggest, that a knowledge of the use of globes and outline maps be made a necessary requirement for a third grade certificate.

I have urged upon teachers the necessity of special preparation for each day's work, and am pleased to report that many teachers are at work upon this plan, and, although holding third grade certificates, are doing first grade work in the branches taught.

An institute was held at Jefferson, commencing August 21st, continuing two weeks, and, though the attendance was small from various causes, good work was done, and great benefit received by those in attendance. Prof. Barns as conductor, gave general satisfaction to all concerned.

Patrons of schools are giving more attention to school buildings, and, although they move slowly, when they build they erect handsome, substantial, and commodious buildings, and generally evince a desire to change the seven-by-nine school lot by the road side or upon four corners, for the ample, well-enclosed schoolground. Five new houses have been erected during the year.

The idea that primary, and backward schools in the country, do not require teachers of any special qualifications is the greatest evil I have to encounter, and to its prevalence I attribute the failure of so many of our common schools in attaining the success desired by both parents and pupils.

I am satisfied that to the custom of placing primary scholars under incompetent teachers, who confine them to the dull routine of the text, thus stupefying every active energy of the mind, and inculcating habits of indolence and inaccuracy of thought, is owing, very largely, the want of thoroughness and practicability so often charged against our school system.

I attribute the success of graded schools to the thoroughness of the work in the lower departments, and, if we are to make a success in our common schools, I believe that patrons, school boards, and superintendents must unite in demanding that our primary scholars shall be placed under the charge of teachers competent to lay the foundation suitable for a grand and noble superstructure.

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## KENOSHA COUNTY.

D. H. FLETT, SUPERINTENDENT.

The experience of another year has strengthened the conviction that while we have no reason to be ashamed of our schools, considered as a whole, still there are serious defects in our educational system which need to be remedied, and evils which call loudly for reform.

### SCHOOL HOUSES.

The county can boast of many school buildings which are models of convenience and comfort. They are well warmed, seated and arranged, and provided with a fair amount of maps, charts, and other necessary apparatus; but there are quite a number that contain very few of these conveniences, and are wholly unsuitable for the purpose for which they were designed. The comfort, health, and best interests of the children of the county require that, in a few cases, new houses be erected; in more that the houses be replastered and re-seated; and in more, still, that maps, charts, a globe, a *new* dictionary, and a few books of reference, as well as suitable ornamentation for the school room, be provided. It is an encouraging fact, however, that four new school houses have been erected during the year, two others have been re-seated, while quite a number have been repaired and greatly improved in appearance, convenience, and comfort. A number of sites, too, have been

enclosed, the yards planted with shade trees, and the out-houses put in good condition.

#### IRREGULARITY OF ATTENDANCE.

The efficiency of many of the schools is greatly lessened by irregularity of attendance on the part of the pupils. While there are very few children of proper school age whose names do not appear in the school register, there are very many who do not receive the *amount* of instruction to which they are entitled. For this evil and its remedy, teachers are to some extent responsible; parents to a far greater extent.

#### MULTIPLICITY OF TEXT-BOOKS.

Nothing detracts from the success of many of the schools more than the large number of different text-books. In a few schools, books from a dozen or more different series may be found. Thus classes are multiplied, lessened in numbers, the teacher's time wasted, and the healthy stimulus to pupils in large classes, lost. Our present laws are good, but they do not go far enough. Uniformity should in some cases be *enforced*.

#### TOO MANY BRANCHES ATTEMPTED.

The conviction forces itself upon me that in *some* of our schools we are attempting to teach too many branches—endeavoring to do the work which properly devolves upon the high school or the seminary. The function of the common school is to lay the foundation of a good English education—this and nothing more. Special prominence should be given to the more elementary branches. These should be thoroughly mastered before anything else is attempted.

#### TEACHERS.

A large number of our teachers have received no special preparation for the work of teaching and no instruction outside the same class of schools that they endeavor to teach. Still the outlook is very encouraging. Teachers are gradually becoming alive to the necessity of special preparation. This is illustrated by the fact that nearly thirty different persons from the county have sought instruction during the year in the Normal schools of the state. Besides these, quite a number of teachers have, by a systematic course

of reading and study, greatly increased their educational and professional qualifications as is very plainly shown by the improved work in the school room. There is also an increasing demand for well qualified teachers and a tendency toward greater permanence in the work. During the year only eighty-four different teachers have been employed in the sixty-two schools of the county. Of these three held first grade certificates, twelve second grade, and sixty-nine third grade.

#### INSTITUTES.

During the last two weeks of September a Teachers' Institute was held in the village of Wilmot, at which about eighty-five persons were present. This Institute was under the able supervision of Prof. Albert Salisbury, of Whitewater. Of the work done it is unnecessary to speak. Suffice it to say that the Institute was a complete success, and that teachers went forth better prepared than ever before, and stimulated to renewed exertions in their work. Two able lectures were delivered during the session; one by Prof. S. H. Carpenter, of the State University, on "The Moral Element in Education," another by Prof. Salisbury, on "The Early History of Wisconsin." A two days' Institute was also held, January 21st and 22d, at which about fifty persons were present. At this time a highly interesting and instructive lecture was delivered by Rev. H. M. Simmons, of Kenosha, on "The Greatness of Human Littleness."

#### LIBRARY.

The need of a teachers' library, from which teachers could obtain works relating directly to their profession, has long been felt. To meet this want, teachers have subscribed liberally, and the library has been established. If properly managed and used, it must prove a powerful instrument in advancing the best interests of education throughout the county.

#### SCHOOL VISITS.

During the year, 172 different visits, of one-half day each, have been made by the superintendent, besides a number of shorter visits; making an average of three visits to each school. In these visits, errors and faults in methods of instruction and government have been noticed, criticised and corrected so far as possible; right



courses of action have been fully approved, and wrong courses unsparingly condemned; an effort has been made to remove all antagonism between teachers and pupils, and to encourage the one in giving, the other in receiving instruction; to remove hard feelings and settle all difficulties arising in connection with school affairs; and to help forward all true progress. Several circular letters and educational tracts have been distributed during the year, and in a large number of cases, a written statement of the condition of the school, together with such suggestions as seemed advisable, has been sent to the district clerk immediately after visiting the school. The result of these efforts is very encouraging, and more of the same work will be done during the ensuing year. An effort has also been made to "weed out" the poorer class of teachers, and to fill the places with those better qualified. This effort has been received with marked favor by the people generally.

#### CONCLUSION.

As we look back over the year that is past, we see many mistakes that have been made; much poor work on the part of teachers; and many evils that call loudly for reform. We see also many improvements made; much good work done; many hopeful indications; and many reasons for encouragement; and we shall enter upon the work of the ensuing year with renewed energy and with a fuller realization of the importance and necessity of universal education.

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#### LA CROSSE COUNTY.

S. M. LEETE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Last winter our schools were in a flourishing condition, doing good work and doing it effectively, and it seemed as if we were finally in a fair way to perform the work of training and instructing our youth, successfully. But the hopes I had entertained during the winter were blasted before the end of the school year. Our summer schools were inferior, so much so, indeed, as to surprise me. But on a little reflection I discovered the cause. Many young ladies between the ages of sixteen and twenty who had been

attending the graded schools of the city and county, and who were able to pass a good examination, desired to teach. They came to the examinations well able to answer questions in the several branches, could state very good ideas in reference to the theory of teaching, and I granted certificates. Now these teachers, who actually obtained better markings than many of the old teachers, taught poor schools as a rule. And in my opinion the reason for this may be ascribed to their youthfulness. Their minds were developed by study to a greater degree than many of our older and better teachers, but their judgments were unenlightened by experience in school life, and they could not control and govern a school. Now where is the remedy?

It appears to me that there should be a qualification of *age*, and that this matter should *not* be left to the judgment of the superintendent. I have endeavored to be very careful about this matter, and have seldom granted a certificate to an applicant under eighteen years of age; but a great pressure is brought to bear upon me in this matter.

A parent will say, "My daughter is as old as such a person, and is as good a scholar; why cannot she be licensed as a teacher?" failing to realize that *one* at eighteen is much more mature than *another*.

I certainly think that if it were made illegal to grant certificates to applicants under twenty-one we should have better teachers. Then if the examination questions were prepared by the state superintendent, and the standard fixed by him, another source of danger and annoyance would be removed and the county superintendent would be left untrammelled in the discharge of his duties.

Improvements in regard to school houses are made each year. Several old buildings have been repaired and two new ones erected within the last year. The district comprising the village of Onalaska is the most populous one in the county, and it has hitherto maintained, with now and then an exception, an inferior school. But the board has finally acted wisely in the selection of a principal who is bringing the school up to a flourishing condition.

The high school organized last year in West Salem has prospered, fulfilling the expectations of its patrons. A large number of applicants applied for admission, but thirty-two only were able to pass the required examination. This fact has given tone and character to

the school and has also benefitted the district schools in the immediate vicinity as there are many in these schools who are looking forward to the high school.

The institute, conducted by Prof. Thayer, which was held at West Salem during the week commencing October 16th, was well attended. Seventy names were enrolled and a very large proportion of them were names of actual teachers who are already engaged in their work. I look for large results from the influence of this institute.

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### LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

HENRY JANE, SUPERINTENDENT.

In general, most of the village schools are in good condition and making fair progress, while the schools of the rural districts seem to be at a stand-still, if not actually going back, in the quality and methods of teaching. This difference, it seems to me, arises from the very nature of the circumstances; it is fundamental and can not wholly be avoided. These districts are thinly settled. There is great irregularity of attendance on the part of pupils. The schools are, to a great extent, in the hands of young, inexperienced and untrained teachers. The most meager attainments and the utter absence of training or experience seem to form no ground for refusing to employ these teachers—simply because they are cheap. It will be a glorious day for the country schools of this State when they shall be placed in the hands of not only learned but trained teachers.

The public sentiment in this county, in regard to educational affairs, compares favorably with the best of other counties of which I have any knowledge, and in some localities the highest appreciation displays itself.

I have acted as county superintendent long enough to learn that popularity in this office depends more on school visitation and the granting of good certificates to everybody's baby than on all his other duties combined. Whereas it is my opinion that a superintendent may be of most value to the schools by licensing only qualified teachers, and by working up and taking an active part in teachers' institutes.

There are two classes in our county who find fault with the superintendency. One class think that it occasions an expenditure of money without a corresponding benefit to the public in return. These are they who are reluctant to admit the value and necessity of supervision in the management of our public schools. They regard the man who is charged with the duty of supervising the work of instruction as a supernumerary. The other class find fault not so much with the superintendency itself, as with the manner of operating it. They claim, and not altogether without grounds, that the design of the law is defeated in carrying it out. The cause of this defeat is the election of men who are unfit in education, experience and inclination to perform the duties of the office. The former class must be educated not to estimate labor by the demonstration which accompanies it, and to meet the objection of the latter some means should be devised to secure and retain fit men to superintend the schools of the state.

I have been much astonished at the inaccuracy and tardiness of town clerks' reports. Out of seventeen received by me only one was entirely free from errors, and that was the report of Mr. William Ahern, of Shullsburg, who is a very obliging and capable officer. This incorrectness and delay have caused me much inconvenience and some perplexity in making out my own report.

When I assumed the duties of the office on the first of January I found absolutely nothing to show that it ever had an existence in the county. It was not until the middle of February that my predecessor turned over the records, blanks and books in his possession, although I had written several times in regard to them. I commenced at once to equip the office, which was like creating it anew. I now have every thing arranged with the idea of permanency and handy reference.

On account of these urgent duties to commence with, I was unable to make many visits until after the spring examinations. During the summer I visited forty schools and spent a half day in most of them. I found the summer schools in the rural districts very small, with little opportunity for me to be of any real service. I intend to devote my whole time this fall and winter to the visitation of schools, in the hope that I may be of some real service to them.

But I am of the opinion that the little attention that a super-

intendent can give to each of the schools of his county, scattered as they are, will benefit so slightly, that unless the district board is present to sanction and support the work of the superintendent, his visits will have no perceptible influence. To receive the assistance of district boards in this respect, I have adopted the plan of notifying them of the particular half-day when I may be expected to visit their school, with the request that they keep the matter from teacher and pupils. This plan has the additional advantage of necessitating an arrangement of visits for some weeks ahead; and after the appointments are made, trivial matters will not be so apt to cause a postponement. In short, it reduces visitation to a system, and the superintendent in a certain sense compels himself.

Almost immediately after my public examinations I am besieged by applicants for private examinations, renewals, endorsements, and licenses. I do not like to say that all who fail to attend the regular public examination in some one of the inspection districts, are shirking, skulking teachers, but they certainly are in very bad company. I think it would be a very good thing, if instead of requiring satisfactory proof (for none are at a loss to give this) that absence from the public examination was necessary and unavoidable, a fee of from two to five dollars were charged, said fee to be paid over as a part of the regular school fund.

Some teachers complain that they are required to be examined at all, on the ground that they are old in the profession. This is all the more reason, I tell them, why they should be required to pass the full examination. They have no business to be teaching on a low grade certificate if they are old in the profession. These old teachers, many of them, are spending their time in intellectual sloth, having lost all their zeal for intellectual pursuits. I understand these examinations are intended as a sort of stimulus or annoyance to make teachers get up and out of the way of county superintendents, for there is a place

Where superintendents cease from troubling,  
And the teachers are at rest.

And to this I direct my teachers, and until they reach it, all appeals for renewals, endorsements, licenses, etc., will be in vain; and in regard to private examinations the law will be strictly adhered to.

A very large and successful institute was held at Darlington, in the month of August. Prof. D. McGregor had charge, and he proved a giant in the work. He made the session a very pleasant and profitable one for the teachers and others of this county. The attendance on the institute was unprecedentedly large, and many not members of the institute attested their interest by being present during the exercises. There were eighty-four active working members enrolled, seventy-eight of whom held teachers' certificates, and fifty-one had attended institutions of learning higher than the common school. Highly entertaining and instructive lectures were delivered to the teachers of La Fayette county, and to the citizens of Darlington and vicinity, by Prof. J. D. Butler, of Madison, and Hon. P. A. Orton, of Darlington.

Two districts in the county, one containing within its limits the village of Darlington, the other the village of Shullsburg, have organized under the free high school law. Excellent teachers at a liberal salary have been secured to manage these schools for the ensuing year. Dwight Kinney, a graduate of Milton College, is principal of the Darlington school, and Robert H. Brown, a graduate of the University, of the Shullsburg school. Both these gentlemen are possessed of that intellectual zeal for knowledge which enables them to inspire their pupils with a love for books and study. The schools are flourishing finely under their management, and both villages are delighted with the condition and progress of the work.

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## JUNEAU COUNTY.

J. W. WIGHTMAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

The number of teachers required to teach the schools is 102. During the year, 158 different persons were employed. The average wages per month of male teachers was \$47.58, female, \$23.80, an increase of \$1.64 in the former, and a decrease of fifty-two cents in the latter, as compared with the wages of last year.

Certificates were granted to 154 different persons; 44 males, and 110 females. Of this number, six received first grade, seven second, and 141, third.

Ten examinations were held during the year, to-wit: At New

Lisbon, two; Mauston, two; Necedah, two; Lyndon, two; Wonewoc and Elroy, one each. There were in all 275 applicants.

In preparing the several sets of questions, I have endeavored to make them general rather than technical, and, so far as possible, practical.

Two new school houses have been built during the year—one frame, in district number three, Plymouth, and one brick, in the village of Wonewoc, the first and only brick school house in the county. Nearly \$900 has been expended for globes, maps, charts, and other necessary articles.

There are five graded schools in the county, to-wit: At New Lisbon, employing six teachers; Necedah, with six; Mauston, five; Elroy, two; Wonewoc, two.

The highest department of the schools at New Lisbon has been organized into a high school, under the laws of 1875. The special report received from this school shows an enrollment of fifty-five pupils, with the prospect of a much larger attendance. Steps have already been taken toward the organization of a high school in the village of Mauston.

Since the first of January I have made 151 school visits. With but few exceptions, I have visited each school twice. In many instances, have been accompanied by members of the school board or parents, and have always endeavored to secure their co-operation, as the "greatest means to the great end."

In conclusion, it may be said that although our schools have executed no startling or dazzling educational movements, there is no great cause for discouragement. While much has been accomplished in different directions to promote their welfare, there remains a vast amount of labor yet to be performed to remove all obstacles that hinder their perfect work.

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## LINCOLN COUNTY.

DAVID FINN, SUPERINTENDENT.

Inclosed, please find my report as county superintendent. Am sorry that I could not transmit it at the time the law requires. I had considerable trouble in getting the reports from some of the town clerks, and when I did get them, it was necessary to revise

each, before I could make anything like a consistent report from them.

The schools of this county have done well this year, and the prospects are good for them to do better in the future. The people, generally, are impressed with a good idea of the importance of education, and begin to see the necessity of having proper buildings and good instruction for the children.

The high school system received considerable attention at times this year, and was almost adopted in the town of Jenny.

The adoption of the township system has been tried, but failed. It will be tried again this fall in some of the towns, and, I believe, will be adopted by a large majority.

I have visited the schools at the beginning and close of each term; consequently, could see what progress was made, and, in this respect, could compare them with each other and better explain their wants and advantages. I find nothing better to arouse the people to activity in the cause of education than a fair comparison of the condition and progress of their institutions of learning—if they do belong to the common school system. It works well on proud people. I have tried to set before the public in some advantageous manner a comparison of the schools of this county, commending what I thought good, and not skipping what I thought bad. It seems to me that county superintendents can do considerable good for the schools by properly visiting them and reporting accordingly. I hope that if the state ever considers the office of the county superintendency, filled as it now is, as a nuisance, that it will not entirely dispense with it, for the sake of such official visits. Indeed, I would like to see the duties of the county superintendent confined only to visiting schools, and reporting their condition and progress, etc., according to some devised general plan. Let the examination of teachers be taken from the county superintendents and be conducted wholly by the state superintendent, through persons appointed by him to traverse the state for the purpose. It would be cheaper, and better in every respect; it would sweep out of the profession thousands who are not fit or competent to teach, and would leave so many schools open to those who could fill their places with honor and credit to all concerned.



## MANITOWOC COUNTY.

W. A. WALKER, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have the honor to transmit, in answer to your request, the following special report:

The number of persons examined during the school year ending August 31, 1876, was 279,—139 in the fall, and 170 in the spring. The number licensed was 210, of whom two received first grade, and six, second grade certificates. By far the larger portion of the licenses were limited in time to seven months. In order to effect this, the questions for examination were so graded that only applicants well prepared in the several branches could obtain full third grade certificates. This course compels the former class of teachers to undergo the trials of an examination frequently, forming a strong incentive for more thorough preparation. The number of licenses granted, as the result of any series of examinations, has been governed, as near as possible, by the number of persons required to teach the schools. Advantage thus accrues to both teachers and schools, by lessening the number of competitors of the former, and placing the best material attainable at the command of the boards of the latter.

Permits to persons falling below the average required for a license have not been granted in any case. The indorsement of certificates granted by the superintendents of other counties, has also been refused on every application.

Supplementary examinations, held sometime after the regular ones, have to a large extent done away with the necessity of giving private examinations. When circumstances compel the granting of the latter, the applicant is required to write up as full a set of papers as those in attendance at the public examinations.

All the schools of the county, with two exceptions, were visited during the year, two visits being paid to a number. I am thoroughly convinced that school visitation under the circumstances existing in this county, is to a certain degree valueless. The number of schools, and the large extent of territory render it impossible to spend but a short time in each school. Pupils and teachers unused to the presence of visitors, become confused, and the work done is in no way illustrative of the ordinary routine labor. Suggestions given may or not be followed, at the teacher's pleasure, he

knowing that the ordeal once passed, little danger exists of a repetition during the pending term. Until some method of local supervision is devised, the real value of this part of the work will not be fully developed.

Over \$55,000 were spent in maintaining the schools; the average cost per pupil in attendance being \$6.72, or about \$1.62 per month. The large amount of money expended for the schools is evidence that parsimony does not control the matter. The salaries paid to teachers in many country localities, as well as in the city of Manitowoc and the village of Two Rivers, indicate a desire for the procurement of good teachers by many districts. Yet notwithstanding these encouraging facts, and others that place Manitowoc county well advanced in educational matters, the statistics of attendance indicate that a dangerous want of interest in securing the proffered advantages is much too prevalent. It is to this want of interest that irregularity of attendance is in a great measure due. Little good can more efficient supervision by county superintendents do in the premises. Capable teachers fail to call into the schools the persons of legal school age, making up the 8,000 absentees. The causes for the approximate failure of the schools do not rest with the superintendents, teachers, or the present system of free schools primarily, but with the people. When these things are not representative of the sovereign will, a change will be instituted; until then, countless permissory laws may burden the statute books, and each and every one of them come to nothing.

A few examples selected from notes taken during visits paid to schools during the last month, are to the point. In one district drawing public money on one hundred and twelve persons, twenty-one pupils were registered and nine in attendance. In another district of one hundred and ninety-eight pupils, fifty-six were registered, and twenty-five present. Other districts present similar records, while among the best visited thus far, is the one containing ninety-six pupils with a registry of fifty-three and an attendance of forty-four. The schools referred to are under the charge of fairly successful teachers, and the state of affairs prevailing is in no way chargeable to them. An idea of the difficulties surrounding the teacher under the above circumstances can be partly appreciated, when it is suggested that the pupils present on any particu-

lar day, will, to a considerable part, form the absentees on the succeeding day. There can be but one result in such a school. The term is frittered away, with little value resulting to any one. The time of the pupils in constant attendance is wasted to a great extent by the dragging along of the irregular ones, and the latter have but a faint impression of what has been passed over during the term.

The great variety of text-books existing in many schools, and the total want of any kind by certain pupils in nearly every school, present still further obstacles to successful teaching. Without books pupils are out of place in the school-room. Possessing books of a different kind than those of the majority, necessitates a division of the time at the teacher's disposal, and dissipates his endeavors. The text-book law of 1875 presents a solution of this question, by allowing school boards, if authorized by the electors, to purchase text-books for use in the public schools, and to loan or otherwise furnish them to the pupils.

The institute conducted by Messrs. O. R. Smith and A. Salisbury, during the month of August, was productive of much good in the awakening of thought. Several instances have been noted of the practical application of the ideas advanced during the session. Two weeks appears to be too short a time to give much book instruction. Training for school room work, and inciting members to independent research, should be the objective points.

In closing allow me to say that I am heartily in favor of the high-school and text-book laws, but am fearful that, under the present condition of things, but little good of a general character will result from them. The township system of school government is first needed in order to make these requisites to a perfect system of schools, except to a limited number, possible. With that system prescribed as a state regulation, many questions, of apparently difficult solution at present, would satisfactorily adjust themselves to the new order of things.

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## MARATHON COUNTY.

THOMAS GREEN, SUPERINTENDENT.

I take pleasure in saying that very great improvement has been

made in the qualifications of teachers, which was made manifest at the teachers' institute, held at Mosinee, in September. Thirty teachers were in attendance, and the session was a profitable one for all, and beneficial results are evident in the improved work done by the teachers during the year. They are steadily advancing in point of education and facility of imparting instruction to the pupils under their care.

There are fifteen towns in this county, sixty-three districts, and sixty-two school houses, fifty-five of which are in good condition. We have two graded schools, one at Colby and one at Spencer.

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## MARQUETTE COUNTY.

H. M. OLDER, SUPERINTENDENT.

I herewith submit my third annual report, and with it some information of the progress of schools in the county, which may be of use to you.

### BUILDING.

There have been some six school houses in the county which have long been a disgrace, but on account of fancied poverty, and division in the districts in regard to locations, it has been an impossibility to prevail on them to build new ones. After persistent work, however, and strong threats to use the condemning power given to me, I have succeeded in gaining four new houses this fall, one in Springfield, one in Harris, one in Montello, and one in Neshkoro, while the village school at Montello is to re-seat and paint their room, thus making one of the best of what was among the poorest in the county. Outline maps and globes have been introduced into a number of schools, and a commendable spirit has been shown in furnishing the school rooms.

As usual, but little reliance can be placed upon the financial report of town clerks, as nine-tenths of the reports are nothing but an array of figures, which do not balance at all, and the amounts received and paid out are only approximately correct. Were it not for my own credit, I should like to send you a copy of the reports as received by me.

There are fifty-nine schools in the county, which have employed seventy different persons as teachers, and I have issued eighty-

eight certificates, leaving an apparent surplus of eighteen; but when the fact is taken into consideration that many of these were issued to teachers in other counties, and to persons not expecting to teach, but who take advantage of the examinations as a means of gaining knowledge, the surplus is small—not over five or six.

Since coming into the office I have had not less than three weeks' institute work each year, and have devoted to such work eight weeks of personal instruction of my own, and I have found this of great benefit to my teachers. I can say that institutes have paid in Marquette county, for by their means I have been enabled to raise the standard from five, where I found it, to seven, where it now is, and find enough teachers able to reach this standard to fill the schools. By this means I am able to keep my best teachers employed, and weed out the poorer ones. On the whole, we are moving slowly but surely.

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#### MILWAUKEE COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT.

THOMAS O'HERRIN, SUPERINTENDENT.

In the first district of this county there are two graded schools,—one at Bay View, with seven departments, and one at Oak Creek, with two departments. The school at Bay View has Lewis Funk as its principal, and the school at Oak Creek Charles F. Harding. These schools are well sustained, and by their influence the whole teaching force of the county is rapidly strengthening.

The institute held at Oakwood last fall, conducted by Professor A. Salisbury, was decidedly an interesting one, and productive of great good.

I have visited all the schools in the superintendent district, once during each school term. I have endeavored to make teachers feel responsible for the quality of work done. Have generally conducted some of the exercises myself, and at every visit I have endeavored to commend teachers for the good points, and to suggest improvements when needed. In nearly every instance I found the school rooms neat and clean, sometimes tastefully adorned. Six examinations have been held during the past year. There are now four holding first grade, three second grade, and fifty-four third grade certificates. But one limited certificate has been granted.

From a comparison of the questions used in other counties, I am satisfied that the qualifications of our teachers will compare favorably with those of others throughout the state. We have a good number of well experienced and skillful teachers, who are doing excellent work, and whose labors appear to be appreciated. Although our schools have by no means reached the acme of excellence, yet I consider they are doing excellent work.

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### MILWAUKEE COUNTY—SECOND DISTRICT.

JAMES S. FOLEY SUPERINTENDENT.

The second district of Milwaukee county consists of the towns of Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa, and contains a population of 10,220, of which number 3896 are persons of school age. Of this latter number 1805 have attended the public schools, and 118 the private, making a total of 1923. From this it is seen that more than one-half of those of school age were not enrolled as pupils during the year.

Our school houses number thirty-four. The best of these, an excellent, brick structure, situated in Wauwatosa, is worth about \$7,000. The poorest, a rickety, log concern of the pioneer times, could not be sold for \$25. With few exceptions they are commodious and comfortable, many of them attractive buildings, well furnished with the necessary school apparatus. Three new ones were erected during the past year, at an average cost of \$1,100 each.

Of the seventy applicants at the teachers' examinations forty-nine received certificates. Although we require but thirty-eight persons to teach our schools, forty-six were employed, and from comparison it is seen that the change of teachers was not as great as in past years.

The average wages of gentlemen was a little over \$47.00 per month, and of ladies, \$31.16. The wages of gentlemen is somewhat reduced, from the fact that many districts employ them for eight or ten months of the year.

The people recognize the necessity of having schools, contribute fairly for their establishment and support, have erected a sufficient number of buildings well adapted for educational purposes, and,

on satisfactory terms, secure the services of an intelligent, honest, conscientious class of teachers.

Under such circumstances, why do we not find a larger percentage of pupils in the school room? The causes are manifold. Here as elsewhere we find the saying verified, "The poor man for children." He cannot clothe them all well enough to send them out in winter, and when the fine days have come, some of them must be set to work at home. The rich frequently teach their children at home till they are seven or eight years of age, then send them to the district school for a few years, when they are sent abroad to complete their education. A number are kept at home by sickness, and fear of some contagious disease plays havoc in school attendance not unfrequently. Religious and social prejudices operate upon a small part of the population, while there are many cases of entire absence that cannot be easily accounted for.

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## MONROE COUNTY.

N. H. HOLDEN, SUPERINTENDENT.

I send you herewith my annual statistical report. It is incomplete in some particulars, and not strictly accurate in others; but there has been a material improvement in the promptness and efficiency of town clerks in obtaining full returns from district officers. Yet some one will be negligent and cause a delay that casts an unjust suspicion of delinquency on others.

There has been commendable progress in the schools of the county during the past year, and past three years. The teachers bear a more thorough examination, and show a greater knowledge of methods and school work.

The whole number of teachers required to teach the schools is 143. The number of teachers actually employed during the year is 237. Allow two terms in each district, and it shows that seventy-two per cent. of the schools change teachers every term. This is attended with great waste of time and money, and no little injury to a large part of the school children of the county. A part of this change results from the custom of employing female teachers for the summer schools, and male teachers for the winter.

This habit of changing teachers (for I believe the change is more

from a reluctance to make innovations on ancient customs, than from any real purpose or hope of obtaining better services), is an evil not easily remedied. Yet the fact that the more successful teachers are retained several terms in succession, would indicate that we need schools, within the reach of all our teachers, that will give that special scholarship and training essential to success, and need also a discrimination that will exclude from the teaching force that element wanting in the tact and skill requisite to successful teaching.

Being remote from normal schools, the advancement of our teachers is secured principally by three agencies: the inspiring influence and work of the Sparta and Tomah high schools, efficient institute work, and the unflinching efforts of the county superintendent to raise the standard of qualifications of teachers.

The institute held at Sparta, April 17, by Robert Graham, and continuing one week, was an unprecedented success. There were 135 teachers enrolled, and an average daily attendance of 127. The teachers were enthusiastic in the work, and separated with noble purposes and important additions to their stock of knowledge. The valuable work of Prof. Graham and his assistants, and the lectures by Dr. Carpenter, Prof. Phelps, and Prof. Smith, left an impression upon the teachers and citizens present that has resulted in much better work in a large number of schools, and rendered the county superintendent material aid in carrying out his schemes for improvement.

From observations of the results from long-term and short-term institutes, I am of the opinion that larger proportional benefits accrue from institutes of a week's duration, with a larger attendance of teachers, and skillfully conducted, than from longer terms, and much smaller attendance. Institutes for educating teachers in the text of the branches to be taught are of doubtful economy; but for the purpose of instruction in what to teach, and the methods and economy of school work, their value is unquestionably great.

The Sparta and the Tomah union schools have organized under the free high-school law, passed in 1875, and have large classes pursuing a course of higher instruction.

In addition to these there are four schools in the county of two departments each, that afford an opportunity to many aspirants for certificates to obtain the requisite education.



Five new school houses have been erected this season, taking the place of old and inefficient ones, at a total cost of about \$4,700, and one school house has been enlarged by adding a second story at an expense of \$1,600. These houses are substantial, commodious, and well arranged. One of them, erected at Wilton, is built of brick, and when completed will cost \$2,300.

There are yet a number of school houses in the county that are little better than hovels, where children are huddled together, without regard to health or comfort, with scarcely room to sit erect, and no conveniences for profitable work by pupil or teacher. These are being condemned and replaced by suitable buildings as rapidly as the situation of the people renders it advisable. Several such houses were reported to the district officers this season with notices to take the necessary steps towards abating the evils; and it is gratifying to report a strong desire to be rid of the old dilapidated structures.

Since January 1st, I have visited ninety-two different schools, and made one hundred and thirty-nine visits. I found many of the teachers in the spring and summer terms making practical use of the knowledge of methods received at the spring institute. While these visits are necessary and valuable, it is plain to be seen that in a county containing 124 school houses, and employing 143 teachers, they amount to very little as school supervision,—the visits necessarily being too brief to obtain a knowledge of existing evils, much less to remedy them.

During the last year 374 applicants have been examined, about 55 per cent. of whom received certificates; of which 5 were first grade, 8 second grade, and 174 third grade. The average age of those who received certificates is  $22\frac{1}{2}$  years. Eight certificates were granted to applicants under seventeen years of age. I have endeavored to make the examinations of teachers sufficiently thorough to secure for the schools the best teachers. A large number of the teachers licensed during the last year received only limited certificates. Some of these were beginners, others, through negligence or slothfulness, had fallen a little below grade, and a few were licensed where a little better teacher could not be obtained.

We have many experienced and skillful teachers, who are doing good work. Others are young and with little experience, but having energy, industry, and a determination to excel, they are doing

well, and better than some of those with more experience and less ambition.

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## OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

P. FLANAGAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

In compliance with your request I submit a brief statement in relation to the condition of the schools in this county. There can be no doubt that the schools, as a whole, are making gradual improvement; and were it not for the frequent and unnecessary change of teachers, together with the scarcity and diversity of text-books in many districts, the improvement would be increased two-fold. But these evils are being realized, and means put into operation calculated to remove them.

Many of the districts now purchase text-books and supply them to scholars at wholesale rates, thus securing a uniformity of text-books, and at half cost to patrons.

Two new school houses have been built during the year; one in a newly organized district, in Buchanan, and one in joint district, No. 5, in the town of Dale. I have not seen the former building yet; but the latter is as neat a country school house as is in the county. The officers of this district are deserving of great credit for their indefatigable labors. The building has been erected after plan No. 1, of the school code; cost about \$750.

Three teachers are now employed in the Hortonville school—Mr. Bottensek, Miss Doherty and Miss Steffen, under whose instruction the school improves rapidly, meeting, I believe, the most sanguine expectations of our citizens.

We had a very pleasant and profitable teachers' institute, held in the city of Appleton, last March, conducted by Prof. Albert Salisbury, of Whitewater. The attendance was good. I saw, during my visits, that the teachers had picked up many of the suggestions presented on methods of teaching, and were applying them in their schools; one night during the week, Prof. Salisbury, favored the institute and citizens of Appleton, with his able lecture on "Early History of Wisconsin."

With a few exceptions, I have visited all the schools in the county twice during the school year, and those few I visited each once. I find almost invariably that those teachers who are regular

attendants of our institutes are the most successful; the scholars are interested, and the school rapidly improving. I almost as invariably find that those teachers who never attend institutes have dull schools and their pupils are making but little real progress. Generally speaking, a good degree of discipline has been maintained in all the schools, and in most cases without resorting to the more cruel methods formerly practiced, viz., corporal punishment.

I have the satisfaction of saying that the spirit of our people is improving with regard to the means of educating their children. I am sometimes astonished to see the alacrity with which they tax themselves for their support.

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### PEPIN COUNTY.

J. H. ROUNDS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Since January 1st I have visited all but two of the schools in the county, and some I have visited two or three times. I found most of them doing well, but some were lacking in attendance, which had the effect to dishearten the teacher, and the few pupils that did attend were lacking in energy and enthusiasm. One would suppose that love of kin would prompt all parents to send their children to the school, instead of the field, when they are so young that the profits of their labor must be small. But such is not always the case. Still we are making some progress, and we have some good schools in this county. Most of the school-houses are comfortable, and several are well built and furnished with patent seats and desks. They have built a good house in the new district, No. 5, in Frankfort, and the evidences of progress and reform are plainly developed.

The school in the village of Durand is graded; they employ four teachers, and the school board select their teachers with care and discrimination. They are building a new school-house this season, and it is now nearly completed. It has four spacious school-rooms, is heated with furnaces, and furnished with the most approved seats and desks, and will comfortably seat 250 pupils. It will cost, when completed, about \$6,000 exclusive of the site. The builders have displayed architectural skill in its erection, and the site is a pleasant one. The citizens of Durand may well be proud

of their new school building, for it is an ornament to the village. They will probably organize a free high school soon.

The free high school in the village of Pepin is in successful working order. The teacher is an earnest, energetic worker, and his students are enthusiastic in the pursuit of their studies.

I wish, before closing, to make mention of the Teachers' Institutes, two of which have been held in this county during the past school year. Both were conducted by Prof. J. B. Thayer, and were well attended, and all the time given to real institute work. In these institutes we recognize one of the best agencies for preparing teachers for their work, and also for showing them what kind of preparation they need.

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#### PIERCE COUNTY.

##### H. S. BAKER, SUPERINTENDENT.

The first of January is an unfortunate time for a change in the incumbent of the county superintendent's office. The schools are nearly or quite half finished for the winter. The incoming officer did not examine the teachers, and knows nothing of their educational qualifications for the work. Any suggestions given to the teacher in the middle of the term, are very likely to remain unheeded.

Another hindrance is the existence of a feeling that the office is a waste of money, and productive of no good. Some have claimed that the superintendent is an actual injury to the schools of the county. When there is any idea as to what can take its place, the system of town superintendency seems to be desired. The causes of and the methods to remove this feeling are not relevant to this paper. The fact that the expense, if equally divided, would be less than seven cents per head of the population, leads me to think the objection cannot be a financial one.

Under these hindrances, feeling that my work, unless efficient to an unusual degree, would not be appreciated, or of any benefit, I have worked according to the following plan:

1st. The schools could not all be visited by me after January 1st, 1876; therefore I took those which were not likely to have been visited by my predecessor, during the term, and previous to his retiring from the office. My winter's work was mainly one of

observation, although suggestions were made when good was likely to follow from them.

2nd. The proprietors of the *River Falls Journal*, A. Morse & Son, offered the use of their columns for an educational department, under my editorship. I availed myself of the generous offer the more willingly from the fact that the paper is read by three-fourths of the teachers, and a large majority of the district boards. Although the labor involved has been considerable, I do not regret it; I am sure that much good has been done by the means, and an interest in education aroused, that will bring good results. The department has contained the news of the county regarding schools, hints to teachers in regard to discipline and methods, and some brief articles by various teachers, regarding difficult points in theory and practice. I have also noticed the good points in the teachers whose schools I have visited; and by so doing I have at once commended good teachers, helped boards to select such, and called attention to the best points for the benefit of the inexperienced. In addition, those books sent to me gratuitously for examination, have been noticed as their merits deserved; and frequent notices of educational journals have resulted in an increased patronage of them, and benefit to the teachers who have subscribed.

3d. After seeing the defects of the winter schools, I embodied some of the suggestions most needed, in a circular, which I sent to every teacher. (See Appendix A.) I also sent a copy of the same, with some appropriate suggestions added, to each district clerk. (See Appendix B.) These circulars have resulted in the greatest benefit, insomuch that as nearly every teacher has followed the suggestions therein contained, as far as practicable.

4th. In visiting the summer schools, I have tried to systematize the working of every part and secure good order. In most cases the suggestions have been cheerfully followed. I have criticised disorder at intermissions, lawlessness in the movement of classes, disorderly exit and entrance at recess, whispering, awkward methods of conducting recitations, ungainly positions of pupils in their seats, also going out, drinking between recesses, and untidiness of any kind in the school room. I have urged upon the teachers the importance of system in everything, and upon the pupils the importance of prompt, unquestioning obedience. Most schools have adopted the plan of hourly recesses, and in such I find the

pupils more quiet and studious than in schools following the old plan. I have urged this point very strongly.

My next winter's work will be to secure proper methods of recitation, and a programme of classes that shall secure the best interests of each school. I have a printed blank for suggestions. (Appendix C, page 125,) which I have filled out at the school and left with the teacher, when my visit closed. During the first part of the summer, I spent about one-half day in each school; but as there were many schools which had a two-months term, I failed to see them all before they closed. Only two towns, however, were partly omitted on that account, and in all the others I visited all the schools in session at the time of my canvass.

5th. I have received monthly and term reports, very full, from the teachers, and the points that deserve criticism, either in clerk or teacher, if they escaped my observation at the time of my visit, have been attended to by a postal card to the one at fault. The report blanks are so complete that a good idea of a school can be formed from one when filled. (Appendix D and E, page 89.)

6th. I have sent appropriate blanks to all schools not supplied with a dictionary, and I think there are none now without one.

7th. Many schools had a variety of text-books. I have sent a circular to all school clerks, containing a list of such as are proper for them to adopt, and also hints in regard to the best methods of securing uniformity. The circular is but just issued and the results are not yet developed. I prepared it in reply to several clerks who had expressed a desire to remedy the evil existing in their schools. (Appendix F, page 128.)

8th. There has been a lack of geographical knowledge relating to the county and state. I have urged upon district boards the necessity of county and state maps, and in many cases with results.

9th. In the examination notices, attention has been called to the branches, in which, as a class, the teachers are deficient. (Appendix G, page 129.) It works well. They study those branches.

10th. I have exerted myself to get good teachers into good situations, leaving poor ones to shift for themselves. I have given recommends only to the most deserving. Clerks have now, as a result, a respect for those possessing them.

## CERTIFICATES.

After August 31st, 1875, my predecessor issued 103 certificates, viz.: three first grade, seven second grade, eighty third grade, and thirteen limited third grades. The latter are given for six months or less. Since January 1st, 1876, I have issued 142 certificates, as follows: Two first grade, sixteen second grade, sixty-one third grade for one year, and sixty-three limited to six months or less. The abundance of material for teachers warrants me in raising the standard, gradually. The surplus was caused by the private academical school at River Falls; and the advent of the normal is likely to increase rather than diminish it. There were over 200 holding certificates during the summer of 1876. The schools, provided all had been in session, would have required only 105 teachers.

The deficiencies of the candidates, as shown by examination, are chiefly in orthoepy, county and state geography, the system of subdividing land, and reading. Arithmetic receives most attention at district schools, and the teachers are better prepared upon that branch than any other.

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

An institute of one week's duration was held at Prescott, beginning August 21st, 1876. It was conducted by Prof. J. B. Thayer, of the River Falls Normal School. The attendance was light, owing to the fact that few teachers lived in the immediate vicinity. But the fact that there had never been an institute at that place, justified me in choosing it, as some would be reached who would not otherwise ever receive the benefits of an institute.

The number registered was 26. Of these 12 had attended a Normal School, 10 the Prescott Graded School, one the University of Wisconsin, one the University of Minnesota, one a high, and one a common school. Two held first grade certificates, 8 second grade, and 14 third grade. As a whole they were well prepared for the work, and made commendable progress. The State Superintendent lectured one evening, and his services were appreciated.

Prof. Thayer's elucidation of school law, and the discussion and working out a programme for an ungraded, or mixed district school, were among the most interesting, profitable and appreciated.

part of the exercises. I have found that the teachers of the county need to give more attention to the latter topic, which is at present too little thought of.

I shall hold institutes where they seem to be most needed, rather than at those places where a larger attendance could be secured, of teachers that are comparatively well prepared for their work.

#### SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

In the western part of the county, the school houses are mostly framed, and in fair condition. In the eastern part, they are of logs, and some of them quite inadequate to the purpose. But those towns have not long been settled, and the people are not able to do better, in many cases. Many of these districts take a commendable interest in education.

The saddest lack is some means of ventilation. I hope all the school houses will fix the windows so that they can be lowered at the top, before winter, as I have recommended, and it is likely that such will be the case. This will help the matter wonderfully. But many teachers seem to regard outer air, that has not been breathed at least once, as highly deleterious. This subject will receive special attention when I visit the schools.

Some villages need larger school houses, and are agitating the subject. Prescott has made necessary repairs in her school house. Trimble has moved in the matter. River Falls is, perhaps, in the worst condition. It has not increased its school accommodations for twenty years. This subject was agitated a year ago, but there is no prospect of an immediate move. It was claimed that the normal school would reduce the pupils to correspond with the accommodations. Be that as it may, the normal, preparatory and lower departments get pupils who would attend the public schools, with better accommodations.

#### ASSOCIATIONS.

The meetings of the Pierce County Teachers' Associations have been very profitable, and well attended. But, owing to bad roads in the spring and indifferent mail facilities, the arrangements and appointments, could not be made as often as I have desired, and the meetings have been less frequent than their benefits would warrant. At the next meeting I hope to have them placed on a



different basis, and thus to have them held once each month or oftener.

Through the courtesy of President W. D. Parker, the one at River Falls was held in the normal school room, and attended by about 80 teachers, and a large number of spectators. The faculty of the school took part in the exercises, which were very interesting.

The one at Ellsworth, was also attended by Miss Curtis, of the primary department, and Miss Lovell, instructor in history, both of whom read essays. Miss Curtis gave an outline of the word method of teaching reading, which was heard with rapt interest, as the method was new to most of those present. It was productive of much benefit.

I have observed that the best teachers attend these meetings, while those who are fossilized, or are weak in the school room, regularly stay away, or if they chance to come, can be induced to take no part, except that of sneering at the meeting as useless, and perchance lamenting that teaching has become so poor, since their early school days.

I wish that teachers could be compelled, within reasonable limits to attend these meetings, as they are obliged to under some city superintendents. I should be glad to see some legislation on that point, giving superintendents power to reward attendance, at least. I do not see why a credit of five per cent. on a certificate should not be given for faithful performance of a half dozen appointments at associations, as well as for a week's attendance at an Institute, as is usual. I am devising some similar plan to induce attendance at our associations. One city superintendent in Minnesota makes the exercises of those taking part, serve as an examination in the branch treated. This seems to me quite proper.

At these associations, I have taken pains to show the teachers various educational papers. The result has been a fair club for the *Journal*, and also for the *School Bulletin*. A few take both papers; several take the *N. E. Journal of Education*.

The names of those attending the meeting have been published in the *River Falls Journal*, and attention has been called to the fact that they were the best teachers. This helps them to get situations, to the exclusion of "poor sticks."

## SCHOOL VISITATIONS.

I attach more importance to this duty than many are inclined to. The mere fact of visiting the school and making a few remarks on some high-sounding theme, is of little benefit. The visitor should make suggestions to the teacher, speak to the pupils upon points in their conduct that deserve either praise or censure, and intimate to them in what direction they should improve. Teachers in Pierce county have taken my criticisms and suggestions in regard to discipline, and theory and practice in general, in the most teachable spirit, and have usually expressed themselves as thankful for hints. In order to show the kind of good done, I give an extract from one letter received a few weeks after I had visited a teacher, whose prospects of finishing his school were, at that time, somewhat doubtful. It was his first term. He says:

“The school is getting a good deal more manageable, since you came and gave me such good advice. You have started me on the right course to good order, and I sincerely and truly thank you for your timely advice.”

“I shall expect another visit from you before my term closes; at least, it would be a great pleasure to me to have you come and see what progress I make as to order and system, and point out my faults, for they are not few.”

I have usually made the criticisms upon the printed blank given elsewhere, showing the spirit in which they were made. Where much was wrong, I have also spoken with the teacher, after dismissal. The pupils have known nothing of the work. My remarks to them have been such as the teacher reported to be needed, and upon the topics suggested by him, in addition to my own selection. I think a person can form a good idea of a school in one-half day's time, and see nearly all that needs criticism. I can learn much by talking with the pupils; poor teachers do not like to have me do so. Above all, do not be too stiff and formal—but be dignified.

## TEXT-BOOKS, ETC.

In the eastern part of the county, there is great lack of books. Where there are books, they are not uniform. This evil cannot be remedied for years, without appropriate legislation.

I hope to do something towards securing uniformity, during the

year, as regards each school. County uniformity I consider of little importance, comparatively. Three districts have purchased the books of the kind I recommended recently, and will supply all the pupils.

There is a great deficiency of blackboards. This, I am laboring to overcome.

I have labored to promote the study of state and county geography. Very many schools have a county map, and they are all the time purchasing. Home geography receives more attention, from the fact that I am critical in examinations upon that branch.

#### LIBRARIES.

Joint district number 3, River Falls and Martel, has purchased a library, and it will be ready for the winter school. I regret that they are also one of those victimized by the "Normal Chart" swindle. It is one of the most enterprising districts in the county. Although the district is not wealthy, the school house is fine and well furnished. They have adopted a list of books.

Joint district number 1, River Falls village, has also made a beginning, but the books were purchased by a lecture association composed of the teacher, pupils and a few interested citizens. The organization, which was formed expressly for this purpose, employed both home and foreign talent.

The purchases were largely books of reference. If the district would appropriate as much more, which it is able to do, and purchase miscellaneous works, the library would be very fine. A Worcester's Dictionary was procured through the private subscriptions of the pupils.

#### THE LEGISLATION NEEDED.

Without alluding to all the subjects recommended in your previous reports, I will indicate a few things needed in Pierce county.

A law to *compel* uniformity of text-books.

A state school tax, to help the poorer districts.

A compulsory, instead of a voluntary, township high school law.

A law compelling districts to furnish books to such pupils as lack, through the poverty or willfulness of parents; better, the district to buy all the books.

A law giving the teacher power to compel pupils to pursue proper branches.

A law *compelling* the school board to visit the school; and a state law compelling superintendents to visit, under penalty, each school at least once per term.

A law apportioning the school fund according to attendance at school, instead of the whole number of pupils in the district. This would secure more uniform attendance, among other advantages.

A law making all examinations uniform, by using questions prepared by the state superintendent.

A law forbidding boards to purchase maps, charts or books, unless approved by the state or county superintendent. The "normal chart" swindle has taken hundreds of dollars from us.

A law forbidding a county superintendent to issue but one limited certificate to any person. They should be compelled to improve.

#### RESULTS.

While no large results can be expected from about a half year's work, it should not be allowed to pass without some fruit. The following are noticeable:

The schools have improved in system, or, as it is called by many, "order." Boards will not, in schools of any size or pretensions, entertain any propositions from a teacher with a poor record on "order." The last custom, however, may have been growing for some time.

Boards are beginning to see that the cheapest teacher is the dearest at any price; and in asking for teachers, they say they expect to pay good wages, and wish a teacher who can earn the money. Many schools pay \$50 per month, in the western part of the county.

Teachers are beginning to feel the need of better preparation. Nearly forty applicants at the spring examinations, received no certificates; and forty-four received certificates limited to six months, and some times to a particular district. This was accomplished by raising the standard for a full third grade quite high, and allowing the minimum for the limited third grade to remain reasonably low. This course stimulates them to obtain more education. Boards will give the preference, other things being equal,

to the best certificate. A candidate is not flattered, and led to think he needs to know no more, by a six months license. Boards ask for the certificate before hiring.

Many teachers are improving in methods. The "word method" of teaching primary reading is rapidly coming into use. Oral spelling, in advanced classes, is falling into disuse. Penmanship is receiving more attention. Some other minor improvements are also noticeable, such as cleaner floors, less disorder at intermissions, marching instead of rushing to and from classes, etc.

The Educational Department of the *River Falls Journal* has inspired a taste for educational journals, and the clubs of educational papers are rapidly increasing. Nearly a dozen have subscribed to various periodicals within a month. I shall discourage clerks from hiring those who take no paper relating to their profession.

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## APPENDIX A.

### CIRCULAR TO TEACHERS.

OFFICE OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT,  
RIVER FALLS, WIS., *May 1, 1876.*

TEACHERS:—I submit for your examination a few hints in regard to the method of conducting a school to the best advantage. While teachers of long experience and good qualifications may learn little from them, I am sure that beginners will be benefited.

The suggestions can be followed in any school-house with a blackboard. They relate to common branches.

The defects of last winter's schools can be remedied to a large extent, if these are carried out. Each district clerk will receive a copy. We shall expect you to act upon the hints herein offered unless you are sure you have a better way. We advise nothing that is visionary or impossible. We began at the rudiments. Other circulars in relation to different topics will soon follow.

### GRAMMAR.

If you use a large work, begin to correct sentences as soon as possible. Get examples from the book, or extemporize. Tell the why in parsing, until the class is well advanced. Parse by turns, and let each one tell but one property of a word, and make them work lively. Slowness is the bane of grammar classes. If you have a class that uses Swinton's Primer, you will get the method from the book.

Do not argue and ask opinions of the class until they have learned to parse decently. Keep awake yourself. There is a sad lack of grammatical knowledge in the county, while arithmetic is

studied too much. Do not teach any fine print until the class can parse simple sentences correctly, and correct grammatical errors in the same.

#### SYSTEM.

We found that some well educated teachers lacked system. Call your classes in an orderly way, by a call, or a tap of a pencil. Do not let them come in from recess like a flock of sheep, but keep them in order, from the door. Do not walk around the room to look up disorders. Keep your place at the desk and you can command the room. Allow no waste paper to be thrown upon the floor. Make the pupils clean their boots out of doors. Keep your floor clean, and also your pupils' faces and hands. Allow no outlandish positions at the seats. Never argue with them, when you tell them what to do. Have few rules, but enforce those at all hazards. Make as few classes as possible. This is very important, and there must be some improvement upon last winter's work. Let each class know the exact time it will come. Try to be master of the situation, and have all things move like clock work. Never play with the pupils during intermission.

#### RECESSES.

Give a recess of five or ten minutes every hour. Experience shows this to be the best way. If your pupils live far distant, one-half hours intermission is enough, unless they go home for dinner.

Allow no disorder in the school room at any recess, save ordinary talking. Compel every one to march out orderly, and then allow them to return if they wish. All hats, caps and cloaks belong in the closet, if there be one. Allow none to keep on shawls or overcoats in school. It is injurious. Boys should not wear belts nor straps to confine the coat during school hours. During recess, the pupils should procure drinking water sufficient to last an hour. Allow no drinking during school hours. The constant running out can be avoided with hourly recesses. Allow none, unless the pupil will lose the next recess, as a penalty. Speaking and leaving seats, are obsolete relics of the past. Allow none.

#### FOREIGN GEOGRAPHY.

Those geographies are best which contain least. As most schools use Monteith's and McNally's, we would suggest that you omit either the second or third book of that series, when practicable. In the largest book you can omit two-thirds of those long lists of cities, rivers, etc., with profit, and more, in many cases. Give most of the term to the first half of the book. Have them draw maps of the states and countries. You do not need more knowledge of drawing than you can get from the geographies. Do not try to have them draw more than the most important objects. Use slates, boards, or paper. If your board is large, send the whole class there at a

time, and have them draw the country under consideration. Have them recite by topic, asking very few questions. Teach as much home geography as possible.

#### ARITHMETIC.

There is a sad lack of the power to explain concisely, and analytically. Cultivate this power of expression as far as possible, and follow the method of the intellectual arithmetic.

Work the difficult examples at the board, and explain to the class. Never assist a single pupil at his seat. It is a waste of time.

An example should begin at the top of the board, and the work should be compact, and toward the bottom.

The pupil should use a pointer during explanation. Send some to the board while the others answer questions. If all fail to work any example, send them all to the board to do it by your direction. Then explain it to them. Monthly examinations are profitable, especially if written. Make fewer classes. Do thorough work in decimals. Let them have no book while explaining. Pay more attention to your questions. Make them define terms accurately.

#### READING.

Cause the pupil to stand erect, hold up his head, and hold the book with one hand. Never let two stand up to read from one book. Allow no leaning upon desks, nor crossing of feet. Above all, allow no unnatural or school tone in reading, but instruct them to speak in an ordinary voice.

Make the pupils of the lower classes read each lesson until they can do so with considerable readiness. Give them but one sentence at a time, at first. Never leave it until it can be read by each one without stumbling.

Nearly every school has classes in books two grades too high. No matter what other teachers have done, put them where they belong. It is a positive injury to a pupil, to read in a fifth reader when he should use a third. And yet some parents insist upon such folly.

No class in the fifth reader should recite more than once each day, and then it should not occupy more than fifteen minutes; oftener less. The third reader may recite twice, and the first reader and primer at least three or four times. But the last named need occupy but five or ten minutes each time. These last rules apply only to graded schools.

#### DICTIONARY.

If your school has never been supplied with a dictionary, please write, stating the town, number of the district, and the district clerk's name, and we will see that one is procured.

## SPELLING.

Your advanced classes should have written recitations. The lower grades may spell orally, until you can teach them to write.

## LAWS.

If flagrant misconduct requires it, a teacher may, from the necessity of the case, suspend a pupil from recitations till the board can be called.—State Supt.

## PENMANSHIP.

Many neglect to teach this branch to primary pupils. Take time. You can teach them to write a fair hand, with little knowledge of the Spencerian key, although such knowledge is desirable if you teach older pupils.

The primer and first reader classes should write daily upon slates, from copies upon the board. They may use the board if you have sufficient room. Begin with the small letters. Correct their writing briefly. As soon as they can write legibly, they may write their spelling lessons while learning them, and hand you their slates for criticism. Do not teach the small ones too many principles. As soon as they get into the third reader, at most, have them procure copy books.

Insist upon the position of the hand and pen, shown upon the covers. There is a great deal of slackness in this direction. We hope to see it remedied. Poor desks are no excuse for holding a pen with the thumb and index finger. Give from ten to fifteen minutes, at least, to penmanship, and twice that, when practicable. The older pupils may be excused from writing, if they are quite proficient, but the younger ones, never. Insist upon neat and clean books. Teach them to write, fold and direct letters, in a proper manner.

## VENTILATION.

Fix all the windows so that they may be lowered from the top, and keep them down more or less, at all times. The stillness of your school depends chiefly upon the purity of the air. No pupils can keep quiet in a close room. They do so naturally in pure air. A dish of water on the stove is very healthful. If the pupils have colds, lack of ventilation is usually the cause. Study is healthful.

## EDUCATIONAL PAPERS.

Every teacher who would keep himself informed in regard to the progress in his profession, should take some paper relating to education. Try to take some one of those mentioned. Specimen copies can be seen at our office. Those given below are the best published in the United States:

The *River Falls Journal* offered us the use of its pages, and each week, it will contain a column of news, and suggestions in regard to



Pierce County Schools, that may possibly interest and profit those reading it. Two dollars per year.

The *Wisconsin Journal of Education*, published by the State Superintendent, is improved and cheapened. Single copies, \$1.10; but by ordering through us, it can be obtained at lower rates. Every teacher and district clerk ought to take it, for the legal decisions. It is devoted to this state, and a superior journal. It is very practical, and the writers very able.

The *School Bulletin*, \$1.00 per year, published by S. R. Winchell, Milwaukee, is rich in news, and general information. It is independent in criticism. It contains a scientific department.

The *New England Journal of Education*, published in Boston, weekly, at \$3.00 per year, contains twelve pages of reading matter, about the size of *Harper's Weekly*, and is the most comprehensive paper in the United States, in the interest of education, with which we are acquainted. It will interest all. It is worth the money. It does not however contain much in relation to our state.

The *National Teacher's Monthly*, published at Chicago, by A. S. Barnes, is very sharp, and practical. One dollar per year.

We will order the same for teachers, and at club rates if possible. Write for information and prices, if you wish to take any. The prices given are regular rates.

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## APPENDIX B.

### CIRCULAR TO DISTRICT CLERKS.

[Same as preceding, with addition of the following.]

#### TO DISTRICT CLERKS.

DEAR SIR:—Below are some suggestions, which we have placed in the hands of every teacher. If they are not heeded so far as practicable, and you think the school in your district would be improved by further attention to them, please write or call in person. If there is any other defect in your school, which is in my power to remedy, I sincerely hope you will let me know. Some did so last winter, and good results followed.

If your school-house is not provided with a suitable blackboard, we wish you would attend to it at once. If possible, get a county map, if there is none in school. It will cost three dollars. A map of the state is also desirable. The cost varies according to the size. When we visit your school we shall write you, or call in person, if there is anything wrong in the school that you can correct.

The law allows you to take the *Wisconsin Journal of Education* at the expense of the district. It would help your teacher if he would read it. We have a club formed, and can furnish it for \$1.00.

#### MIXED TEXT-BOOKS.

It is our earnest wish that every district board would adopt a

list of books for use in school. The list thus selected is binding for three years. In those schools that have no two books alike of the same grade, this step will be of the greatest benefit. Such schools are losing more than one-half of their time. The recitations are so short that the pupils get little benefit from them, and they are usually very backward. Why cannot all be prepared to take action upon it before the winter schools open? If the books are mixed you are spending two dollars for what you might receive for one. We ask correspondence upon this subject.

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### APPENDIX C.

Suggestions to teachers, written at the school visited, and left with the teacher:

#### SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

DEAR FRIEND:—I offer for your consideration a few suggestions in regard to the management of your school. A desire to help you, is the motive that leads me to do so. They are such as my own observation has prompted. The district clerk will receive a copy of such as he can help you to carry out. If the parents or board are opposed to what I ask you to do, let me know at once.

Any criticisms that I may make upon this paper, will not be made public.

I always try to inspire patrons with confidence in their teacher, by speaking of the excellencies, and keeping silent in regard to the defects of the school—except to the teacher.

Heed as many of the suggestions as you have no good reason for neglecting. Despise not small matters. I expect to either see or hear from your school again. Let there be some improvement, if possible.

Believe me, very truly your friend,

HENRY S. BAKER,

*Co. Supt.*

(Space for written suggestions.)

The opposite page of the same blank is for such words of commendation as may seem deserved, and is thus headed:

#### COMMENDABLE FEATURES.

M ————:—It gives me pleasure to call your attention to some superior points in your teaching. My object in speaking of your methods that are excellent, is to induce you to persevere in all that constitutes a first-class teacher. Adhere firmly to those practices which are mentioned below. They are praiseworthy.

I am anxious that you should succeed in every part of your teaching. Be free to speak or write in regard to anything in meth-

ods or discipline that puzzles or troubles you, and you shall have my assistance, if possible.

During my visit I have been much pleased with the following:

(Space for written remarks.)

APPENDIX D AND E.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
COMMON SCHOOLS OF PIERCE COUNTY.

*Teacher's Monthly Report, No. — of the school in District No. — in the Town of — for the month commencing —, 187—, and ending — in a term of — months. Term commenced —, 187—, and will close —, 187—.*

*Date —, Wis. —, 187—,*

*No. of Classes and Pupils in each Branch, with the Text Books used.*

STUDIES.	CLASSES.	PUPILS.	TEXT BOOKS.
Alphabet .....			
Spelling, oral.....			
Spelling, written.....			
Reading.....			
Penmanship.....			
Primary Arithmetic.....			
Mental Arithmetic.....			
Written Arithmetic.....			
Grammar, elementary.....			
Grammar, advanced.....			
Geography, foreign.....			
Geography, county.....			
Constitution.....			
U. S. History.....			
Physical Geography.....			
Algebra.....			
Natural philosophy.....			
Geometry.....			
Book-keeping.....			
Latin .....			
Declamation.....			
Higher arithmetic.....			
Letter writing.....			
Gymnastics.....			
Drawing.....			
Report below any studies not named.			

Number of pupils registered during the month?.....  
 Number of days lost by absence?.....  
 How many pupils have been present every day?.....

Average attendance?.....  
 Number of cases of tardiness?.....  
 Number of cases of corporal punishment?.....  
 How many have left school permanently?.....  
 How many visits from parents?.....  
 How many from the district board?.....  
 How many from others?.....  
 How many recesses do you have per day, and how much time do you give to each?.....  
 How long is your noon intermission?.....  
 What punishment do you inflict?.....  
 Do you have reviews or examinations, and if so, how often?.....  
 How many pupils lack proper books on account of the poverty of parents?.....  
 How many lack books from other causes?.....  
 Are your text-books uniform?.....  
 What maps have you?.....  
 Do you use any of them?.....  
 How many square feet of blackboard?.....  
 What other apparatus have you?.....  
 What are your wages per month?.....  
 What do you pay per week for board?.....  
 What is the local name of the district?.....  
 Upon what section and quarter is the school house situated?.....  
 Has the school a dictionary?.....  
 If not, has it ever been supplied with one?.....  
 What repairs, if any, does the school house need?.....  
 What opening exercises do you have?.....  
 Have you taught in your present school before?.....  
 How many of your pupils are Americans?.....  
 How many are Swedes and Norwegians?.....  
 How many are Germans?.....  
 How many are Irish?.....  
 Give the nationalities of the rest, and number of each?.....  
 If the patrons have criticised your school, justly or unjustly, in what respect?.....  
 What branch do you most dislike to teach?.....  
 In what branch do you have the best success?.....  
 Have you enough of these blanks to last during your term?.....  
 If not, how many do you lack?.....  
 Have you received from me any circulars of information, and if so, how many?.....  
 Has the district a library? If so, how many volumes does it contain?.....  
 How many days do you teach for a month?.....  
 What troubles you most in teaching?.....  
 How many pupils will the house accommodate?.....  
 Is the school-house yard fenced?.....  
 Is the house of brick, stone, logs, or framed?.....  
 Has the board adopted a list of books?.....

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Report upon the back of this sheet, the classes that are doing remarkably well, and the cause of it; those that are doing very poorly, and the reason for the same. The amount of ventilation you have when there is a fire in the school room, and the names of any pupils that expect to teach soon.

Name and address of Dist. Clerk.....  
 Your name and address.....

Fill out the above blanks with words, figures, or ciphers, at the end of each school month, and return this sheet to me at River Falls.

Is a teacher obliged to make monthly reports to the county superintendent, if no postage is furnished him?

He must make and transmit the report if so required, although the cost of pen,

ink, paper, and postage is not provided for in any way. A teacher is under contract to perform certain duties which require the expenditure of some stationery and stamps, as well as labor. Of this he should be aware on taking the contract.—STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

Teachers are required to make reports relating to their schools, and a refusal to do so is sufficient cause for annulling a certificate, or discharging the teacher thus violating the law.—SCHOOL CODE, page 71.

HENRY S. BAKER,  
*Co. Supt. of Schools.*

APPENDIX E.—The term report is the same as the above, with "Term" substituted for "Month," or "Monthly."

## APPENDIX F.

Circular of information for district boards—list of text books.

OFFICE OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT,  
RIVER FALLS WIS, *August 26, 1876.*

DEAR SIR:—We have been asked by clerks to recommend a list of books for adoption by school boards. Below is the list we have selected.

It is of the greatest importance that all the books in school, of the same grade, should be uniform. If they are not, the classes are so numerous that the time allotted to each recitation is so brief, that little is accomplished.

We urge no change of books. The list is given to help those who wish to adopt a set of books, that shall be binding for three years, and thus secure uniformity.

In some branches there are several good text-books. But the arithmetics of the county, and the writing books we mention, are so generally used that we hope none will change those, or adopt a different series. The others are chosen not without good reason, and are all good books. We care little what books you adopt. But choose something.

HISTORY.—Barnes' Brief Course.

ARITHMETIC.—Robinson's series, omitting the "Rudiments."

GEOGRAPHY.—Swinton's elementary. One book contains the common school course.

GRAMMAR.—Primary, Swinton's Language. Advanced, Brown's.

READERS.—Harper's United States, the same as Wilson's Intermediate, which make a complete series. Do not get, by mistake, the regular Wilson's Series.

SPELLERS.—Swinton's.

PENMANSHIP.—Spencerian copy books.

ALGEBRA.—Davies' elementary for beginners. Robinson's University for advanced classes.

PHILOSOPHY.—Steele's.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—Warren's.

PHYSIOLOGY.—Steele's.

## GEOMETRY.—Loomis'.

As there may be some who have used some of the above-named books so long, that they may wish to change them, to create greater interest in school, we name a few books that are very good, but which for various reasons we did not urge for general adoption; but if our list is not satisfactory, as given above, this one will answer.

Swinton's U. S. History, Fish's Arithmetics, Monteith's Comprehensive Geographies, American Educational Readers, Brown's Physiology.

## BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

ENCYCLOPEDIA.—The best for school use is Johnson's. It is a library in itself. The four volumes cost \$43.00, at retail. Districts will do well to include this in their library list, as soon as possible. The work is up to the times. The best talent of the country prepared the articles. It will be referred to constantly by pupils. Most works of this kind are either foreign, or beyond the means of even a common school district. Write to the publishers, or inquire of an agent.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.—Page's Theory and Practice. Holbrook's Normal Methods.

PENMANSHIP.—Smaller key to Spencerian Penmanship, price 40 cts.

DRAWING.—Teacher's Manual for Freehand Drawing in Primary Schools, by Walter Smith, \$1.00.

Any bookseller will order the above, if they do not have them.

## METHODS TO SECURE UNIFORMITY.

We present the several legal methods to secure uniformity. Please act upon this matter in some way, before winter schools open. The first method is easily managed, and no expense involved. When you have selected a list, allow the teacher to conduct no recitation from any other books than those prescribed.

1. The district board can adopt a list of books to be used in the school, to the exclusion of all others, that shall be binding for three years. If all the people are able and willing to buy new books, this is the proper way to secure uniformity.

2. They can adopt a list of books as above, and purchase enough for those children whose parents cannot, or will not, procure them for their children when they need them, and place the same in the school house, for use, under the teacher's direction.

3. The board can adopt a list of books, and if the district authorize them, procure enough of the given kind to supply the entire school. Place the same in the school house, to be used by the pupils under the teacher's direction. This is the best way, especially where many families are of limited means and find it difficult to procure needed books. By this method, school-books cost the district, year by year, less than one-fourth as much as they do by the

old method. They can be procured much cheaper at wholesale, besides lasting much longer. Each copy is used by different pupils until it is worn out. This is the best of all ways.

## TEACHERS.

In hiring teachers for the winter, will you please examine the certificate before signing the contract. Other things being equal, the best educated teacher is likely to be the best. Give the preference to the one that is marked highest. In that way you will stimulate them to a better preparation.

Our certificates of the third grade are of three kinds, viz.:

Those of the highest grade are given for one year. You can be sure that those holding such certificates, can teach common branches quite thoroughly.

Those of the next lower grade are given for six months. These are held by such as fall below the standard set for a full certificate. They have a fair knowledge, usually, of the topics treated in the first two-thirds of the text-books; some are better.

Those of the next lower grade are given for six months, and limited to a particular town or district. But few of these will be issued. Such certificates will indicate that the holder is familiar with the rudiments of the branches and no further. Unless the one applying is known to the board there is risk in hiring him, and only a few districts are so embarrassed as to justify us in granting any such.

Those holding first and second grade certificates, can be safely, and profitably hired, at the highest price.

## MAPS.

If your school has not a map of Pierce county, we wish you would procure one at once. The cost is \$3.00. They can be procured at the bookstore of Levings Sisters, River Falls, and they also deal in school books. The maps can be procured elsewhere, it is possible, but we cannot give the places.

## PAPERS.

We wish every Board would subscribe for the Journal of Education, published by the State Superintendent, and containing much that is useful. They can pay for it from the district treasury. We have formed a club, and will send it to any address on receipt of one dollar.

## WINDOWS.

Please fix all windows so that they can be lowered from the top. This is necessary before the winter schools open.

## RULES.

It is desirable that every district board should make a set of rules regarding the management of the school, have them printed if possible, and a copy of the same posted in the school house, where it may be read by the pupils. These rules should relate to the conduct of the pupils in the school house, on the grounds, and during school hours. This will help the teacher very much. Copies of such as are needed will be sent on application.

## APPENDIX G.

Examination printed on postal card, as follows:

## FALL EXAMINATIONS, 1876.—PIERCE COUNTY.

River Falls, October 6th and 7th; Ellsworth, Oct. 9th; Esdaile, Oct. 10th; Maiden Rock, Oct. 11th and 12th; Rock Elm Center, Oct. 13th; El Paso, October 14; Prescott, Oct. 16th and 17th.

Exercises will open at 8 A. M.

The questions will largely relate to the following topics:

GRAMMAR.—Parsing and correcting sentences.

ORTHOGRAPHY.—Rules of spelling and capitals.

HOME GEOGRAPHY.—Wisconsin, Pierce county, meaning and numbering of ranges and townships.

FOREIGN GEOGRAPHY.—United States and Europe.

HISTORY.—From 1777 to 1860.

CONSTITUTIONS.—Legislative and executive departments.

ORTHOEPY.—Markings and sounds of the letters.

READING.—Emphasis and inflections.

ARITHMETIC.—Compound numbers and percentage, especially interest.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.—Analysis.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.—Method of conducting recitations.

District Clerks are requested to prepare the school houses; also to attend the exercises. Applicants should have pencils and legal cap paper.

H. S. BAKER,  
*Co. Superintendent.*

RIVER FALLS, Wis., Aug. 30, 1876.

## POLK COUNTY.

J. W. DEAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

In anything depending upon the county superintendent, it would scarcely be expected that any great progress would be made, lacking experience, as I do, and following, as I have, one having



such large experience in school matters, as my honored predecessor; yet, notwithstanding this drawback, I believe the schools of the county are as prosperous as at any former period, and I hope that some progress has been made during the past year.

Among the favorable indications I may mention the following:

Many of the districts will hire none but the best teachers that can be procured, and some of our teachers, who have been apparently content with a third grade certificate, are now seeking certificates of a higher grade; while others will attend the state normal school at River Falls, commencing with the winter term.

I have not granted any limited certificates since I entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office, although in a few cases, I have been urged to do so, both by teachers and school district officers.

At the fall examination, the questions were such, that a few who have before held certificates, failed to pass satisfactorily, and I hope to be able to raise the standard still higher, and so fill the schools with a better class of teachers.

In nearly every district, school is maintained long enough to obtain the amount received from the general school fund, and I am persuaded that if a larger part of the school tax was raised by the state, and apportioned to the several districts, as now provided by law, it would operate beneficially.

The greatest hindrance to the success of the schools is the non-attendance of pupils. In one district the clerk reports 90 persons, between 4 and 20 years of age, and the average attendance of pupils at schools in the same district, during the month ending December 5, was but 13. Local causes might be assigned to account for part of this, but in the county at large only a little over 50 per cent. of those of school age have attended school at all, and many of these attend so irregularly as to receive but little benefit. Perhaps if the distribution of the income of the school fund was based upon the attendance of pupils at school it would have a tendency to remove the evil.

Since my annual report several districts have purchased a supply of text-books.

Four school houses have been erected in this county during the past year—three frame and one log.

But one free high school has been organized—that at Osceola

Mills—which under the management of H. B. Dike, Esq., has been doing a good work. In several districts the school should be graded, which will probably be done soon.

Two meetings of teachers were held during the year. A meeting of the Polk county teachers' association, in March and an institute in August. Neither of these was very largely attended owing to the bad condition of the roads in the former case, and to the pressure of harvest work in the latter. We hope to be able to overcome this difficulty in the future by holding the meeting of the association a little earlier, and the institute a little later.

I hope the law changing the time for the election of county superintendent from fall to spring will be re-enacted during the coming session of the legislature, and if a law should be passed requiring the county superintendent to hold a certificate, as recommended by the state superintendent of public instruction, it would meet my hearty approval.

I have visited each school once during each term as far as practicable, and in but very few instances have I found it impracticable, and have offered such suggestions as I thought would be helpful to the teacher or pupils. While I have not felt satisfied with the supervision I have been able to give the schools, nor with the amount of other school work I have been able to do, I have done the best I could under existing circumstances.

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## PORTAGE COUNTY.

J. O. MORRISON, SUPERINTENDENT.

The schools of Portage county are in a good, healthy condition, and for the past year have been managed by a corps of teachers who were for the most part fully alive to the interest of the profession.

In the three years during which I have been county superintendent, it has been my aim to raise the standard of attainments for teachers, and I have so far succeeded that I am positive that in good competent teachers we compare favorably with other counties of the state. We have no place nearer than Oshkosh where teachers can get that training fitting them for the special work of teaching, which has been somewhat of a drawback; however, all have

cheerfully availed themselves of the benefits of institutes, and about fifteen have spent one or more terms in the Oshkosh Normal.

Public opinion has a good healthy tone, and in many cases in the county parents are putting themselves to great inconvenience that their children may have more than a common school education. People are so alive to the wise saying that "The future hope of America is in her public schools," that they cheerfully give of their money to insure their children being respected citizens.

#### SCHOOL-HOUSES AND FURNITURE.

The old log school-house has now for the most part given place to the neat, comfortable frame, with, in many cases, all the improvements in furniture and arrangement. There have been four comfortable houses built in the past year, and there are two now awaiting bids for contract—one to take the place of an old one, and one where the house burned a short time since.

#### GRADED SCHOOLS.

The city of Stevens Point employs ten teachers, and is working closely to a grade established by the school board, and an efficient principal. The grade covers all studies required by applicants for admission to the State University, with perhaps a few other studies. Plover has a new school-house, with two departments, and the school is so efficiently managed as to draw quite a number of pupils from the country schools. Amherst has a graded school, with two departments, with two lady teachers, both thorough and competent. They have an average attendance of about seventy.

#### TOWNSHIP FREE HIGH SCHOOLS.

As yet, there have been no cases where towns or districts have taken advantage of the free high school law, but I have assurances that in at least two towns in the county there will be propositions laid before the people for this purpose at our coming spring election. Much interest is taken in regard to this law, and as people are beginning to see the great advantage coming from such schools, I think it will not be a difficult matter to carry the proposition to success.

## RICHLAND COUNTY.

D. D. PARSONS, SUPERINTENDENT.

One hundred and fifty-six visits have been made by me since January 1st. All of the schools have been visited but five. My visits have been formal in many instances, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the people. I met with the officers and others in a majority of cases, and a large number were induced to be present that had never visited a school. I took an active part in most of the exercises, bringing out new ideas and illustrating new methods of teaching.

Brief notices of these visits were published in the county paper, stating the exact condition of the school as viewed and from reputation. This had an excellent effect on the easy-going teacher.

Evening schools were frequently held, at which the exercises of the school were passed through in as interesting manner as possible. These were well attended by the people. I found that a large number of the teachers, probably a majority of them, made no daily preparation of school work. The instruction was, therefore, not practical; no definite ideas were obtained, and at the commencement of each term, the teacher acted on the supposition that the scholar knew nothing, and therefore commenced on the first page of each of the text books. They have received considerable instruction, and I trust are considerably stimulated in regard to preparation of lessons.

I have been preparing rules for district schools; one of which provides that the teacher shall leave with the clerk, for the succeeding teacher: 1st. The number of classes; 2d. The names of the scholars in each class; and, 3d. The advancement of each class. A new teacher will, therefore, not have to classify the school, or commence on the first leaf of the text books, provided good work has been done by the preceding teacher.

We have nearly completed arrangements for a teachers' library. This library is to be divided into five parts, located in different parts of the county. Any person becomes a member by paying a fee of one dollar. In connection with the library association, we expect to meet as a teachers' association. We also expect to have an educational weekly in operation after the election. The teach-

ers are willing to support all of the above, which is an excellent indication.

During the last year I have taken about sixty subscriptions for educational journals, and have sold about thirty dictionaries,—encouraging.

The examination has been thorough, and at the present time there is a scarcity of teachers, especially male teachers. Of the 163 applicants, 44 received a certificate for one year, at the spring examinations. The standing is better this fall. On the whole, the outlook is encouraging.

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### ROCK COUNTY.—FIRST DISTRICT.

J. W. WEST, SUPERINTENDENT.

The schools in this superintendent district, with but few exceptions, are in a prosperous condition. The statistics of the past year show that over 73 per cent. of the number of children between the ages of four and twenty years, living in the district, have attended school.

Of the 85 teachers employed in the schools the past summer, 26 have taught their first term, and have generally given satisfaction.

There were 187 applicants for certificates at the spring examinations, 118 of whom passed. Notwithstanding the supply so much exceeds the demand, there is an increasing want of more experienced and better qualified teachers, especially for the winter terms. We have endeavored to raise the standard of qualification, and to give the preference to those who manifest an interest in their vocation, by attending teachers' institutes, reading educational works, and using all means within their reach, to make them more proficient teachers.

In visiting schools, I remain long enough to become acquainted with methods of instruction and discipline, to ascertain so far as possible, the wants of the school, and to visit and consult patrons and school officers.

Many of our school-houses are comparatively new and in good condition, while a few are a disgrace to the community in which they are located. One might conclude, from the commodious barns, sheds and granaries in these localities, that the people think more

of rearing and providing for their stock, than for the education of their children. One new school building has been erected the past year at Footville, to take the place of the one destroyed by fire in the spring of 1875. It is a plain, well-built structure, costing about \$2,400; it consists of two departments, both on the ground, each large enough to accommodate sixty pupils.

Not over half the schools are provided with globes, outline maps, etc. I am trying to make district officers feel the need of furnishing improved and better facilities for educating their children.

Another serious difficulty in many of my schools is a lack of uniformity in text-books. Comparatively few district boards have adopted a given series to be used, and the consequence is that children are allowed to use such books as they happen to have, without restraint. I am very sure that if an expression should be taken of the patrons and school officers of this superintendent district, a large majority would be in favor of the system of uniform text-books.

The annual school reports as received from the town clerks contained many inaccuracies and mistakes. Owing to this fact I was obliged to return some for correction, which delayed making out returns to the state superintendent. The reports of town clerks, who have held the office for quite a time, are so much better than the new ones that I think they should be allowed to continue in office during good behavior.

The teachers' institute held in the spring at Evansville, under the direction of Prof. A. Salisbury, was not large, but profitable and highly appreciated by those present. It was so rainy and roads so muddy that only thirty-seven members were enrolled.

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## ROCK COUNTY—SECOND DISTRICT.

J. B. TRACY, SUPERINTENDENT.

Just before the time for district clerks to make their annual reports, I issued a circular giving some general directions for making out those reports, the manner of keeping the district records, and treasurer's accounts, so that the data from which those reports are principally made, could be easily obtained, and also urging accuracy in all particulars. The result was a great improvement on

former reports, so that, with the aid of monthly reports from teachers, I am able to present a *tolerably* correct one to you; I think you can rely upon it as being nearly accurate.

The past year has been one of general prosperity among the schools of this superintendent district. In many instances, marked improvement has been made. The average attendance has increased. Teachers have manifested greater devotion to their work. Patrons have shown a deeper interest by more frequent visits to the schools, and I am confident that there is an increasing desire on the part of the people for more earnest, active teachers, those better qualified for their work,—able to govern, and skilled in the art of teaching. There has been more permanency with teachers during the past year than heretofore. A larger number have taught the same school two or more terms, and several are to be continued another year. This I look upon as a step in the right direction. Yet “rotation” seems to be the *rule* in some districts, and as a consequence but little progress is made by the scholars in these schools. If, by chance, a good teacher is employed, he is dismissed before he has an opportunity to devise plans and put in operation any system of effectual work. I have urged district boards to consider this subject more thoughtfully, and to employ the best teachers their means will command, and to continue their services as long as they do good work.

There are 87 schools under my supervision, requiring 99 teachers in all of the departments. One hundred and thirty-three different persons have been employed as teachers during the year. Thirty-nine of these had never taught before. A large number of these new teachers did commendable service. Some of them showed more than ordinary qualifications for teaching. A few failed for want of tact in managing, or ability to impart instruction. As a whole, their work was done quite satisfactorily.

Three school houses have been built during the past year; two more are in process of construction, and will be ready for the winter term. Others have been repaired and put in comfortable condition; the one at Shopiere has been re-seated, a belfry built, and a fine-toned bell hung, which was purchased in part with the proceeds of an exhibition given by the pupils of the school. While it gives us pleasure to note these improvements, we are pained when we see how much needs to be done in the same direction.

There are several "old landmarks" left to show what has been. There are mere apologies for school-houses, uncomely in outward appearance, and devoid of convenience and comfort within. Some of them show the handiwork of the jack-knife for many years past. School-houses and their surroundings should be made as convenient and attractive as possible. They serve in a high degree to cultivate the taste and refine the manners. Several of the districts have heeded the suggestions from the state department, and have greatly improved and beautified their school-grounds by planting "centennial trees" and shrubbery.

Five districts have purchased text-books for their pupils; two sell them at cost, one loans them, and two have adopted the free text-book system. So far as I can learn, the result has been quite satisfactory; especially in those districts where the free system has been adopted. I fully believe it is the cheapest and the best means of supplying our schools with books. Its advantages are great. A uniformity is secured at once, a full supply at the commencement of the term, where classes are being formed, and the children of indigent parents are provided for, so that they are not compelled to remain out of school for want of books to study. In many of our country schools there is a great lack of uniformity in text-books. As a consequence many extra classes have to be formed from pupils of the same grade, and the time for recitations shortened thereby. In some schools the money wasted through a lack of uniformity and proper supply, would more than purchase the text-books needed for the whole school.

Our institute held at Milton, last March, was a success in numbers (112), and also in the interest and earnestness which characterized its members. Professor Graham fully sustained his high reputation as an able conductor. The teachers went away feeling that the time had been too short, but many of the ideas gained were put to a practical use in the school-room.

As a whole, I believe our schools are gradually but surely advancing, yet the penuriousness of some districts is so great, that the wages offered are not enough to insure the services of good teachers. District officers have been urged to look first to the qualifications of the teacher, and when the right one is found, to continue the services of such an one from year to year. The "hard



times" have prevented some much needed improvements, but we are looking for better times and hoping for greater advancement.

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## SAUK COUNTY.

J. T. LUNN, SUPERINTENDENT.

### SCHOOLING.

In 1871, the pupils in attendance and the days attendance at the public schools reached their maximum, and it is encouraging to notice that these items for this year are greater than for any previous year since 1871, and do not lack one-half of one per cent. of those of that year. Notwithstanding this encouraging increase, it is still a fact that the enrollment and attendance fall far short of what they should be.

The average cost of tuition per pupil per day is about eight cents, though, if the attendance were what it should be, the cost would be but half as much.

Custom and indifference retain money-squandering terms of school, averaging four to seven pupils per day, whose teacher receives from \$20 to \$27 per month, making the tuition as costly as at the highest institutions in the state. Many pupils go, and stay away, when they wish, and more are kept out by a mistaken economy which wastes taxes and the children's chances in a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy of choring and light work. The legal requirement of 100 days' schooling was not complied with by district No. 4, of Excelsior, from teacher's sickness; district No. 7, of Troy, from hiring illegal teacher; district No. 8, of Winfield, from indifference. I have again to note that persons not examined by me have been hired by some district boards and paid from the district treasury to teach a foreign tongue; and in some localities, demands are made to have teachers of particular creed or nationality licensed, whether qualified or not.

Six denominational and three private schools compete with the public schools in educating the rising generation.

### TEACHERS.

Of 408 applicants at examinations, 233 were authorized to teach: by first grade certificates, 3; second grade certificates, 9; third

grade certificates, 158; licenses, 63. These figures show that the number of applicants and those authorized to teach is somewhat less than last year; yet the decrease is in that class which apply for and receive licenses, an inferior permit to teach, which I do not wish to grant if enough full grade teachers can be secured. This cutting off poorly qualified applicants entails a scarcity of poor teachers, who can draw, but never earn, the stipend they demand; and the result is an "irrepressible conflict" with those who demand such teachers on account of niggardliness, indifference or nepotism. Unless a check is laid on the use of the inferior article, poor teachers will as certainly run good teachers out as discount greenbacks will run out par gold; and calumny and abuse are showered upon the one who checks those who have spent little or no time or expense in acquiring the thin smattering of knowledge where-with they gull those who are too interested, unqualified or confident to see through their pretensions.

No progress need be expected in the teachers, and through them in the schools, if the attainment to certificates is a mere form or farce; and the superintendency might as well be abolished if it is not to sift applicants and incite progress by holding certificates from trailing in the dust to be picked up by any and all who wish them. During the school season enough of the best qualified applicants are licensed to fill all the schools and have a surplus of from twenty-five to fifty.

Each year about one-fourth of the teaching force is beginners, entailing a vast amount of experimental and misdirected labor, acting as a serious clog to progress, as no sooner do they become proficient than they leave teaching.

#### NORMAL STUDENTS.

Sauk county now maintains, somewhat irregularly, at the various Normal Schools, from twenty to thirty students, twelve of whom have been appointed within the past year. It is expected that these will be of much benefit to our county schools in which they teach, and inciters of progress in their fellows; and it is hoped that they will meet due reward for their enterprise, toil and expense. The Normal quota to which this county is entitled is twelve at each of the four schools now established. Too few intend

to teach long enough to induce them to attend these schools, or make other special preparation for teaching.

#### BUILDING AND REPAIRS.

During the year, \$8,648.86 has been spent in building and completing several roomy, warm and well furnished houses, and in renovating and re-seating many others. Neat and comfortable patent seats and desks, gladden the hearts, cultivate the taste, and relieve the aches of many children long accustomed to those of opposite character. Notably, the villages of La Valle and Merrimack, have completed houses which are ornaments to the respective localities, and Spring Green is moving for the erection of a school building second to but one in the county.

#### APPARATUS.

Although \$3,730 worth of apparatus is reported, many districts in the county cannot boast of a single map, globe, chart, numeral-frame, nor more than two square yards of poor blackboard, and only about one-fourth have copies of Webster's Dictionary of such date and condition as to aid teacher or pupils. The amount and quality of much school work is greatly lessened by this lack of aids for teaching, which lack indicates a popular impression of the uselessness of such appliances, contrasting strongly with other occupations which demand and receive implements suited to the craft.

#### TEXT-BOOKS.

Eight districts now purchase books at wholesale, three of which loan, free of charge, and five sell at cost to pupils. Besides saving from twenty to forty per cent. on the price, this method tends to uniformity and constant supply of books, slates, etc., thereby increasing the possibilities of the schools. In some schools the loss in consequence of the lack or variety of books therein, does in two years (sometimes in one) equal in value the cost of a complete uniform supply.

#### UNFORTUNATES.

Town clerks report three blind, three deaf and fifteen of defective intellect. Those of the first two classes are probably retained at home on account of youth or health, and will in due time be sent to the benevolent institutions for their education; but for the last

class whose condition is often more pitiable or helpless, no provision has been made. It would reflect honor on our county and be an ultimate economy if its influence were exerted in behalf of these objects of our sympathy and care.

#### WORK OF THE SUPERINTENDENCY.

During the year the 408 persons examined furnished nearly 5,000 papers, having 45,000 answers to examination questions, to be inspected, considered, marked and recorded, occupying with the travel incident thereto, about three months of labor. Private examinations take much time outside the public examinations. Making 185 visits to 174 schools, attending examinations and other duties, entailed 3,000 miles of travel over the bad roads of our last open winter and wet spring, at a cost of about \$300 for hotel bills, horse keep and traveling outfit.

Six weeks of Institutes attended by nearly 200 teachers requiring in preparation and subsequent work two months of close continuous labor. Attendance on meetings called by State Superintendent for the consideration and prosecution of educational projects, and making out the various reports from required this office use much time; and circulars, recording, educational articles, letters of advice and information and the use of nearly 2,000 postage stamps and as many envelopes attest the office work.

A review and consideration of this work shows that despite the youth, immaturity of mind and limited attainments of the average teacher, the indifference and sometimes opposition of the many patrons, the irregular attendance and lack of suitable appliances entailing an expenditure of money and labor disproportionate, in many instances, to the returns, the majority of our schools are in fair working order and in some places progress is plainly seen. Progress in this is a plant of slow growth and many in our diversified population must be raised morally as well as mentally to become willing participants in our intellectual plan, and until the active, willing aid of the whole community is secured for our schools much bread must be cast upon the waters in the hope of having it returned after many days.

## ST. CROIX COUNTY.

FRANK P. CHAPMAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

In submitting this my third annual report, I can safely say that I am in no wise discouraged at the general outlook.

## ATTENDANCE.

My report shows a better attendance this year than last.

## INSTITUTES.

I have held during the past year two largely attended institutes. Prof. Thayer did an excellent work in the same.

There is a general disposition manifested on the part of district officers to repair school houses and out houses.

The influence of the normal school at River Falls grows stronger every day, and while at first a large number of our citizens were somewhat cynical, they now acknowledge its good work.

## TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

AMOS WHITING, SUPERINTENDENT.

The number of school houses in this county, as reported, is 84, and the number of children of school age, 6,142, an increase of 507 during the year. The number of children enrolled in the school registers, as pupils, is 3,694, leaving 2,448, as having received no instruction in the public schools during the year. This large number, more than one third of the whole, might raise the suspicion that the reports are incorrect, and I would gladly believe they are so, in this particular respect; but a careful examination and comparison of the last seven years, compels the conclusion that the unwelcome statement is beyond question; and this factor must be taken into consideration in making any general estimate of educational progress, or in forming any plans for future advancement. A very large proportion of these non-enrolled children are of foreign parentage, unacquainted with our language and institutions, and extremely jealous in regard to religious instruction. Many of these families are new settlers, without means, and needing the labor of their children, when available, and thus prejudice and poverty have combined to keep these children out of our schools. In the exercise of my official discretion I have taken special care of

this class, to encourage attendance and to disarm prejudice and hostility, with apparent good results.

The financial reports of district clerks are, to some extent, incomplete and unreliable, and some of the town clerks found it extremely difficult to obtain any reports in several instances. It would seem to be the true policy to provide positively for the payment of the services of the district clerks and then hold them to a strict account for the non-performance of duty.

Much confusion and dissatisfaction arise from a lack of uniformity in the bases of examinations, also in the marking of standings adopted, not only in adjoining counties but by different superintendents of the same county, and it frequently happens that teachers resting upon their marked standings have been exceedingly mortified in finding their standings greatly reduced, or a certificate absolutely refused, and they generally comfort their wounded pride by denouncing the just though rigid examiner, when perhaps the whole fault lies in an entirely different direction. Of one thing they certainly have reason to complain, and that is, the almost entire absence of uniformity in what is claimed to be a system. Frequent meetings and consultations of superintendents would do much to remove or reduce the evils complained of.

To lessen the evils arising from the frequent changes of teachers, and preserve a history of the school work in the several districts, our teachers are required to fill out blank schedules at the end of each term, showing the classification of the school, and containing a tabulated statement of the work done during the term. And to secure some degree of uniformity in school management and in the course of study, I have supplied each teacher with a printed programme, substantially the same as found in the Institute Syllabus of 1876, and I respectfully recommend my brother and sister superintendents to adopt the same course. [See below.]

A normal Institute of two weeks was held at Arcadia, commencing September 4, Prof. J. B. Thayer conductor, with an enrollment of seventy-seven, mostly teachers, or those specially preparing to teach. The only regret expressed at the close was; that the Institute could not continue two weeks longer.

As an evidence that public interest in the subject of education is on the increase, I would mention that the subject of additional

supervision of schools was somewhat discussed at the late session of the county board, and met with much favor, but was not pressed to definite action on account of the general understanding that there is no law authorizing the appointment of an assistant, and consequently no authority for the necessary appropriation; but the necessity and wisdom of such a measure were not questioned.

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY SCHOOLS.

DAILY PROGRAMME FOR STUDY AND RECITATION.

<i>A. M.</i>	<i>Recitation.</i>	<i>Studies.</i>
9.00	Opening Exercises.	
9.10	General Exercise. Numbers.	
9.15	Primary Class.....	"A" Arithmetic; 1st, 2d and 3d Reader.
9.25	First Reader.....	"A" Arithmetic; Primary Class Print; 2d and 3d Readers.
9.35	Second Reader.....	"A" Arithmetic; 3d Reader.
9.50	Third Reader.....	"A" Arithmetic; Recess for 2d Reader class.
10.05	"A" Arithmetic.....	"B" Arithmetic; 1st and 2d Reader; write numbers.
10.25	Penmanship.	
10.45	Recess.	
11.00	"C" Arithmetic (Oral).....	"A" Geography; "B" Arithmetic.
11.15	"B" Arithmetic.....	"A" Geography.
11.35	Primary Class.....	"A" Geography; Language Class.
11.45	"A" Geography.....	Language Class.
<i>P. M.</i>		
1.00	Language Lesson.....	Slate work for Primary Class; 4th Reader.
1.15	First Reader.....	Fourth Reader; "B" Geography; 2d Reader.
1.25	Second Reader.....	Fourth Reader; "B" Geography.
1.35	Fourth Reader.....	"B" Geography; 1st and 2d Reader; Drawing.
1.55	Primary Class.....	"B" Geography; Grammar.
2.05	"B" Geography.....	Grammar.
2.20	History and Constitution.....	"B" Spelling.
2.40	Recess.	
2.55	Grammar.....	"B" Spelling.
3.15	"B" Spelling (Oral).....	"A" Spelling.
3.25	"A" Spelling (Written).....	2d and 3d Reader classes prepare for gen- eral exercise.
3.40	General Exercise:	
	Biography one day each week;	
	Botany or Physiology two days;	
	outline maps two days.	

## VERNON COUNTY,

O. B. WYMAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

On a review of the entire work, we have the pleasure of reporting to you that, during this centennial year, fraught with its events and scenes of more than ordinary interest in the history of our nation, the schools of the county have kept pace with the progress of the times, and that some improvements have been made, whereby the efficiency of our schools has been increased, and better facilities offered for obtaining the rudiments of a common education.

A few new districts have been organized, while other small districts have been discontinued, their territory having been annexed to other adjoining districts, leaving the entire number one hundred and forty-five, all of which maintained school five months or more during the year.

## SCHOLARS, ATTENDANCE.

The annual report to the State department shows that there are 9,168 children of school age in the county, and that school has been taught 21,560 days, by qualified teachers, during the year. Term reports from teachers show an increased enrollment of eight per cent. and an increase in daily attendance of over ten per cent. over last year.

There is still great need of further improvement in this direction, in view of the fact that twenty-nine hundred children did not attend school during any part of last year. This may be accounted for in part from the fact that in many sections schools have been taught in the Norwegian and German languages, and the attendance is not reported in the public school reports. We know of no grand panacea that can be resorted to either by the legislature or the local authorities, for the purpose of curing this apparent evil. Compulsory enactments have failed to accomplish the desired end.

Statistics show that the highest per cent. of attendance is found in those localities that support schools of a better grade. From this we infer that as we increase the efficiency of our schools we shall in the same ratio increase the per cent. of attendance.

## TEACHERS.

One hundred and forty-nine teachers are required to supply our schools. Four hundred and twenty applicants have been exam-



ined at public examinations, and certificates have been issued to 72 gentlemen and 105 ladies, making a total of 177 legally qualified teachers in the county. Of this number three are of the first, five of the second, and one hundred and sixty-nine of the third grade. We have endeavored to make their examinations quite thorough, and to license only those that were best qualified for the work of the class room.

Examinations have been conducted by combining the oral with the written method, and teachers have been licensed with view to their ability to impart instruction, as well as from their knowledge of the subject matter to be taught. Some time at each examination has been devoted to drill work, that teachers are expected to introduce in their schools.

As a direct result of this the work is being reduced to a fine system, and a more uniform plan of class exercises is secured throughout the schools of the county.

Teachers with but few exceptions comply with our request in sending a programme of their work soon after the beginning of the term, and from these I learn that as a rule they follow a well devised plan in their daily work.

As the artisan frequently has recourse to the draft of the architect, so our teachers frequently refer to notes, suggestions and formulas that were obtained at the

#### INSTITUTES.

Two of these were held during the past year—one for one week at Hillsborough, under the guidance of Prof. Graham, with an enrollment of sixty-five, and one at this place of two weeks duration, under Prof. McGregor. These were attended by teachers from every town in the county, and much of the work there performed will be reflected in schools of all grades within this jurisdiction.

#### SCHOOL HOUSES.

Entire number, one hundred and forty-five; valuation, \$45,000. Many substantial improvements have been made in school buildings during the last year. A large two story building has just been completed at Hillsborough, and another very good building at Victory. Other smaller buildings have been erected in eight different districts that speak well for the intelligence and enter-

prise of the people in those localities. The number of really poor school houses is rapidly diminishing, and we hope that the time is not far distant when every school district in this county will have a comfortable and convenient building for school purposes.

A good school house is one of the essential requisites for a good school, and judging from the past we are satisfied that further needed improvements in school buildings will be made as soon as circumstances will justify.

#### VISITING SCHOOLS.

A hundred and fifty different visits have been made. During these visits we have taken some part in the regular school work besides making such comments and suggestions as seemed best calculated to advance the school work. We have endeavored to join our labors, as far as possible, with the efforts of the teacher, well knowing that in unity of action there is combined strength. The subjects of reading and writing have been kept prominently before the teachers and scholars, and with but few exceptions these branches are being taught after the approved plan of experienced educators. Teachers were examined this fall for the first time in the principles of penmanship, and this branch is being systematically taught in a large number of our schools.

Owing to the number of schools and the distance to be traveled to reach them, it is impossible to visit all the schools during each term, and we earnestly invite district officers and all patrons of the schools to visit them frequently, and assist our teachers by your presence and your counsel in the faithful performance of their work.

It sometimes seems that the teacher has a greater anxiety for the progress of his scholar than the parent. We know, however, that parents have a deep interest in this work, and we again request that they manifest their good motives by visiting their schools frequently during the coming year.

At our future visits we shall report the condition of the schools and other items to the clerk of the district, and give a duplicate copy to the teacher, according to a prescribed form. We hope by this means to secure a more hearty co-operation between district officers and teachers, as the one cannot successfully act without the support of the other.

## FREE HIGH SCHOOLS.

Reference was made a year ago to the need of better facilities for obtaining instruction in the higher branches. This deficiency has been well supplied by the establishment of two free high schools, one at Hillsborough, at present under the management of Mr. Setzepfand, and the other at Viroqua, under the supervision of Rev. Wm. Houghton. Although just organized, they give promise of proving a valuable addition to the educational facilities of the county.

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WALWORTH COUNTY.

FRED. W. ISHAM, SUPERINTENDENT.

Since assuming the duties of the office, in January last, I have visited nearly every school in the county, and have endeavored to inform myself in regard to their condition and surroundings, as speedily and as thoroughly as possible.

There are eleven graded schools in the county, all of which are in the hands of superior teachers, and never were doing such uniformly good work as they are to-day.

Consequently, my chief solicitude has been in regard to the schools in the rural districts. Of this class there are one hundred and fifteen. Here I find some drawbacks. In many cases, sparseness of school population has caused a corresponding negligence and lack of interest on the part of the people of the district. In many cases the cry of "hard times" has tended to still farther reduce teachers' wages; thus encouraging incompetency, and discouraging thorough preparation. A lack of effort on the part of the patron, to keep the child in school, is oftentimes apparent. Contrary to this seeming indifference, there is in many localities an effort to secure permanency in employing teachers and a growing interest in educational matters.

The teachers of the county, as a class, are earnest, ambitious and awake, and every effort made toward improvement has met a hearty response from them. The year past has been marked by much excellent institute work in this county, and the future is full of promise in this respect. We need to bring out more of the teachers to Saturday meetings, where they will interchange ideas, gain

confidence in themselves, and go back to their schools better prepared and more devoted to their work. The Normal School at Whitewater, and the leading high schools are rendering us efficient aid in raising the standard of education in the county.

Believing that the superintendent must do his most efficient work, in connection with the public examinations, I have endeavored to make them as thorough and as impartial as possible. While I do not perceive how the same set of questions which might answer for some county in a distant part of the state, would be appropriate for use in this county; yet, I think the superintendents would be benefited by receiving each year from the State Department, one or more sets of model questions, prepared, perhaps, by a committee of superintendents, at their annual meeting, and reviewed by the State Superintendent; these lists to be adopted by the several superintendents, or not, as they may see fit; serving, at least, as guides in the preparation of similar sets.

Every year witnesses the erection of a goodly number of school-houses, though there are many very poor buildings still in use. In many cases the arrangement and condition of out-buildings is shocking.

Perhaps the greatest need of our educational system is a uniformity of text-books. A permissory law will be too slow in its effects. We want a law providing for a uniform set of books for the public schools throughout the state. If a set were adopted, the copyright secured for this state, for a term of years, the books to be printed by the state and furnished to the several districts at cost, to be rented to the pupils, or otherwise, we could begin to work with a unity of purpose which is now impossible. Superintendents, teachers, and students, would have a common standard to work from, a great expense would be saved to school patrons, and only the best results could follow.

Finally, while we are confident that the schools of the county are progressive, and are doing fair work, and that many of them are superior, in many respects, we are anxious and hopeful for improvement. Legislation will be of no avail, careful supervision and faithful efforts in the school-room will lose much of their efficiency, unless there be an active, earnest, intelligent public sentiment, ever appreciative of good work when it is given, and ever watchful of the best interests of the public schools.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

S. S. BARNEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

I came into office about January 1st, last, at which time the winter term of the several schools of the county had nearly half expired. This gave me but one half of the past school year in which to visit the schools of the county, as but few of our country schools hold a summer session. In this connection, I can only say that immediately upon coming into office, I began the tour of the schools in the county, and continued steadily at work, with scarcely a day's intermission, until the schools closed in the spring. By so doing I visited all but about ten of our schools, and have at least made myself familiar with some of the wants of the public schools of our county.

## SCHOOL HOUSES.

I feel confident that I am correct, when I make the assertion that Washington county has the best average country school houses in the state. With but very few exceptions, (scarcely half a dozen) the school houses are comfortably and durably built, and sufficiently commodious for the wants of the children. Very many of them are supplied with the best styles of school desks, and others, not so supplied, are, I am told, soon to exchange the old back-breaking and child-deforming benches, for the more convenient and comfortable modern school furniture. I have marked the necessity for this change, in many instances, and have done all that earnest solicitation could do in the way of making the exchange.

Several new school buildings have been erected in the county within the last year, two of which, perhaps, deserve special mention: those at Kewaskum and Cedar Creek. Both of these buildings are models of taste and comfort, and reflect more than usual credit upon the inhabitants of those districts.

I can safely say that Washington county has taken the first step, and taken it rightly, in the direction of public instruction, by providing its children and teachers with comfortable and tasty school buildings.

## TEACHERS.

I say only what every person of any knowledge of the subject

will admit to be true, when I assert that no other class of workers in the world experience the same difficulty in keeping up with the times, and making progress in the direction of their business, as is met with by the average country school teacher.

Isolated as they are from their co-workers, treading the same tiresome routine day after day, with but little to awaken the best powers of the mind, it is no wonder that many of our school teachers know but little more, after ten years of experience, than they knew when they began.

They have been compelled to stoop down, day after day and year after year, to those who are intellectually beneath them, rather than to climb up and reach after what was above and beyond them.

It is no wonder then, that without aids outside of the school room, the mind of the teacher is dwarfed rather than expanded. To meet this want of the teachers, in a measure, I organized a teachers association for the county immediately upon coming into office, and frequent meetings of the same were held during the winter. That they were productive of much good, and in a measure lifted the teachers who attended them, above the ordinary plane of their school rooms, I think there can be no room for doubt.

I secured a normal institute to be held in the county, at West Bend, commencing August 14th, and continuing three weeks. Some one hundred teachers availed themselves of this opportunity for improvement, and I feel confident that the schools in the county, the coming season, will be benefited largely by its influence.

I feel that, in a very large measure, our public schools are what the teachers make them, and hence the interest I take in the improvement of our teachers. Many of our school districts have been, and still are content with the services of teachers whose only qualification is that they are poor and need the little stipend which they get, (but do not earn,) in this manner, at the expense of innocent children, hungry for knowledge which ignorant men and women cannot give them.

In this respect, men treat their own offspring worse than they do their dumb brutes. They do not employ cheap blacksmiths to shoe their horses, or cheap trainers to fit them for the track, but hire men of known skill at the trade. What reason can be given

why the teachers of the children, even in our country schools, should not be persons of ability and culture, and their service of such a high order that it cannot be procured for the paltry sum of \$30 per month?

I am sorry to be compelled to say that there is every opportunity for quackery in country school teaching. The patrons often do not know what constitutes a good school, and are sometimes satisfied, and even highly pleased with the conduct of a school which is little better, if not worse than nothing. I have endeavored, as far as possible, to remedy this trouble, and to discriminate in my examinations so as to push out of the business those who are so palpably unqualified.

In some instances I have felt compelled to grant limited licenses to persons to teach schools in districts where there were but few children who attended the public school, and consequently the wages paid were so low that a properly qualified teacher could not be employed.

In each instance I have taken occasion to deprecate the necessity and have advised the hiring of teachers who hold at least full grade certificates. In conclusion, upon this subject I can only say that I am doing all that I can to elevate the standard of our teachers, by cultivating and improving those already in the business who are willing to learn, and by getting out of the way a class of teachers, too large everywhere, totally unfit for the business, and who ought never to have been in it. The meanest and most dangerous imposition in our midst is, that which places an ignorant charlatan where he can deceive little children, and not only fail to advance them himself, but be a stupid stumbling block in the way of their walking alone.

I am pleased to be able to say that the people of this county, with but very few exceptions, take a very lively and earnest interest in our public schools, and have thus far given me their cordial support and co-operation in every effort to advance the best interest of popular education.

I ought perhaps, to call attention to one circumstance which has been a serious disadvantage to the schools of the county, and which will seriously affect them the coming season. I refer to the fact that this county did not this year receive its share of the state school fund, for reasons which are so notorious that I need not give them here. This, added to the general stringency of the

times in money matters, has compelled, or at least induced most of our school districts to reduce the rate of wages paid to their teachers, and to postpone many projects which had been anticipated for the improvement of their schools.

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## WAUKESHA COUNTY.

JOHN HOWITT, SUPERINTENDENT.

I am pleased to report, that our schools, with a few exceptions, are in excellent and flourishing condition, excelled perhaps by few in the state. The people in this county, in general, seem to be alive to the cause of education, and take a great interest in maintaining good schools; but, there is a great chance for improvement. The schools of the county have not been visited by the patrons as they should be, yet in a number of districts the patrons have showed a commendable interest in their schools, and have frequently visited them.

One great obstacle in the way of the advancement of the schools is irregularity in attendance. A remedy for this evil, I am compelled to think, can never be found until some legislative act is passed to compel certain parents to do their duty to their children. Yet I admit that teachers and school officers can do something to remedy this evil. If schools are to be supported at public expense, I think it is the duty of the state to see to it that the money is not wasted or squandered. The irregularity in some schools is little better than a waste of a large part of the money.

Another obstacle is the frequent change of teachers. In my visits I have found schools where a competent, earnest teacher was employed, the pupil's attention was aroused, his interest excited, and he in turn excited the same feelings in his parents, and thus the whole community became interested in the school and the cause of education. The next term his place would be supplied by a new teacher, being inexperienced, and lacking in life and energy, and just the reverse would be seen in the school, the quickened zeal smothered, and the aroused spirit dead among them.

Waukesha county being comparatively an old county, the old log school houses have all disappeared and their places are supplied either with frame, stone or brick buildings. The frame



houses are also disappearing and their places are being supplied with structures of brick or stone. Three fine brick houses have been built in the past summer and a number have been repaired; still there is a chance for some improvement in some districts.

There are at the present time nine graded schools in this county, viz:

Waukesha village, consisting of six departments or rooms; Pewaukee village, consisting of two departments or rooms; Menomonee village, consisting of two departments or rooms; Merton village, consisting of two departments or rooms; Hartland village, consisting of two departments or rooms; Genesee village, consisting of two departments or rooms; Delafield village, consisting of two departments or rooms; Eagle village, consisting of two departments or rooms; Mukwonago village, consisting of two departments or rooms.

These schools are ably conducted by experienced teachers, and are doing good work for the youth of these villages. There are other village and district schools which ought to be graded, and I think soon will be, as the patrons see the importance and the advantages which their children would derive from such schools. The village of Sussex has taken important steps to have a high school.

#### HIGH SCHOOL.

Pewaukee high school, which is the only one in the county under the high school law of 1875, has proved a success during the past year, under the management of Prof. North; and I think, as this school has been successful, the people of the county will take advantage of the high school law, and establish more of them.

The demand for efficient and experienced teachers is becoming greater every year, and that demand cannot be effectually supplied until the teachers can have the advantage of a normal training. From the Whitewater normal school we receive many successful and efficient teachers, as well as from Carroll College, in our county, under the supervision of Prof. Rankin. His instruction is well adapted for those intending to teach, and the people seem to appreciate this educational institution by the patronage they give it.

An institute was held at Waukesha, commencing March 30th 1876, and continued five days, conducted by Prof. Rockwood, of

Whitewater normal school, assisted by Prof. North and others engaged in the educational work. The number of teachers present was 110; 95 were enrolled as working members. It was conducted with marked success, the instruction given being highly practical and beneficial. From it the teachers carried with them into their summer schools, new ideas and methods of teaching, and all fully realized the benefits to be derived from institute work.

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### WAUSHARA COUNTY.

W. T. WILLIAMS, SUPERINTENDENT.

The school-year in our county has passed pleasantly; no serious discords in any school. A general good feeling in educational matters, and an active interest by teachers in all means of progress, afford much comfort.

A number of new school buildings, of sufficient size, well ventilated, and furnished with patent desks, outline maps, etc., give an assurance that the educational welfare of the children, is still more highly sacred to our good citizens.

By means of a Teachers' Institute of six weeks' duration, in spring and fall, our teachers and those desirous of becoming such have an unusually good opportunity of having thorough preparation for the work of the school room, so that the schools in the county do not compare unfavorably with those in any adjoining county. There is a greater call for male teachers than formerly.

Many of the teachers are now subscribers for the JOURNAL, and other works of like character. Our Teachers' Associations will be continued after examinations.

## REPORTS OF CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

### APPLETON.

A. H. CONKEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

Supplementary to my annual statistical report, I take occasion to submit a brief special report touching the public schools of the city of Appleton. It gives me great pleasure to state that our schools were never in a more prosperous condition, all things considered, than at the present time. No interest of a public character has taken a stronger hold upon the heart of this community than the educational welfare of our children. Increased facilities are freely furnished by a generous public to meet the growing demand for enlarged accommodations and broader intellectual culture.

Our teachers are earnest, faithful and experienced. A large majority of them are retained from year to year, and are doing better and more efficient work as their length of service increases.

Yet, with all these encouragements and causes for congratulation, we have one serious defect in our public school system greatly to our detriment. To give our schools greater efficiency, one radical change, in my judgment, is needful—a change from the district to the union system. About six years ago, through a mistaken judgment on the part of many of our citizens, we were remanded back, by legislative enactment, from the union system under which we worked for about two years, to the district system still in force. As now constituted our city is divided into four independent school districts, each controlled by a local board, the clerks and directors of which, with the mayor and city superintendent, form what is known as the Board of Education. To this board is delegated the sole right to determine the course of study to be pursued, to select the text books to be used, and to make the rules and regulations for the general government of the

schools; but on all other points its deliverances are merely recommendatory.

Notwithstanding this partial independency of the various districts, and the consequent lack of harmony in many essential matters, we have much reason to rejoice at the marked success of our public schools, among which is ever maintained a generous and healthy rivalry. This spirit of emulation among the local boards does much towards keeping our schools supplied with the best educational talent, as well as in furnishing ample facilities for the comfort and advancement of the pupils.

In the first district a new intermediate department has recently been added, which, with the three other well furnished rooms, gives good accommodations for the two hundred pupils in daily attendance. Miss Cornelia Bailey, an accomplished and experienced teacher, is principal of this school, and with her faithful assistants is doing good and efficient work.

In the fourth district, Mr. D. S. Catlin has for many years held the principalship, and has acquired the reputation of being a successful educator. This is the least populous district in the city, and composed largely of citizens of foreign birth, yet there is such a lively interest felt in school matters that in another year we shall doubtless witness the erection of a new school edifice, which will be an ornament to the city. Three departments are maintained here, with an attendance of one hundred and forty pupils.

The third district, composed of the third and fifth wards, in order to meet the wants of its newly acquired territory, has just erected a fine and commodious school building, which, when fully completed, will furnish seating room for 200 additional pupils. Five teachers are employed in this school, and with Mr. A. L. Williams at its head, the 250 scholars in attendance are receiving that solid instruction and thorough drill so essential to the formation of practical and intelligent citizenship.

The second district, by far the most wealthy and populous, embracing the second and sixth wards, has attained the highest degree of excellence, in point of organization and systematic work, of all of our city schools. Its success is, in a measure, due to the admirable gradation of the various rooms,—a matter more easily effected here than in any other of our schools, owing to the ample accommodations furnished for the 700 pupils attending the thir-

teen departments, and the determination on the part of the district board and corps of able teachers, to make this school second to none in the state.

Unwilling to leave any want unsupplied, this district, at its last annual meeting, very wisely resolved to take advantage of the provisions of school law, and establish forthwith a high school, for the benefit of its children. This new enterprise was promptly undertaken by the district board, and to-day we are enjoying the blessings of a high school in successful operation. The best assurance of the public favor in which it is held is evinced by the liberal patronage it is receiving both from home and abroad. The course of study adopted, with the exception of Greek, is the one recommended by the state superintendent, for towns of 6,000 inhabitants; and this course seems admirably adapted to our wants.

In the three courses of study, modern classical, scientific, and commercial, ninety-seven pupils are enrolled: fifty-five belonging to class D, thirty-five to class C, and seven to class B. Of this number, twenty-seven are non-resident scholars, paying tuition, at the rate of \$15 for the school year of nine months. The commercial department is well sustained, having thirty-two in daily attendance. For that high degree of efficiency to which the school in this district has been brought, much credit is due to the indefatigable labors of the worthy principal, Prof. R. H. Schmidt, who, with his corps of noble workers, has awakened new life and zeal in the public mind in behalf of the public schools of our city.

As Prof. Schmidt's recent report to the district board touches upon some points I have purposely omitted, I herewith submit it for your perusal, and should you deem any portion of it of sufficient interest, you are at liberty to append it to this brief report.

#### REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL TO THE BOARD.

The citizens of the Second district can be justly proud of the progress their schools have made for the past three years. Three years ago, the total enrollment of scholars for the year was 231; to-day, there is an enrollment of 703. There was no graded (prescribed) course of study, and, consequently, there could be no regular examinations for the promotion of scholars; scholars were promoted, not for their qualifications, but from being ungovernable, too old, too many, and for like reasons. The school buildings were poorly arranged and equipped; the school rooms could not be comfortably warmed, seats were wanting, and such as existed were rickety, and the moral standing of the scholars was by no means enviable. That, under

these conditions, the private schools should flourish and the public schools degenerate, is not surprising, nor is it to be wondered at, that the thoughtful citizen should tremble as he beheld the children of well-to-do citizens disappear from the public school and those of poorer citizens remaining, thus no longer engrafting upon the youthful mind republican equality, but social class distinction. But thanks to the untiring efforts of our present board, to-day we have a well established school course, comfortable school buildings, a fair supply of school apparatus, a beginning made for a library, and, above all, the schools have won the favor and pride of every citizen, and all lend a helping hand in raising the standard of the schools.

#### HIGH SCHOOL.

The office of the high school is twofold: first, to afford valuable instruction in those studies necessary to make intelligent and useful citizens; second, to prepare scholars for universities. Under the present distribution of the branches in your course of study, both of these ends can be readily attained. The value of the work of the high school, in affording to its pupils a liberal education and making them men and women of character and worth, cannot be easily estimated; but the influence of the high school upon the common school is no less important. There are many pupils in the common school who desire to attend the high school; these will be stimulated to greater diligence and closer application to pass the required examination for admission, which must have its good influence throughout the school. The aid that the high school affords universities, in supplying the missing link between the common schools and themselves, is certainly of the greatest importance; for they have had long enough the dead weight of a preparatory course about their necks, and if our universities are to cope with those of Europe, they will have to be supplied with material upon which they can work.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

As there is a common tendency on the part of pupils to memorize the words of the book instead of endeavoring to understand the principles expressed by them, all our promotions are based upon examinations held at the end of each school year, instead of the marking system so commonly employed in schools. In order to give each pupil the same chance and for the purpose of saving time, written examinations are held instead of oral. These examinations are not to be regarded as class drills, they are simply held for the sole purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the pupil's ability; and in all cases of promotion the examination papers are the means of deciding upon the scholar's standing. Our examinations are, therefore, strict and altogether impartial.

As teachers are required to furnish scholars with their monthly standing, it would be well for each teacher to hold written examinations, and from the papers determine the scholar's standing. This would not only be a fair and impartial manner of marking, but the scholar would become accustomed to express his thoughts on paper, and it would also prepare him for the final examination for promotion.

## BELOIT.

T. L. WRIGHT, SUPERINTENDENT.

I should be the more happy in complying with your request for a "special report for incorporation in your forthcoming report," could I contribute anything of value not heretofore published in the annual reports of your departments.

And now, as it is, I must refer to those reports for whatever is peculiar, and perhaps almost unique, in our organization, as one consolidated city school district, composed, meantime, of two single districts, still under the old town organization. Other matters, also of much interest to us, and formerly reported, I will not repeat at length here.

We have an excellent high school, under the discreet and successful management of Prof. W. H. Beach, now in his second year with us. Two competent assistants, Misses Lewis and Belden, fill their places with great acceptance. In the high school building we have organized what we denominate the "advanced grammar department." This is composed of the most advanced pupils in both of the grammar departments, Nos. 1 and 2, to the number of about 50, under the immediate charge of Miss Hazard, whose ability and long experience contribute greatly to the high promise of this department.

We employ, in all, eighteen teachers, all ladies, except the principal of the high school, who has also supervision of all departments of the public schools.

We think our schools are doing well,—probably never better. The high school is full, its complement being about one hundred and twenty.

Many pupils from outside of the district avail themselves of the opportunities offered, which are not inferior to those of first class academies and preparatory institutions.

The class commencing Latin in the first year of our course, ordinarily numbers over forty. There is no compulsion as to courses of study. Pupils are encouraged to pursue such studies, in our regular course, as seem best adapted to both their present and prospective conditions, and thus to do them individually the most good. This is deemed of more importance as an object to be aimed at, than the ideal of some beautiful but impossible theory of bring-

ing up to one standard of perfection the multitudes who have no one common standing point of effort; and that, too, by one uniform process of treatment, which seems to us about as rational as would be the prescription of one single remedy as a panacea for all human ills.

At the present time our new school house is attracting much attention and admiration. This is for the use of grammar, intermediate, and primary departments in district No. 1. We are vain enough to believe this to be the most imposing and beautiful building for its purpose in the state, externally, as well as the best arranged internally for school uses. The architect denominates the exterior style, which he planned, "secular gothic." The internal plans were made by practical teachers, and then submitted to the professional architect, that he might provide the enclosures best adapted to the size, shape and position it occupies, and in style and proportion most commanding and pleasing to good taste. We think he has made a complete success, and the more commendable because the cost of the structure is kept within the limits of estimates, to wit: \$18,000. About \$3,000 more allowed for furnaces and furniture. We expect to use this building at the opening of the next term, after the holidays.

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## GRAND RAPIDS.

H. HAYDEN, SUPERINTENDENT.

During the present term of our school year important changes have been made in the management of our schools. These changes have materially advanced the efficiency of the schools, while they have lightened the labors of teachers.

Our present school year opened under much more favorable auspices than the last or any former year.

At a cost of about \$30,000 a new, elegant and commodious school edifice has been erected and furnished with the most approved modern furniture and apparatus, so that the want of more room—a want which we had felt for years—is removed, and we now have room, not only for our own scholars, but students from adjacent counties, villages and cities have already availed themselves of the opportunities here afforded for the pursuit of special



and advanced studies embraced in our graded and high school course.

The school is so graded that students may fit themselves for admission to any of the colleges of the State University, and a class is now pursuing the course of study required for such admission.

A strict obedience to the rules of discipline as promulgated by the superintendent is now demanded and enforced with comparative ease, though this result has been accomplished not without difficulty. It is the effect of the most earnest effort on the part of school officers and teachers, and we now cherish a laudable pride in the belief that we have here in our midst the model graded school of Wisconsin.

The erection and furnishing of our school edifice has been no easy task to undertake, but on the contrary has been accomplished under serious embarrassment. We begun with the expectation of receiving the bequest of \$10,000, made some years ago, by Lyman Howe, since deceased; but we soon discovered that our expectations could not now, and probably never would, be realized, for, through the carelessness of the executors of the last will of said Lyman Howe, the bequest (which was expressly designated by the devisor to be expended in the erection of a public building) passed into the hands of parties who had become wholly irresponsible, and it is now wholly lost to the public for whose benefit it was intended. Thus the dearest project of the living, and the last wishes of the dying and the dead have alike been frustrated by the criminal negligence of those whose sacred duty it was to guard this fund. Our people, under heavy taxation levied for other purposes, felt too poor to bear the additional burden which this loss entailed, and they watched with jealous eyes the expenditure of every dollar upon the building. But through the indefatigable efforts of the officers having it in charge, aid was procured from the state, the most stringent economy was observed, and the work went on to completion.

To the untiring energy and unflagging zeal of the gentlemen who composed the board of education through that arduous work, I would, if I thought you could spare the time and space for it, pay a brief but merited tribute of respect and commendation. But I will pass their efforts by, simply saying, that, unable to bear the expenses of a superintendent of the work upon the building, they,

without fee or reward, formed themselves into committees, and gave the work their personal inspection and supervision, and they are now receiving their reward—the thanks of a grateful community.

Our teachers are able and experienced workers, and are in full accord with the superintendent and board of education in manner of discipline and methods of instruction.

One of the greatest vexations of school discipline I have had to contend with is tardiness. I have adopted, for the present term, the following regulation, and its enforcement has secured marked improvement: a clock is placed in the entrance hall; the janitor rings the bell thirty minutes before the school hour; the second ringing is five minutes before the doors of the respective departments are closed; all who are not in their respective rooms when the doors are closed must remain in the hall outside until the first intermission. There was at first serious opposition to this rule on the part of both parents and scholars, but a rigid enforcement of it and a full and fair trial of its effects has taught all that it is better that three or four scholars should lose one hundred and thirty minutes time than that three or four hundred scholars should lose five minutes each from being disturbed by the entrance of tardy scholars. In addition to this rule the usual checks on tardiness are also used. I regard the rule as not only reasonable but salutary and “a certain cure for tardiness.”

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### JANESVILLE.

R. W. BURTON, SUPERINTENDENT.

At the time specified, I forwarded my statistical report, and now, by way of “special,” add a few words. Since our advent into the flourishing city of Janesville, as superintendent of its schools, the work has continually increased upon us. In April, 1875, we numbered twenty-six schools, with a registry of fourteen hundred and seventy-three pupils, and a corps of twenty-eight teachers. Now, we have thirty-two schools, an enrollment of seventeen hundred and fifty pupils, and thirty-five members in our teaching force.

Our rapidly increasing population demanding more school accommodation, the board of education, through the liberality of

the city council, secured the necessary means, and during the summer just closed, erected a fine building of six rooms with a capacity of two hundred and seventy sittings. Our new school-house is located in the central part of the city, and is furnished with Sterling furniture. There are now five well organized schools in the central house, representing as many grades of a course of eight, exclusive of high school. Formerly all grammar work was done in the high school building, but under the new arrangement a school for lowest grade of grammar work has been organized in first and central districts, which will, it is supposed, accommodate all pupils on "the west side," of corresponding advancement. The principal advantage of this is the saving of one year's travel and hill-climbing to reach the high school building, so inconveniently located for the majority of families.

One great benefit arising from additional room is, a more perfect equalization of the work. Added to this, we have simplified the course in the lower grades, and more sharply defined the work to be done in each. The effect of this, upon both teacher and pupil has been electric. Although this new order of things has been inaugurated this term, the deepening interest on the part of all, and the consequent increased progress, is already quite marked. In primaries particularly, over which, in too many cases, perhaps, youth and inexperience preside, a much more rapid growth than usual is perceptible. In reading, the quick comprehension of thought, facility in calling words, and good expression; in numbers, ready reading, writing, and rapid combinations; in orthography, the readiness and correctness with which all words met in the books of the grade are spelled; in writing, the comparative readiness with which the forms of letters are mastered, and the neat specimens of penmanship produced, in a comparatively short course of training, are among the evidences of "change for the better."

The quickening apparent in the primaries is typical of the new life in the superior grades. In short, the satisfaction arising to all concerned under the new, is in striking contrast with that derived under the old order of things. Further, one good effect of what is above stated is the admission of additional branches of study into our grammar schools.

From force of circumstances a large per cent. of pupils entering

these departments never reach the high-school grades. To place a complete common-school course within the reach of all, hereafter, practical arithmetic, with corresponding branches, will be thoroughly mastered in these grades, and United States history and composition added. Heretofore history in no form has found a place in our grammar departments, while the completion of practical arithmetic has been the work of our high school. Our hope and aim has been to quicken into new life the forces at our command, and in this particular we believe that to some degree, at least, success has crowned the effort; and now it remains for us to labor to sustain, increase, and perpetuate the life and interest already awakened.

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### LA CROSSE.

J. W. WESTON, SUPERINTENDENT.

The prevailing opinion here is that the schools of La Crosse are in a prosperous condition. To school officers and teachers who are working with zeal and faithfulness for this object, it is a pleasure to know that popular sentiment is so far with us.

We are endeavoring to act upon the assumption that in the work of education, habits of attention, of thought and of conduct, are quite as important as actual knowledge gained.

The promptness and regularity of attendance of our pupils during the past year are worthy of commendable mention in this report. With an average enrollment of nearly 1,500 pupils, we had only 344 cases of tardiness during the past ten months. This is less than one tardiness for every four pupils during the year. In this respect we ask if it is possible or desirable to do better?

The per cent. of the attendance upon the enrollment this year is 95. Having secured this per cent. the previous year, we had good reasons for believing that a still higher figure could yet be reached, but we were baffled in our efforts by the storms and the severity of the weather in February and March.

During the year past we have secured a higher per cent. of enrollment upon the number of children residing in the city than heretofore—a fact indicating less disposition on the part of parents to patronize private and parochial schools in the city, or schools of local celebrity beyond our limits, in respect to which “distance lends enchantment.”

At present there seems to be an increasing interest manifested by parents and patrons in the results of school work. Our examinations are noticed with special attention, and pupils are receiving the encouragement and moral support that have been too often withheld.

Previous to last year we were governed, in our promotions, almost wholly by the number of correct answers given to sets of questions laid before pupils at the end of the school year. During last year we changed our plan in this respect. Thinking that justice would be meted out more fully, and that at the same time an additional pressure would be brought to bear upon the pupils, we have made the standing of pupils of all grades, at the several monthly examinations, an important element in our calculations at the close of the year.

It is but justice to interested parties to say that much has been accomplished for the schools of La Crosse by individual effort, yet I can safely say that our chief success thus far is due to the united action of the board of education, the superintendent, the principals of our schools and the subordinate teachers, working harmoniously and earnestly for the accomplishment of a common object.

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### MINERAL POINT, WIS.

THOS. PRIESTLY, SUPERINTENDENT.

The number of buildings in the city occupied for school purposes, is as follows: In the 1st ward, one building, in which there are five departments, requiring the attention of seven teachers; in the 2d ward, one building, containing four departments, requiring the services of four teachers. These school buildings have been repaired during the year, and are greatly improved in appearance by painting, and the grounds ornamented by the planting of evergreens and shade trees.

Under a provision of a state law, which passed our state legislature, and consequent upon a city election held upon this subject, the "Free High School of the City of Mineral Point" was organized, in one of the five departments of the first ward school building. This school, under the gentle, firm, and able management of Prof. W. W. Ray and Miss Weber, has succeeded fully up to the

expectations of the board of education, and so far as my attention and investigation have shown me, fully up to the expectations of the community at large. In proof of the interest taken in this department, I may add that a large per cent. of the pupils in attendance intend to complete the course and graduate. The High School is specially advantageous to many who, had it not been created, would have been compelled to send their children away from home, at considerable expense, and at an age not desirable.

In the minor departments of our schools, in both wards, the attendance has been large, the attention of the teachers all that could be required of them, and the progress of the pupils satisfactory. I am confident, upon a careful survey of the past year's history of our schools, that our citizens can have no fault to find with the conducting of them, and that so far from any fault-finding, we have good reason to congratulate ourselves.

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## OCONTO.

H. W. GILKEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

With the experience and observation of another school year, we have been enabled to rid our schools of some of the prevailing evils with which we were afflicted, and have entered upon another term with renewed courage and fairer prospects of greater success than heretofore enjoyed; and I think that it can be confidently asserted that our schools were never in a more prosperous condition than at the present time.

Our teachers, mainly, are of large and successful experience and are making teaching their profession. We hold teachers' meetings monthly and find them productive of great good. Methods of instruction and school government are the principal subjects considered at our meetings, thus securing harmony and uniformity in our school-work.

The greatest barrier to educational progress in our city at present is inadequate school accommodations. Our school census for the ensuing year is 1207. We can seat comfortably 400 pupils. Our enrollment this term is something over 600, leaving about 600 unprovided for. The school board has made repeated appeals to the common council, and two applications to the state for money to

provide sufficient and suitable accommodations, but without success. Sometimes we deem it more advisable to close our schools entirely, than to attempt to run them under such disadvantages and discouragements; then our better judgment again prevails and we resolve to "keep pegging away" until the last barrier is removed and the last obstacle overcome, and our schools and educational facilities and advantages stand second to none in the state.

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### PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

J. SUTTER, SUPERINTENDENT.

During the past two years some important changes have been made in the arrangement and management of our schools. An earnest effort has been made to establish a more complete grading of the schools, and to bring them to a higher standard of thoroughness and efficiency. A course of study has been adopted with the purpose of giving to each child the most thorough and practical training possible.

A new building, giving room for 260 pupils, has been completed, at a total cost of about \$13,500, including cost of site, outbuildings and furniture.

We have been fortunate in the selection of teachers. Our school board are earnest and harmonious, and the people cordial in support of their measures for sustaining a high character of public instruction and discipline. Rules and regulations have been adopted by the board, and provisions have been made to introduce the German language as a regular branch of study in the upper departments of our public schools, at the beginning of the second term, January 2, 1877.

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### RACINE.

GEO. SKEWES, SUPERINTENDENT.

The public schools of Racine are under the direction of a school board, consisting of two commissioners from each ward, who are elected every second year, and a superintendent appointed annually by the board of education.

A brief review of work done during the past year reveals much

to commend in the steady advancement of popular education, and an increasing interest on the part of citizens in supporting both public and private schools. But we have also to regret that in two or three instances the peace and progress of several departments were seriously disturbed with the adjustment of difficulties. However, there seemed to follow a strengthening of public opinion in favor of maintaining, at all costs, the authority and efficiency of the schools.

The census shows 4,794 children of school age residing in the city August 31, 1876. Of these only 2,262 are registered in the public schools, and about 375 in the private schools, leaving more than 2,000 that have not received any instruction in the schools the past year. As Racine is eminently a manufacturing city, an unusual number of persons of school age are employed in the various manufactories, and the indications are that something will be done to reach at least a portion of them by establishing free evening schools during the winter of the coming year.

We are sadly in need of more schoolroom for our primary pupils. While a large building will be opened to relieve some of the over-crowded rooms, it will not meet the full demand of the city.

The course of study has been arranged for twelve grades—eight in the ward schools and four in the high school—and extends through as many years.

There are six private schools, not incorporated, in the city; among them should be mentioned, specially, the Racine Academy, in charge of Hon. Jno. G. McMynn. His building is always filled to overflowing, and while not conflicting with the interests of the public schools, Col. McMynn is doing a needed special work among us.

All of our public schools were in a prosperous condition at the close of the summer term, and the opening year is full of encouragement and hope. We have an earnest corps of teachers, and believe Racine will take her true place among her sister cities of the state.



# University of Wisconsin.

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY, HARRISON LUDINGTON,

*Governor of Wisconsin :*

The facts relating to the progress of the University of Wisconsin for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1876, possess an unusual interest.

By the enlightened action of the legislature at its last session, the relations of the state to the university fund income have been wisely and permanently settled, and the reliable resources of the institution thereby increased to such reasonable extent as to inspire complete confidence in the future ability of the university to realize the beneficent purposes of its organization. The compensation thus accorded by law for deficiencies arising from the disposition of the lands donated to the state by congress in trust for the university, is not deemed to be in excess of the necessities for the university, or of the just and equitable obligations of the state. Nevertheless, the regents have not hesitated to accept the conclusions of the state gratefully, as a final and satisfactory adjustment of the principal questions relating to such trust, hitherto in controversy.

By act of the legislature, approved on the 14th day of February last, the regents of the university were authorized to sell the property lately known as the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, for purposes named in the act. Happily the regents have been able to dispose of this property at a reasonable price, and also in the interests of education, the same being now permanently occupied for a school conducted in the Scandinavian language.

By act of the legislature, approved on the 9th day of March last, the trustees of the State library were required, within three months from the passage of the act, to transfer to the regents of the uni-

versity all duplicate volumes of English reports, and of all other law books which the trustees should think not necessarily required to be kept in the library, for the use of the law department of the university, upon certain conditions named in the act. The purpose of the act has been faithfully fulfilled, and the result is a valuable acquisition to the educational facilities of the law school.

By act of the legislature, approved on the 13th day of March last, the governor was authorized to purchase the cabinet and library of the late Increase A. Lapham, and cause the same to be placed and kept in the State University. The board of regents have the honor and pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of this valuable and extensive collection. The cabinet includes the results of many years of patient and discriminating labor, on the part of one of the most devoted and self-sacrificing students of natural science in our country the past half century, and this provision for the preservation of the fruits of his intelligent industry, not only adds largely to the value and attractive character of previous collections deposited in the university, but reflects imperishable honor upon our State and those entrusted with the administration of its affairs.

By act of the legislature, approved the 25th day of February, 1875, the sum of eighty thousand dollars was appropriated to the regents of the university to enable them to build an additional edifice for scientific purposes upon the university grounds, at such time and after such plan as they should deem expedient. In pursuance of this act, the construction of "Science Hall" was commenced in the fall of last year. The building is now nearly complete and ready for occupation. The cost of the building proper, including all payments for architect's services, and for superintendence, will not exceed the sum appropriated. But, in view of the many and daily uses for which this valuable building will be required, the regents have deemed it wise to make adequate provision for heating the same by steam, in accordance with the most approved modern methods; and this has been accomplished, by husbanding other resources at the command of the board, without expense to the state beyond the amount provided for in the original appropriation.

By similar means, the regents have also provided for a system of water works, whereby the same power employed for mechanical instruction in Science Hall is enabled to supply an abundance of

water for both Science Hall and Ladies' Hall, together with hydrants in connection with all the principal buildings. All this work is now contracted for at an economical cost, and is rapidly approaching completion. When perfected, the system will add materially to the mechanical and healthful conveniences of the university, and furnish valuable protection from otherwise possible losses from fire. Included in the plan of this improvement, is an ample system of sewerage, connecting Ladies' Hall and Science Hall with Lake Mendota.

Accompanying the practical and actually necessary improvements already mentioned, is the introduction of gas-light into Ladies' Hall—a change dictated no less by considerations of prudence than by a just regard for the convenience of the inmates.

More than a year ago the Board of Regents received an application from the Coast Survey Department of the United States, for the erection of a magnetic observatory upon the University grounds. The officers of the survey proposed to furnish all the necessary instruments, and assume the care and cost of superintendence, upon the simple condition that the University would provide the building required for conducting the observations prescribed. The interests of science, as well as state pride, dictated a prompt acceptance of the proposal. The result is the construction of the proposed observatory, now nearly completed, under the personal direction of an officer of the department named. A similar observatory had been constructed previously at the Smithsonian Institute, and another exists at Toronto, under the patronage of the British government—but the longitude of the two localities being so nearly similar, the observatory at Washington has been dismantled and abandoned, and that now being completed in connection with our University, therefore, is the only observatory of the kind within the limits of the United States. Accordingly it will be relied upon exclusively by our government in the further experimental investigation of this interesting practical science within the borders of our own territory. The specific object sought to be accomplished is a continuous and reliable record of the variations in the direction and intensity of the earth's magnetic force, by means of photographic self-registration. The instruments provided by the government are similar to those used in Greenwich, Paris and other European localities for a like purpose. The building is adapted to the object,

by being located apart from all other structures, entirely underground, and built without iron. The floor of the instrument room is sixteen by eighteen and a half feet in superficial area, and this room is protected from exterior influences by an arched ceiling six feet or more beneath the surface of the ground, and by an air chamber, enclosed, at the sides, by heavy stone walls, and at the top by brick work. Both inner and exterior walls are firmly laid in hydraulic cement, and are thus rendered impervious to moisture and exempt from changes in atmospheric temperature. Ventilation is secured by means of pipes leading from the floor to the surface above, and a flue connecting with the surrounding airspace. Water for photographic operations and sewerage is also provided for, by pipe connections simple and efficient in arrangement, and the interior is perpetually lighted by the burners provided for photographic registration. While the results anticipated from the series of observations undertaken by the government in this line of investigation are likely to prove of the highest scientific and practical importance, the aid requested from our university has been extended at an expense merely nominal.

The important additions and improvements enumerated have not been accomplished without the expenditure of an unusual amount of time and personal attention on the part of the board. The character, purpose and cost of the work in every instance have been the results of prudent and careful calculation. The labors of the building and executive committees especially have extended to the minutest details of construction, and the harmonious conclusions of the whole board have been executed with scrupulous fidelity which deserves emphatic and unreserved commendation. In respect to economy of plan and cost, every interest of the public and the university has been thus sacredly respected and protected, and the statement of this fact to you is due to those who have thus volunteered arduous and cheerful service without other compensation than the consciousness of having properly discharged a public duty.

During the last session of the legislature, a select committee was appointed by the Senate to examine into the financial management of the State University and University farm, "with a view of reducing the expenses without diminishing the benefits." The report of this committee is printed on page 487 of the Senate jour-

nal, and furnishes to you and the public valuable and satisfactory testimony as to the financial administration of University affairs. The members of the committee unanimously state that they "visited the University and carefully examined the buildings, farm and grounds, and the property connected therewith," and also that they "examined the books of account, and find in them a clear, conspicuous, detail statement of all transactions in relation to the farm." In justice to the board of regents, the general conclusions of the committee, as follows, are embodied in this report as part of the proper record of the year, and are respectfully commended to your consideration :

The opportunity given to us to look into the management of the affairs of the University generally, has increased our faith in its usefulness, and, while we saw the need of much that ought to be done, we can but commend the general policy of the regents in keeping their expenses within the means at their command. It is too apt to be the case that State institutions overdraw their funds, and are not as particular in this respect as they might be. We find here an exception to the general rule, and are glad to commend it. In the future, as the means will allow, we look to see permanent improvements and useful ornamental changes, that will greatly add to the charm of the beautiful location of this seat of learning, making it, as it should be, the just pride of the State, not only for its solid learning, but for its refining and elevating influences. We have seen much to commend and but little to criticise, and, in conclusion, we cannot but express our satisfaction at the condition of the University, and its progress in the past, and its promise of great good in the future to the people of the State.

The prosperity of the University during the past few years, and its progress and power for public good in the future, palpably depend more upon the intelligent harmony of the board entrusted with the administration of its business affairs, and upon the effective co-operation of the board and the instructional force of the University, than upon any or all other ordinary circumstances or conditions of development. Without an accord of purpose and endeavor on the part of the constituted authorities of the University, and without the absence of sectarian and political partisanship in the board and also in the internal management of the University, rapid and rational growth is impossible. The perpetuation of these indubitable sources of strength is now apparently the single condition of satisfactory and continuous progress hereafter.

Much remains to be done to give completeness to the general

plan of the university and full working efficiency to the original design. In many respects the results already accomplished present but an outline of the general plan, and in this particular alone do they favorably compare with the results already accomplished in older institutions of the same order, or with results anticipated here. It is a satisfaction to know, however, that all the appropriate influences necessary to the end, are presently combined and exerted in the right direction.

Among the practical matters which claim the immediate attention of the board is the equipment of Science Hall with suitable furniture. It is believed that the resources at the command of the regents will suffice for this purpose, without serious delay.

The Assembly Hall projected, and for which urgent need exists, will also be provided for, probably without appeal for further legislative action.

The Astronomical Observatory, which has been proposed in previous reports, and the erection of which would contribute in a very important degree to the educational facilities and general reputation of the university, is not an instant necessity, and no immediate action on that subject by the board is now contemplated.

The further improvement and ornamentation of the University grounds, suggested in the report of the select committee of the Senate, at least to that extent necessary to render them in all particulars compatible with good taste, would certainly add much to the exterior attractions of the university, and would also contribute largely to the aggregate of educating and refining influences appropriate to the place. It is not to be presumed that a locality in any particular repulsive in its external aspect will attract either that regard or patronage from the educated classes, or from classes being educated, which a university of the just pretensions of this should invariably command.

As to the educational policy and internal discipline of the university no important modification has been made the past year; and as far as the regents are concerned, none is proposed. The courses of study and the rapidly advancing standard of scholarship deserve and seem to command public approbation. In these and all other general respects, the University of Wisconsin, in character and in actual work, is now entitled to high rank among Ameri-

can institutions of its superior order. With the completion of improvements commenced and possible within the immediate future, no young man or woman of Wisconsin need to look abroad for chaper or better means of vigorous and elevated mental culture. The university as it is, and as it is to be, is therefore fairly entitled to the universal confidence and support of every enlightened friend of educational progress. Its prosperity is one with the prosperity of the state and its people; and were we to be deprived of that pervading and enlightening influence which it is destined to exert upon the free educational system of Wisconsin and upon the general intelligence of the population, we could scarcely claim respectable rank among the more enlightened and progressive states of the Union.

Among the causes which frequently threaten to contract the growth and usefulness of our public institutions of learning, is the disposition to subject them to sectarian influences. It is still too often assumed that the pursuit of knowledge bears some special relation to religious faith and forms of worship, not belonging to other secular occupations in life. This distinction we believe to be purely imaginary in fact; but were it otherwise, the obligations clearly and positively imposed by the laws, remove all possible doubt as to the duty of the authorities in the case of the University and other public schools of Wisconsin. All these schools are organized for specific purposes, clearly defined, and the privileges proffered are the birthright of all our children, without exception as to political or religious belief. It logically follows that any policy of instruction or discipline not in direct and complete accordance with the specific purposes expressed, is in discordance with the law, and a palpable violation of good faith to the people of the state. Fortunately, however, the spirit as well as the letter of our constitution, and of all dependent legislation on this subject, is now very generally approved and respected by people of every religious classification, and the university, like the public schools of lower grade, is free to the sons and daughters of all our citizens, without prejudice or discrimination. Obviously, the public good thus accomplished, in contributing more largely to the general progress and enlightenment of the whole people, is far in excess of any evils resulting from the absence of arbitrary and irrelevant limitations upon public instruction, based upon any phase of

religious obligation. The authorities of the university would scrupulously preserve the catholic and impartial spirit of our laws in this particular, in the administration of all university affairs, internal and external, in fact as well as in profession, avoiding every appearance of restraint upon progress and attendance not purely essential to the general objects for which the institution was founded.

The act to reorganize the university, enacted in 1866, requires that "the university shall be open to female as well as male students, under such regulations and restrictions as the board of regents may deem proper." In pursuance of this requirement the educational privileges of the university are extended to students of both sexes without discrimination, thus far with no reason to regret the obligations imposed by the law. But the regents do not understand that the law, in providing an equality of educational privileges, contemplates any special experiments in the matter of co-education, or the adoption of any rules or regulations founded upon any novel or theoretic view of the personal and social relations of the sexes. The law assumes that young ladies possess the capacity and the disposition to acquire that degree of knowledge and mental discipline in the study of the arts and sciences which is imparted by a course of collegiate instruction. It assumes no more. It certainly does not assume to approve any method of instruction or discipline contrary to the current and accepted views of the parents who have children to educate. And while the board is responsible to the law for the fulfillment of all the obligations imposed in this respect, it is equally responsible to the public and especially to the parents and guardians of students confided to their charge, for the enforcement of such prudent rules of discipline as the circumstances render obviously judicious and appropriate. Parents, therefore, should feel assured, and possess positively good reasons for the assurance, that those young ladies who, by their presence at the University, contribute equally to the honor and reputation of our educational system, while here specifically for educational purposes, are sacredly exempt from every phase of social influence or instruction of an exceptional or obnoxious character, and that such exemption is required and enforced as a matter of good faith on the part of both Regents and Faculty. The privileges of the University are thus accorded to



young ladies under regulations as purely unobjectionable and unexceptionable as those provided for any other school of similar character and purpose, public or private. About one quarter of the whole number of students now attending the University are young ladies, successfully competing for equal rank with the remaining number in the several departments of instruction. With a due appreciation on the part of the public of the valuable advantages thus conferred upon both classes of students without distinction of sex, and of the views of the authorities upon this subject, there is reason to anticipate a more equal proportion in the number fitting for and attending upon the University classes.

The progress which has hitherto characterized the causes of instruction in all other departments of the University, can now be justly claimed for the law department. By the action of the board of regents at its last annual meeting, all students in this department are denied the privileges of graduation and admission to the courts of the state until after they have devoted at least two years to the study of the law and passed a satisfactory examination after the completion of said two years of study. In the value of the instruction imparted, this important department is now believed to possess the merit of any similar school in the country. For more extended comment upon the character and progress of this department, reference is respectfully made to the annual catalogue of the university, for the present and ensuing year.

One of the most gratifying testimonials of public confidence in the university during the past year, is a gift of five thousand dollars by Hon. John A. Johnson, of Dane county, in trust for the benefit of worthy students seeking the advantages of liberal education. By the terms of the donation, the sum named is to be invested, and to constitute a perpetual fund, the annual income to be applied in aid of attendants at the university who have previously attended the common school or the university, at least one year. Until the year 1900, the aid thus provided for is limited to those students of the class already described, who can read or speak, reasonably well, one of the Scandinavian languages. The regents have gratefully and unhesitatingly accepted the trust thus nobly and discreetly conferred. They further beg leave in this place, to congratulate you upon this honorable act of private benevolence, not only because of the direct and positive support thereby con-

tributed to the general cause of public education, but also because of the personal sympathy and encouragement thereby assured to young men and women endowed with the necessary qualifications and inspired by an honorable ambition for the acquisition of knowledge.

Accompanying this report will be found a copy of the communication of Mr. Johnson to the president of the faculty, specifying the condition of the gift referred to in the preceding paragraph; also the annual reports of the secretary and treasurer of the University, together with the annual report of work, by the president and faculty, the report of the board of visitors, and the annual report of the professor of agriculture and chemistry.

GEO. H. PAUL,  
*President of the Board of Regents.*

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LEWIS MEDAL FUND.

This fund consists of a donation of \$200 made to the University by ex-Governor James T. Lewis, in the year 1866, for the purpose of distributing medals to such meritorious students as should become entitled thereto, in accordance with the standard of merit to be prescribed by the regents and faculty. As the fund was hardly sufficient to accomplish the object of the donor, it remained at interest by direction of the regents, until June 17, 1873, when by resolution the treasurer was instructed to invest the principal and interest, amounting to \$300, in such interest bearing securities as should seem to him most desirable. In accordance with his instructions the treasurer purchased three United States 5-20 coupon bonds of \$100 each, dated July 1, 1865, bearing six per cent. gold interest, due in January and July, which bonds are now held by the treasurer as a special fund, the income therefrom to be used for prizes.

At the annual meeting in June, 1874, (with the consent of ex-Governor Lewis,) the regents resolved "to give a prize of \$20 each year, at such time and under such regulations as the faculty shall determine, to the undergraduate student who shall produce the best written essay; that the name of the prize shall be the 'Lewis Prize,' and that the name of the successful competitor of each year shall be published in the next issued catalogue of the University."

## SCIENCE HALL FUND.

This fund consists of an appropriation made by chapter 61 of the General Laws of 1875, amounting to \$80,000, for the purpose of building an additional University edifice for scientific purposes. Plans and specifications for the proposed building were prepared, and advertisements for proposals to build it were published in newspapers in the principal cities of the state. The contract was awarded June 15th, 1875, to David Stephens of Madison, for the sum of \$69,975.

The whole amount expended of the appropriation, at the close of the fiscal year, was \$54,625.22. The building is nearly completed and will be occupied early in the year 1877.

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 THE JOHNSON ENDOWMENT.

COMMUNICATION OF HON. JOHN A. JOHNSON TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

MADISON, WIS., *February 12, 1876.*

DR. JOHN BASCOM,

*President of the University of Wisconsin:*

DEAR SIR:—The enclosed paper explains itself. In giving the sum as therein named it has been my purpose more to encourage attendance at our common schools than to impress the importance of a liberal education. For that reason I have made the condition that applicants for aid must have attended the common school at least one year. Those who have not so attended the common school must have attended the University one year, but this latter provision is inserted to meet exceptional cases only.

Being given to encourage attendance at the common school, it is not necessary in order to obtain aid from the fund, that the student shall take a regular course at the university, or that such shall be his intention.

I shall before January first next, invest the first installment, (twenty-five hundred dollars,) in mortgages on real estate which I will transfer to the university. I shall thus expect to have the money draw ten per cent. interest for a time at least.

With the request that you will at the proper time lay this matter before the board of regents, I am

Yours with great respect,

JOHN A. JOHNSON.

Convinced that the common school is the corner stone and bulwark of our political and social system, and being also under great personal obligation to it, I have determined to contribute a small sum of money to encourage our youth to avail themselves of the great advantages it affords. For this purpose I give five thousand (5,000) dollars, one-half of which shall be paid January 1st, 1877, and one-half January 1st, 1878, as a perpetual fund, the annual income from which shall be devoted to aiding needy students at the University of Wisconsin, who have previously to entering the university attended the common school in the United States as hereinafter specified, or who have attended the university for a certain period as hereinafter defined.

1st. The said sum will be paid to the treasurer of the university at the times aforesaid either in money or in interest bearing obligations, and shall be invested in such manner as the board of regents of the university may from time to time direct.

2nd. The income from said fund shall annually be used in aiding needy students, at the university, but until the year 1900, such students only as either read or speak (or both) any of the Scandinavian languages, (Norse, Swedish, Danish or Icelandic,) reasonably well, shall receive aid from this fund.

3d. No student shall receive more than fifty dollars in any one year, nor shall more than two hundred dollars, in the aggregate, be given to any one student.

4th. To entitle any student to aid from this fund, he must have attended the common school at least one year, in the aggregate, before he was fifteen years of age, and must have attended the University at least one term; or, if he has not attended the common school as aforesaid, he must have attended the University at least one year.

5th. The president, or acting president, of the University, together with two of the professors that the president may designate, shall constitute a committee to distribute the aid to the students under the provisions of this bequest; *provided*, that if the president cannot himself act, he may designate a professor to act for him; *and provided*, also, that if there be a professor in the Scandinavian languages at the University, the president shall appoint him as one of the members of such committee, and two members of the committee shall constitute a quorum.

All applications for aid must be made to said committee, who are hereby authorized to make such rules in relation thereto as they deem proper, and they are hereby given full discretionary power to act upon and determine all questions that may arise in relation to the granting of aid, being limited only by the provisions herein named.

In granting aid, preference shall be given to those students who show the better talent for learning, but good conduct and studious application shall also be considered. No student shall receive aid from the fund, unless in the judgment of the committee he has at least average ability. Those of less than average ability for acquiring knowledge of letters, science and art, should, in my opinion devote themselves to the equally honorable pursuits of husbandmen, mechanics, artisans, and tradesmen.

6th. When the committee aforesaid have decided what students shall receive aid, and the amount to be given to each, they shall record their decision in a book kept for that purpose, and upon the certificate of the president to the treasurer, the student shall receive the amount allotted to him. The book thus kept may at any time be inspected by any member of the Faculty of the University, or by any member of the board of Regents, or officer of the board, but by no one else, without the consent of the committee, there being as I think no advantage in making public the fact that a student receives aid from the fund. It is my wish that applicants for aid be examined in a quiet and private way, unless the committee deem that there is some good reason for doing otherwise. The committee are authorized and directed to reject any and all applications for aid from students whom they believe would not be materially benefitted thereby.

7th. If the income from this fund or any part thereof is not expended in any one year under the provisions herein, it may be expended the next succeeding year, but if it remain unexpended more than two years, such unexpended portion shall be added to the principal and be in like manner invested and treated.

8th. No distinction as to sex shall be made by the committee in giving aid, though the pronoun "he" has been used herein when applied to a student.

9th. If the board of regents of the university shall refuse or neglect to invest the money herein given, I reserve the right dur-

ing my life time to give directions for its investment; or if I neglect to give such directions, and after my death, the president and treasurer of the university and secretary of the board of regents are authorized and requested to provide for the investment, but the treasurer of the university shall under all circumstances be the custodian and treasurer of the fund, and shall hold all securities for it.

10th. In the event of my death before the money herein given is paid over as herein provided, I hereby direct my heirs, executors and administrators to pay the money herein bequeathed, in the manner herein named.

This paper consists of two sheets, five pages.

JOHN A. JOHNSON.

MADISON, *February 12, 1876.*

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MADISON, WIS., *February 12, 1876.*

DR. JOHN BASCOM,

*President of the State University:*

DEAR SIR:—In addition to the conditions laid down for obtaining benefits from the fund given in my paper of this date, it is my desire that it be impressed upon the students who may apply for such aid, the duty of paying back to the fund, as soon as they may be fairly and reasonably able to do so, the full amount they may have received from it. The money thus paid back I desire to be added to and treated as a part of the original fund.

It has been my observation that it is no real aid to a young man to receive an absolute gift, while a loan very frequently may be. The loan may stimulate energy and self-reliance, while the gift more frequently, if not universally, has the contrary effect.

Yours, with great respect,

J. A. JOHNSON.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

*To the Regents of the University of Wisconsin :*

The report which I now present to you covers the University year closing with September 30th, 1876:

This year has been one of unusual prosperity; remarkably so, in the external and financial interests of the University; and clearly so, in its internal interests, its instruction, the number and progress of its students.

Science Hall, the appropriation for which was made during the previous year, has been in the process of erection. As it approaches completion, its grand dimensions are more apparent, and also the various and ample service it promises to render to all the branches of physical science. When its shops shall be fitted up, its laboratories supplied, its museums filled, and its art gallery furnished, it will afford the most abundant means of instruction, illustration and work in these departments. To some, it may seem in advance of our present wants. This, indeed, it should be. But we are confident that our growth will soon overtake its capacity, and that we have great occasion of congratulation in so full a provision for our present and forthcoming necessities in these large and important fields of instruction. Science Hall is worthy of the State that builds it, and of the ends to which it is devoted.

A second and still more important step of external progress during the past year has been the appropriation by the legislature to the University of an income tax of one-tenth of a mill on the valuation of the state. This appropriation was accompanied by the repeal of previous yearly appropriations of \$17,303.76. Notwithstanding this reduction, the new tax will augment our income by about \$20,000. This greatly needed addition will enable us to go forward in increasing our corps of instructors, in furnishing our buildings,—we have been exceedingly destitute of needful furniture,—in enlarging our apparatus and library, and in the erection of an Assembly Hall.

If this very liberal appropriation by the state shall be used by us, as we believe it will be, wisely and economically, we shall be able to move freely onward in growth, and yet, for a long time to come, bring to our legislature no new applications for aid.

This appropriation includes \$3,000 set apart as a yearly income to an astronomical observatory, provided that such an observatory shall be erected within three years on the University grounds, without expense to the state. We anticipate the fulfillment of these conditions, and thus another important branch of instruction and inquiry will be put on a sufficient and permanent basis, to the great advantage of the University and to the honor of the state. We look forward with interest to liberal gifts of citizens to the University of the state, and a general pride in its strength.

The present year has been marked by the bestowment of the first scholarships. Hon. John A. Johnson, of Madison, has established ten annual scholarships of \$50 each, under conditions elsewhere given.

We express our thanks for this donation. The value of these scholarships, and the need of additional ones, will be more and more apparent as the university advances.

In internal growth, which is the completion of all growth, which is that for which every gift is made, every building erected, every work undertaken, the university has also prospered in the past year.

Our catalogue, issued early in the fall term of last year, and containing the names only of those belonging at that time to the university, shows 200 students in the four university classes and forty-nine additional students scattered through them in selected studies. As these last are examined in all English branches for admission to the freshman class, and as many of them have been with us for a considerable time, they properly rank with the collegiate students, making the whole number 249. Though the university catalogue shows a somewhat larger number in the previous year, we doubt whether we have ever had as many students of the same grade of scholarship.

In advancing the terms of admission and, in their more rigorous application, we must anticipate a still further reduction of numbers. The university has been hitherto largely used as a high school by those who never contemplated a full course, or even an extended partial course.

This class of students properly belong to high schools, which are now coming forward to their true position in our system of public instruction. It will be our purpose, more and more, to invite and



admit that class of students only who propose to themselves a collegiate education, either in the special courses arranged by us for them, or in selected studies which are in some measure their equivalent.

In this proper work of the university, we are advancing as rapidly as the instruction given in the state in schools of an intermediate grade will allow us. These schools, it is now the wise policy of the state to multiply and strengthen, and in this policy we shall heartily concur. Of these 249 students, who constituted the body of the university, 232 were from Wisconsin. Of the remaining 17, Illinois sent 9; Iowa, 2; New York, 2; Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio, and Utah, each one. The almost exclusive work, therefore, of the university is with the students of our own state. These students come with general uniformity from all portions of the state; Madison naturally furnishing relatively a larger number. Quite a portion of these, however, are the children of parents who have removed to Madison with express reference to the advantages of the university.

Seventy of these 249 students were young women, and 179 young men.

There has been during the year now finished, a more complete division of departments. Chemistry, physics, natural history, and civil polity, have each been placed exclusively in the hands of a single professor, and the needed assistance, if any, given to him in his own work.

Prof. Parkinson has been re-appointed to the faculty, and has taken the chair of Civil Polity.

The law class for the year numbered twenty-seven. Three new professors have been added to this department. Two years of study have also been required of graduates, one of which may, at the choice of the applicant, be spent in an office.

The chief points of interest in the internal progress of the University during the past year, have been, (1) free tuition to all within the state; (2) more systematic and thorough examinations for admission; (3) a reduction of transient students; (4) a more complete separation of departments in instruction; (5) a representation in the Centennial exhibition of sufficient merit to secure an award.

We may add that good order and diligence have prevailed throughout the year among the students.

It is a question of immediate interest, whether the time has arrived for abolishing our preparatory course.

Quite a portion of our faculty urge such a measure, and some at least of the principals of the high school desire it. With these, we wish to be on terms of thorough good will and co-operation. They are as necessary to us as we can be to them, and all are alike necessary to public education. We hesitate, however, to counsel a cutting off of our preparatory studies, till a larger percentage than at present of the students in our two classical courses, shall be furnished by the high schools.

Our present sophomore class includes in the ancient and modern classical courses, 26 students. Of these 18 have been prepared in whole or in part by us. Our freshman class contains in the same courses 28 students, of whom 17 have been prepared in whole or in part by us. Of the 41 students in the institution who have taken Greek, all but 12 have been fitted by us. We fear, therefore, to dispense with a preparatory department till classical instruction is better represented in our high schools. We do not quite trust the assertion that the work will be done at once by the high schools if it is thrown upon them. We fear that there would be a fatal break in it, and one which it might take years to recover.

Our sub-freshman courses for the year closing in September, '76, contained 71 students; for the previous year closing in September, '75, 97 students; for the year closing in September, '74, 98 students, and for the year closing in September, '73, 201 students.

This decrease has arisen from two facts: first, the greater number and efficiency of high schools; second, the refusal on our part to admit special students to elective studies in our preparatory courses. Greatly as we wish to be relieved of this branch of instruction, and greatly as we desire the success of our high schools in this their own work, we still think it safer to let the natural forces looking to these results, act uninterruptedly a little longer.

In closing my report, I wish to express my satisfaction in the harmony and efficiency of the faculty in counseling and laboring for the university; and also my sense of the unusual executive work that has fallen to the regents and been met by them during the past year.

J. BASCOM.

## ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

*To the Honorable, the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin:*

The undersigned members of the board of visitors appointed to attend the annual examination of the classes, respectfully report as follows:

We have emerged from the routine of the examinations, without having suffered *ennui* in their progress; without experiencing at their end the sense of relief anticipated at their outset; with only an enjoyment in fuller degree of the interest, which throughout our attendance steadily increased. The exercises, while rich in evidences of capability, enthusiasm and fidelity of the several instructors, also, except in rare instances, bore convincing testimony of responsive interest and substantial acquirement in the instructed.

While, however, we found them in general, and for the most part in details, satisfactory beyond our expectations, we may, as friendly critics, be permitted to remark, in a few branches, otherwise affecting us most agreeably, a defect in manner of inquiry, which is suggestive of a like defect in matters more substantial. We say suggestive, rather than conclusive, because although it may well be, that various causes, peculiar to the occasion, may concur to prevent an examination from portraying with equal accuracy the methods of the teacher and the methods of the taught, it does not seem unfair to the former to regard him also as exhibiting up to his at least natural and usual standards.

The defect alluded to renders questions in judicial examinations objectionable as "leading;" not as deeply searching or acutely detective, but as suggesting the special answer desired, as covertly informing the witness which of two alternate versions is preferred; as putting the solicited answer into the mouth of a pliant witness.

In legal proceedings this manner of inquiry is condemned as unfavorable to the ascertainment of truth, extending directly to falsehood.

Is it less objectionable as an instrument of education, or in examination as an exhibition of the attainments of the educated? Does it not, in either case, confuse the line between knowledge and want of knowledge; forestalling the fair and full display of the one, veiling the other; debarring the scholar from proving what he

knows and thinks, slyly communicating to the dunce, in emergency, the instructor's knowledge or thought, to be counterfeitedly uttered by the dunce as his own. In ordinary recitation it habituates to low requirements. In place of sustained exaction and stimulus, it is constant relaxation and requiem. What then must be the effect upon the utilization of those higher instrumentalities of culture, whose process supposes the supply to the reason of digested principles, rather than to the memory of accumulated facts; whose right method lies in evoking and exercising the reasoning faculties, rather than in augmenting knowledge or elaborating tastes; in teaching how to think, not merely what to know; whose effects are certain, permanent and fruitful only as they have themselves been brought out by the habitual practice of analysis and generalization, and have caused these complimentary processes to become by adoption or development, the constant and thenceforward spontaneous method of mental working.

The examination of the law class was happily free from this objection, and the greater independence and consideration manifested by answers there, support and illustrate our criticism as applicable elsewhere.

The examination of the sophomore German class exhibited a marked disparity in proficiency between two distinctly discernible divisions of its members. The modern classical, and the scientific students of the sophomore class were found to be united under a single German instructor, although the scientific students, before such union, had studied no Latin, and had pursued German for a period considerably shorter than the modern classical division. It need not be argued that such a combination must constantly operate as a mortification to the one section, a drag upon the other. A change should be effected here at the earliest day consistent with the exactions of necessary economy.

It has been pleasing to recognize in the students generally, that gentleness of deportment which is not only appropriate to the place as a domain of the intellectual, but in influence most favorable to the severe pursuit and appreciative fruition of the advantages here proffered. When the injunction "study to be quiet" is best observed, will be the highest probability that quiet will nurture study.

It is therefore no surprise to learn that occasions for penal disci-

pline are rare, and the labor of government is correspondingly light. Authority so respected as not to require enforcement must ever be more beneficent than authority requiring enforcement because not duly respected. Here is gratifyingly exemplified the high skill of governing best, in seeming to govern least.

The proficiency, bearing and discipline of the students bear testimony not only to the capacity, zeal and efficiency, but to the winning and prevailing personal influence of the faculty and instructors. The language of the former concerning their preceptors is very much more that of affection than that of fear, and we are led to judge the intercourse and relations between teachers and taught to be generally cordial.

We have noted, with regret, the very slight evidences of proper valuation by the students of physical culture. As a compound being man has no right to disparage or degrade mind or body. Neither component can be trained as the whole being, without shrinkage of the disused, and premature exhaustion of the used.

Our recommendation is not new, but impressed with the intimate connection between physical and mental, as well as moral, soundness and vigor, we earnestly urge that the students be furnished with ample opportunities for judicious physical training. Appropriate gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; the former made more engaging by more *varied* and *complete* apparatus; under the guidance, and under the requirements of suitable teachers, and so conducted as to enlist hearty interest in them as exhilarating amusements, and not as mere laborious investments, appear in this direction, as an imperative want of the institution. Grace, directness and promptness of motion, punctuality, self control, self reliance, courage, presence of mind, concentration of the powers to proximate ends, free subordination to common aims, are some of the fruits of a judicious methodical training of this kind. As its highest result, however, we would note that general cheerfulness of disposition, which attends a healthy, vigorous condition of the body, and which is the indispensable requisite to energy and clearness of mind and to moral firmness and vigor. Fruits such as these, besides familiarity with tactics, must already have yielded themselves to the popularity and skill which leads the University battalion; and as tending to the same results, we heartily recommend the habitual daily use of the "Health Lift," which has lately been

introduced into the Ladies' Hall. In this connection, we would also suggest the propriety of directing the attention of the young women to the necessity of obeying in dress, the immutable laws of hygiene, rather than the capricious commands of fashion. They will find it easy to do this, without sinning against the requirements of good taste; and they would thereby gain as much in beauty and grace, as in vigor and power of endurance.

The results, in this institution, of the experiment of co-education of the sexes, are such as in no degree to discourage its proponents, but, on the contrary, such as strongly to induce its continuance. Not only were the examinations, in all classes, as creditable to the young women as to the young men, but in the present senior class, the percentage of young women to be graduated with honor in respect of higher scholarship, is, relatively to their whole number, decidedly larger than that of the young men; and this disparity is emphasized by the loss, to the latter, of "the first honor."

Of the ability therefore of the formerly called weaker sex, creditably to sustain courses of study heretofore deemed suitable for men only, we are not at liberty, upon present evidence, to doubt.

The moral effects of this combination are no less happy.

If absence of rudeness and ready subordination in the young man may be in any degree justly ascribed to the restraining presence of the more refined sex, it is as fairly inferable that the latter must derive from the association thoughtful disposition and serious purpose and desire for respect; and if to the observant presence of either sex is traceable the decorous demeanor or competitive ambition of the other, this alone might well lead to their early association in common pursuits.

Ladies' Hall we found to be a cheerful, commodious, well managed and attractive home, into which the parents of our State may introduce their daughters, not only without hesitation, but with entire confidence. And we are so persuaded of its advantages as a part of the system essential to the greatest benefit of those for whom it exists, that we must imply a caution against the alternative.

Amid the social demands and the social temptations of our capital city, can a young lady be so systematically, so heartily, so naturally, so wholly a student as when surrounded only by stu-

dents and studious influence? And we betray no confidence in adding that homes in the families of the instructors inevitably tend to engender jealousy and suspicions of partiality in the minds of those not so privileged, and so far furnish a further cogent reason for *requiring* the occupation of Ladies' Hall to the extent of its capacity.

The Agricultural Department indicates successful operation, and its scope and benefits appear to be appreciated by the people. It may not be amiss to express a conviction, that a separate publication by the regents, of the results of experiments in this department, for general distribution among our farming population, would both speed the application of science to agricultural industries, and react in increased patronage of the advantages of this department by those whose welfare it is specially designed to promote.

The centennial exposition now offers rare facilities for the comparative study of exhibits of the many matured schemes and methods of European instruction, as well as of other States of our continent—facilities not soon to be repeated, perhaps never again to be so inexpensively available.

It is no disparagement to so young a University as ours, that we earnestly recommend the constitution of a commission, to include the President, whose duty it shall be to visit the exposition at an early day, and investigate the systems there displayed, with a view to the adoption or adaptation of such feasible modes and features as may be deemed desirable in aid of the perfection of our own scheme and final methods.

We hold it worthy of careful consideration whether the establishment of a Normal class, limited to graduates, be not a positive want of our University considered as the crown of a connected State system. The existing Normal schools are not restricted to college graduates, and they train for teaching in the common school branches only. Their value is not to be, therefore, underrated. But the common schools do not usually profess or attempt to fit pupils for college or university. Between the usual school course and the collegiate course is a broad hiatus, which must at present be bridged over by a preparatory department awkwardly and expensively prefixed to the collegiate course, a serious drawback upon the upward growth and vigor of the college proper. A normal class

for graduates only would in time contribute a grade of teachers of higher acquirements and of higher aims and sympathies than find satisfaction in the ordinary range of common school study; of teachers not only qualified to prepare pupils for direct admission to collegiate classes, thus hastening the day for the exsection of our preparatory department; but because and by means of their own experience, appreciation, daily manifestation and advocacy of higher and fuller education, be more anxious and certain to labor efficiently in originating and habituating in parents and in children a growing demand for higher skill in teaching and higher opportunity for learning.

Such a corps of recruiting officers must be ambitious and able to swell the ranks from which they rose, and if in their beginnings the reflex effects should be slow in appearing at the university, it will be but the usual experience of those whose duty it is, in the fullness of faith, to cast their bread upon the waters, not expecting returns until after many days.

Most certainly such an effort must tend to realize the ideal of all thinking educators, the raising of teaching to a recognized and honored rank among the liberal professions. Should the only result be but a gradual elevation of the standards of common school instruction and instructors, would such result be unworthy to have originated here?

We congratulate the board of regents and the whole membership of the university, upon the rapidly progressing construction of Science Hall; and we trust that its early completion and occupation may be promptly followed, if not accompanied, by a liberal outfit of all apparatus, furniture and appliances, consistent with their location, and adequate to the effective representation and illustration, in their latest developments, of all the sciences of which this edifice is a destined fountain.

Among our hopes is that of the early addition of an Astronomical observatory. Until then we must almost necessarily continue to be pained by the seemingly, though it must be only seemingly, low estimates placed on the grandest of sciences. We could but greatly regret that the examinations, which it has been our privilege to witness, included no recognition of a department of study than which no other can be more ennobling or more liberalizing. No other has within a generation been more enriched by discovery,



or amplified by the researches and reasonings of the most diligent and accomplished minds.

Of present needs, none appear more peremptory than that of an Assembly Hall, equal to the accommodation of the entire body of students, available as chapel and lecture room, and for many other general or public exercises, and thus to bring the students collectively into frequent sight and communication, and earlier and nearer acquaintance with the faculty and instructors as the administrative officers, the heads of the college household.

It is believed that lapse of time and prolonged experience of the existing situation do but demonstrate with increasing force the urgency of manifold daily reasons for the prompt supply of this deficiency.

In conclusion, we desire to express to the Board of Regents our thanks not only for the considerate personal courtesies of its members, but for the substantial privilege accorded us under guise of a duty imposed, of knowing and of making known, as it is our great pleasure to do with emphatic commendation, the meritorious claims of this rising institution to the confidence and patronage of our whole people. Might not the benefits, if any, of the system of visiting be very considerably extended by the publication of future visitors' reports in such manner as may inform the thousands of our people who do not receive the press of the Capitol, and whom the more formidable school report, if received, might repel.

Respectfully submitted,

L. F. FRISBY,  
 M. P. JEWETT,  
 WM. H. NORRIS, JR.,  
 W. N. HAILMANN,  
 M. R. GAGE,  
 CHAS. W. MILLIKEN,  
 GEO. W. PERRY,  
 A. G. COOK.

## BOARD OF REGENTS.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
*Ex-officio* Regent.

*Term expires first Monday in February, 1877.*

State at Large.....	GEORGE H. PAUL.....	Milwaukee.
1st Congressional District.....	H. G. WINSLOW.....	Racine.
3d.....do.....	J. K. WILLIAMS.....	Shullsburg.
6th.....do.....	THOS. B. CHYNOWETH .....	Green Bay.

*Term expires first Monday in February, 1878.*

7th Congressional District.....	T. D. STEELE.....	Sparta.
5th.....do .....	CONRAD KREZ.....	Sheboygan.
2d.....do .....	J. C. GREGORY.....	Madison.
4th.....do .....	M. KEENAN.....	Milwaukee.

*Term expires first Monday in February, 1879.*

State at Large.....	N. B. VAN SLYKE.....	Madison,
8th Congressional District.....	H. D. BARRON.....	St. Croix Falls.

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 OFFICERS.

GEORGE H. PAUL,  
President.

JOHN S. DEAN,  
Secretary.

STATE TREASURER,  
*Ex-officio* Treasurer.

*Executive Committee.*

J. C. GREGORY,  
N. B. VAN SLYKE,

H. G. WINSLOW,  
T. D. STEELE.

*Farm Committee.*

J. C. GREGORY,

M. KEENAN,

T. B. CHYNOWETH.

*Committee on Library, Course of Study, and Text Books.*

E. SEARING,

T. D. STEELE,

H. G. WINSLOW.

*Committee on Law Department.*

H. D. BARRON,

J. K. WILLIAMS,

CONRAD KREZ.

*Building Committee.*

N. B. VAN SLYKE,

M. KEENAN,

T. B. CHYNOWETH.

# The Normal Schools.

## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

HON. EDWARD SEARING,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction :*

SIR :—I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the doings of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, of receipts and expenditures, and of the prospect, progress, and condition of the State Normal Schools for the year ending August 1, 1876.

### MEETINGS OF BOARD.

The annual meeting in July, 1875, adjourned to meet at River Falls on the 2d day of September, to participate in the dedication and opening of the fourth normal school, and to transact any necessary business.

Members present: Regents Chandler, Evans, Searing, Starr, Weld.

A quorum not being present, no business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to meet in Madison, Tuesday, September 21, 1875, with the understanding that if a meeting at that time was not deemed necessary by the president, the secretary should not send the usual notices to the members, and that those residing in Madison should meet at the time and adjourn *sine die*.

The newly completed building for the Fourth Normal School was, however, formally dedicated, according to arrangement, in the presence of the Regents, the Faculty, and a large assemblage of citizens. Addresses were given by Hon. Wm. Starr, President of the Board; Prof. W. D. Parker, President of the school; State Superintendent Searing, and Hon. W. H. Chandler.

At the adjourned meeting at Madison, September 21, 1875, the

Secretary having received no instructions from the President to notify members of the meeting at this date, the Board, represented only by Regents Taylor and Searing, met and adjourned *sine die*.

SPECIAL MEETING.

WHITEWATER, *Tuesday, November 10, 1875.*

Pursuant to call of Governor Taylor, on petition of Regents Searing, White and Chandler, the Board met in special session in the normal school building at Whitewater, November 16th, at 9 o'clock A. M., to consider the matter of heating apparatus in said building, and such other business as might be deemed important.

The board was called to order by the president, and the following members answered to their names: Regents Chandler, Cotzhausen, Evans, Searing, Starr, Weld, Weisbrod and White.

After discussion of the subject of heating the Whitewater building, the following resolution, presented by Regent Searing, was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee are hereby authorized to make the necessary temporary provision for heating the Whitewater Normal School Building, and to make the necessary inquiry and plans for permanently heating and ventilating the whole of said building, and report the results for action of the Board at its semi-annual meeting; bills for temporary heating to be audited by said committee, and paid in the usual manner.

Regent Weisbrod offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the executive committee are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to put an additional furnace in the Oshkosh Normal School, for the heating of recitation rooms, and relief of the main furnaces from excessive tax of their capacity in severest weather; the bills for the same to be audited and allowed by the executive committee, in the usual manner.

*Resolved*, That the action of President Starr and Regent Weisbrod in employing Mr. Henry Marin as teacher of German in the Oshkosh Normal School, since October 1st, 1875, at a salary of twenty dollars per month for one lesson on each school day, be and the same is hereby approved and ratified, and that such employment of said Marin be continued on the terms above mentioned until the further order of this board.

*Resolved*, That President Starr is hereby authorized to procure additional insurance on the River Falls Normal School Building, fixtures and personal property therein, in responsible insurance companies, to an amount not exceeding \$10,000 for five years, at a premium not exceeding three per cent., the premium for such insurance to be audited by the executive committee, and paid in the usual manner.

Regent Chandler offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the president is hereby authorized to procure insurance upon the addition to the Whitewater Normal School building, in such sum as may be by him deemed judicious, and make such equitable arrangement with the contractor as will secure the payment by him of a proper proportion of the cost of the same, including any additional expense incurred for builder's risk, and that such insurance policies may be held by this board as collateral security upon his contract; bills for the same to be audited by the executive committee and paid in the usual manner.

*Resolved*, That upon the consummation of the arrangement for insurance provided for in the foregoing resolution, the executive committee are hereby authorized to audit and allow the contractor the sum of one thousand dollars upon the 15 per cent. reserved upon estimates of work done and material furnished, according to the terms of the contract made by him with this board.

Regent White offered the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the salary of Prof. Culver, of the Whitewater School, be increased to \$900 per annum, from and after January 1, 1876.

Regent Weisbrod offered the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That Regents Starr, Evans, Cotzhausen, Weisbrod and Searing, be constituted a select committee for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of acquiring for the use of the normal schools, the cabinet of natural science collected by the late Prof. I. A. Lapham.

Regent Weld offered the following, which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the resident regent of the River Falls Normal School is hereby instructed not to collect tuition of the primary and intermediate departments of said school, until authorized by a vote of the board.

*Resolved*, That the salary of Prof. Earthman, of the River Falls Normal School, shall be, after the first of January next, at the rate of \$1,500 per school year.

*Resolved*, That the president is hereby empowered to purchase two portable fire extinguishers for each school building not provided with them, and that the bills therefor may be audited by the executive committee.

The board then adjourned to Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock, P. M.

*Wednesday Morning, November 17, 1875.*

The board met. Members present as at previous session.

On motion of regent White the board allowed \$50 to regent Chandler, for services as secretary of executive committee during construction of River Falls and Whitewater Normal School buildings.

Regent Weisbrod offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That it be referred to the executive committee to inquire into the utility and expense of rodding the several normal school buildings, as a protection against lightning, and report thereon at next semi-annual session of the board.

Bills of regents for expenses in attending this and the previous meeting, were allowed.

Bill of Bliss & Walls for \$146.31, was allowed.

The board then adjourned.

#### SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

*MADISON, February 1, 1876.*

The board of regents of normal schools met in semi-annual special session in the office of the state superintendent, February 1, 1876, at 7 o'clock in the evening. President Starr in the chair. Present, Regents Cotzhausen, Evans, Searing Starr, Weisbrod, Weld.

No quorum being present, the board adjourned to 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

*Wednesday Morning February 2, 1876.*

Board met, and was called to order by the President. Present, Regents Chandler, Cotzhausen, Evans, Searing, Starr, Weisbrod, Weld, White.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read by the Secretary and approved.

Regent White presented the following report of book rents, sales, etc., for the winter and spring terms of 1875, which was read by the Secretary, and referred to the Committee on Finance:

*To the Board of Regents of Normal Schools:*

The undersigned, resident Regent at Whitewater, was by an accident prevented from reporting at the last annual meeting the receipts and disbursements of the text-book library of the Whitewater School, for the winter and spring term of 1875, and now reports as follows:

The book rent received from Normal Department was .....	\$288 00	
The book rent received from Academic Department was.....	59 60	
The book rent received from Primary Department was.....	10 50	
From sales of stationery.....	1 02	
From sales of books .....	37 34	
Conditional sale of books.....	3 00	
		\$399 46
Of which there was expended by the librarian for express, dray- age, and postage.....	\$4 13	
Repurchase of books.....	12 80	
		\$16 93
The amount received by me from librarian is.....	\$382 53	

Which sum I have paid into the State Treasury, as appears by Treasurer's receipt herewith submitted.

The amount paid for books for text-book library during the term was .....	\$194 29
And for salary of librarian .....	50 00
A total of.....	\$244 29
And the receipts exceeded expenditures in the sum of.....	\$138 24

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. A. WHITE,  
*Resident Regent.*

Regent Weisbrod presented his semi-annual report for tuition and other accounts, as follows:

*To the Board of Regents of the Normal Schools:*

The undersigned respectfully reports, that since the last annual

meeting he has collected, in his capacity as local regent of the normal school at Oshkosh, the following sums :

1875.	
July 15, Cash for grass on grounds, of janitor.....	\$6 00
Sept. 6, Cash for old pipes, of F. Powers.....	1 50
Oct. 2, Cash for old heater, of G. S. Albee.....	12 00
Dec. 31, Cash of M. T. Park—	
Tuition Primary department, including book rent.....	266 40
Tuition Intermediate department, including book rent.....	320 00
Tuition Grammar department, including book rent.....	735 00
Cash of G. S. Albee—	
Normal School, tuition.....	409 10
Normal School, book rent.....	176 25
Normal School, book sales.....	77 02
Total.....	<u>2,003 27</u>

1876.	
Feb. 2, To paid state treasurer.....	\$2,003 27
That he has received from the state treasurer, and paid out for teachers' salaries, including janitor and librarian, the following sums, viz :	

1875.	
September 22.....	\$1,360 00
October 15.....	1,480 00
November 13.....	1,475 00
December 14.....	1,417 50
	<u>\$5,732 50</u>
Making total amount disbursed.....	<u>7,735 77</u>

I further state that the whole number of students now in attendance is :

Normal department.....	183
Grammar.....	75
Intermediate.....	46
Primary.....	49
Total.....	<u>353</u>

That the number of sittings in Model Department are—

Grammar Department.....	71
Intermediate Department.....	43
Primary Department.....	45
Total.....	<u>159</u>

That the number of applicants for seats, on waiting list, are—

Grammar Department.....	9
Intermediate Department.....	10
Primary Department.....	42
Total.....	<u>61</u>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. A. WEISBROD,  
Regent.



Report accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

In the absence of Regent Lyndes, the President appointed Regent Searing temporary member of the Finance Committee.

Regents White, Evans and Weld presented sundry bills, which were referred to the Committee on Supplies.

Regent Weisbrod presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the subject of the disbursing of moneys in paying accounts by the several local Regents, be referred to the four local Regents, with instructions to report at the present meeting a uniform system to be followed by each of said Regents.

Regent Weld read his semi-annual report, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the committee on supplies.

Regent Evans presented his semi-annual report, as follows :

J. H. Evans, in account with Board of Regents.

DR.

To tuition received Normal Dep't Platteville N. S., fall term.....	\$121 50
To tuition received Grammar Dep't Platteville N. S., fall term.....	886 00
To tuition received Intermediate Dep't Platteville N. S., fall term.....	292 00
To tuition received Primary Dep't Platteville N. S., fall term.....	157 75
To book rent, fall term, 1875.....	323 24
To amount received for sale of organ.....	125 00
To amount received for sale of piano.....	175 00

Total amount received, fall term.....\$2,080 49

J. H. EVANS,  
*Resident Regent.*

FEBRUARY 1, 1876.

Report accepted and ordered placed on file.

Regent Weisbrod presented sundry bills, which were referred to Committee on Supplies.

Committees not being ready to report, no business was transacted in open board until evening, when

Regent Starr, for the Committee on Teachers, read the following report, which was unanimously adopted :

*To the Board of Regents of Normal Schools :*

Your Committee on Employment of Teachers would report the following changes in teaching forces since the annual meeting :

In Whitewater school, Prof. J. T. Lovewell not accepting, G. R. Kleeberger has been temporarily employed as teacher of Natural

Science, at a salary of \$1,200, with an implied understanding that the salary should be raised to \$1,500 after six months, if his services proved acceptable. Miss Ella A. Webster has been employed in Primary at \$700. Miss Fanny Shedd has been temporarily employed in the Intermediate Department of the Training School, at a salary of \$500.

In the Oshkosh School—

	Salary.
Miss Lucy A. Noyes, in Primary, at.....	\$700
Miss Emily F. Webster, temporary assistant.....	300
Miss Anna S. Clark, temporary assistant.....	300
Henry Marin, teacher of German.....	200

Miss Martha E. Hazard, on the 15th of November last, resigned her position in the Oshkosh School, which resignation was accepted.

In the River Falls School, Miss E. B. Armstead and Miss H. Augusta Beaman did not accept the positions to which they were elected. The teachers employed by sanction of the committee are:

	Salary.
A. Earthman, salary \$1, 200, since raised by the Board to.....	\$1, 500
Miss Laura G. Lovell.....	800
Miss Margaret Hosford.....	500
Miss Emily Wright.....	700
Miss Mary A. Kelly.....	650
Miss Lizzie J. Curtiss.....	600
Miss Martha Ames, assistant, \$400, succeeded by Miss Sophia C. Thomas.....	400

Your committee would recommend that the following persons be elected teachers, with salaries named:

	Salary.
A. Earthman, at River Falls.....	\$1, 500
G. R. Kleeberger, at Whitewater.....	1, 500

W. STARR,

A. H. WELD,

*Committee on Employment of Teachers.*

The committee on supplies presented a report, which was received and ordered to be placed on file. The report announced the examination and audit of bills for supplies at the several normal schools, furnished between July 20th, 1875, and February 1st, 1876, as follows:

Platteville, as per exhibit A.....	\$1, 501 95
Whitewater, as per exhibit B.....	1, 200 00
Oshkosh, as per exhibit C.....	2, 301 00
River Falls, as per exhibit D.....	350 45

Regent Chandler offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the sum of \$500 in addition to the amount heretofore voted, or so much thereof as may be needed, is hereby appropriated out of the normal school income fund, for the expenditure of the committee on institutes, in holding institutes during the present year.

Regent Evans presented the report of the special committee of local regents on the matter of a uniform system of accounts at the several schools, which was approved and adopted, as follows:

To provide for a uniform and systematic method of furnishing supplies at the several normal schools, and define the power of the resident regents, the Board of Regents do hereby make the following regulations:

SECTION 1. The resident regent at each of the normal schools, is hereby appointed the agent of the board, and authorized for and on behalf of the board to contract for and make purchase of supplies, and provide for repairs of buildings and keeping in order the grounds, as follows:

1st. To purchase material for heating and lighting the normal school buildings.

2d. To purchase stationery and chemicals for the use of the schools.

3d. To purchase all text books, by and with the advice of the Faculty, to an amount not exceeding the income of the library derived from book rents and sale of books.

4th. To contract for printing catalogue and blanks.

5th. To make needful repairs of apparatus and musical instruments.

6th. To make repairs of buildings, and keep in order the grounds and fences, when the preservation of property immediately requires it, to an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars per annum.

7th. To purchase all other needful supplies not hereinbefore mentioned, and the purchase of which is not otherwise provided for, to an amount not exceeding two hundred dollars per annum.

SECTION 2. Neither the president nor any of the teachers in the employ of the board shall purchase any supplies or contract any indebtedness against the Board of Regents, except by and with the

consent of the resident regent, unless otherwise provided by the board.

SECTION 3. The resident regent is hereby authorized to appoint or remove the janitor, by and with the advice of the president of the board; to fix his salary at a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars per annum, and to employ such assistance for the janitor as circumstances may require; also to appoint a librarian, and make regulations for the preservation of the reference and text-books.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of each resident regent to receive all moneys for tuition, book rents and sales of books; to make all necessary regulations for collecting the same, and to pay the same to the state treasurer, as required by law, and the regulations made by the board.

SECTION 5. All bills and accounts for purchases made or indebtedness incurred by a resident regent, under the authority hereinbefore granted, shall be audited by the committee on supplies, and warrants for the sums found due and allowed, shall be drawn in the usual manner.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. H. EVANS,

C. A. WEISBROD,

S. A. WHITE,

A. H. WELD,

*Resident Regents.*

On motion, the board went into executive session, and a lengthy discussion of the condition and needs of the various schools ensued.

The board adjourned to 9 o'clock the next morning.

*Friday, February 4, 1876—9 A. M.*

The board met.

The president read a report on insurance, which was accepted and ordered to be placed on file, with the essential facts put on the record. The report stated that there had been secured since the annual meeting, policies—

On the River Falls building and furniture for \$10,000, for five years, in two companies.

Oshkosh building, \$5,000 for three years, in two companies, in

place of five year policies canceled by companies withdrawing from Oshkosh business.

Whitewater building (new), \$15,000 for five years, in three companies.

By arrangement with the contractor, the policies on latter building are held by the board as collateral security on his contract, and he has paid into the state treasury \$150 (or 1 per cent. of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. cost), as his proportion of the expense of insurance.

Regent Weisbrod offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the executive committee be and they hereby are authorized to contract and provide for the rodding against lightning, of the four normal school buildings in a proper and suitable manner, and have such rodding done and completed as early as practicable in the next spring or summer; that the accounts for such rodding be audited by said committee, and paid for in the usual manner.

Regent White presented his semi-annual report, as follows:

*To the Board of Regents of Normal Schools:*

The undersigned, resident regent at Whitewater, reports that the amounts received and paid to him for tuition during the fall term, 1875, were as follows:

From Academic department.....	\$548 00
From Primary department.....	129 90
By S. A. White, old bill of tuition.....	5 00

Of which he has returned for absence on account of illness as follows:

Morris Belknap.....	\$2 10
C. M. Blackman.....	2 10
Arthur Truxer.....	6 50
C. S. Pound.....	4 00
	\$14 70

Net amount of tuition for said term.....	668 20
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The report of the librarian shows the following receipts for use of books from the text-book library:

From sale of books to students.....	\$72 46
From conditional sale of books.....	21 80
From book rent, normal department.....	236 75
From grammar room.....	39 00
From primary department.....	14 00
From sale of stationery.....	2 27
	386 28

## From which he expended—

For expressage.....	\$9 30	
Telegram 55c., postage 30c.....	85	
Re-purchase of books.....	4 30	
Salary of librarian.....	33 33	
		<u>\$47 78</u>
And he has paid to me the balance of.....		<u>\$338 50</u>

The amount paid during the term for books and supplies, is as follows:

Bill of Sheldon & Co.....	\$10 50
Bill of Ginn Bros.....	25 20
Bill of A. S. Barnes & Co.....	15 00
Bill of Oliver Adams.....	13 77
Bill of Wilson, Hinkle & Co.....	18 92
Bill of Hadley Bros. & Co.....	10 50
Bill of Moseley & Bro.....	6 50
Bill of Ivison, Blakeman & Co.....	137 33
Bill of Scribner, Armstrong & Co.....	42 00
Bill of Scribner, Armstrong & Co.....	78 75
	<u>\$358 47</u>

And the expenses have exceeded receipts, \$19.97.

The amount of money in my hands, as appears above, is as follows:

Balance of tuition moneys.....	\$668 20
Moneys received from librarian.....	338 50
To which add, for old brass sold by janitor.....	1 25
Whole sum now in my hands.....	<u>\$1,007 95</u>

Which is respectfully submitted.

S. A. WHITE.

Report accepted and ordered placed on file.

On motion of Regent Chandler, the secretary was instructed, on behalf of the board, to secure the introduction into the legislature and early passage, of the bill prepared by him amending the law so as to more clearly define the number of members composing the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, and determining the rights and duties of *ex-officio* members; also to make a majority a quorum for the transaction of business at special meetings.

On motion of Regent Chandler the board adjourned to 7 o'clock in the evening, with the question of the mode of heating the

Whitewater building, and the report of the special committee on a uniform system of accounts at the several schools, made the special order for that time.

*Wednesday Evening, February 2, 1876.*

The Board was called to order by the president. Regents present as at morning session.

A bill of the *Journal of Education*, for advertising, was presented and referred to Finance Committee.

Regent Cotzhausen reported in behalf of the Finance Committee, recommending the adoption of Regent White's report of book rents and sales in winter and spring terms of 1875.

Report of committee unanimously adopted.

Finance Committee also reported bill of *Journal of Education* for advertising six months—July to December, 1875—\$37.50, with recommendation of allowance.

Report adopted and bill allowed.

Regent Chandler, in behalf of Executive Committee, made a verbal report on heating Whitewater Normal School building.

By invitation, several representatives of manufacturers of heating apparatus, who were present, addressed the board in behalf of their respective methods.

The board then went into executive session, and after a general discussion of the subject, Regent Weisbrod offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Whitewater Normal School building be heated by hot air furnaces.

Regent Cotzhausen offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the executive committee be authorized to contract with Messrs. Bliss & Walls, of the city of Chicago, for a complete heating apparatus for the Whitewater Normal School, on basis of the proposition this day submitted to the board, subject to such incidental changes and alterations in the system as said committee may see fit to make.

*Resolved further*, That said executive committee be authorized to dispose of the old boiler and steam heating apparatus now used in said building, on the best possible terms.

The board adjourned to 9 o'clock next morning.

*Thursday, February 3, 1876—9 A. M.*

Board met and was called to order by the president.

Regent White offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the president of the board be recommended to purchase Johnson's Encyclopedia, Zell's Encyclopedia of American Literature, and Zell's Atlas of the World, for the reference libraries of each school.

Regent White offered the following, which was adopted—ayes 8, noes 0:

*Resolved*, That the committee on Employment of Teachers be authorized to employ a male teacher in the grammar department of the Whitewater Model School.

The bill of George Beck—\$100—for services as librarian, having been properly verified by Regent Evans, was allowed.

Regent White offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the president of each school is requested to keep a complete catalogue of the books in the reference library of such school, and it shall be the duty of the librarian to report to the board annually on the first day of February, the condition of the library, and a schedule of all books on hand.

Regent Chandler offered the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the instruction requiring the president to procure two fire extinguishers for each of the normal school buildings, be and the same is hereby so modified as to require each school to be furnished with at least three such extinguishers, and the Executive Committee are hereby authorized to audit bills for the payment of the same.

Regent Chandler read the report of the Executive Committee. On motion the report was approved and the secretary directed to sign the same.

The Committee on Teachers reported verbally, that they had not yet taken any action in reference to classification of teacher's salaies, and requested further time, which was granted.

Regent Chandler offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the report of the Committee on Course of Study



and Text-Books, upon the resolution relating to making the course in the grammar departments of the several normal schools fully preparatory for entrance into the State University, at the earliest practicable day—a report presented at the last annual meeting of the board, but further consideration of which was deferred until the present meeting—is hereby approved and adopted, as indicating the general policy of this board, and the recommendation of adoption of the resolution reported upon is hereby concurred in.

On motion, the secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the board for the following teachers: Albert Earthman, River Falls school; Geo. R. Kleeberger, Oshkosh school; and the same were declared duly elected.

Board adjourned to 2 P. M.

*Friday, February 4, 2, P. M.*

Board met, but there being no further business to transact, on motion adjourned *sine die*.

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

The Board of Regents of Normal Schools met in annual session, in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, July 12th, 1876, at 7 o'clock in the evening. President Starr in the chair.

A certificate of the secretary of state showed that S. S. Sherman and John Phillips had been appointed by the governor, February 12th, 1876, to succeed Regents Smith and Lyndes, whose term of office had expired, and that S. M. Hay had been appointed June 3d, 1876, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Regent Weisbrod, reappointed.

On calling the roll the following regents responded to their names: Regents Chandler, Evans, Phillips, Searing, Sherman, Starr, Weld, White.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

In the absence of the members of the finance committee, the president appointed as temporary members of said committee, Regents Sherman, Chandler and Phillips.

Regents Evans, White and Weld, presented their annual reports, which were referred to the finance committee.

The annual report of President Charlton was read by the secretary, and on motion its recommendations were referred to appro-

appropriate committees, the recommendation respecting a calendar being referred to a committee consisting of the presidents of the schools and Regent White. Reports were ordered to be put on file.

Sundry bills were presented and referred to finance committee.

Regent Chandler offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That Regent Sherman is hereby authorized to present bill for expenses, and per diem for services, upon committee of examination of senior classes, at Whitewater and Platteville, rendered upon request of portion of standing committee, in the absence of Regent Searing.

A communication and bill of President Arey was referred to finance committee.

Regent Chandler moved that when the board adjourn it should be to 9 o'clock A. M., the next day, with the election of officers made the special order for that time. Carried.

Regent Chandler referred to the death of Regent Weisbrod, and moved that a committee be appointed to prepare resolutions on the same. Carried, and the president appointed as such committee Regents Chandler, White and Evans.

Board then adjourned.

*Thursday, July 13, 1876—9, A. M.*

Board met and was called to order by the president. Present, Regents Chandler, Evans, Phillips, Searing, Sherman, Starr, Weld, White.

The board then proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

Regent Starr was re-elected president.

Regent White was re-elected vice-president.

Regent Searing was re-elected secretary.

The board then took a recess until 4 o'clock P. M.

*Thursday, July 13, 4 P. M.*

The annual report of President Parker was read by the secretary, and its recommendations respecting teachers were referred to the Committee on Employment of Teachers. Report ordered to be placed on file.

The annual report of President Albee was read by the secretary,

and its recommendations referred to committees, as follows: Recommendations respecting teachers, to Committee on Teachers; recommendations respecting course of study, to Committee on Course of Study and Text Books, and the recommendations respecting an addition to the Oshkosh Normal building, to the Executive Committee. Report ordered on file.

The Committee on Employment of Teachers made the following report:

*To the Board of Regents of Normal Schools:*

The undersigned Committee on Employment of Teachers would report the following recommendations:

1. That Miss Emily Wright be transferred from the grammar department of the River Falls School, to the Intermediate Department of the Whitewater School at the same salary, viz: \$700.
- 2d. That Miss M. E. Burt, of Chicago, be elected as teacher in the Grammar Department of the River Falls School at a salary of \$800.
3. That Miss Mary L. Allen, of Minneapolis, be elected as teacher in the primary department of the Whitewater School at a salary of \$650.
4. That Prof. Joseph H. Chamberlain be elected as principal of the grammar department of the Whitewater School at a salary of \$1,500.
5. That Miss Sara A. Barnes be appointed as a teacher, (place and position to be assigned by the committee on employment of teachers) at a salary of \$700.
6. That Miss Mary A. Kelly be elected as teacher of the intermediate department of the River Falls school, at a salary of \$700.
7. That Miss Margaret Hosford be elected teacher in the River Falls school, at a salary of \$600.
8. That Mortimer T. Park (who has been employed as director or teacher in the Model School at Oshkosh, by the committee, during the past year, at a salary of \$1,500, by authority of the resolution of the board, adopted July 16, 1876.) be elected to such position at the salary named, \$1,500.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. STARR,  
A. H. WELD,

*Committee on Employment of Teachers.*

On motion of Regent White, recommendations of the report were adopted, and the secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the board for the teachers recommended, which having been done, they were declared elected, with the salaries recommended, as follows:

	Salary.
Miss Emily Wright.....	\$700
Miss M. E. Burt.....	800
Miss Mary L. Allen.....	650
Miss Sara A. Barnes.....	700
Miss Mary A. Kelly.....	700
Miss Margaret Hosford.....	600
Mr. M. T. Park.....	1,500
Mr. J. H. Chamberlain.....	<u>1,500</u>

The president reported the following resignations of teachers: Miss Lucy A. Noyes, Oshkosh school; Miss C. E. Adams, Platteville school; President and Mrs. Arey, Miss Annie M. Green, and Miss Ella A. Webster, Whitewater school.

Communications from the faculty, students and alumni, of the Whitewater school, respecting the resignation of President and Mrs. Arey, were presented by the president and ordered to be placed on file.

On motion the action of the president in accepting the resignations of Mr. and Mrs. Arey, was approved, and the resignation of the other teachers named were also, on further motion, formally accepted by the board.

The Finance Committee presented the following report which was read by the secretary:

The Committee on Finance to which was referred the following bills, and annual reports of local regents, has carefully considered the same, comparing the vouchers accompanying and submitted, and respectfully report the same back with recommendations as follows:

Bill of Edward Searing for express, telegraph, and personal expenses, with recommendation of allowance.....	\$42 48
Bill of <i>Wisconsin Journal of Education</i> for advertising, and one copy for River Falls School, with recommendation of allowance.....	38 60
Bill of Oliver Arey for postage, telegrams, and other expenses, with recommendation of allowance.....	22 19
Bill of W. H. Chandler for expenses on committee on institutes, with recommendation of allowance, after such addition for compensation for four weeks' time, as the board may determine proper.....	48 47
Bill of W. H. Chandler, committee upon examination of senior classes, with recommendation of allowance.....	146 21

Bill of J. H. Evans for postage and freight, with recommendation of allowance.....	\$5 35
Bill of J. H. Evans, expenses and per diem, as committee on visitation, with recommendation of allowance.....	86 00
Bill of Western Bank Note and Engraving Company, for 100 diplomas, with recommendation of allowance.....	40 00
Bill of S. S. Sherman for expenses and per diem, on committee on examination of senior classes, with recommendation of allowance.....	56 85
Bill of A. H. Weld for expenses and per diem, on committee upon examination of senior classes, with recommendation of allowance.....	169 00

Annual report of J. H. Evans, local regent at Plattville, with recommendation that the same be accepted, and settlement completed upon the basis thereof, the vouchers and accompanying papers fully corroborating the same, and that a warrant for \$1,162.-14, be drawn in his favor in payment of disbursements made by him to this date, in accordance with recommendation of Committee on Supplies, on bills audited by them.

Annual report of S. A. White, local regent of Whitewater, with the recommendation that the same be accepted, and settlement completed, upon the statements therein. The vouchers and proofs submitted fully and completely substantiate the exhibit of the report, and are found to be correct.

On account of the death of regent Weisbrod, and the absence of his successor, regent Hay, no annual report relating to the Oshkosh school has been received. Your committee, however, have examined the receipt books for tuition, book rent and book sales, for the year ending this date, presented by President Albee, and therefrom compile the following statement of receipts, by the local regent during the year:

Receipts for tuition, rent and sales of books, at Oshkosh, for year ending this date, by departments:	
Primary—Fall term.....	\$266 40
Primary—Winter term.....	154 80
Primary—Spring term.....	167 40
	<hr/>
	\$588 60
Intermediate—Fall term.....	320 00
Intermediate—Winter term.....	196 00
Intermediate—Spring term.....	196 80
	<hr/>
	712 80
Grammar—Fall term.....	735 00
Grammar—Winter term.....	461 00
Grammar—Spring term.....	508 00
	<hr/>
	1,704 00
Normal—Fall term.....	417 60
Normal—Winter term.....	336 25
Normal—Spring term.....	249 85
	<hr/>
	1,003 70
Total receipts.....	4,009 10

Amount paid treasurer, as appears by report made February 28, 1876...\$2,003 27  
 Leaving balance in hands of local regent, to be accounted for, of.....2,005 83

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To which is to be added \$557.51, amount received for rent and sale of books not heretofore accounted for, making a total of \$2,563.34 in the hands of regent.

Annual report of A. H. Weld, local Regent at River Falls, with the recommendation that the same be accepted, and settlement completed, upon the basis thereof, upon exhibit of treasurer's receipt of \$1,125.61, being amount found in hands of Regent, July 13th, 1876. The vouchers and proofs submitted, fully and completely substantiate the exhibit of the report, and are found correct.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. S. SHERMAN,

J. P. PHILLIPS,

W. H. CHANDLER,

*Committee on Finance.*

On motion, the board allowed \$100 to Regent Chandler for four weeks' time as Supervisor of Institutes, and then allowed the bills as recommended in the report of the committee. Ayes, 8; noes, 0.

The Special Committee on Calendar made the following report, which was adopted:

The committee to whom was referred the subject of calendar for the ensuing year, respectfully report that they have considered the subject, and recommend that the calendar of the several terms be arranged as follows:

FOR PLATTEVILLE—

Fall term—Tuesday, Sept. 5, to Friday, Dec. 22, 1876.

Winter term—Tuesday, Jan. 9 to Friday, March 30, 1877.

Spring term—Tuesday, April 10 to Thursday, June 28, 1877.

FOR WHITEWATER—

Fall term—Tuesday, Aug. 29, to Friday, Dec. 22, 17 weeks.

Winter term—Tuesday, Jan. 2 to Friday, March 23, 1877, 12 weeks.

Spring term—Tuesday, April 3 to Thursday, June 14, 1877, 11 weeks.

## FOR OSHKOSH—

Fall term—Tuesday, Aug. 29, to Friday, Dec. 22, 1876, 17 weeks.

Winter term—Tuesday, Jan. 9, to Friday, March 23, 1877, 11 weeks.

Spring term—Tuesday, April 3, to Thursday, June 21, 1877, 12 weeks.

## FOR RIVER FALLS—

Fall term—Wednesday, Aug. 30, to Thursday, Dec. 21, 1876, 16 weeks, 2 days.

Winter term—Wednesday, Jan. 3, to Thursday, March 29, 1877, 12 weeks, 2 days.

Spring term—Wednesday, April 4, to Thursday, June 21, 1877, 11 weeks, 2 days.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. A. WHITE,  
G. S. ALBEE,  
E. A. CHARLTON,  
W. D. PARKER.

Regent Weld read the report of the Committee on Senior Classes, which was ordered to be placed on file.

Board adjourned to 7½ o'clock this evening.

*Thursday, July 13, 7:30 P. M.*

Board met. Regents present as before.

Regent Chandler offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the resolution of this board authorizing the admission of pupils to the primary and intermediate departments of the model school at River Falls, without tuition, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Regent Weld offered the following resolution, which was adopted—ayes, 8; noes, 0:

*Resolved*, That the local regent be authorized to construct a railway for moving wood from the yard to the basement of the building at River Falls, and that the executive committee be authorized to audit bills therefor.

Regent Chandler offered the following, which was adopted—ayes, 8; noes, 0:

*Resolved*, That the matter of furnishing the River Falls Normal School building with water conveniences, and waste-pipe in connection therewith, upon the different floors, be referred to the executive committee, with power to make such arrangements as are deemed essential, and audit bills therefor.

Regent Phillips offered the following resolutions :

WHEREAS, The success of the normal schools already established in this state has been such as to justify the expectation of great permanent benefit to the schools of the state therefrom; and,

WHEREAS The central and great northern portions of the state are being rapidly developed, and are in great need of the educational benefits to be derived from such a school in their midst; therefore,

*Resolved*, That an additional normal school should be established at the earliest practicable time, and in view of the needs and growing demands,

*Resolved*, That the next normal school should be located (in the 8th congressional district) in the central or northern part of the state.

These were, on motion, referred to a special committee, with the president of the board as chairman. The chair appointed as the other members of this committee, Regents Phillips, Evans, White and Chandler.

On motion of regent Chandler, the reference to the executive committee of so much of president Albee's annual report as relates to the enlargement of the Oshkosh Normal School building, was rescinded, and that portion of the report was referred to the special committee just appointed.

Regent Evans offered the following resolution, which was adopted—ayes, 8; noes, 0:

*Resolved*, That the salary of Charles H. Nye, principal of the grammar department at Platteville, be and the same is hereby fixed at twelve hundred dollars.

On motion, the board then went into executive session, and after a prolonged discussion, adjourned to 9 o'clock next morning.

*Friday, July 14, 1876, 9 A. M.*

Board called to order by the president. Present, regents Chandler, Evans, Phillips, Searing, Sherman, Starr, Weld and White.



Regents White and Evans, for the Committee on Visitation, made an oral report on the condition of buildings and grounds of the four schools.

The committee on finance made the following report on income and expenditures :

The committee on finance respectfully report the following statement of condition of funds at command of the board :

Balance in treasury July 1, 1876.....		\$31, 279 69
Estimated income from fund.....		58, 581 86
Accrued income from schools, not included in above.....		6, 959 32
		<hr/>
Bills audited by committee on supplies.....	\$3, 991 64	96, 820 87
Bills audited by board.....	664 55	
Bills audited by executive committee.....	295 67	
Bills audited by executive committee.....	778 69	
	<hr/>	5, 730 55
		<hr/>
Estimated cost of schools.....	65, 000 00	91, 090 32
Due contractors.....	7, 488 00	
Appropriation for institutes.....	4, 500 00	
	<hr/>	76, 988 00
		<hr/>
Adding tuition for ensuing year.....		14, 102 32
		10, 000 00
		<hr/>
		24, 102 02
		<hr/> <hr/>

S. S. SHERMAN,  
JOHN PHILLIPS,  
W. H. CHANDLER,  
*Committee on Finance.*

Regent Chandler offered the following resolution, which was adopted—ayes, 8; noes, 0:

*Resolved*, That the sum of \$4,500 be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying expenses of conducting Teachers' Institutes for the ensuing year, bills for which may be audited by the Committee on Institutes, and paid by warrant on the treasury in the usual manner.

A communication from Prof. Rockwood was read by the Secretary, and on motion referred to the Committee on Employment of Teachers.

Regent Evans offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That Miss Emeline Curtis be transferred from the Inter-

mediate department to the Normal department, as teacher of Geography and History, at same salary.

Regent Evans offered the following resolution, which was adopted—ayes, 8; noes, 0:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be and they are hereby authorized and instructed to purchase a portable wood furnace to replace one that is worn out in Plattville Normal School; said committee are hereby authorized to audit bills for the same.

Regent Searing presented a bill of \$403.50, being the expense of preparing the Normal School exhibit for the Centennial, which was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Finance, with instruction to consult the Attorney General in reference to the legality of paying the same.

Regent Weld offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the board, the department of natural science, in the River Falls Normal School, should be organized under a special teacher, at the earliest practicable time, and that the committee upon employment of teachers are hereby authorized to make necessary arrangements, in their discretion, to carry into effect such a plan.

Regent Evans offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the model school departments in the normal schools shall be opened for regular work on the Monday morning next preceding the opening of the normal department, each term.

Board adjourned to 2½ o'clock P. M.

*Friday, July 14, 2 P. M.*

Board met. Regents present as before.

The special committee of five on Oshkosh enlargement and Fifth Normal School, made the following report:

The special committee to whom was referred so much of President Albee's report as recommends an addition to the normal school building at Oshkosh; and also the preamble and resolutions offered by Regent Phillips in reference to a fifth normal school, would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding \$15,000.00 to be appropriated from the normal school fund income to build, furnish and

equip ready for use such addition to the Oshkosh Normal School building as the wants of the school require—said building to be erected at the earliest practicable time, by contract, under the direction and control of the Executive Committee; and bills therefor to be audited by said committee in the usual manner.

Your committee would report back to the board the resolutions regarding the fifth normal school without recommendation.

W. STARR,  
JOHN PHILLIPS,  
J. H. EVANS,  
S. A. WHITE,  
W. H. CHANDLER,  
*Committee.*

MADISON, *July 14, 1876.*

On motion, the resolution recommended in the report was un-  
animously adopted—ayes, 8; noes, none.

After some discussion, the resolutions respecting the fifth normal school, offered the preceeding day by Regent Phillips, were adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Regents Chandler, Evans, Phillips, Searing, Weld. Noes—Regents Sherman, Starr, White.

The Finance Committee reported on the bill of Regent Searing for the Normal School exhibit, that they had examined the same, compared it with the vouchers, and having received the opinion of the Attorney General that it was a legitimate expense, recommended its allowance at \$403.50. On motion, the bill was allowed—ayes, 8; noes, none.

Regent Chandler read report of Executive Committee. On motion the report was approved, and the secretary instructed to sign the same.

Regent White offered the following resolution, which was adopted—ayes, 8; noes, none.

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be empowered to purchase necessary furniture for the addition to the Whitewater school building, and to audit and allow bills therefor.

Regent White also offered the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be authorized to sell and dispose of the material of the old heating apparatus.

Board adjourned to 7½ o'clock P. M.

Friday Evening, July 14, 7:30 P. M.

Board met. Regents present as before.

Regent Phillips offered the following resolution which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the rule adopted September 6, 1866, providing the number of students that may be admitted from each Assembly district to the normal schools of the state, be amended by striking out "six," and inserting "eight."

The Committee on Institutes not having their report quite completed, requested permission to finish it after adjournment of the board, which was granted, the secretary being instructed to place it on file, after recording, and to print an abstract of same, which is as follows:

Number of institutes held during the year, 64.

Number of counties in which institutes were held, 46.

Salary and expenses of regular conductors, Messrs. Graham, McGregor, Salisbury and Thayer.....	\$2,914 76
Salary and expenses of other conductors.....	3,311 25
Prof. Graham, preparing for conductors' meeting, syllabus, etc.....	129 96
Incidental expenses to county superintendents.....	167 48
Paid Drs. Bascom, Carpenter and Butler, for lectures and expenses.....	124 35
Expenses conductors' meeting, Eau Claire.....	150 10
Printing.....	157 00
Note books.....	137 79
Total cost of institute work for year.....	<u>7,092 69</u>

The number attending the institutes the committee are unable now to give, the registers for the year having been sent to the exposition at Philadelphia, but it will be included in the next annual report of the state superintendent.

Regent Chandler, of the committee on the death of Regent Weisbrod, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The recent death of Regent C. A. Weisbrod, of Oshkosh, brings prominently to our notice the fact that this board has suffered an unusual loss, and calls for recognition of the event, therefore,

*Resolved*, That in the death of Regent Weisbrod, the normal school interest loses an earnest, intelligent and able friend, the board of regents a careful, conscientious and assiduous member,

and the individual regents a genial friend, wise counsellor, and cordial and highly esteemed co-worker, the recollection of whose intercourse and converse awakens only the most pleasant memories, and sincere regrets for his loss.

*Resolved*, That we tender to his family, assurance of our most hearty sympathy in their bereavement.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered upon our minutes, and that a copy, under the signature of the president and secretary, be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

The standing committees were announced as follows :

*Finance*—Sherman, Hay, Phillips.

*Teachers*—President, Searing, Sherman.

*Study*—Searing, Weld, Cotzhausen.

*Supplies*—President, Evans, White, Hay, Weld.

*Executive Committee*—President, Chandler, White.

*Institutes*—Searing, Chandler, Ludington.

*Visitation*—Evans, White, Hay.

*Senior Classes*—Weld, Chandler, Searing.

The board then adjourned *sine die*.

#### MEMBERS AND OFFICERS.

The present members of the board and its officers are :

GOV. HARRISON LUDINGTON, ex-officio,	- - - - -	MADISON.
EDWARD SEARING, Supt. Pub. Inst., ex-officio,	- - - - -	MADISON.

*Term Ending February 1, 1877.*

W. H. CHANDLER,	- - - - -	SUN PRAIRIE.
A. H. WELD,	- - - - -	RIVER FALLS.
S. A. WHITE,	- - - - -	WHITEWATER.

*Term Ending February 1, 1878.*

WILLIAM STARR,	- - - - -	RIPON.
J. H. EVANS,	- - - - -	PLATTEVILLE.
F. W. COTZHAUSEN,	- - - - -	MILWAUKEE.

*Term Ending February 1, 1879.*

S. S. SHERMAN,	- - - - -	MILWAUKEE.
JOHN PHILLIPS,	- - - - -	STEVENS POINT.
S. M. HAY,	- - - - -	OSHKOSH.

#### OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT, WILLIAM STARR,	- - - - -	RIPON.
VICE PRESIDENT, S. A. WHITE,	- - - - -	WHITEWATER.
SECRETARY, EDWARD SEARING,	- - - - -	MADISON.
TREASURER, ex-officio, FERDINAND KUEHN,	- - - - -	MADISON.

The following regulations govern the admission to the normal schools :

REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

[Adopted by the Board of Regents.]

1. Each assembly district in the state shall be entitled to eight representatives in the normal school, and in case vacancies exist in the representatives to which any assembly district is entitled, such vacancies may be filled by the president and secretary of the board of regents.

2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the superintendent of the county, (or if the county superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the city superintendent of the city,) in which such candidate may reside, and shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health, and good moral character. Each person so nominated, shall receive a certificate setting forth his name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the superintendent, to the secretary of the board.

3. Upon the presentation of such certificate to the president of a normal school, the candidate shall be examined, under the direction of said president, in branches required by law for a third grade certificate, except History and Theory and Practice of Teaching, and if found qualified to enter the normal school in respect to learning, he may be admitted, after furnishing such evidence as the president may require, of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing the following declaration :

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby declare that my purpose in entering this state normal school is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the public schools in this state.

4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma who has not been a member of the school in which such diploma is granted, at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age ; but a certificate of attendance may be granted by the president of a normal school to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided, that in his judgment such certificate is deserved.

## FUNDS AND INCOME.

The following synopsis of the condition of the several funds, brought up to the close of the state fiscal year, ending September 30, is compiled from the books of the secretary of state and state treasurer:

## NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the support of the normal schools, by the provisions of chapter 537, of the general laws of 1865.

## RECEIPTS.

Sales of land.....	\$12,347 62
Dues on certificates.....	2,819 00
Loans.....	13,989 00
Penalties.....	21 01
Town bonds—Kinnickinnie, St. Croix county.....	500 00
Town bonds—Troy, St. Croix county.....	1,000 00
Town bonds—River Falls, Pierce county.....	1,000 00
Loan to Iowa county.....	5,000 00
Loan to Board of Education, city of Madison.....	2,500 00
	<u>39,176 63</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Loans to school districts.....	\$15,581 00
Refunded for overpayment.....	469 87
	<u>39,176 63</u>
Balance, September 30, 1875.....	35,256 53
Balance, September 30, 1876.....	58,382 29
	<u>74,433 16</u>

The amount of productive normal school fund, September 30, 1875 and 1876, respectively, were as follows:

	1875.	1876.
Amount due on certificates of sale.....	\$45,484 29	\$41,945 29
Amount due on loans.....	113,180 05	114,272 05
Certificates of indebtedness.....	515,700 00	515,700 00
United States bonds.....	43,000 00	43,000 00
Milwaukee city bonds.....	160,000 00	160,000 00
Town bonds.....	19,000 00	16,500 00
City of Madison loan.....	10,000 00	7,500 00
Iowa county loan.....	70,000 00	65,000 00
	<u>976,364 34</u>	<u>963,917 34</u>

Showing a decrease of \$12, 447 in productive fund, because of the large uninvested balance above mentioned, (\$58,382.29), in the state treasury.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

This income, supplemented by such aid as localities may donate, furnishes the means to build our buildings, and to equip and maintain our schools, to conduct and carry on the institute work of the state, and to pay all expenses connected with the administration of affairs by the board.

The following statement exhibits the various sources from which this income was received during the past year and the disbursements therefrom :

RECEIPTS.

Interest.....	\$11,050 93
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	36,203 33
Interest on United States bonds.....	2,904 11
Interest on Milwaukee city bonds.....	11,200 00
Interest on Clifton town bonds.....	210 00
Interest on Kinnickinnic town bonds.....	217 07
Interest on River Falls town bonds.....	630 00
Interest on Troy town bond.....	280 00
Interest on loan to city of Madison.....	525 00
Interest on loan to Iowa county.....	4,783 33
Tuition fees, Platteville Normal School.....	4,784 83
Tuition fees, Whitewater Normal School.....	2,455 76
Tuition fees, Oshkosh Normal School.....	2,003 27
Tuition fees, River Falls Normal School.....	2,103 49
D. Stevens, insurance premium on Whitewater Normal School building refunded.....	150 00
General fund, normal institutes, for 1875.....	1,899 51
	81,400 63

DISBURSEMENTS

Expenses of regents.....	\$816 10
Platteville Normal School.....	18,533 36
Whitewater Normal School.....	22,315 21
Oshkosh Normal School.....	20,078 16
River Falls Normal School.....	21,244 84
Institute expenses.....	5,954 59
Expenses.....	3,167 38
Enlargement of Whitewater Normal School building.....	6,969 25
Refunded for overpayments.....	88 30
	81,400 63
Balance September 30, 1875.....	40,218 14
Balance September 30, 1876.....	22,451 58
	121,618 77
	121,618 77



## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

For the receipts from various sources, and summary of expenditures for the state fiscal year, reference is made to the foregoing table of normal school fund income. A classified statement of expenditures, for the year ending August 31, compiled from the books of our secretary is herewith submitted.

Any apparent discrepancy in the different statements of receipts and expenditures in this report may be explained by the fact that being derived from different sources, they are made up at different periods of time—our annual meeting being held in July, when our finance committee's report is made—the reports from the state treasurer and secretary of State are made at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, and my report to you, is required by law to be made bearing date the 31st day of August.

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for salaries of teachers and janitor in Platteville Normal School.....	\$13, 250 00
Amount paid for salaries of teachers and janitor in Whitewater Normal School .....	12, 370 00
Amount paid for salaries of teachers and janitor in Oshkosh Normal School .....	14, 441 26
Amount paid for salaries of teachers and janitor in River Falls Normal School.....	10, 193 00
Amount expended for Platteville Normal School, not including salaries of teachers and janitor.....	3, 930 36
Amount expended for Whitewater Normal School, not including salaries of teachers and janitor.....	5, 486 29
Amount expended for Oshkosh Normal School, not including salaries of teachers and janitor.....	4, 485 29
Amount expended for River Falls Normal School, not including salaries of teachers and janitor.....	11, 568 13
Amount expended for enlargement of Whitewater Normal School building	8, 734 22
Amount expended for enlargement of Oshkosh Normal School building..	200 00
Amount expended for heating apparatus at Whitewater Normal School..	3, 350 50
Amount expended for insurance of normal school buildings.....	1, 346 00
Amount expended for salary of secretary of Board of Regents Normal School .....	225 00
Amount expended for institutes.....	7, 428 13
Amount expended for Regents' expenses.....	2, 445 50
Miscellaneous expenditures.....	1, 440 62
Total.....	<u>\$100, 894 30</u>

## INSTITUTES.

The institute work in charge of the board, has been steadily advanced during the year, and has proved a valuable auxiliary for

the better training and discipline of that large class of our common school teachers who are unable or unwilling to attend our Normal Schools.

Under our plan of dividing the state into four districts, and assigning to each district a director from the Normal School located in that district, the large class of teachers above mentioned become better acquainted with the spirit and scope of our Normal School work and methods, and are enabled unite more harmoniously and efficiently with all our educational forces in promoting that professional culture and spirit which is so much needed in our common schools.

Your attention is invited to the report of the Committee on Institutes, herewith submitted.

#### ACCOMPANYING REPORTS.

Your special attention is invited to the accompanying reports herewith submitted from Presidents Albee, Charlton, Parker and Phelps.

Coming from each school in its individual character, they furnish many items of information, and many suggestions from the standpoints of practical teachers, which are eminently worthy of consideration, and which relieve my report of much detail as to the "prospect, progress and condition" of the several schools, which might otherwise seem necessary.

It has been our desire and object to foster and encourage, within reasonable limits, that individuality and diversity which should make them blend in harmony without sinking to the monotony of exact likeness.

No school or educational system is tolerable or feasible, organized and conducted on the plane of uniformity, with no opportunity for characteristic individuality in development.

#### CONCLUSION.

A careful review of the year's work and progress is full of encouragement for the future. From every quarter of our own state, from sister states and from foreign lands come gratifying recognitions that our institute and normal school work has been and is doing much to elevate the standard of our public school teachers

and tone up the popular feeling to demand better work in all our common schools.

We can congratulate the state, that the dawning of the new National Century finds all our educational forces, of high and low degree, organizing, harmonizing, consolidating and inspired by our state motto, moving onward.

For your thorough appreciation of the importance of our special work in promoting the educational growth of the state, and for your zealous co-operation in the labor of the board, allow me to tender you, on behalf of my colleagues and for myself, our most cordial thanks.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM STARR,

*President of the Board of Regents of the Normal Schools.*

# REPORTS OF PRESIDENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

## PLATTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

TO THE HONORABLE WILLIAM STARR,

*President of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools :*

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with established custom, I have the honor to present to you my annual report of the progress, condition and prospects of the State normal school at Platteville. This report is based upon the work of the year ending June 29, 1876; being the tenth year of the school and the sixth of my connection with it.

In reviewing the work of the past year, I find much that is gratifying. The attendance has been large, the deportment of the students has generally been satisfactory, and teachers and pupils alike have worked diligently and faithfully. A high moral tone has prevailed, and substantial progress has been made in every department of the school.

The School opened September 5, 1875, with the following

### FACULTY.

EDWIN A. CHARLTON, A. M., PRESIDENT.  
Mental and Moral Philosophy and Latin.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR, A. M.,  
Theory and Practice of Teaching, and Conductor of Institutes.

D. GRAY PURMAN, A. M.,  
English Language and Literature.

GEORGE BECK, M. S.,  
Natural Sciences.

D. E. GARDNER,  
Mathematics and Vocal Music.

CAROLYN E. ADAMS, Ph. B.,  
Geography and History.

## SCHOOL FOR PRACTICE.

CHARLES H. NYE,  
Principal of Grammar Department.

JENNIE S. COOKE,  
Assistant in Grammar Department.

EMELINE CURTIS,  
Principal of Intermediate Department.

MARY BRAYMAN,  
Principal of Primary Department.

No changes occurred in the corps of teachers until near the close of the winter term, when Miss Carolyn E. Adams was compelled to leave the school on account of ill health. Miss Adams was employed as principal of the academic department (now known as the grammar department), in the fall of 1871, and after two years of faithful service in that position, was transferred to the normal department as teacher of geography and history. Her personal and social qualities, no less than her marked efficiency as a teacher, endeared her to all connected with the school, and her withdrawal was a source of profound regret.

Her place was filled for the remainder of the year by Miss Emeline Curtis, who was transferred from the intermediate department, Mrs. Anna W. Götting being employed in the latter position.

At the close of the year, Prof. D. Gray Purman, resigned the professorship of English language and literature, a position which he had held for eight years. Zealous and industrious in his school work, genial in disposition and kind of heart, he was beloved by both teachers and students, and respected and esteemed by the entire community.

The enrollment for the year was as follows:

## NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Gentlemen.....	103
Ladies.....	101
Total.....	<u>204</u>

## GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Gentlemen.....	80
Ladies.....	79
Total.....	<u>159</u>

## INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

Boys.....	22
Girls.....	34
Total.....	<u>56</u>

## PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Boys.....	16
Girls.....	24
Total.....	<u>40</u>
Total in the school.....	<u>459</u>

The anniversary exercises for 1876, occurred June 26 - 29, in the following order :

*Examinations*—Monday and Tuesday, June 26, 27.

*Address by Hon. Edward Searing*—Tuesday Evening, June 27.

*Exercises of the Elementary Class*—Wednesday, June 28.

*Eighth Annual Commencement*—Thursday, June 29th, 10 o'clock

A. M.

*Class Day Exercises*—Thursday P. M., June 29.

*Meeting of Alumni Association*—Thursday Evening, June 29.

The senior class consisted of seven students, and the elementary class of sixteen ; all of whom, having been examined and approved by the committee of the board of regents, received appropriate testimonials. The names and residences of the members of both classes, together with the programmes of the closing exercises, are given below.

## SENIOR CLASS.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Charles A. Burlew, - -	Mazomanie, - -	Dane.
John W. Loofbourrow, - -	Platteville, - -	Grant.
Alfred L. May, - - -	Shullsburg, - - -	La Fayette.
Minnie M. Irwin, - - -	Beetown - - -	Grant.
Lillian R. Jarvis, - - -	Gratiot, - - -	La Fayette.
Fannie Richmond, - - -	Bem, - - -	Green.
Kate L. Roser, - - -	Platteville, - - -	Grant.

## PROGRAMME OF EIGHTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

*Music*—Anthem: “How Good is He, the Giver.”

*Prayer*—Rev. A. P. Johnson.

*Oration*—Silent Forces—C. A. Burlew.

*Essay*—Forced Growth—Minnie M. Irwin.

*Essay*—We All Wear Cloaks—Lillian R. Jarvis.

*Music*—Male Chorus: Ship of State.

*Oration*—Curiosity—John W. Loofbourrow.

*Essay*—We are Seven—Fannie Richmond.

*Music*—Chorus: Tramp O'er Moss and Fell.

*Essay*—Our Inheritance—Kate L. Roser.

*Oration*—The Past, Present and Future of America—Alfred L. May.

*Music*—Chorus: The Star Spangled Banner.

*Address*—Hon. A. H. Weld.

*Music*—Duet: Give me no Gaudy Chaplet.

Presentation of Diplomas.

Doxology.

Benediction, by Rev. J. Sims.

## ELEMENTARY CLASS.

Names.	Postoffice.	County.
C. Will Beers, - - -	River Falls, - - -	Pierce.
Charles R. Evans, - - -	Platteville, - - -	Grant.
Henry D. Fruit, - - -	Washburn, - - -	Grant.
George H. Millman, - - -	Elk Grove, - - -	LaFayette.
Albert F. Smith, - - -	Montfort, - - -	Grant.
J. Frank Smith, - - -	Fennimore, - - -	Grant.
John H. Symons, - - -	Laramie City, Wyo. Ter.	
John Ulrich, - - -	Fountain City, - - -	Buffalo.
Katie E. Basye, - - -	Platteville, - - -	Grant.
M. Emma Bingham, - - -	Bloomington, - - -	Grant.
Hattie Gillette, - - -	Hazel Green, - - -	Grant.
Elsie B. Hawley, - - -	Gratiot - - -	LaFayette.
Julia B. Main, - - -	Platteville, - - -	Grant.
Mary F. Neely, - - -	Platteville, - - -	Grant.
Sadie L. Sims, - - -	Belmont, - - -	LaFayette.
Estelle J. Wells, - - -	Gratiot, - - -	LaFayette.

## PROGRAMME OF CLOSING EXERCISES.

*Morning Session.*

- Class Exercise*—Arithmetic—C. Will Beers.  
*Class Exercise*—Reading—Julia B. Main.  
*Paper*—Method of Teaching Drawing—John Ulrich.  
*Class Exercise*—Grammar—Mary F. Neely.  
*Paper*—Instruction in Reading—Geo. H. Millman.  
*Class Exercise*—Geography—M. Emma Bingham.  
*Exercise*—Pemanship—John L. Symons.  
*Class Exercise*—Geography—Elsie B. Hawley.  
*Paper*—Review—John F. Smith.

*Afternoon Session.*

- Paper*—Geography—Sadie L. Sims.  
*Class Exercise*—Reading—Henry Fruit.  
*Paper*—School Architecture—Chas. R. Evans.  
*Class Exercise*—Geography—Estelle J. Wells.  
*Paper*—Study—A. F. Smith.  
*Class Exercise*—Arithmetic—Hattie Gillette.  
*Valedictory*—Katie E. Basye.  
 Presentation of certificates.

As far as we can judge from our present very limited experience, the plan of having two courses of study, is working well. Many students who would otherwise remain in school but a short time, are induced to complete the elementary course, and having done this, they are encouraged to enter upon the more advanced studies. There will, indeed, always be some who, by their own inclinations or by the force of circumstances, will be led to stop with the shorter course, but even these will be prepared to do good work in certain grades of schools.

Of the eight students who received elementary certificates in 1875, three have been teaching during the past year, three have been in school pursuing the studies of the advanced course, one taught part of the year and then returned to school, and one re-entered school after a few months of rest.

It is true that the increased time required to complete the full course tends to make the graduating classes small, but this difficulty will grow less serious as our students become more and more impressed with the importance of making thorough preparation for their life work.



The graduates in the full course, now number ninety-five. The following table shows their occupation for the year:

Classification.	Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Total.
Teaching in Wisconsin.....	26	24	50
Teaching in other states.....	1	7	8
County Superintendents, Wisconsin.....	2	1	3
Music teacher.....	.....	1	1
Students in higher institutions.....	4	1	5
Clergyman.....	1	1	1
Lawyers and law students.....	6	.....	6
Merchants.....	2	.....	2
U. S. mail agent.....	1	.....	1
Farming.....	2	.....	2
Mining.....	1	.....	1
Married and left the profession.....	.....	5	5
Not teaching at present.....	.....	2	2
Deceased.....	1	.....	1
Class of 1876*.....	3	4	7
Total.....	50	45	95

\* With a single exception, all the members of this class were reported as teaching in Wisconsin, December 1st, 1876.

The practice work of the school, under the able supervision of Prof. McGregor, has been greatly improved during the past year. The reorganization of the school, rendered necessary by the change in the course of study, and by certain modifications required in the school for practice, has been substantially perfected, and it is now practicable to devote more time and attention to professional work than hitherto. The amount of this practice work performed by students during the year, has been as follows, each teacher hearing one recitation daily:

Fall term, 19 teachers; whole time.....	Weeks. 204
Winter term, 19 teachers; whole time.....	224
Spring term, 9 teachers; whole time.....	66
Total..... 47 .....	494

Being an average of about ten and one-half weeks to each teacher.

The buildings and grounds, and the library, apparatus, and furniture are all in excellent condition, thanks to the watchful care

of Regent Evans, whose superior judgment and cultivated taste are often called into requisition in planning for the interests of the school.

The following schedule exhibits the course of study as adopted by the board of regents and arranged in respect to its details by the faculty of the school:

*Course of Study.*

ELEMENTARY COURSE.						ADVANCED COURSE.					
FIRST YEAR.			SECOND YEAR.			THIRD YEAR.			FOURTH YEAR.		
FALL TERM, 16 WEEKS.	WINTER TERM, 12 WEEKS.	SPRING TERM, 12 WEEKS.	FALL TERM, 16 WEEKS.	WINTER TERM, 12 WEEKS.	SPRING TERM, 12 WEEKS.	FALL TERM, 16 WEEKS.	WINTER TERM, 12 WEEKS.	SPRING TERM, 12 WEEKS.	FALL TERM, 16 WEEKS.	WINTER TERM, 12 WEEKS.	SPRING TERM, 12 WEEKS.
Practical Arithmetic.	Practical Arith. 6 w., El. Algebra 6 weeks.	Elementary Algebra.	Elementary Geometry.	Higher Arithmetic.	Reviews.	Higher Algebra.	Higher Algebra.	Geometry.		Trigonometry.	
Grammar.	Grammar.	Composition and Rhetoric.	Rhetoric & Criticism.	Latin.	Latin	Latin.	Latin.	Latin.	Latin.	Latin.	Latin.
			Physiology.	Elementary Physics.	Botany.	Natural Philos'y	Natural Philosophy	Zoology.	Chemistry.	Astronomy	Geology.
Geography.	U. S. History.	U. S. History 6 w., Book keeping 6 w.	Civil Government.	Word Analysis and Reading.	Physical Geography.	General History.	Political Economy.	English Literature.	English Literature.		School law.
Orthoepy and Reading.	Drawing.	School Economy.			Drawing.				Mental Philosophy	Moral Philosophy.	History of Education.
Vocal Music, Penmanship, Theory and Practice of Teaching.						Methods of Teaching and Practice in Model School.					

## FACULTY.

EDWIN A. CHARLTON, A. M., PRESIDENT,  
Mental and Moral Philosophy and Latin.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR, A. M.,  
Theory and Practice of Teaching and Conductor of Institutes.

GEORGE BECK, M. S.,  
Natural Sciences.

D. E. GARDNER,  
Mathematics and Vocal Music.

EMELINE CURTIS,  
Geography and History.  
English Language and Literature.

## SCHOOL FOR PRACTICE.

CHARLES H. NYE,  
Principal of Grammar Department.

JENNIE S. COOKE,  
Assistant in Grammar Department.

ANNA POTTER,  
Principal of Intermediate Department.

MARY BRAYMAN,  
Principal of Primary Department.

## CALENDAR, 1876-77.

FALL TERM, 16 WEEKS.—From Tuesday, September 5th, to Friday, December 22nd, 1876. Vacation two weeks.

WINTER TERM, 12 WEEKS.—From Tuesday, January 9th, to Friday, March 30th, 1877. Vacation two weeks.

SPRING TERM, 12 WEEKS.—From Tuesday, April 10th, to Thursday, June 28th, 1877.

GRADUATING EXERCISES, Thursday, June 28th, 1877.

MEETING ON ALMUNI ASSOCIATION, Thursday Evening, June 28.

FALL TERM OF 1877, opens Tuesday, September 4th.

Examination for admission will be held on Monday of the opening week of each term.

The future of this school is promising. To build up an institution that shall fully accomplish the purpose for which it was de-

signed and that shall be an honor to the state, is a work requiring time, but I believe that in the ten years of the history of this school, broad and deep foundations have been laid upon which to build in the coming time.

My acknowledgments are due and are gratefully tendered to my associates in the Faculty for their unvarying personal kindness and efficient support; to Regent Evans, whose unremitting care for the interests of the school has contributed in no small degree to its success; and to yourself and all the other members of the Board of Regents for many personal and official favors.

With great respect, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

E. A. CHARLTON.

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### WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL.

HON. WILLIAM STARR,

*President of Board of Regents of Normal Schools:*

MR. PRESIDENT.—Having but recently entered upon my duties as President of the State Normal School at Whitewater, I find it somewhat embarrassing to make a report on the condition and progress of the institution embracing a period entirely anterior to the date of my connection with it.

This duty is rendered more difficult from the fact that no records exist of a character to throw light upon the past history of the school. There seems to have been no systematic registration of the students as a whole, or by classes, and no indication of their standing, in the studies pursued. Thus far, moreover, I have been unable to secure a complete file of the annual catalogues, by means of which even the names and residences of the students, during the past eight years, can be fully determined. The numbers for the years 1870 and 1871 are missing from the series. For future reference, in the absence of continuous and intelligible records, the complete series bound would be found exceedingly convenient and desirable. The fact is mentioned in this place, in the hope that some member of the board, or some other friend of the school, may be able to supply the missing numbers referred to.

#### ATTENDANCE.

From the catalogue for the academic year ending June 22d, 1876,

I am enabled to present the subjoined statistics of attendance for that year :

## NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Males.....	95
Females.....	190
Total.....	<u>285</u>

Of the above, there were in the—

Senior Class.....	9
Junior Class.....	18
Second Year Classes.....	67
First Year Classes.....	172
Academic Students in Normal Department.....	19
Total.....	<u>285</u>

## GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Males.....	26
Females.....	27
Total.....	<u>53</u>

## INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

Males.....	12
Females.....	12
Total.....	<u>24</u>

## PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Males.....	20
Females.....	23
	43
Total in all Departments.....	<u>405</u>
Counted twice.....	20
Actual total enrollment.....	<u>385</u>

## VISITATION.

The Board of Visitors of the Whitewater State Normal School for the past year, was composed of the following gentlemen :

President A. L. Chapin, Beloit College; Prof. E. Barton Wood, Oshkosh High School, and Mr. J. T. Lunn, Superintendent of Common Schools for Sauk county. I have been informed that the school was visited and thoroughly inspected by these gentlemen during the past year. The number and dates of these visitations I am unable to ascertain, as there seems to have been no record of the exact facts.

## GRADUATION.

Two classes were graduated during the year, the interesting ceremony having occurred at the close of the third term, in June. These classes represented the elementary and higher courses respectively. The class in the latter was the first of its grade that has been sent out from the institution. For future reference, the names and residences of the members of the two classes are herewith submitted, as compiled from the catalogue for the year.

## HIGHER COURSE.

Name.	Post Office.	County.
Nellie A. Bassett, - -	Ft. Atkinson, - -	Jefferson.
Ida I. Dann, - -	Whitewater, - -	Walworth.
Addison L. Ewing, - -	La Grange, - -	Walworth.
Alice A. Ewing, - -	La Grange, - -	Walworth.
Kate A. Ketchum, - -	Door Creek, - -	Dane.
Kittie M. Lowth, - -	Columbus, - -	Columbia.
Louise McIntyre, - -	Whitewater, - -	Walworth.
Mary E. McBeath, - -	Whitewater, - -	Walworth.
Juliette J. Redington, - -	Whitewater, - -	Walworth.

## ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Emma C. Cook, - -	Whitewater, - -	Walworth.
Mary A. Gray, - -	Mazomanie, - -	Dane.
Ferdinand B. Hawes, - -	Fox Lake, - -	Dodge.
Rilla M. Johnson, - -	Wauwatosa, - -	Milwaukee.
Martha Johnson, - -	Greenfield, - -	Milwaukee.
William D. Parker, - -	Watertown, - -	Jefferson.
Eva Russell, - -	Oconomowoc, - -	Waukesha.
Anna M. Rhoades, - -	Muckwanago, - -	Waukesha.
Bessie L. Seward, - -	Lake Mills, - -	Jefferson.
Della F. Smith, - -	Whitewater, - -	Walworth.
Matthias L. Schwin, - -	Newburg, - -	Washington.
Annie J. Wyman, - -	Spring Green, - -	Sauk.
Mary Wilmer, - -	East Troy, - -	Walworth.

## SCHOOL RECORDS.

The foregoing items are all that I am able to include in this report, covering a period of time entirely preceding my connection with the school, for reasons already stated. It may not be improper to add in this connection, however, that steps have been taken toward the organization of a complete system of records. These records will embrace, first, a total enrollment register showing at a glance the total attendance for a year and for each term. Second, a class and term register, in which the classification and standing of each student in each of his studies, will be shown for each term. Third, a general register, showing the standing of each student in all the studies pursued during the entire period of his connection with the school. Fourth, a visitors' register, showing the names of visitors, whether official or unofficial, with the dates of visitation, and, in the case of official visitors, the duration of the visits and such other facts relating thereto, as may be deemed useful. Fifth, a daily journal, in which shall be recorded during each day the leading events in the history of the institution as they may occur.

While upon this topic permit me to suggest, Mr. President, that in all our normal schools, a perfect system of records should not only be kept, but the art of keeping all the records required under our common school laws should be practically and thoroughly taught to every student. This is apparent from the fact that great importance is justly attached by our school authorities to the fullness and accuracy of these primary facts upon which a large part of our school legislation is based. The looseness and inaccuracy of such records are well known to be so common, as to vitiate our school statistics, and render them in many cases of little value, if not entirely worthless.

In my next report I shall venture to suggest among other things, a simple and effective plan by which in time, the evils complained of may be remedied.

## CONCLUSION.

In commencing this the first official communication which I have had the honor to address to the board of regents, I designed to present some of the results of my observation and experience during the past three months. But since this course would compre-



hend a narration of facts transpiring subsequent to the time properly embraced in the report, I have concluded to abandon the plan and await the close of the present academic year. It is, perhaps, not the part of prudence to pass judgment upon matters to which it would be necessary to refer, without still further time for observation and reflection. I cannot forbear to suggest, however, that much more practical professional work ought to be done in the school in order to meet the just requirements of a true normal training, as well as the reasonable expectations of the friends of our common schools. Plans for the accomplishment of this desirable result are under careful consideration, and will, in due time, be suggested for the consideration of the board.

Most of the class work that has come under observation during the present term has been done thoroughly and carefully, and so far as that can be made to answer the ends of a good professional preparation for the duties of the schoolroom, it has been accomplished.

I cannot conclude this brief communication without tendering to you, Mr. President, and through you to the honorable, the Board of Regents, assurances of my grateful appreciation of the distinction conferred by the unanimous action of the board in calling me, so unexpectedly, to the work of co-operating with you in the development of the noble normal school system of the state. In return, allow me to pledge to you my best efforts, and a sincere devotion to the important interests committed to our hands.

To the instructors and students generally, my cordial acknowledgements are due for their kind reception and their generous co-operation in our mutual labors, from the beginning. Not an incident has occurred to mar the harmony of our intercourse, and the duties which I assumed not without many misgivings, have already become among the most pleasant of my professional life.

With great respect, I am very truly your obedient servant,

WM. F. PHELPS,

*President.*

WHITEWATER, *December 1, 1876.*

## OSHKOSH NORMAL SCHOOL.

HON. WM. STARR :

*President of Board of Regents of Normal Schools :*

DEAR SIR:—The Fifth Annual Report of the Oshkosh Normal School, for the year ending June 15, 1876, is submitted for your consideration.

## STATISTICS.

*Enrollment by Departments.*

Normal Department.....	323
School of Practice. { Grammar Department.....	99
{ Intermediate Department.....	46
{ Primary Department.....	53
Total in Normal School.....	521

## NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

*Enrollment by Terms.*

TERMS.	Regis-tered.	Av. Mem-ber-ship.	Av. daily attend'ce
<i>Fall term.</i>			
Gentlemen.....	85		
Ladies .....	123		
Total.....	208	169.4	162.7
<i>Winter term.</i>			
Gentlemen.....	72		
Ladies.....	115		
Total.....	187	175.6	168.4
<i>Spring term.</i>			
Gentlemen.....	113		
Ladies .....	116		
Total.....	229	202.5	196.1

## AVERAGE AGE AND ATTENDANCE OF CLASSES.

Classes.	No. Pupils.	Age.	Terms.
Post Graduate.....	2	26	13
Fourth Year.....	3	22.8	12
Third Year.....	6	24	9.5
Second Year.....	55	19.3	6.3
First Year.....	179	19.6	2.7
Preparatory.....	78	16.9	1.23

## ENROLLMENT IN NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

During 1871-72.....	158
1872-73.....	224
1873-74.....	268
1874-75.....	293
1875-76.....	323
<hr/>	
Number of different Normal Students enrolled in five years.....	1266
<hr/>	

Of those enrolled in 1875-76, 166 had taught at least one term; 118 have taught during the year; 105 are known to be teaching at present, and 120 are students of the school.

## EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION.

Terms.	Examined.	Admitted.
<i>Fall term—</i>		
Ladies.....	62	52
Gentlemen.....	37	32
<i>Winter term—</i>		
Ladies.....	11	9
Gentlemen.....	13	8
<i>Spring term—</i>		
Ladies.....	34	32
Gentlemen.....	52	40
Total.....	209	173

## CHARACTER OF EXAMINATION.

The following statement and set of questions used in the classification of applicants will indicate approximately the standard of scholarship required for admission; yet a strict application of the *second* rule, excluding inaccuracy and incompleteness from credit, placed large numbers of teachers and confident scholars in the ranks of *preparation* or "on trial."

No. of applicants obtaining an average above 70 per cent. was.....	56
No. of applicants obtaining an average above 60 per cent. and below 70 per cent. was.....	41
No. of applicants obtaining an average above 50 per cent. and below 60 per cent. was.....	36

During the year there were found forty, who, failing to obtain even 50 per cent., still seemed deserving of training in the school; often persons mature in years, and in certain lines of thought, yet of small scholarly attainments, or imperfect training in expression of thought. The first two grades were enrolled as "first year," and "first year trial" respectively, and received free tuition; the last two grades ranked as "preparatory," and paid tuition until passed to first year work.

Examinations of applicants for First Year class, from the Preparatory class, were held at the beginning of each term; others were examined upon application at any time, there being scarcely a week of the school year, prior to the month of May, in which some applicant is not examined.

This irregularity in time of entrance occasioned serious difficulty in classification, and special work has become a necessity; but the needs of the community, both in seasons of manual labor and terms of school, seem to render any stringent rule regarding time of admission inexpedient.

Statements to applicants:—

1. Time permitted in preparing each paper in arithmetic, grammar and geography, is *three* hours if needed by applicant; reading and spelling, each not exceeding *thirty minutes*; mental problems, results alone required, *twenty minutes*.

2. All essential steps and statements to be expressed; ignorance being assumed as the cause of all such omissions.

3. Correct statement, rather than the phrase of any particular

author, is the criterion of accuracy ; that is, if the candidate understands his subject, he need fear no narrow judgment based on preference of the examiner.

4. Please impress the examiner with your moral fitness for coming duties, by neatness in work, strict attention to business, and avoidance of communication upon *any* subject with any person, except the examiner, who will give all proper explanations regarding any question.

### *Theory of Arithmetic.*

1. What is a unit? Name a unit which includes several things; a unit which is a part of some other unit. Explain.

2. Write forty-eight by Roman notation. Change it to forty-five thousand three.

3. Define *order*; unit of the *first order*; unit of the *second order*. Give example of each.

4. How are *orders* grouped? Illustrate.

5. What is multiplication? Can all problems of addition be solved by multiplication? Show by examples why you answer as you do.

6. Define remainder in subtraction; in division. Illustrate each.

7. How divide by 1,000? Why? Explain by example.

8. Define prime number, factor, divisor, multiple, reduction of fractions.

9. Define fraction. Distinguish decimal and common fraction. Give an example of each. Express the decimal fraction which you have written as a common fraction, the common fraction as a decimal.

10. What is a square yard? How would you measure this blackboard, and how determine its surface? Write the table of denominate numbers which you would use.

### *Problems.*

1. What cost 26,708 bricks at \$2.75 a hundred? Which is the *multiplicand*? Why?

2. Add  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an acre to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a rood.

3. What is the value of  $\frac{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 4\frac{1}{2}}$ ?

4. Reduce 2 ft. 6 in. to the decimal of a yd.
5. Sold to James Otis 32 barrels Baldwin apples @ \$1.95; 41 barrels Greenings @ \$2.20; 15 barrels Harveys @ \$1.75; 35 barrels Russets @ \$2.20. Paid 25 cts. a barrel for packing, and \$18 for transportation.

Write the above in the form of a bill, and ascertain the amount received after paying the above expenses.

6. Add 12 mills to 12 units of each of the other denominations of federal money.

7. How much will it cost to plaster a room 18 ft. long, 16 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high, at 25 cts. a sq. ft.?

8. Divide .5 of .16 by .35—.065, reducing the quotient to its simplest form as a common fraction.

9. A farmer owning 195 A. 3 R. 38 sq. rd. of land, divided  $\frac{1}{4}$  of it equally among four sons. What did each receive?

10. Resolve 18, 30, 36, 42, 54 into their prime factors, select the factors which produce their greatest common divisor, and give reasons in full for such selection.

#### *Mental Problems.*

1. If a man who owns  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a house, sells  $\frac{1}{2}$  of his share for \$600, what is the value of the house?

2. John can saw a cord of wood in 4 hours, and Frank in 6 hours, how long will it take them both to saw it?

3. What is the cost of  $8\frac{3}{4}$  lbs of beef, at  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents a lb?

4. What fraction multiplied by 12 will give for product 4-5?

5. I sell a cow for \$27, thereby gaining  $2-7$  of its cost; what was the gain?

6.  $11+5-4+8\times 2-4\div 12\times 8=?$

7. If 12 men can build a wall in 20 days, how many men can build it in 8 days?

8. How many square ft. of boards, 6 in. wide, must be used to build a fence 5 boards high around a rectangular lot 5 rods long and 5 rods wide?

9. A pile of wood is 4 ft. wide and 6 ft. high; how long must it be to contain 10 cords.

10. Said John to Charles, my money is equal to  $2-5$  of yours, and you have \$8 more than I. How much had each?

*Geography.*

1. Define *great circle, meridian, meridian circle, ecliptic, zone.*
2. Give the latitudes of the tropics and polar circles. Why are they placed where they are?
3. Trace a route by rail from Chicago to the Centennial Exhibition. Name railroads, and locate three cities through which you would pass.
4. Draw a map of your county, scale, 1 square inch equals one township; locate town lines, all bodies of water regularly navigated, its railroads and county seat. Make a key explaining it in full.
5. Name five important cities of the United States lying between parallels 40 and 45. Name any cities you may know having a corresponding latitude in foreign countries.
6. What is the season now at Pekin, London, Quito, Calcutta, Buenos Ayres?
7. Bound the most important republic of Europe.
8. Name the principal *tea, coffee, rice, cotton* and *silk* producing countries of the world.
9. Trace a voyage from London to Hong Kong. Name probable cargoes each way.
10. Bound Wisconsin by political divisions. Give the latitude of its southern boundary. Trace this parallel of latitude through the states and territories of the United States.

*Reading.*

[Execution of Andre.—*Alexander Hamilton.*]

1. Never, perhaps, did any man suffer death with more justice, or deserve it less. The first step he took after his capture was to write a letter to General Washington, conceived in terms of dignity without insolence, and apology without meanness. The scope of it was to vindicate himself from the imputation of having assumed a mean character, for treacherous or interested purposes; asserting that he had been involuntarily an impostor; that contrary to his intention, which was to meet a person for intelligence on neutral ground, he had been betrayed within our posts, and forced into the vile condition of an enemy in disguise; soliciting only that to whatever rigor policy might devote him, a decency of treat-

ment might be observed due to a person who, though unfortunate, had been guilty of nothing dishonorable.

2. His request was granted in its full extent; for in the whole progress of the affair, he was treated with the most scrupulous delicacy. When brought before the board of officers, he met with every mark of indulgence, and was required to answer no interrogatory which would even embarrass his feelings. On his part, while he carefully concealed everything that might implicate others, he frankly confessed all the facts relating to himself, and upon his confession, without the trouble of examining a witness, the board made their report. The members were not more impressed with the candor and firmness mixed with a becoming sensibility which he displayed, than he was penetrated with their liberality and politeness. He acknowledged the generosity of the behavior towards him in every respect, but particularly in this, in the strongest terms of manly gratitude. In a conversation with a gentleman who visited him after his trial, he said, he flattered himself he had never been illiberal; but if there were any remains of prejudices in his mind, his present experience must obliterate them.

3. In one of the visits I made to him (and I saw him several times during his confinement), he begged me to be the bearer of a request to the general for permission to send an open letter to Sir Henry Clinton. "I foresee my fate," said he, "and though I pretend not to play the hero, or to be indifferent about life, yet I am reconciled to whatever may happen, conscious that misfortune, not guilt, has brought it upon me. There is only one thing that disturbs my tranquility. Sir Henry Clinton has been too good to me; he has been lavish of his kindness; I am bound to him by too many obligations, and love him too well to bear the thought that he should reproach himself, or others should reproach him, on the supposition of my having conceived myself obliged, by his instructions, to run the risk I did. I would not, for the world, leave a sting in his mind that should embitter his future days."

*Phonics.*—1. In the *monosyllables* and *accented syllables* of the first three lines, state as follows:

1. Name of the letters.
2. Give the sound of vowel.
3. Pronounce syllable.
4. Give Webster's marking, (Ed. 1864.)



2. *Definition of Words.*—Define, or place in sentence correctly the following:—

Capture, mean, treachery, impostor, neutral, soliciting, unfortunate, concealed, politeness, gratitude.

3. *Scope of Piece.*—Give some account of the writer.

What death did Andre suffer?

How suffer death with justice, and not deserve it?

State the several relations of Andre, Washington and Clinton to the American and British armies.

#### *Grammar.*

1. Write a sentence containing each part of speech. Designate each, and tell what is meant by a “part of speech.”

2. Define *declension, conjugation, comparison.*

3. Decline *book, man, spoonful, sheep*; compare *good, rich, pleasant, smaller, many.*

4. Parse underscored words in—“Who wishes *me* to read the *book which lies on* the table?”

5. Give the “principal parts” of *sit, lie, drink, set, lay.* Which are the “principal parts” of a verb, and of what use is it to know their forms?

6. Write the synopsis of the verb *do* in the *active voice, third person, singular number.*

7. How is the passive voice formed? Change the following to an equivalent sentence having the verb in the passive voice,—

“John saw a wild horse on the plains.”

8. Name the different kinds of pronouns. Place one of each kind in a sentence, and indicate the kind of each.

9. Correct the following, and give reasons for the correction,—

(a.) “Mary had ought to have went home.”

(b.) “Every scholar who wants to may eat their dinner.”

(c.) “This morning’s copy was written bad.”

(d.) “I do not know who you wish to see.”

(e.) “Between you and I, it was me that was wanted.”

10. Write the possessive plural of *boy, church, life, cargo,* and give rules for the formation of the nominative plural of each.

*Spelling.*

1. Write a list of 25 words, beginning no word with a capital unless it be a proper name.
2. Indicate the primary accent of each word.
3. Write a definition of each word in the list, illustrating its meaning by appropriate use in a sentence, if you can thus make its meaning more evident.

List to be written:

alpaca,	ermine,	Costa Rica,	skirmsh,
allegory,	preceding,	parasite,	valise,
alkali,	fossil,	tongue,	follies,
alcohol,	docile,	anthracite,	decease,
cardinal,	privateer,	lettuce,	gnawing.

## COURSES OF STUDY.

The following schedule, as arranged by terms, is varied in the first year's work to meet the needs of the sections organized in the winter and spring terms; so that classes in nearly all the elementary branches are in progress during each term.

*Elementary Course.*

## FIRST YEAR.

FALL TERM. 17 Weeks.	WINTER TERM. 11 Weeks.	SPRING TERM. 12 Weeks.
Arithmetic.	Book Keeping, 8 weeks.	Botany.
Phonics, 9 weeks,	Reading.	Civil Government.
Geography 8 weeks. U. S. History.	Geography.	Drawing.
Spelling, 8 weeks. Vocal Music, 9 weeks. Penmanship, 9 weeks.	Civil Government.	Vocal Music, 8 weeks.
Lectures : School Management, 9 weeks.	Vocal Music.	Art of Teaching.

*Courses of study—elementary—Continued.*

## SECOND YEAR.

FALL TERM. 17 <sup>1</sup> Weeks.	WINTER TERM. 11 Weeks.	SPRING TERM. 12 Weeks.
Elementary Algebra.	Geometry.	Geometry.
Sentimental Analysis.	Word Analysis, or Latin.	Arithmetic.
Physiology and Natural Philosophy.	Natural Philosophy.	Shakespeare or Latin.
Composition,	Physical Geography.	Reviews.

*Advanced Course.*

## JUNIOR YEAR.

Geometry and Trigo- nometry.	Higher Algebra.	Higher Algebra.
General History.	General History.	Rhetoric.
Zoology, 12 weeks.	Astronomy.	Drawing.
Latin.	Latin.	Latin.
Lectures. { School Laws. History of Edu- cation.		

*Courses of study—advanced—Continued.*

## SENIOR YEAR.

Political Economy.	Mental Science.	Mental Science.
Chemistry.	Chemistry or Eng. Literature, Geology, 4 weeks.	Geology.
Latin.	Latin.	Latin.
	Lectures. { Philosophy of Education. School Systems.	Reviews.

## INSTRUCTORS.

The corps of teachers remained throughout the year without change from the report of 1875.

At the close of the year, Miss Lucy Noyes, teacher of primary department, resigned her position. Her work as teacher was faithful and efficient.

The present organization of the faculty is as follows :

GEORGE S. ALBEE, PRESIDENT,  
School Management, Mental and Social Science.

ROBERT GRAHAM,  
Vocal Music, Reading and Conductor of Institutes.

WILLIAM A. KELLERMAN,  
Natural Science.

MORTIMER T. PARK,  
Book Keeping and Calisthenics.

MISS ANNA W. MOODY,  
History, Rhetoric and English Literature.

MISS MARY H. LADD,  
Mathematics.

MRS. HELEN E. BATEMAN,  
English Grammar and Composition.

MISS ROSE C. SWART,  
Geography and Penmanship.

MISS EMILY F. WEBSTER,  
Latin.

FRANCES TAYLOR,  
Special Teacher of Drawing.

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MODEL SCHOOL.

MORTIMER S. PARK, DIRECTOR.

MISS MARIA S. HILL,  
Teacher and Critic, Grammar Department.

MISS FRANCES E. ALBEE,  
Teacher and Critic, Intermediate Department.

MISS IRENE E. GILBERT,  
Teacher and Critic, Primary Department.

MISS ANNA S. CLARK,  
Vocal and Instrumental Music.

GRADUATES.

At the close of the year, the second class which has completed the advanced course in this school, was graduated; and a class of thirteen completed the Elementary Course at the same time.

The names and present employment of the members of each class are subjoined:

*Advanced Course.*

Bernard R. Grogan, principal of high school, Stockbridge, Wis.

Lillian A. Duffes, assistant in high school, Ripon, Wis.

Mellie McMurdo, assistant in grammar school, Beloit, Wis.

*Elementary Course.*

Charles E. Angell, teaching district school.

Leonard W. Gammons, principal of ward school, Oshkosh, Wis.

Eugene J. Marsh, advanced course.

William F. Scott, graded school, Cedarburg, Wis.

Holton Webb, law student.

Aimee Bell, graded school, Oshkosh, Wis.

Sarah E. Carter, not teaching.

Netta E. Freeman, advanced course.

Lucy Moors, graded school, Ripon, Wis.

Emma E. Sabin, graded school, Neenah, Wis.

Helen A. Sizer, graded school, Fond du Lac, Wis.  
 Libbie Stewart, graded school, Oconto, Wis.  
 Anna Stewart, graded school, West Bend, Wis.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICE.

The work of *practice* teaching has been yet farther systematized under the complete supervision provided for by your board at the beginning of the year. The continued experience of the two critics who have been for several years in this work has added much to the efficiency of this training, and the thoughtful co-operation of the director has induced more nearly uniform views of the philosophy of teaching in the several departments.

The verdict of many students who have gone forth to their work from this training in the "manual of teaching," is that it is "worth all the rest of their normal training." This view is, of course, somewhat lacking in breadth. The teacher finding himself better able to cope with the details and difficulties of his daily work, ascribes his success to that part of his training where practical expedients were most fully exemplified and applied; overlooking the fact that he needed much careful training in mind and thinking, before he could successfully reap the harvest of applied theory, in "practice teaching." But the great value of a ready skill, at the outset of a young teacher's labors in charge of his own school, is so obvious that the efforts of teachers and students are tending more and more to the attaining of practical skill in impressing knowledge.

So strong among thoughtful people is the growing feeling, that mere knowledge without trained ability to widely apply has been a bane to our profession, scarcely second to ignorance of the subjects to be taught, that the pendulum has swung from the extreme claim of the past, that no special training was needed for teaching, to the other extreme, or

"PURELY NORMAL WORK."

Some express deep regret that the present condition of elementary schools "*compels* the normal schools to engage in other than strictly professional work." Other friends explain the anomaly (?) by stating that localities have contributed much towards the estab-

lishment of these schools, therefore are entitled to academic facilities. The *School Bulletin* doubts whether the normal schools are doing much more towards training teachers than "hundreds of other schools in the state;" and again, "The *Bulletin* \* \* will insist that these (normal) schools should be *restricted* to their own proper work, the education and training of teachers for the common schools, and that they should devote their time and energy to that one object."

All these statements indicate that a sentiment exists among some of the thoughtful class, that our normal schools have transcended their "function," or forgotten their business.

It seems due to yourself, sir, and your earnest associates in the management of this important trust, that this report should not, by silence upon this point, seem to plead guilty to the implied charge of misappropriation of the public funds devoted to the "instruction and training of persons in the theory and art of teaching, and in all the various branches that pertain to a good common school education."

The school under my charge, since its organization, has not swerved from the letter or spirit of the organic law under which it acts. Not a class has been organized or a teacher employed except for the express purpose of training for teaching.

Not more than ten persons among eight hundred enrolled in the normal department, since its founding, have failed to state their intention, in seeking the school, to be the training for teaching. These (paying high tuition for the privilege), only sought permission to work shoulder to shoulder with normal students, because they felt that the rigorous discipline in thought, required to train a teacher, was the kind needed for other callings. Thus the work has been "restricted" to the requirements of professional training.

Since by reference to the record of matriculation, it appears that more than *two-thirds* of our students come from rural districts, and full *four-fifths* from schools taught by teachers holding only the *third*, or lowest grade certificate, it is certain that the argument of necessity would be a strong one for the normal school's giving its attention to training in the subject matter of the teacher's work as well as in methods, had not another argument already decided the case in the affirmative.

Since no fitness can be claimed for one lacking training in either

matter or method, *which* branch of the training can be justly excluded from a normal course?

As the study of anatomy, physiology, physics and chemistry has been found equally valuable in schools of medicine, as therapeutics and clinics; while language, history, logic, and metaphysics side by side with homiletics and hermeneutics have constituted the needful work of divinity schools; and the literature of law has ranked with rules of practice in preparation for the legal profession, so the culture of the teacher in all branches connected with his future work has proved to be in closest harmony with a training in the principles and art of their application to instruction. More than this, experience shows that "academic" culture cannot be successfully substituted for professional culture in the training of a teacher. Not that the training which may be gained in good academies (by whatever name called) is not a most desirable *preparation* for normal work.

Trained senses, cultivated memory, the power of consecutive thought, precise apprehension in language and logic, are qualities most gratefully welcomed in professional training as preparation. But attainments made by youth without aim, or maturer minds with diverse purpose, are too dimly impressed to serve the teacher's need. They are at best but random lines that must be precisely retraced in the clearer light of a defined purpose. Each truth must be examined, not only for its deeper meaning, but in its relation to other truths; not merely for its intrinsic but its relative value. To the teacher each branch of study is not a step to be mounted and forgotten in the onward struggle for ultimate aims, but a carefully chosen instrument, the skillful use of which demands patient investigation and many tests of its nature and its applications.

In professional instruction, in any branch, the art and philosophy of teaching are interwoven throughout the web of a student's culture, instead of constituting an appendix to culture gained in former time, under other auspices more or less favorable to reflection.

To this end, every exercise of a normal school is deficient in an essential element, if the student is permitted to forget that his utterances are those of a teacher in presence of his class.

In no other profession does the range of knowledge need to be wider or more complete.



In no other schools are the incentives to grasp every fact, every thought, every method, with a clear purpose, more active or more powerful.

MORAL CULTURE.

To these considerations is joined the fact, in our experience, that the normal student is peculiarly susceptible to moral influences. The kinship of his present work with his life purposes is so apparent, that the rule of conduct, "Be, as a student, what you would have your pupils," is more fully accepted by the students and made their test of worthiness than is usual in schools. Every discussion in the field of morals meets a ready response, and no feature of the student's progress is more marked than his conduct, based upon quickened perceptions of right and fitness.

When all the facts of relative advantage are more fully understood, we trust that our claim that the teacher may be as wisely, economically and efficiently fitted for his high calling in one institution, equipped for the purpose, as in several established for diverse purposes, may not seem unreasonable.

The constant encouragement received from workers in all departments of education, warrants the belief that objections to the precise character of the work done in the normal schools of the state, arise from a misunderstanding of the purposes which control the work. If the normal schools of the future outrank those of today, it must result from a united, systematic revision of theories on the part of all branches of our educational system, placing all on a broader basis of proved fact.

Under deep obligations to our fellow teachers for many suggestions helping to correct error and establish truth, we invite the most careful consideration of the claim that the normal school is faithfully carrying out the specifications of the law under which it operates, and that the wisdom of the law is attested by the experience of most who have labored in this field.

Sincerely appreciating the faithful labors of the faculty, and the hearty co-operation of your honorable Board, we enter upon future labors with faith in the work appointed, and a trust that a surer light is before us.

Respectfully yours,

G. S. ALBEE.

OSHKOSH, WIS., *December 22, 1876.*

## RIVER FALLS NORMAL SCHOOL.

HON. WILLIAM STARR,

*President of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools:*

DEAR SIR:—Agreeably to custom, I beg leave to report for the year ending at date.

The building for this school was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, September 2, and the school opened for the reception of students on the seventh.

At the expiration of two weeks, two hundred fifty-four students had applied for admission; and by means of written and oral examinations, and in conformity to the normal system of this state, the schools were organized into four departments, as follows:

Normal department, numbering 104 students.

Grammar department, numbering 51 students.

Intermediate department, numbering 57 pupils.

Primary department, numbering 42 pupils.

During the year the elementary branches were taught throughout the school, and students participated in the work with increasing interest. Instruction in theory and practice was commenced at an early date, and the students of the normal department participated in this peculiar preparatory work with zeal and profit. The model departments, or practice schools, have amply demonstrated their utility in the interests of normal students and primary pupils. The opportunity for teacher-students to test theories,—to receive stimulus to more vigorous thought, engendered by practice,—to teach under supervision of associates and of experienced teachers,—to obtain intelligent, friendly counsel upon different expedients,—and, on occasions of weakness, to divide responsibilities, has stimulated the entire school to wholesome appreciation of professional life.

The model schools have met the approval of the community, and are likely to be stable in their character.

At the close of the year students had been enrolled as follows:

In the normal department, 168 students; in the grammar department, 100 students; in the intermediate department, 81 pupils; in the primary department, 52 pupils. Total, 411.

The needs of the school have been presented to the board already.

Respectfully,

RIVER FALLS. Aug. 31, 1876.

W. D. PARKER.

## REPORTS OF EXAMINING COMMITTEES.

### PLATTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

TO HON. EDWARD SEARING,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

Having been appointed by you to act with Mr. James MacAlister, of Milwaukee, and Mr. Burton, of Janesville, as the visiting committee to the Platteville Normal School, for the year just closed, in the expectation of hearing from the first named gentleman, according to a previous understanding as to the time of making our visits, etc., I waited until the last week of the last term, and then made my visit. I understand that Mr. MacAlister resigned his position on the committee about two weeks before that time. I offer this explanation as the reason why I did not make my visits earlier and longer, as I should have done. The other members of the committee made no visits at all, and it is only at your special request that I undertake to make a report, which I confess at the outset I am not as well prepared to do as I ought to be, or as I should be but for the delay explained above.

I have had frequent opportunity for general observation of the work and the results of the instruction given at this school, and the examinations and model exercises in teaching at the close of the year confirmed my opinion of the general excellence of the system, and of the manner in which it is carried out. The visitor could not but be pleased with the promptness and clearness of the recitations and the accurate technical knowledge evinced of the various branches of study. I was particularly gratified with the results of teaching vocal music to the scholars of every grade. In the primary department pupils of six or seven years of age read simple pieces of music with remarkable facility, and the students themselves were able to furnish very creditable singing for the closing public exercises. Classes which must have com-

prised many who, at the outset, had no ear for music whatever, after the persistent drill of the class room sang in perfect harmony. This instruction will be a source of incalculable pleasure and benefit to every student who takes a course at this school, besides being a valuable means of recreation during the course of study.

The exhibitions of model teaching, by those students who had just finished the elementary course, were, on the whole, excellent; but in the reading classes there was a serious deficiency in good articulation, on the part both of those who acted as teachers and scholars, and on this point no corrections were made and no drill given. A prevailing indistinct, loose utterance of syllables and words, is one of the most formidable enemies which these young teachers will have to contend with in their schools, and one which it is all-important to overcome, and they should be better armed than they seem to be.

Compared with the excellent work done in the class room, the literary exercises of commencement day were not creditable. There was a lack of fertility of ideas, of general information, and of style in composition, which was a disappointment to me who witnessed the class room exercises, and greater than might be expected at the end of a four years' course. This defect is in great part accounted for by reference to the prescribed course of study, in which there appears to be no provision for exercises in declamation and in composition except during one term of the course. These deficiencies must for years be serious drawbacks to the proper influence and success of the graduates in the important positions which they are often at once called to fill. The fact that a large proportion of our normal scholars begin the course so poorly prepared, and especially so deficient in general knowledge or culture, would seem to make persistent practice and drill in these matters indispensable, and in my opinion there should be regular exercises in declamation and composition in the class room throughout the course. Students learn much good in their own literary societies, but the many bad qualities of style and manner acquired at the same time, need constant correction by competent authority. Such exercises would give an insight into literary "taste," and furnish a valuable stimulant to good reading.

While I am not able to give opinions as to the details of work being done every day in each department of the school, I can not

speak too highly of the influence in favor of intelligence, culture, and morality, which is uniformly and constantly brought to bear on the students; and I am able to testify that the work done in the elementary course is already giving rich returns in the district schools of the surrounding country. Those who have received instruction at this school are already a host in improving the condition of the common schools in that quarter of the state.

ALBERT WATKINS,

*Committee.*

MINERAL POINT, *August 31, 1876.*

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### WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL.

TO HON. EDWARD SEARING,

*State Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

The committee appointed by you to visit the Whitewater Normal school during the year ending in June, 1876, respectfully report that they visited the school together in February, and subsequently each made a separate visit at a time chosen to suit his own convenience. They were received with courtesy by the president and faculty, and every facility was afforded for a free and minute investigation of its order, processes and prevailing spirit. It was agreed that each member of the committee should make notes of his observations and impressions, to be compared and compiled into a common report. The independent judgments thus expressed from three different standpoints, viz., those of a county superintendent, a principal of a city high school, and a president of a college, were found to agree quite remarkably on all essential points. The results may be concisely stated under a few distinct heads.

#### EXTERNAL ASPECT.

The school has a commanding and delightful situation, and everything about the building appeared neat and in good order, attesting faithful oversight and careful keeping. The addition now in process of erection, when completed, will furnish better accommodations much needed for certain departments, and provide ample facilities for the prosecution of the work of the institution on an enlarged scale.

## TONE AND SPIRIT OF THE SCHOOL.

The committee received a favorable impression of the high moral tone, earnest, respectful deportment, abiding interest in the school-work and proptness to meet all duty which seemed to characterize the students present. These features were most marked in those who had been longest in attendance, a fact which speaks well for the influences operating to mould the character and qualities of those who go out from the school to be teachers of others. A few exceptions to this statement were noticed in some who were evidently putting in their time "attending normal school."

## THE QUALITY OF INSTRUCTION.

The faculty of the normal school proper seemed well fitted by talent, culture and experience for their positions. The instruction given on the various subjects of study appeared to be full and thorough. The recitations were conducted in a manner adapted to bring out and stimulate independent thought and to encourage the pupils to make their own the truths and principles brought before them, rather than the words of text-books. The committee were especially gratified by the methods of instruction in Latin and history. The time and manner of preparing papers by the graduating class for their final examination for graduation were thought to involve too much of gleaning and cramming, instead of knowing and holding. The instruction imparted on principles and methods pertaining to the teacher's profession, so far as it came before the committee, appeared to be sound and valuable, but it needed illustration and confirmation by actual practice in

## THE MODEL SCHOOL.

But this department at Whitewater seemed an utter failure, both because so few pupils were in attendance and because the teachers employed in the primary and intermediate departments were incompetent to define and illustrate methods of instruction to pupil teachers; and furthermore, so far as the committee could learn, little or no opportunity was given to students of even the senior class to exercise themselves in teaching under the observation and counsel of members of the Faculty, older and experienced. At the first visit of the committee, the grammar department had but

seven pupils. Afterward, the number was found increased, though hardly doubled. The primary department numbered about twice as many. In both, the discipline and instruction were quite defective and the name "model school" applied to either is a sad misnomer. A remark of the President to one of the committee that "he had not been down there in a month," indicates that this part of the work received but little of his attention, perhaps because it was so nearly a failure. Whether this failure is due to any fault on the part of the Regents or of the President and Faculty, or to a sentiment among the people of the village unfavorable to putting their children into a model school, or to other causes, the committee cannot say. They do, however, regard such a school well sustained and used as a practice-school, a most important branch of any institution worthy to be called a *Normal school*. They believe the correction of this serious defect should receive the prompt and earnest attention of all concerned in the management of this institution, and that the best talent and experience of the Faculty should be drawn out in this direction. The education of teachers in other respects can be secured through other institutions. The professional instruction and training of teachers is the distinctive characteristic of a Normal school.

#### ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION.

The committee further suggest, without discussing them, some questions raised by their observations at the Whitewater School. The greater part of the work of instruction in the four years course of this institution is nearly identical with that of the best high schools and academies. A large proportion of the pupils gathered are from the village of Whitewater, and its immediate vicinity. Thus, in one aspect, it would seem that the state is appropriating a large amount of money to sustain a local institution, much akin to others elsewhere maintained without special aid from the state. Hence, the question arises whether some modification of the course of study should not be adopted which will give due prominence to the specific work of training teachers, while their substantial education is left to the common and high school, which should be brought into close relation with the normal school. Would not such a course draw from a wider circle those who are to recruit the force of teachers for the state, raise the stan-

dard of their qualifications, and at the same time bring a stimulating influence direct from the normal school into schools of other grades. Or, if, on the other hand, the policy of maintaining a course of academic instruction is to be pursued, ought it not to be made more complete by furnishing opportunities for the full preparation of students to enter the university and the colleges, carrying with them the benefit of their normal training to be used to some extent while prosecuting their more advanced education, and so making the normal school contribute to the greatest efficiency of instruction in the highest places of our educational system.

#### THE SHORTER COURSE.

The question is also suggested whether the so-called shorter course of the institution does not work to the disadvantage of its main end, by giving to some of insufficient age and experience and limited attainments five-year state certificates, which the same persons could hardly obtain at the regular examinations.

#### PRESIDENT AREY.

The committee cannot close their report without expressing their high appreciation of the services rendered to our state by Mr. Arey in giving form and development to this school, and moulding the spirit, character and habits of hundreds who have gone from under his charge to do effective work in our schools, and to exert healthful influences for all the best interests of society. They cannot but regret that his connection with this school, to which the best years of his life have been devoted, must be sundered. Their best wishes for his happiness and usefulness will go with him wherever he may seek either rest or work; and they cherish the hope that on the foundation he has so well laid, this institution will for years to come stand and be enlarged to do good service in promoting the intelligence, morality, godliness and happiness of our people.

Respectfully submitted.

A. L. CHAPIN,  
E. B. WOOD,  
J. T. LUNN,

*Committee.*



## OSHKOSH NORMAL SCHOOL.

HON. EDWARD SEARING,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction :*

Your visiting committee wish first to express to you the satisfaction they took in the work assigned them, and their enlarged appreciation of the value of the normal schools of the state. Among these schools, none certainly surpasses that at Oshkosh in importance of position. It is in the center of a rich and populous region, is doing a large work, and we believe has a yet larger work before it. It is receiving a liberal patronage, and deserves, in the interest of public education, the best wisdom and most liberal support of the normal board. To hold perfectly the position so well taken, and do completely the work here offered, is, as it seems to us, the sound policy of that board. To bring to their maximum point of usefulness this and the other normal schools already established, is at once the most prudent, the most economical and most efficient line of action.

We found the school at Oshkosh in the hands of an able and conscientious body of instructors; able and conscientious, as it seemed to us, in a somewhat unusual degree. The teachers evidently feel the value of their work, and are giving their entire strength to it.

The general spirit and handling of the school are very commendable. There is perfect order easily maintained, for the common advantage and pleasure of pupils and instructors. We saw nothing more to desire in this respect. We noticed repeatedly the good will and energy with which the drill of the school was maintained by the scholars. It seemed rarely to be gone through with by any in a hum-drum, mechanical or reluctant spirit.

The model and training school deserves in this connection especial mention for its sunny and vigorous life. As intellectual sunshine requires a large-life-stock in the teacher, we were only anxious lest this should be prematurely exhausted. There is much to be commended in this department.

The material furnished at Oshkosh to the hands of the teachers is mostly crude and unwrought, and requires a slow, skilful, kind, and patient movement; and the more so as the aim of the institution is not merely to impart knowledge, but also to put the pupil

in that full and easy possession of it by which he can as a teacher give it in turn to other scholars.

We were agreeably disappointed in finding in the recitation-room more flexibility of method than we expected, and less disposition to bring to the foreground and insist on any one form of instruction.

That our critical function, however, may not suffer from entire disuse, we would venture to say *to* the teachers rather than *of* them, that we were occasionally in doubt whether they did not overpass the limits of wisdom in one or two respects. Yet we are ready to waive our judgment in view of their better knowledge of all the conditions of the problem, and leave our suggestions as queries. The points are these: All good teachers are aware that the manner in which a pupil expresses his thought reacts strongly upon the thought itself; that clearness and precision in the last will not be fully secured without corresponding exactness of language. We deemed our friends at times a little over-conscious of this undoubted principle, and led by it to overlook another truth, that the clear thought must after all precede the clear language, and that if the pupil in recitation is bothered and perplexed in the utterance of his ideas beyond a certain limit, he loses, at least for the time being, both language and idea. The general word is not the best word, and yet it may cover in the mind of the pupil the correct conception, and if we see this, yet interrupt him with a substitution, we may trip him from his feet altogether. Yet the stupid student, the diffident student, the careless student, all require diverse handling.

We were best satisfied that the teachers at Oshkosh were in the main right, by observing the patience with which the pupils received their repeated checks. We ourselves should have certainly driven with a little laxer hand and have oftener let fairly-well alone. We sometimes reach the expression better, if we are on the right track, by pushing forward into the heart of the idea, than by tarrying on each word in our advance. We make the point, but fully admit that it is a case in which no general rule avails. Each specific instance must turn on its own merits, and herein is skill. Our sympathies were occasionally moved in behalf of a student, as for one more embarrassed by deficiency of expression than by error of thought. Having fairly cornered a

scholar it is then a pleasure to help him out. The pupils, however, uniformly took their instruction in good part and did not seem to be hurt by it in their feeling.

A second consideration pertains to a question very troublesome to a practical teacher. How far shall explanation proceed in a class, to the delay of the recitation and the weariness of the better scholars? How far shall we sacrifice the good to the poor scholar? Here again to go ahead may be at times the best remedy for dull apprehension or the want of apprehension. The normal teacher endeavors to draw as much as possible out of the pupil, and it is frequently an effort, like that by which we strive to secure water at a pump with leaky valves. It involves a world of action, and is not in the end always successful.

A good teacher finds himself tempted, to continue the figure, to pour in a dash of water, quell the squeaking, and hasten the process; in other words, to let the recitation pass on, with a brief explanation by himself. Our friends at Oshkosh pump hard and pump long, and though their diligence is often rewarded, it tries the patience of those who understand the topic. We do not demur. There must be variety at this point. We merely give the fact, and regret the bad conditions which imposed the necessity. More regularity of attendance, more classification, more instructional force, would help to reduce the difficulty, yet this is a difficulty which will never altogether disappear. It is also to be borne in mind, that if pupils are to teach, delivery is with them half the battle.

We give to the normal school at Oshkosh our hearty sympathy; to its teachers, our high respect and thorough good will. We bespeak for it earnestly two things: first, better accommodations on the present basis. Its rooms are overcrowded; in some cases very much so. The building should be at once enlarged.

We also very much desire to see the school at Oshkosh speedily provided with a preparatory course, which shall put it in closer connection with the university, and give it within itself a more prolonged and liberal training. It does now an excellent work, a work which the times and the state are demanding. It can easily do another good work, and one also in positive furtherance of its primary purpose. This point we have urged elsewhere.

JOHN BASCOM,  
JOHN M. READ,  
C. E. WARNER.

## RIVER FALLS NORMAL SCHOOL.

HON. EDWARD SEARING,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR.—Your committee, appointed to visit the State Normal School at River Falls, respectfully report for the school year, ending August 31, 1876, as follows:

The committee visited the school together during the closing week of the fall term. Two members spent three days, the other member, two days. One member made a second visit of two days in May; another spent two days in June.

River Falls, a village of about 2,000 inhabitants, is about twelve miles from the nearest railway station at Hudson; and is inaccessible by any public conveyance other than the stage coach. So difficult of access is it, that the location of the school there seems somewhat unfortunate. On the other hand, however, the village is very pleasantly situated, in a healthful region. It is quiet and orderly, and there is little to distract the student's attention from his work. The surrounding country is one of the finest agricultural regions of the state. In the near future, its rapidly increasing population will supply a sufficient number of students to fill the class rooms of the school, and we may expect that the present inconvenience of access may in time be remedied.

The school building, situated on grounds capable of being made very attractive, is large and substantial. In its interior arrangements, it is well planned and convenient. Careful attention has been paid to light, heating and ventilation.

The feeling of satisfaction and admiration which the excellencies of the school building inspire, is much lessened by the numerous bad cracks seen everywhere in the partition walls. These cracks suggest at once weak foundations. The foundations, however, are exceptionally strong and massive, and the cracks result simply from the shrinking of imperfectly seasoned timbers. It is exceedingly unfortunate that such timbers should have been used in the construction of a building in most respects so nearly perfect.

It is no light task to organize a normal school. The teachers are usually unacquainted with one another, and some of them inexperienced in their special work. In a new state, like ours, the school must be made out of the most heterogeneous materials.

Students from the log school house present themselves for admission ; students from the college ; students from all the schools intermediate, good and bad, of all grades. Perhaps no two have pursued the same course of study. Many come with very erroneous notions respecting the functions of the school. To classify all these diverse spirits, to assign to each one his rank and work, to cause all to work towards the same objective point, requires much labor, patience, and wisdom.

Your committee were, therefore, very much gratified to note, at the close of the first term, that a tolerably perfect organization and classification had been effected ; that the teachers in their several departments were working harmoniously ; that the students understood and promptly obeyed signals and instructions, and that, in all respects, the machinery of the school was in excellent working order.

The instructional force of the school is ample. None of the teachers are overworked. The president has time for supervision. This is as it should be. In every department there is abundant evidence that both teachers and students are *directed* in their work. There is no drifting.

A very large majority of the students of our normal schools never complete the course, though nearly all engage in teaching. Most of those who leave the school before graduating, adopt the methods and even imitate the mannerisms of their own teachers. Our normal schools are judged by the *impress* they leave on this class of students. It is therefore highly important that so far as possible every recitation be made a model. To the thorough, conscientious, skillful work done at River Falls, your committee gladly bear testimony. One or two features of the work, characteristic of the school, deserve mention.

1. There is a very free use of the blackboard in all recitations. Recitations are often written in full. Much time is spent in criticising this blackboard work as to its matter, form, spelling, and punctuation.

2. In oral recitations there is a constant attention to the language used.

The objects aimed at by these means are accuracy and conciseness of expression. To those members of your committee who visited the school the second time, the good results were very ap-

STATEMENT of *Financial Condition of the Railroad System of the United States, January, 1874.\**

18—R. R.—Doc.

PARTICULARS.	Northern States.	Middle States.	New England States.	Southern States.	Pacific States.	Total an Av. in United States.
Miles of road.....	33, 772	14, 019	5, 314	15, 353	2, 193	70, 651
Square miles of area.....	1, 038, 588	137, 628	68, 348	789, 378	458, 374	2, 492, 316
Population .....	14, 605, 000	10, 828, 000	3, 640, 000	11, 285, 000	853, 000	41, 211, 000
Square miles to one mile railroad.	30.7	9.9	12.9	51.4	209	35.3
Population to one mile railroad .	406	772	685	735	389	583
Cost of railroad per mile.....	\$52, 125	\$67, 737	\$47, 840	\$36, 994	\$95, 590	\$60, 057
Capital stock ..	846, 933, 411	649, 503, 037	141, 473, 329	228, 417, 167	81, 251, 700	1, 947, 638, 584
Bond and Debts .....	883, 794, 823	477, 199, 070	122, 224, 449	280, 846, 999	102, 839, 109	1, 836, 904, 450
Total capital account.....	1, 730, 728, 234	1, 126, 702, 107	263, 697, 778	509, 324, 106	154, 090, 809	3, 784, 543, 034
Total receipts from passengers...	51, 620, 779	42, 355, 250	22, 358, 645	15, 456, 102	5, 593, 611	137, 384, 427
Total receipts from passengers per cent to total .....	24.4	21.8	42.5	28.8	36.6	30.8
Total receipts from freight .....	\$160, 097, 008	\$151, 697, 072	\$29, 318, 043	\$38, 456, 162	\$9, 683, 138	\$389, 035, 508
Total receipts from freight per ct. to total.....	75.6	78.2	57.5	71.2	63.4	69.2
Total receipts, per cent to cost...	11.8	22.5	19.7	10.7	9.9	13.1
Total receipts to one mile railroad	\$6, 421	\$12, 417	\$9, 687	\$3, 687	\$9, 477	\$7, 947
Total receipts to one inhabitant..	14.49	18.00	14.50	4.76	23.68	12.80
Total dividends paid .....	\$19, 055, 247	\$36, 531, 343	\$9, 004, 458	901, 396	1, 628, 265	67, 120, 709
Total dividends per ct. on capital.	2.25	5.60	6.36	0.40	2.00	3.45
Total working expenses.....	\$139, 253, 575	\$124, 771, 717	\$36, 614, 911	\$35, 551, 060	\$6, 418, 110	\$342, 609, 373
Total working per ct. of receipts.	65.8	64.1	66.5	66.2	42.0	65.1
Net earnings .....	\$72, 464, 212	\$59, 280, 585	\$15, 061, 777	\$18, 145, 349	\$8, 858, 639	\$183, 810, 560
Net earnings per ct. to cost of road	4.2	6.1	6.4	3.6	5.7	4.96
Net earnings per ct. gross receipts	34.2	35.9	33.5	33.8	58.0	34.9

Railway Statistics.

(Doc. 16.)

\* From Banker's Almanac and Register for 1875.

TABLE illustrating the Progress of Railway Construction in the Several States since 1850; also the Proportion of Railway Mileage to the Area and Population of each State in the Year.

STATES.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Alabama .....	183	183	214	304	304	334	454	532	532	628	743	743	805	805	805
Arkansas .....											38	38	38	38	38
California .....						8	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Connecticut .....	402	451	496	496	496	496	590	590	590	601	601	630	630	630	630
Delaware .....	39	39	39	39	44	56	79	115	127	127	127	127	127	127	127
Florida .....	21	21	21	21	21	21	56	128	198	290	402	402	402	402	402
Georgia .....	643	795	910	962	983	1,020	1,165	1,242	1,297	1,371	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,420
Illinois .....	111	271	412	759	788	887	2,235	2,502	2,730	2,781	2,790	2,917	2,998	3,156	3,156
Indiana .....	228	558	756	1,209	1,317	1,406	1,807	1,895	1,995	2,014	2,163	2,175	2,175	2,175	2,195
Iowa .....						68	254	344	379	533	655	701	731	792	805
Kansas .....															40
Kentucky .....	78	94	94	167	242	242	268	305	458	534	534	549	567	567	567
Louisiana .....	80	80	80	89	198	203	249	261	281	295	335	335	335	335	335
Maine .....	245	293	321	334	360	415	429	451	468	472	472	472	505	505	505
Maryland and District Columbia .....	259	274	327	327	327	327	327	352	352	277	386	386	408	408	408
Massachusetts .....	1,035	1,038	1,047	1,105	1,144	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,285	1,285	1,285
Michigan .....	342	379	431	431	444	474	501	602	642	737	779	810	853	898	898
Minnesota .....														31	157
Mississippi .....	75	75	96	96	222	278	413	483	604	698	862	862	862	862	862
Missouri .....				38	38	139	144	318	517	724	817	838	838	868	925
Nebraska .....															
Nevada .....															
New Hampshire .....	467	537	568	644	644	657	657	657	657	661	661	661	661	661	661
New Jersey .....	206	303	318	347	375	466	485	507	516	536	560	587	633	756	864
New York .....	1,361	1,623	2,031	2,387	2,534	2,583	2,629	2,661	2,661	2,679	2,632	2,700	2,728	2,792	2,821
New York .....				420	572	582	694	733	849	937	937	937	937	984	884
North Carolina .....	283	283	350	420	572	582	694	733	849	937	937	937	937	984	884
Ohio .....	575	588	756	1,200	1,317	1,486	1,187	1,895	2,651	2,812	2,946	2,947	3,101	3,311	3,311

Oregon .....													4	19	19
Pennsylvania .....	1,240	1,297	1,372	1,404	1,537	1,800	1,925	2,081	2,340	2,442	2,598	2,802	3,006	3,771	3,360
Rhode Island .....	68	68	68	68	94	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	125	125
South Carolina .....	289	378	598	652	669	759	848	879	905	972	973	973	973	973	973
Tennessee .....		112	185	291	329	466	541	770	880	963	1,253	1,253	1,253	1,253	1,296
Texas .....					32	40	71	157	205	284	307	392	451	451	451
Vermont .....	290	413	471	506	512	529	529	529	529	546	554	562	562	587	587
Virginia .....	384	520	632	752	839	912	951	1,137	1,168	1,301	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379	1,379
West Virginia .....	97	159	241	241	241	241	241	352	352	352	352	361	361	361	361
Wisconsin .....	20	50	71	71	97	187	276	636	647	826	905	933	961	990	1,010
<b>TERRITORIES.</b>															
Colorado .....															
Dakota .....															
Indian .....															
Utah .....															
Washington .....															
Wyoming .....															
Grand Total .....	9,021	10,982	12,908	15,360	16,720	18,374	22,016	24,503	26,968	28,789	30,635	31,286	32,120	33,170	33,908



Progress of Railway Construction in the several states, etc.—continued.

STATES.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	Av. Inc. per an.	Area miles.	Sq. miles to 1 mile of R. R.
Alabama .....	805	859	851	953	1,081	1,157	1,496	1,566	1,722	74.8	50,722	29.2
Arkansas.....	38	38	38	86	128	256	258	450	700	50.0	52,198	74.5
California.....	214	308	382	468	708	925	1,013	1,220	1,220	64.2	188,981	154.9
Connecticut.....	637	637	637	637	692	742	820	808	897	26.4	4,750	5.2
Delaware.....	134	147	105	165	210	224	227	254	264	9.7	2,120	8.0
Florida.....	416	416	437	437	446	446	466	466	466	15.0	59,268	127.1
Georgia.....	1,420	1,502	1,548	1,575	1,652	1,845	2,108	2,160	2,260	71.7	58,000	27.8
Illinois.....	3,157	3,191	3,224	3,440	4,031	4,823	5,904	6,361	6,589	284.2	55,410	8.4
Indiana.....	2,217	2,217	2,506	2,600	2,853	3,177	3,529	3,649	3,714	157.7	33,809	9.0
Iowa.....	891	998	1,283	1,523	2,095	2,683	3,160	3,643	3,728	196.2	55,045	14.7
Kansas.....	40	240	494	648	931	1,501	1,760	2,341	2,100	210.0	81,318	36.3
Kentucky.....	567	581	635	813	852	1,017	1,123	1,266	1,320	55.0	37,680	28.5
Louisiana.....	335	335	335	335	375	479	539	539	539	20.5	41,346	76.7
Maine.....	521	521	521	560	580	786	871	871	905	32.0	35,000	38.6
Maryland and Dist. C.....	446	484	527	535	588	671	820	1,012	1,046	34.2	11,124	10.6
Massachusetts.....	1,297	1,331	1,401	1,435	1,480	1,480	1,606	1,658	1,755	35.0	7,800	4.4
Michigan.....	941	1,039	1,163	1,190	1,325	1,638	2,235	2,889	3,309	132.1	56,451	17.0
Minnesota.....	213	298	482	572	795	1,092	1,612	1,906	1,950	177.2	83,531	42.8
Mississippi.....	898	898	898	898	990	990	990	990	990	40.0	47,156	17.3
Missouri.....	925	925	1,085	1,354	1,712	2,000	2,580	2,673	2,858	136.0	65,350	49.6
Nebraska.....	122	305	473	473	473	705	943	1,051	1,075	119.4	75,995	70.7
Nevada.....			30	402	402	593	593	611	629	89.8	112,090	178.2
New Hampshire.....	667	667	667	667	702	736	790	810	877	21.3	9,280	10.5
New Jersey.....	864	879	942	973	1,011	1,125	1,265	1,378	1,418	52.7	8,820	5.8
New York.....	3,003	3,179	3,245	3,329	3,658	3,928	4,470	4,925	5,165	199.3	47,000	9.0
North Carolina.....	984	1,042	1,042	1,097	1,130	1,178	1,190	1,250	1,265	48.3	50,704	40.0
Ohio.....	3,331	3,372	3,398	3,398	3,448	3,538	3,740	4,108	4,258	214.3	39,964	9.3

Oregon.....	19	19	19	19	61	139	159	241	251	20.9	95,274	379.5
Pennsylvania.....	5,728	4,090	4,311	4,398	4,598	4,656	5,113	5,360	5,550	149.1	46,000	8.2
Rhode Island.....	125	125	125	125	127	136	136	136	159	3.9	1,306	8.2
South Carolina.....	1,000	1,007	1,007	1,076	1,101	1,139	1,261	1,290	1,320	48.5	34,000	25.7
Tennessee.....	1,296	1,296	1,358	1,436	1,451	1,492	1,520	1,520	1,620	81.0	45,600	27.7
Texas.....	465	471	513	533	533	711	865	1,078	1,578	78.9	274,356	173.8
Vermont.....	587	587	587	605	614	614	675	710	721	22.4	10,212	14.1
Virginia.....	1,401	1,442	1,464	1,464	1,483	1,486	1,490	1,537	1,573	55.2	38,352	24.3
West Virginia.....	365	365	365	365	387	387	485	561	576	20.8	23,000	39.9
Wisconsin.....	1,010	1,036	1,036	1,235	1,512	1,525	1,725	1,878	2,203	95.3	53,924	24.4
<b>TERRITORIES.</b>												
Colorado.....						157	328	483	603	200.7	140,000	232.1
Dakota.....							65	234	275	91.6	241,000	876.3
Indian.....							92	279	279	93.0	70,000	250.8
Utah.....					257	257	257	349	372	74.5	108,000	263.4
Washington.....							25	65	105	35.0	70,000	666.6
Wyoming.....			82	447	447	459	459	459	459	65.5	100,000	218.0
Grand Total....	35,085	36,827	39,276	42,373	47,373	52,898	60,077	67,104	70,651			
Average number square miles to one mile of railway for all the states.....												49.1
Av. No. sq. miles to one mile of railway for all the states and territories in which railways have been built.....												100.5
General average increase of mileage per annum in all the states.....										85.0		
General average increase of mileage per annum in all the states and territories.....										86.1		

STATEMENT showing *Funded Debt and Net Earnings of the Railroads of the United States.*

RAILROAD NETWORK IN	Bonds and Debt.	Net Earnings required to pay 7 per cent.	Actual Net Earnings.	Amount left for Dividends.
Western States.....	\$883,794,823	\$62,265,637	\$72,464,212	\$10,198,575
Middle States.....	477,199,070	33,403,934	69,280,585	35,876,651
New England States.....	122,224,449	8,555,711	15,061,777	6,506,066
Southern States.....	280,846,999	19,659,289	18,145,349	1,513,940
Pacific States.....	102,839,109	7,198,247	8,858,639	1,660,392
Totals.....	\$1,836,904,450	\$128,583,311	\$183,810,562	\$53,227,251

THE RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES.	Date. Jan. 1.	Mileage.	Sq. miles to 1 mile of r'lway	Cost per mile.	Total Cost.
United States—					
New England .....	1874	5,314	12.9	\$47,840	\$263,697,778
Middle States .....	1874	14,019	9.9	67,737	1,126,702,107
Western States .....	1874	33,772	30.7	52,125	1,730,728,234
Southern States .....	1874	15,353	51.4	36,994	509,324,106
Pacific States .....	1874	2,193	209.0	95,590	154,090,809
Total U. S. ....	1873	70,651	.....	\$53,566	\$3,784,542,934
Canada .....	1870	2,928	148.0	70,160	205,428,480
Mexico .....	1873	300	3,435.0	54,920	16,476,000
Honduras .....	1873	62	638.0	95,000	5,890,000
Costa Rica .....	.....	82	318.0	90,000	7,380,000
North America .....		74,023	.....	\$54,303	\$4,019,717,414
Gt. Britain and Irel'd.	1874	16,082	8.0	182,912	2,941,601,540
France .....	1872	10,706	19.0	158,714	1,716,333,196
Belgium .....	1872	1,892	6.0	106,987	202,419,404
Switzerland .....	1871	820	18.0	87,134	71,448,240
Spain .....	1870	3,801	54.0	107,156	407,299,956
Portugal .....	1869	453	81.0	101,317	45,896,601
Italy .....	1871	3,895	27.0	89,712	349,428,240
Austria and Hungary.	1872	7,529	30.0	73,915	556,506,035
Germany .....	1873	13,066	15.0	88,493	1,156,249,538
Netherlands .....	1872	1,045	13.0	97,202	101,575,045
Denmark .....	1872	530	28.0	57,114	30,270,420
Sweden and Norway.	1873	1,049	292.0	66,438	69,693,462
Russia .....	1872	7,297	280.0	166,477	1,214,782,669
Turkey .....	1873	488	3,720.0	46,899	22,852,552
Roumania .....	1871	507	90.0	46,729	23,691,603
Greece .....	.....	100	199.0	50,000	5,000,000
Europe .....		69,260	.....	128,718	\$8,915,048,501
British India .....	1870	4,182	230.0	100,500	420,271,000
Asia .....		4,182	230.0	\$100,500	\$420,271,000
Egypt .....	1870	737	907.0	96,504	71,123,448
Cape of Good Hope..	1873	134	5,000.0	92,103	12,341,802
Africa .....		871	.....	95,826	\$83,465,250
Australia .....	1870	1,058	2,404.0	99,622	105,400,076
Brazil .....	1872	410	7,573.0	201,157	82,474,370
Paraguay .....	1873	44	2,334.0	89,790	3,950,760
Uruguay .....	1873	57	1,290.0	86,000	4,902,000
Argentine Confed .....	1872	875	955.0	53,918	47,178,250
Columbia .....	1873	65	6,600.0	166,667	10,833,355
Peru .....	1873	375	1,340.0	56,410	21,153,750
Chili .....	1872	452	298.0	61,309	27,711,668
South America .....		2,278	.....	87,008	\$198,204,153
Grand Totals .....		151,632	.....	\$90,627	\$13,742,106,394

# LAWS RELATING TO RAILROADS.

## STATE LEGISLATION.

*Laws Relating to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and the Roads merged in and absorbed by it.*

[In abstract.]

### GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,

From Galena to Chicago. Capital stock, \$100,000, which may be increased to \$1,000,000. Seven directors shall be chosen by stockholders, who shall have one vote for each share of stock, but no stockholder shall be allowed to vote at any election, after the first, for any stock assigned to him within thirty days of such election. Company may construct lateral routes, unite with any other railroad company upon any part of the route, and construct such lateral route as may be necessary to connect them with any other route deemed expedient. May construct a stone or gravel turnpike on any part of said route, and erect toll gates. May borrow money to an amount not exceeding capital stock. *Act of Illinois Legislature, approved Jan. 16, 1836.*

### BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD COMPANY

*Chap. 45 Laws of 1852, approved Feb. 18*

Act of incorporation. Capital stock \$1,200,000. Shares \$50 each. Route to be from Beloit to Madison. May consolidate with intersecting roads. To make a division of profits when they exceed six per cent. upon capital stock paid in. Authorized to borrow money.

*Chap. 21 Laws of 1853, approved Feb. 15.*

Charter amended so that road shall not cross the north line of town two north, west of range eleven east of 4th meridian.

*Chap. 338 P. Laws of 1857, approved March 7.*

Authorizing certain towns in Rock and Dane counties to aid, repealed. See chap. 195, P. Laws of 1858.

*Chap. 104 G. Laws of 1863, approved March 26.*

Legalizes the foreclosure and sale of the Beloit and Madison Railroad, and reorganizes it under the same name, provided it is holden for the payment of

a judgment in favor of David Merrill, rendered Jan. 12, 1858, against the original company.

*Chap. 370 P. Laws of 1866, approved April 9.*

Authorized to consolidate with the Chicago and Northwestern R'y. Co., as the same is consolidated with the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., the Dixon, Rockford and Kenosha Railroad Company, and the Peninsula Railroad Co., of Michigan. May exercise all the powers heretofore conferred upon the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company and the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad Company. Shall not take up any of its main tracks in this state.

#### ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY.

From the north line of McHenry county, Illinois, to Woodstock, thence to any point on the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad deemed practicable to form a junction, in the counties of Cook, Kane and McHenry. Company may form a junction with any railroad company in the counties of Kane and Cook, and may consolidate with any company now or hereafter incorporated by the state of Wisconsin. The company may also extend their road from Woodstock to Chicago, and unite or connect with any railroad company or corporation associated together in Chicago, or with any railroad company running from the south part of Illinois to Chicago, or with any company running from the east through the state of Indiana, and terminating at, or passing through Chicago.—*Act of Illinois Legislature, approved Feb. 12, 1851*

#### LA CROSSE, TREMPLEAU AND PRESCOTT R. R. COMPANY.

Capital stock, \$5,000,000. Shall be managed by eleven directors, who shall be stockholders, and possess all the powers of the corporation. Directors shall be chosen by the stockholders, and the number may be increased to fifteen. Directors may receive land or other estate, real, personal or mixed, in payment for stock; may mortgage their property to any extent, on such terms as they may think proper; may make any contract or agreement they may think proper, with any other railroad company, for the leasing or purchase of the whole or any part of said other railroad, or may lease or sell this road to any other company or persons, on such terms as they may think proper. The company may construct a road from some point in the city of La Crosse, by the way of Trempeleau and Fountain City, to Prescott, with such branches for connection with the Milwaukee and La Crosse Company, as the company shall determine: *provided*, this company shall not connect with the western division of said Milwaukee and La Crosse Road more than four miles out of the corporate limits of the city of La Crosse. The company may "connect with any other railroad in this state," and may "extend their line so far as may be necessary to make such connection," and may consolidate with such other company. The company may create any debt and issue bonds not exceeding in amount the amount of the capital stock

outstanding at any one time. In case the company shall locate the line of their railroad on any lands belonging to the state, the said lands, to the extent of one hundred feet in width, along the line of said road, are granted to the company.—*Approved March 6, 1857.*

#### MADISON AND BELOIT RAILROAD COMPANY.

*Laws of 1848, chap. 161, approved Aug. 19.*

From the village of Beloit to the village of Janesville, thence to the city of Madison. Capital stock, \$350,000. All tolls accruing above six per cent. on capital stock paid in, required to be divided among the stockholders; "and no accumulative fund, exceeding one per cent. of the profits of the company, shall remain undivided for more than six months."

*AMENDMENT: Laws of 1850, chap. 65, approved Feb. 4.*

Company authorized to change the location, "and terminate the same at any point that to them shall seem convenient, on the south line of the state of Wisconsin, and at such termination as may unite with any other railroad." Also "to extend the road to any point on the Wisconsin river that to them shall seem proper." Company authorized to increase capital stock to \$600,000.

*AMENDMENT: chap. 219, Laws of 1850, approved Feb. 9.*

The Madison and Beloit Company may extend their road from Janesville to Lake Winnebago, by way of Fort Atkinson, Jefferson and Watertown; for that purpose may add 10,000 shares of \$100 each (\$1,000,000), to capital stock, to take effect on assent of company. [Assented to Feb. 14, 1850.] Name changed from Madison and Beloit to "Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company." Company authorized to divide any portion of capital stock into shares of \$25.00 each, and members of company entitled to one vote for each share.

May change name to

"ROCK RIVER VALLEY UNION RAILROAD COMPANY."

*Chap. 189, Laws of 1851, approved March 11.*

Company may extend the Rock River Branch of the road to Lake Superior. May increase capital stock \$3,000,000. May increase directors to 15. May connect with, or become owner, or part owner, or lessee, of any road in Illinois, and any Illinois road may become owner, part owner, or lessee of this road, or any branch or portion thereof. May issue bonds not to exceed three-fourths of amount actually expended in said road and appendages at completion. Estimates of cost hereafter need not be made "for each mile separately," as originally provided. That portion of act of Aug. 19, 1848, requiring dividend of accruing tolls, prohibiting accumulative fund, etc., repealed. No longer required to provide wagon ways on land passed through.

*Chap. 196, Laws of 1852, approved April 1.*

Amending act of March 11, 1851, concerning the Rock River Valley Union  
a ilroad.

Shall make fence. How awards of damages for right of way shall be arranged. May extend road from point of intersection on the Wisconsin river to the village of La Crosse, and from thence to Willow river and St. Croix Falls. To commence such extension within two years. May increase capital stock to three millions.

Consolidated as "Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company," March 30, 1855. [See Appendix.]

*Chap. 137, Laws of 1855, approved March 10.*

Authorizing consolidation of the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad Company in the state of Illinois, and the Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company, May select any name directors see fit. Shall have all the rights, privileges and franchises conferred by Illinois and Wisconsin: "provided, the laws of the state of Illinois shall have no force or effect in the state of Wisconsin." Consolidated company may execute writings, notes, bonds or mortgages of real or personal property to secure payment of liabilities incurred or to be incurred for construction and equipment, at an interest not exceeding ten per cent. Cities, towns and villages authorized to loan credit as before.

[See Appendix for consolidation of Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad Company, and Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company, March 30, 1855.]

#### WISCONSIN AND SUPERIOR RAILROAD COMPANY.

*Chap. 137, Laws of 1856, approved Oct. 11.*

From Fond du Lac, via Oshkosh, to State Line, on St. Louis river, or to other point on State Line, within the meaning of act of congress, approved June 3, 1856. May purchase and own woodland for the purpose of operating or fencing railroad, and may sell the same; also, estates, real, personal or mixed, proper for construction, equipment, renewal, repair, maintaining, or operating road; may possess and sell lands granted by the state or United States, for aiding construction of road. All other estates, property and effects acquired by said company by gift or grant, shall always be subject to taxation. May connect, by written contract, filed with Secretary of State, with all other roads crossing, coming up to or connecting with this, without preference to one road over another. Shall commence construction at Fond du Lac, and first complete to town 21, N. R. 17 E. Shall complete the entire road by June 3, 1866. All lands granted by act of congress, June 3, 1856, conferred. Company may issue bonds or other evidences of debt without limitation of principal or interest, secured on the road and all its other property, and to provide a sinking fund for payment of same. May consolidate with any road in the state of Michigan.

*Chap. 17, P. Laws of 1857, approved Feb. 12.*

An act to authorize the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company and the Wisconsin and Superior Railroad Company to consolidate under the title of



“CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY,”

Upon terms agreed upon by the two boards of directors, with consent of a majority of stockholders in each company. Capital stock of the consolidated company shall be the aggregate amount of stock of the two companies, with power to increase the same to \$15,000,000, or the whole cost of its line of railroad or other property. Name to continue “Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company.” The title to all the lands granted by congress under act of June 3, 1856, and subsequently conferred on the Wisconsin and Superior Company are hereby confirmed in the new consolidated company. The new company shall not pay more taxes relatively, than other Wisconsin railroad companies, except on that portion of their line indicated in said act of congress, which shall remain as provided in the charter of the Wisconsin and Superior Company. All municipal corporations, towns, villages or cities shall possess the same authority to loan their credit or subscribe stock as before. Any railroad company whose route shall intersect the route of the consolidated company, north of Fond du Lac, shall be entitled to running connections upon fair and just principles, so that said consolidated company shall have no advantage in the transportation of freight and passengers to Chicago over any connecting road running to any city or town on Lake Michigan.

*Chap. 29, G. Laws of 1857, approved March 2, 1857.*

An act to amend chapter 137, General Laws of 1856.

The Wisconsin and Superior Railroad Company authorized to construct branch road, “beginning on some point on the line of said road north of the south line of Outagamie county, and running from thence and on the east side of said road to some point on the Michigan State Line.”

*Chap. 334, P. Laws of 1857, approved March 7.*

Chapter 196 of Laws of 1852, amended by substituting the word “seven” for the word “two.”

*Chap. 414, P. Laws of 1857, approved March 9,*

Authorizes the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company to take and hold in payment of stock any land or other estate, and to sell or lease the same. Such property to be liable to taxation the same as other property in the state, excepting track, etc. Also, to subscribe for and hold stock in any other railroad company in this state, connecting with any of the roads of this company.

Consolidated as Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac R. R. Co., March 5, 1859. (See Appendix.)

*Act of Illinois Legislature, approved Feb. 19, 1859.*

If any mortgage or deed of trust shall be foreclosed against the Chicago, Fond du Lac and St. Paul Company, the parties acquiring title shall thereby become possessed of all the rights, privileges, grants, immunities and advantages included in the mortgage or deed, previously belonging to the company, by virtue of the laws of this or any other state through which the road

runs, or under charters acquired by consolidation with companies in other states, "with such variations in manner and form of organization as their altered circumstances and better conveniences may seem to require." The new corporation may pledge the entire property acquired, real, personal or mixed, or which they may thereafter acquire, for the payment of any debt previously or subsequently created, "or to pay for the whole or any part of the purchase money, or cost of said road, at the sale thereof to the purchasers thereof," the amount of debt and interest to be limited only by the discretion of the directors of the new company. Meetings of directors, officers or stockholders of new company may be held in or out of the state.

*Chap. 108, P. Laws of 1859, approved March 14.*

"An act to facilitate and authenticate the formation of a corporation by the purchasers of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company."

In case of sale under purchase of mortgage, the purchasers may file with secretary of state a certificate specifying the formation of corporation, with name, etc, "and shall also have power to create and issue a special stock to represent its lands and bonds, which stock shall be subject to assessment and entitled to dividends only to such extent, and upon such conditions as shall be fixed by the act or agreement of the corporation creating the said stock, and not otherwise, but may be voted on the same as other stock."

*Chap. 135, P. Laws of 1859, approved March 15.*

To amend chapter 196 of the Laws of 1852. Time extended 10 years additional.

Sale June 2, 1859, of Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad from Chicago via Woodstock to Janesville, and thence via Watertown to Fond du Lac.

June 6, 1859, incorporated under the name of "Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. [See Appendix.]

*Chap. 35, P. Laws of 1861, approved March 26.*

Chicago and Northwestern Company authorized to make arrangements for running on joint account with Fort Howard and Appleton and the Green Bay and Madison Railroad Companies, and other railroad companies whose railroads connect with or intersect its railroad at any point on the line of said road north of the line of the Milwaukee and Minnesota or La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and to lease or purchase such railroads or consolidate with the companies owning the same; and all the said companies are hereby empowered to enter into all agreements for the purposes aforesaid.

*Chap. 34, P. Laws of 1862, approved March 8.*

Company authorized to construct a new line "from some point on the line of its road, in the town of Neenah, thence on the east side of said road, through the villages of Neenah and Menasha and across Doty's Island, thence keeping west of the canal, to connect with the main line at such point as shall be most convenient; also, beginning at some point on the line of said road, in the county Outagamie, and running thence on the east side of said road, via the town of Howard, to the Michigan state line. And there is here,

by conferred upon the said Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company all rights, privileges, powers and authority contained in the charter of said railway company, or in the charter of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac and Wisconsin and Superior railroad companies, to which the said Chicago Northwestern Railway company is the successor."

Such company may change, re-locate or take up such of its tracks, side-tracks or branches, as it may deem necessary for the convenient management of its business, and said company, as now consolidated, may have and exercise all the powers heretofore conferred by the laws of this or any other state upon the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, and the Galena and Chicago Union Railway Company, or any other company consolidated with it. Approved February 15, 1865.

*Chap. 337, P. Laws 1870, Approved March 15.*

Directors of company may guarantee principal and interest of bonds or other obligations issued by the Winona and St. Peter company, or the La Crosse, Trempealeau and Prescott company, and such guaranty heretofore executed of the bonds with interest of the Winona and St. Peters company is confirmed.

*Chap. 343, P. Laws of 1867, approved April 5.*

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company may own shares in capital stock of Michigan Transportation Company, Green Bay Transit Company, and Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and Beloit and Madison Railroad Company.

*Chap. 57, G. Laws of 1868, approved March 2.*

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company authorized to apply for partition and sale of lands on which it had, in 1859, issued convertible land grant certificates for 240 sections, or 153,600 acres of land; said certificates entitled the holder to receive such a proportionate share of said lands as the amount of money for which the same was given, and expressed therein, bore to \$1,840,000, the appraised value thereof.

*Chap. 295, P. Laws of 1870, approved March 14.*

Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company authorized to consolidate.

*Chap. 121, P. Laws of 1870, approved February 25.*

Western Union Railroad Company authorized to increase their capital stock to \$40,000 per mile, etc., but shall not consolidate with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

*Chap. 172, P. Laws of 1870, approved March 8.*

Baraboo Air Line Railroad Company, incorporated, to run from Columbus, Watertown, Madison or any point intermediate, via the villages of Lodi, Baraboo, Ableman's Mills and Reedsburg in the Baraboo valley, to Tomah, La Crosse or any point on the Mississippi river above La Crosse.

*Chap. 73, P. Laws of 1871, approved Feb. 17.*

To authorize consolidation of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company with the Baraboo Air Line Railroad Company; La Crosse, Tremp-

ealeau and Prescott Railroad Company; with the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company; and with the Winona, Mankato and New Ulm Railroad Company. The company to have the power to construct and operate a line of railroad so as to connect the main line authorized to be constructed by the Baraboo Air Line Company with the line of any railroad or railway in Wisconsin, west of the range line dividing ranges two and three east of the fourth principal meridian, and to operate the whole or any portion of the lines of either or any of the companies in this act named as a portion of its consolidated line. May "borrow any sum or sums of money." All acts in consistent repealed.

**KENOSHA AND БЕЛОIT RAILROAD.**

*Chap. 60, P. Laws of 1853, approved March 4.*

Incorporation of Kenosha and Beloit Railroad Company. Capital stock \$1,000,000. Route from Kenosha to Beloit, to connect with any other railroad running from Rock river to the Mississippi river. May borrow any sum of money, \* \* \* paying rate of interest which may be agreed upon. May consolidate with any railroad company with which it may intersect.

*AMENDMENT: Chap. 152, P. Laws of 1855, approved March 13.*

Authorized to build branch to intersect with the main road \* \* \* from some suitable point in the counties of Walworth or Rock, to the city of Janesville; also authorized to change name to "Kenosha and Rock river Railroad Company," or "Kenosha and Mississippi Railroad Company."

*Chap. 190, P. Laws of 1856, approved March 20.*

Authorizing Kenosha and Beloit Railroad Company to extend its road to a point of intersection with the Mineral Point road, at or near the place where the said Mineral Point road touches the southern boundary of this state.

*Chap. 22, P. Laws of 1857, approved Feb. 14.*

Name of "Kenosha and Beloit Railroad Company" changed to "Kenosha and Rockford Railroad Company." Not necessary to construct to Beloit—may construct the road from Kenosha to some point on state line near the village of Genoa, in Walworth county.

*Chap. 138, P. Laws 1857, approved March 2.*

Kenosha and Rockford Railroad Company of Illinois, and Kenosha and Rockford Railroad Company of Wisconsin, may consolidate and choose any other name. To file certificate with Secretary of State.

Consolidation June 19, 1857. Kenosha and Rockford Railroad Company of Wisconsin, and the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad Company of Illinois and the Rockford and Mississippi Railroad Company of Illinois, under the name of "The Kenosha, Rockford and Rock Island Railroad Company." (See Appendix.)

*Chap. 125, P. Laws of 1871, approved Feb. 25.*

Incorporation of Milwaukee and Northwestern Railway Company. Capital stock \$5,000,000. Route to be from Milwaukee or on the track of the

Horicon Division of the Milwaukee and St. Railway at or east of the village of Schleissingerville, or on the track of the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad northerly from Milwaukee, through the village of West Bend to Fond du Lac, and from thence northwesterly to some point on Lake Superior. May borrow any sum of money.

*Chap. 378, P. Laws of 1871, approved March 21.*

Certain towns, cities and villages may aid the Milwaukee and Northwestern Railway Company.

Name of Milwaukee and Northwestern Railway Company changed to "Northwestern Union Railway Company." Notice filed with Secretary of State, May 4, 1872.

Consolidation of Chicago and Milwaukee R. R. Co. per laws of Illinois, and the Milwaukee and Chicago R. R. Co. per laws of Wisconsin, under the name of "Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company," 5th June, 1863. See Appendix.

Consolidation of Kenosha and State Line R. R. Co. of Wisconsin, and Dixon, Rockford and State Line R. R. Co. of Illinois, 16th Jan., 1864. To be called the Dixon, Rockford and Kenosha Railway Co. See Appendix.

Consolidation of Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company and the Dixon, Rockford and Kenosha Railway Company, 19th January, 1864. See Appendix.

Consolidation of Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co. and the Galena and Chicago Union R. R. Co., 2d June, 1864. See Appendix.

Consolidation of Chicago and Northwestern and Peninsula R. R. Co. of Michigan under the name of Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. See Appendix.

For consolidation of Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac R. R. Co., and the Wisconsin to Superior R. R. Co., to be called the "Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac R. R. Co." March 5, 1857. See Appendix.

For consolidation March 27, 1857. Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac R. R. Co., and the Outagamie and State Line R. R. Co. -See Appendix.

For consolidation March 21, 1857. Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac R. R. Co. with the Marquette and State Line R. R. Co. See Appendix.

requirements of the officers for *five* consecutive years, next preceding any meeting of the association, shall be entitled to cast five (5) votes upon any question to be decided by ballot or by call of the "yeas and nays;" and those who shall have paid dues and performed duties in like manner for the ten (10) consecutive years immediately preceding, shall be entitled to cast ten (10) votes upon like questions.

G. S. ALBEE,

N. C. TWINING,

J. B. THAYER,

*Committee.*

On motion, the consideration of this report was made the first order of business for this evening.

The association then adjourned to 7:30 o'clock.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The session was opened at 7:30 o'clock, President Howland in the chair, and the reading of the minutes of the last meeting dispensed with.

The first order of business was the question of the adoption of the report of the committee on re-organization. Several amendments, and a motion to lay the report on the table were lost, and after considerable discussion the report was finally adopted as read.

Rev. A. O. Wright, of Fox Lake, then read a paper on "The Need of Academies in our Educational System."

An animated discussion followed upon the same subject. The following gentlemen took part: President Bascom, A. R. Cornwall, E. Marsh, President Chapin, O. R. Smith, Rev. A. O. Wright, Samuel Shaw, James MacAlister, S. S. Rockwood, T. C. Chamberlain, Thos. S. Chipman, B. M. Reynolds and W. H. Chandler.

The association then adjourned to 9 A. M. Thursday.

*Thursday, December 30, 1875.*

The morning session opened at 9 o'clock, President Howland in the chair.

Prof. T. C. Chamberlain, of Beloit, offered prayer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

By previous action, the question of the adoption of the report of the committee on "school libraries" was the first order of business.

O. R. Smith offered the following as a substitute, and moved its adoption :

1. So amend chapter 80, general laws of 1872, as to give to town boards the same powers as are given to village trustees or common councils of cities.

2. By agitation, interest the people in libraries.

On motion to adopt this substitute, some discussion ensued by W. H. Chandler, I. N. Stewart, and O. R. Smith.

On motion, consideration of the question was postponed to 11 o'clock.

The following report of the committee on teachers' certificates was read by the chairman, A. F. North :

Since the exigencies of society under popular government demand that the state assume the duty of providing for at least the elementary instruction of her citizens, her responsibility to see to it that proper teachers are provided, necessarily follows; and our state has wisely required that the teachers be proved before being permitted to exercise the duties of their office in the state schools, in order that the state suffer no loss, either pecuniarily or in the culture of her children, from their unfitness.

The examiner is not required to provide the *material* of the teaching force. Our normal schools, university, colleges, academies and high schools do this. He is simply to put his stamp on it, testifying to its purity and weight; and it is but the plainest dictate of common sense, justice and decency that he should be a judge of the material he stamps, honest of purpose, and free from influences calculated to swerve his judgment. He should know gold from brass, silver from lead, and should give to every portion that stamp which its inherent value warrants, irrespective of the source from which it is derived. Whether the precious ore comes from California or Nevada, Australia or the coast of Guinea, it should be subjected to the same tests without unjust discrimination and without partiality.

The law requires that the examiner testify to the character, ability and scholarship of the candidate. For the first of these the examiner must in general depend upon the testimony. The ability to govern and the aptness to teach, to a great extent, find their most satisfactory manifestation and proof in the school room, although from what has transpired in the meetings of Insti-

tute conductors, we should think a competent board might arrive at an approximately correct idea of the aptness to teach by tests in the examiner's room, where certainly the scholarship of the candidate can be most fully and fairly exhibited.

Great power is vested by the state in the county superintendent. He says authoritatively to the examined, you are competent or you are incompetent; you may teach or you must not teach. He says to a district composed of American citizens, you may employ this person to teach your children, or he peremptorily forbids them to do so, and should they dare to disregard his dicta, he locks the treasury—their own money it may be—against them. A great restraint, truly, upon the liberty of the citizen, but as experience has shown, one absolutely necessary.

Would it be stretching the prerogative of the state anything beyond this, if the state were to say to these same citizens, you may elect a county superintendent, but you must elect a competent man; and the evidence of this will be his possession of a state certificate, covering at least the whole ground which his own certificate to teachers may require him to cover? Certainly not; and it is one of those preposterous anomalies seen in republican governments to find a man absolutely ignorant of the properties of a triangle, certifying to the geometrical attainments of a candidate for geometrical honors, and one who never dreamed that matter has *properties*, testifying to his accomplishments in physical science.

There is another phase of this subject that claims attention, that is: state examinations and state certificates.

The attainment of a state certificate should be an object of just pride and ambition. The teachers in our normal schools, high schools, and graded schools, should seek to possess them. The questions should not be of such a character as to be answered solely as the result of enormous *cram*. Covering, as they should, a wide range, they should deal with general principles, not with minute technical details, such as you may find submitted to a graduating class in a second-rate female seminary, and which every sensible man permits to drop from his memory unless he is teaching or prosecuting the study.

The examinations should be conducted under the auspices of a board having some degree of permanency and responsibility, its members having the prestige of high and honorable position in the



educational field—a board not one-sided, but representing the varied educational interests of the state—its University, colleges, normal schools, and superintendency. And this board alone should grant state certificates, limited or unlimited, and this only upon a thorough and formal examination of the candidates, and this examination should be held, probably, once a year, and at the state capital.

The honor of our state educational establishment is upheld by men and women from our normal schools, our University, from Beloit and Milton, and other colleges, and from our high schools, and there should be no invidious distinction between the graduates of any of these in this matter of state examinations, nor indeed between them and those who have graduated from the common school. Such partiality by the state is indefensible. Examinations are not the things that teachers court; but they are only unbearable when they are characterized by inefficiency or inequality.

Such examinations, conducted by such a board, would exert the most salutary influence upon every educational force in the state. It would nerve every student having teaching in view for his life-work. It would stimulate our normal schools and colleges to do their best, and would reveal unmistakably the character of their work. If gold, silver, and precious stones, then worthy to be had in honor; if wood, hay, and stubble, then worthy to be burned up, if even, peradventure, the builders might suffer loss.

The subject of this report is a practical one, and the views embodied in it are submitted with the greatest deference to this meeting, and in order to bring the matter fully before it for discussion, we beg to submit the following resolutions, viz.:

1. That county superintendents elect, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall be required to hold a state certificate covering at least all the branches included in a first-grade county certificate.

2. That in the event of any such county superintendent elect failing to procure such certificate, the state superintendent shall be required to appoint a properly qualified person in his place, to hold the office for one year, and until his successor is elected or appointed, unless sooner removed for cause.

3. That a board composed of six members, representing the University, normal schools, colleges and high schools of the state,

and the city and county superintendency, form a state board of examination, which board alone shall have the authority to grant state certificates.

4. That the state superintendent shall be *ex officio* a member of this board, and such certificates upon receiving his endorsement, shall be in full force within the state.

A. F. NORTH,  
J. F. ELLIS,  
A. A. SPENCER,  
*Committee.*

In the discussion following this report, the following gentlemen took part: E. Marsh, W. H. Chandler, J. A. Gaynor, Superintendent Searing (by reading a paper he had prepared on the subject), President Bascom, O. R. Smith, A. F. North, President Albee, and James MacAlister.

The report was then adopted.

President Bascom presented the following, which was adopted:

That a committee of three be appointed, 1st, to draw up a complete educational constitution of the State of Wisconsin; 2d, to initiate the precise steps of legislation, by which and in the order in which this constitution in its provisions should pass into operation. The report to be made at the meeting in July.

The chair appointed as such committee, John Bascom, Edward Searing and James MacAlister.

The consideration of Mr. Smith's substitute for the report of the committee on school libraries was resumed. W. H. Chandler, I. N. Stewart, O. R. Smith, Samuel Shaw, Superintendent Searing, President Albee, Prof. W. F. Allen, A. F. North and O. R. Smith discussed the question at some length.

The substitute was lost, and the report adopted as it appears in these minutes.

James MacAlister read the report of the committee on a state school tax:

The whole state being interested in the education of all its children, and as a failure to secure that end in any portion of the state is detrimental to the well-being of the commonwealth, it therefore becomes the duty of the state, not only to exercise a general supervision over the educational interests of the state, but to give

material aid to such portions as by reason of their newness, sparseness of population, or other causes, are unable to maintain schools of such a character as are fitted to prepare our young people for the duties of citizenship.

As to the means of accomplishing these results, your committee are of the opinion that a general tax imposed upon the whole state would in every way prove satisfactory. Such a plan would be in perfect harmony with the principles on which the whole system of state education rests. Wisconsin is among the two or three states that have taken no step in this direction.

The whole cost of schools averages about four and one-half mills on the valuation of the property subject to taxation. The state school fund amounts to about one-twelfth of the aggregate amount of this cost. This is altogether too small to be of any real benefit to districts anxious to organize and maintain good schools, but restricted in various ways from securing the necessary funds under the present system. Your committee have come to the conclusion that if a general tax upon the valuation of taxable property, sufficient to raise the income from the state to two mills on the dollar, were made law, the general average of public education would be very considerably raised, and great gain would be experienced to the intelligence and character of the people of our state.

Your committee would therefore recommend the passage of a law providing for a tax of two mills on the dollar, based upon the valuation of property, and distributed to the various districts pro rata according to the attendance of pupils in the schools.

JAMES MACALISTER,

EDWARD SEARING,

ALEX. F. NORTH,

*Committee.*

After discussion by James MacAlister, A. F. North, A. O. Wright, W. H. Chandler, W. A. Walker, O. R. Smith, and W. S. Johnson, the report was adopted.

A. Salisbury offered the following, and it was adopted :

WHEREAS, The project of state uniformity in text-books for the public schools of the state is being vigorously pressed in certain quarters, and is likely to come before the legislature for its consideration at the coming session, be it therefore

*Resolved*, That while we fully realize the evils of diversity and the advantages of

uniformity of text-books, we nevertheless are fully convinced, both from its failure in other states, and from the nature of the case, that the plan of state uniformity will practically result in mischief to the educational work of the state.

*Resolved*, That in our opinion the town is the proper unit for uniformity, and that we would reiterate our expression of one year ago in favor of compulsory town uniformity.

Superintendent Searing reported verbally for the committee on the university. The subject was briefly discussed by Alexander Kerr, Samuel Shaw, and J. A. Gaynor.

O. R. Smith offered the following:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this association that it is the duty of the state to establish a school for the education of its feeble-minded children.

The association adjourned to 7 o'clock.

#### EVENING SESSION.

President Howland called the association to order at 7:30 o'clock.

On motion, three members were added to the committee on state educational system.

The chair announced the committee as enlarged, to consist of John Bascom, Edward Searing, James MacAlister, W. H. Chandler, W. D. Parker, and E. B. Wood.

E. H. Sprague read, the report of the committee on functions of common schools, as follows:

WHEREAS, The education of the youth of this state is of paramount importance; and whereas, the framers of the constitution of Wisconsin contemplated that every child should receive instruction in the rudiments of education in the English language; and whereas, there seems to be a lack of appreciation of the urgent necessity of increased effort in the direction of making the common school more effective; and whereas, taxation for school facilities and the large outlay of time and money for the education of teachers in normal and other schools is only justifiable on the basis first mentioned; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the common schools are instituted as a means of securing intelligence in the community, so that each member may properly perform his duty as a citizen.

*Resolved*, That we earnestly commend the common schools to the state superintendent, and all others associated with him, having jurisdiction, that they, by all lawful means, seek to render these schools more efficient, and that they stir up the people of this commonwealth to a due appreciation of this great responsibility, and to this end that the State Superintendent be requested to prepare a definite outline

of work for the common schools that shall make them the base of that liberty and intelligence necessary to true citizenship.

ROBERT GRAHAM,  
E. H. SPRAGUE,  
*Committee.*

After remarks by Messrs. Searing, Gaynor, MacAlister, Marsh, Sprague, Albee and North, the report was adopted.

O. R. Smith called up his resolution in reference to the education of feeble-minded children by the state, and after some discussion by Messrs. Chipman, North and MacAlister, the resolution was adopted.

R. W. Burton, of Janesville, read a paper entitled "Provisions."

Mr. Burton, in his paper, favored the project of organizing a scientific field institute during the long vacation next summer. After remarks by James MacAlister, W. A. De La Matyr, I. N. Stewart, T. C. Chamberlain, R. Irving, Superintendent Searing, A. Salisbury, Samuel Shaw, and O. R. Smith, it was voted to leave the whole matter of the advisability of organizing such an Institute in the hands of a committee, with instructions to report at the July meeting of the association.

The chair appointed as such committee James MacAlister, R. W. Burton, Samuel Shaw.

The report of the committee on National Centennial was then read by President Albee, as follows:

Your committee, appointed to co-operate with the U. S. Commissioner of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Wisconsin, in the presentation of the educational work of Wisconsin at the National Centennial Exhibition, are only able at this session to report progress in the general plan of operation.

*First.* That the Superintendent of Public Instruction be authorized to seek an appropriation by the legislature of ——— dollars, for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses of preparation of blank forms, and transportation of material, and that all expense of preparation be borne by the institution, municipality, or district represented.

*Second.* That the rules and specifications of the National Committee be observed in the preparation of all material.

The following terms are recommended as leading heads under

which the preparation may be outlined: Historical, Organic, Illustrative, Representative. It is further recommended—

1. That the Historical include (a) the general history of the progress of education in Wisconsin; (b) the history of classes of schools, which shall include the history of each school of that class. The following classes are suggested as having a history so well defined as to be susceptible of ready presentation: Colleges and Universities, Municipal Systems, Normal Schools, Schools of Law, Medicine and Theology, Academies, Commercial Schools.

2. That the Organic include (a) *The State System of Educational Administration.*

(b) *Municipal Systems*, with Course of Study, Mode of Promotion, Method of Supervision, Programme of Daily Work and Graduation.

(c) *Higher Institutions*, with Curriculum, Mode of Administration, Conditions of Admission, and relations of the several Departments to each other.

(d) *Common Schools*, with Organization, Course of Study, or Grade of Work, and Programme of Daily Work.

*Representative Work*: Samples of Penmanship, Composition, Drawing, and Maps of Wisconsin and Localities; Examination Papers, arranged by Branches and Grade; Topic Schedules of Recitation; Outline of a Class Recitation; Outline of a Day's Government; Apparatus and Appliances; Libraries and Works of Reference.

*Illustrative*: (a) Photographs or Engravings of School Buildings, Model, Average and Abominable; (b) Interior Plans of School Buildings; (c) Plans of School Grounds; (d) Educational Charts of State and Counties.

By the circular of the National Committee we learn that all articles for exhibition must be in place at Philadelphia on May 1, as the very latest date.

The committee of Massachusetts calls upon its citizens to have all material delivered to the committee by March 1, at the latest date.

To facilitate the work of direction and preparation, this committee would recommend the appointment at this time of a director for each of the departments of education in Wisconsin, and fur-

ther suggest that the preparation and dissemination of directions for preparation of material be completed by the first day of February next.

G. S. ALBEE,  
 OLIVER AREY,  
 H. C. HOWLAND,  
 JAS. MACALISTER,  
*Centennial Committee.*

The report was adopted.

The appointment of proper persons as directors of the several departments mentioned in the report, was left in the hands of the Centennial Committee.

In accordance with this action the Centennial Committee made the following appointments of Directors:

*Department of the State*—Superintendent Searing.

*Department of Municipalities*—James MacAlister.

*Department of Colleges*—President A. L. Chapin.

*Department of Normal Schools*—President O. Arey.

*Department of High Schools*—O. R. Smith.

*Department of Common Schools*—W. H. Chandler.

*Department of Detached Schools*—

The following was adopted:

*Resolved*, That we tender the thanks of the association to the Vilas House, the Park Hotel and the Capital House for reduced rates of entertainment; to the C. & N. W. R., the C. M. & St. P. R. R., the Mil. Lake Shore & Western, and the Wisconsin Valley R. R., for reduced rates of fare over their lines; and to the *Wisconsin State Journal* and *Madison Democrat* for full and appreciative reports of our proceedings.

A vote of thanks to the officers of the association was passed.

President Howland then declared the session adjourned *sine die*.

H. C. HOWLAND,  
*President.*

A. J. HUTTON,  
*Secretary.*

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-fourth annual session of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association began in Plymouth church, Milwaukee, at 9:30 o'clock, July 5, 1876.

The whole audience joined in singing "America," after which Pres. W. C. Whitford, of Milton college, offered prayer.

Mayor Butler was expected to address the association at this hour, but was prevented by severe illness. Supt. James MacAlister explained the mayor's absence, and in his behalf welcomed the association to the city. The Hon. Joshua Stark, president of the board of school commissioners of the city, welcomed the association in the name of the school commissioners. To these addresses of welcome President Howland briefly and fittingly responded.

Supt. James MacAlister was called to the chair, and President Howland delivered the president's annual address.

On motion, the president's address was referred to a committee, consisting of A. Salisbury, W. D. Parker, and R. Graham, for distribution to sub-committees.

W. H. Beach, of Beloit, read a paper—"What shall we teach?" Recess of ten minutes.

After recess, a song, "The Swiss Girl," was sung by a chorus of teachers of the public schools of the city, Prof. F. W. H. Priem, superintendent of music, of the city schools, acting as pianist.

The president announced the following committees:

*Finance*—A. H. Porter, T. F. Frawley, Mary Flanders.

*Enrollment*—A. Earthman, W. E. Anderson, C. E. Miller.

*Obituaries*—A. Salisbury.

The Committee on Distribution of President's Address reported the following committees:

*On the Early Withdrawal of Pupils from School*—J. Q. Emery, Chairman, I. N. Stewart, H. W. Slack.

*On Courses of Study for Mixed and Graded Schools*—A. Salisbury, Chairman, N. C. Twining, W. B. Minaghan.

*On the Function of the High School*—Albert Hardy, Chairman, L. W. Briggs, Lewis Funk.

*On Oral and Text-book Instruction and Rhetorical Exercises*—G. S. Albee, Chairman, W. H. Beach, J. H. Terry.



*On Classification and Grading*—J. B. Thayer, Chairman, L. D. Harvey, J. T. Lunn.

*On Higher Education and the University*—President Wm. C. Whitford, Chairman, President E. H. Merrill, A. F. North.

*On Normal Schools*—J. MacAlister, Chairman, A. J. Hutton, M. Kirwan.

*The Geological Survey*—Geo. R. Kleeberger, Chairman, G. W. Peckham, W. H. Kellerman.

*The Township System of School Government*—Hon. Ed. Searing, Chairman, Hon. W. H. Chandler, A. A. Miller.

*On Instruction for the Feeble Minded*—W. D. Parker, Chairman, S. S. Sherman, Dwight Kinney.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT SALISBURY,  
W. D. PARKER,  
ROBERT GRAHAM,  
*Committee.*

On motion, the report was adopted.

Miss S. A. Stewart, of Milwaukee, read an essay: "Normal School Work."

The meeting appointed for the afternoon of July 4th, having been given up on account of the celebration of the "Centennial Fourth," Superintendent J. L. Pickard, of Chicago, who as one of the veteran teachers of the state had come to attend that meeting, was introduced and addressed the association. Superintendent Pickard gave many interesting reminiscences of the early days, and spoke encouragingly of the present as compared with the past.

Recess of ten minutes.

After recess, a song by the glee club.

On motion, the election of officers was made the special order of business for to-morrow at ten o'clock.

On motion, it was voted that when the association adjourns at the close of this morning's session, the adjournment be made to four o'clock this afternoon, at the grounds of the National Soldiers' Home, and that the order of exercises be the programme appointed for the afternoon of July 4th.

J. Q. Emery read the report of the committee on proper distribution of institutes, as follows, and the report was adopted:

Your committee, to whom was referred Prof. Thayer's paper on the Proper Distribution of Institutes, read at the winter meeting of the association, at Madison, have had the same under consideration, as far as it relates to places of holding institutes and persons to conduct them, and report as follows :

The objects of the four weeks' Normal Institutes are, first, academic instruction, and second, awakening a greater interest among teachers and inspiring them to nobler efforts. The objects of the short term institutes are those given above as second.

These being the objects, it naturally follows that the four weeks' Normal Institutes should be held at places remote from the Normal Schools. As to the short term institutes, the law requires each county superintendent to hold at least one during each year, and one must therefore be held in each county. The Normal School Regents merely supplement the efforts of county superintendents.

Inasmuch as there are frequent changes in the office of county superintendent, and as these officers are not chosen with especial reference to their qualifications for conducting institutes, we regard the present plan of selecting institute conductors with especial reference to their qualifications for that work, as eminently wise.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Q. EMERY,  
W. H. CHANDLER.

Michael Kirwan, of Manitowoc, read a paper on "Teachers' Examinations."

Adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock, at the Soldiers' Home.

Capt. Low, Secretary of the Home, in the absence of Gen. Hincks, received the teachers and showed them the grounds and buildings.

Professor Broscius, director of the American Turners' Seminary for Teachers, showed his system of physical training with a class of sixty girls, of from ten to fourteen years of age, who went through a series of gymnastic exercises with a precision and perfection which can be attained only by careful drill and love for the work.

After the gymnastic exercises the whole party found their way to the concert hall of the Home, where short speeches were made by veteran teachers of the state.

President W. C. Whitford, of Milton College, spoke of the trials,

hardships and heroisms of the early days; sketched the early history of Milton College; spoke of a building, No. 371 Third street, in the Second ward of Milwaukee, as the first public school building erected in Wisconsin; told of the labors of A. C. Ellis, who taught school in Green Bay as early as 1823; sketched the beginning of educational institutions in the lead regions at Mineral Point and at Platteville, showing the steps in the progress of many of these and other early schools. First the private school was established, then it became the public school, then the academy, then the college or the normal school.

Prof. Emerson, of Beloit, gave some interesting reminiscences of the early days of that institution, with which he had been connected twenty-eight years. He spoke of his journey of two days from this city to Beloit; of the five students who constituted the school; of the devotion and faith of its founders, and of its progress and growth. The professor closed with a happy reference to the work done by the soldiers of the state—his idea being that the work of both soldiers and teachers was needed to preserve our free institutions.

Prof. A. F. North, of Pewaukee, was called out, and in his inimitable way spoke of the work done in the country district schools of the early days as worthy of the grateful remembrance of the people of the present.

In the intervals, the band of the Home discoursed most excellent music, and throughout the afternoon the programme was to the utmost enjoyable. At 6 P. M., the train returned to the city.

#### *Wednesday Evening.*

The president announced the following committees:

*Honorary Members*—A. Earthman, L. Funk, Maggie Hosford.

*Resolutions*—R. Graham, W. D. Parker, Michael Kirwan.

*Nominations*—G. S. Albee, L. D. Harvey, T. E. Williams, A. A. Miller, Miss S. A. Stewart.

On motion, the paper read this morning by Michael Kirwan was referred to a committee of three, with instructions to report on its subject matter at the December meeting of the association.

The committee appointed as follows: A. F. North, A. Salisbury, W. H. Beach.

Superintendent MacAlister invited the members of the associa-

tion to a reception by the teachers of Milwaukee, in the parlors of the church, after President Angell's lecture.

Pres. J. B. Angell was then introduced, and delivered his lecture on "The Philosophic Study of Literature."

Miss Nunnemacher, of Milwaukee, sang a solo, "In deu Angen liegh das Herz," with Prof. Preim at the piano.

Association adjourned to 9 o'clock, Thursday morning.

*Thursday Morning, July 6.*

After an anthem had been sung, Pres. E. H. Merrill, of Ripon College, offered prayer.

W. M. Lawrence, of Portage, read a paper—"The Higher Education a Function of the State."

The committee on that portion of the President's address relating to the education of imbecile children, reported as follows, and after remarks by Pres. W. D. Parker and Pres. W. C. Whitford, the report was adopted :

WHEREAS, The State has undertaken to offer common school facilities to all children; and

WHEREAS, There is a large class of children whose needs for special instruction are beyond reach of the common school; therefore.

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Association that the State should take immediate steps towards the establishment of a school for the instruction of imbecile youth, and that in furtherance of this end, and as a necessary preliminary to it, the members of this Association pledge themselves to bring the enterprise to the attention of the people, and to advocate its favorable consideration by the legislature.

W. D. PARKER,  
S. S. SHERMAN,  
DWIGHT KINNEY.

The following report of the Committee on Honorary Members was received and adopted :

Your committee on Honorary Memberships recommend that the following named gentlemen be considered honorary members of this Association :

Dr. Mills, of Wabash College; Supt. J. P. Brown, Indianapolis; Prof. J. J. Mills, Indianapolis; Prof. E. C. Crawford, Waukegan;

Hon. Joshua Stark, Prof. S. S. Sherman, and Rev. G. E. Gordon, Milwaukee; Pres. Angell, Michigan University.

A. EARTHMAN,  
LEWIS FUNK,  
MARGARET HOSFORD.

By previous action, the special order of business was now the election of officers for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was voted to proceed to an informal ballot for President.

The chair appointed as tellers, T. F. Frawley, Hosea Barns and A. Earthman.

The ballot having been taken, the result was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes cast.....	102
James MacAlister received.....	77
G. S. Albee received.....	5
Scattering.....	20

On motion, James MacAlister was declared the unanimous choice of the Association for President.

The Committee on Nominations made the following report :

Your committee beg leave to suggest the following named persons for the respective positions as officers of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association for the ensuing year :

*Vice-Presidents*—M. T. Park, Oshkosh ; A. F. North, Pewaukee ; Miss Carolyn Adams, Platteville.

*Secretary*—Michael Kirwan, Manitowoc.

*Treasurer*—J. B. Thayer, River Falls.

*Executive Committee*—H. C. Howland, Chairman, Eau Claire ; J. Q. Emery, Fort Atkinson ; W. H. Chandler, Sun Prairie ; A. Salisbury, Whitewater ; S. H. Carpenter, Madison.

Respectfully submitted,

G. S. ALBEE,  
S. A. STEWART,  
L. DOW HARVEY,  
T. E. WILLIAMS,  
A. A. MILLER.

The report was received. Pres. Charlton informed the Association that in all probability Miss Carolyn Adams would not reside in the state during the coming year. The report was therefore amended by substituting the name of Miss S. A. Stewart, of Milwaukee, for

that of Miss Adams, as one of the Vice Presidents. In this form the report was adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Association in accordance therewith. The Secretary cast the ballot as directed, and declared the several members mentioned in the report duly elected to their respective offices for the ensuing year.

W. A. Kellerman, of Oshkosh, read a paper on "Natural Sciences in the Schools."

Recess.

Pres. Howland, on account of illness, was obliged to leave, and Supt. MacAlister was called to the chair.

Music by the Glee Club of Milwaukee teachers.

Miss Mary Walker, of Fort Atkinson, read an essay on "Our True Inheritance."

L. Dow Harvey, of Sheboygan, read a paper on "Examinations in Graded Schools."

A. Earthman, of River Falls, read a paper on "The Eye and the Hand."

Miss Mary A. Brayman, of Platteville, read an essay on "Fountains of Knowledge."

Dwight Kinney, of Darlington, read a paper on "Small Colleges."

The committee on Finance reported as follows:

Your committee on Finance makes the following report upon the financial condition of the Association:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at the close of 1875.....	\$96 00
Membership fees received present session (1876).....	74 00
Total.....	<u>170 00</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Printing, postage and incidentals.....	76 08
Lecturer's expense.....	20 00
Total expenditures.....	<u>96 08</u>
Balance on hand.....	73 92
	<u>\$170 00</u>

A. H. PORTER,  
T. F. FRAWLEY,  
M. FLANDERS.

The report was adopted.

On motion, such portions of the report of the committee on reorganization (presented at the December meeting, 1875, and found in the minutes of that meeting) as contemplated amendments to the constitution, were received and ordered to be placed on file for action at the next annual meeting.

The Secretary was instructed to embody these proposed changes in the form of amendments to the constitution.

Supt. MacAlister invited the members of the Association to a concert by one thousand children of the public schools of the city, under the leadership of Prof. Priem, in the Academy of Music at 3 o'clock, and to visit the private grounds of the Hon. Alexander Mitchell at 4 o'clock.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock.

*Thursday Evening, July 6.*

The session was opened by calling A. Earthman to the chair, President Howland being ill at his hotel.

Prof. P. M. Bach sang a bass solo, "The Raft."

The Rev. G. E. Gordon was introduced, and delivered a lecture, "Education a Reciprocal Right."

The chair in behalf of the Association thanked the friends in Milwaukee, and all others, whose efforts had contributed to make the sessions of the Association so interesting and profitable, and the entertainments so elaborate and delightful.

Prof. Priem then took his seat at the church organ, and, with a spirit that made the church walls ring, the whole audience joined in singing "My Country, 'tis of Thee," to grand old America.

The Association then adjourned *sine die*.

A. J. HUTTON,  
*Secretary.*

H. C. HOWLAND,  
*President.*

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### CONVENTION OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

In response to the call of the state superintendent, the county and city superintendents convened at Madison, in the Senate Chamber, at 2:30 o'clock, December 29, 1875, and were called to order by Superintendent Searing.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of Superintendent Searing as President, and J. T. Lunn as Secretary.

The following named superintendents and superintendents-elect were present at this session :

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

M. H. Lynch, Brown.	G. Shafer, Dunn.	M. J. Smith, Racine.
H. J. Hoffman, Clark.	A. Hosford, Eau Claire.	J. B. Tracy, Rock.
K. Scott, Columbia.	W. L. O'Connor, F. du Lac.	J. T. Lunn, Sauk.
W. B. Minaghan, Calumet.	A. A. Spencer, Green Lake.	A. Whiting, Trempealeau.
W. H. Chandler, Dane.	A. Watkins, Iowa.	O. B. Wyman, Vernon.
A. R. Ames, Dane.	D. H. Flett, Kenosha.	J. Burnham, Waupaca.
M. S. Frawley, Dane.	J. P. Briggs, Kenosha.	T. S. Chipman, Waushara.
J. T. Flavin, Dodge.	W. A. Walker, Manitowoc.	F. A. Morgan, Winnebago.
A. K. Delaney, Dodge.	P. Flanagan, Outagamie.	F. W. Isham, Walworth.

CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

J. MacAlister, Milwaukee.	C. A. Hutchins, F. du Lac.	R. H. Tripp, Racine.
S. S. Shaw, Madison.	R. W. Burton, Janesville.	T. T. Moulton, Neenah.
	J. Sutter, Prairie du Chien.	

As the topic for its first consideration, the convention chose "More Effective and Permanent Supervision."

Superintendent Searing.—This subject is one of vital importance, and worthily demands our earnest consideration and effort for its amendment. Measures are now organizing to secure the abolition of the superintendency at the coming session of the legislature, on account of its alleged inefficiency, produced by the incompetency, negligence and indolence of some past and present incumbents. This proposed abolition is not desirable, as from it would result greater evils and more inefficiency than it proposed to remedy. Our urgent need is not "no superintendency," but "better superintendency," combining the good features of our present system with more intelligence, efficiency, permanence, and authority in its management. The incompetency of some superintendents has been notorious, and this has drawn invidious criticisms on the system from those opposed to it. Much of the incompetency must rightfully be charged to the meager salaries generally paid, and the uncertainty of the tenure of office, which excludes competency from this office and prevents reforms therein.

Superintendent Shaw—Superintendent Searing has not overrated the dangers impending over the superintendency, as some politicians have stated that public opinion in their respective localities



demands a change, either by radically amending and energizing what now exists, or entirely abolishing it. The superintendency of the past has produced a decided advance, but it should have produced more to entitle it to a strong popular support. The county superintendency is a more efficient agency than the one it superseded, but it needs a radical reformation, that will insure the proper quality and amount of supervision.

Superintendent Delaney—A friendly feeling exists towards the present system in counties where efficiency prevails, and it is only from counties in which the past and present incumbents have been notoriously incompetent, that demands are made for abolition. The removal of superintendents should be taken away from the courts and vested in the state superintendent, or some high educational organization unaffected by local prejudice.

Superintendent Hutchins—County superintendents as a rule have too many schools scattered over a large territory, for any one man to properly supervise. The appointing should not be removed from popular control and placed in the hands of any central authority, as this is a country based on the idea of the ability of the people to rule. The term of office should be lengthened.

Superintendent Walker—The people in general are friendly to the system as a system, and only hostile to incompetents, or to those who use the office more for the salary than to do much and efficient work. The adoption by the legislature of the following provisions would promote more efficient supervision. The board of supervisors should have the elective power, limited by a confirmatory power vested in the state superintendent. The salary should be fixed definitely by law; examinations should be made uniform in degree and time; the officer's term should be three years; some educational qualification should be required as a requisite to eligibility.

Superintendent Searing—Superintendents should be elected in the spring, and should be paid from the state treasury, and the salary based on the number of schools to be supervised.

Professor Twining—Our laws should make institute attendance a requisite to the holding of a certificate.

Professor Emery—If the election of superintendents occurred in the spring, more numerous and efficient candidates would strive

for the position, and political bias would not enter into the contest.

Superintendent Chipman—The present time of electing is too detrimental to the financial interests of candidates to allow many to run the risk of defeat in the face of an unemployed school year. Boards of supervisors are as liable to political bias and preference as the populace.

Superintendent Delaney—An educational qualification will not infallibly provide competent, thorough, judicious supervision.

Superintendent Chandler—It is rather inconsistent to ask our legislature, which is accused of an unfriendly spirit toward the present system, to make all the changes advocated. Superintendents would create a more friendly spirit and an educational interest, by going constantly about among the people and working personally with them, and calling attention to the kind and amount of work done and progress secured by superintendents. Superintendents have been too reticent to meet and converse with each other to secure more efficiency with less expenditure of labor and exposure.

Superintendent MacAlister—Give the state superintendent more control of the standard of examination and the general work of the superintendents, and pay them by the state. Supervision over a hundred or more scattered schools is little more than farcical.

Professor Twining again advocated obligatory institute attendance, and was followed by Professor North, who thought obligatory measures unnecessary if superintendents would but do their duty in working up a feeling of the need of institute training, and of the good instruction given there. Sometimes the instruction was not worthy of an attendance.

Superintendent Watkins—A competent and thorough conductor can not always secure a good attendance, and some obligatory measures are needed where an adverse feeling to institute instruction prevails.

Professor Smith—Defects inhere in the system more than in the incumbents. The best of men cannot at present perform the work demanded of them.

Professor De La Matyr—Teachers could generally be secured for teachers' meetings, by asking clerks for the presence of their teachers at such meetings.

Professor Reynolds—Drawing a tight rein at teachers' examinations to secure a high standing will not always secure efficient teachers. County superintendents should have some more efficient method of measuring the advancement of their schools than at present.

Moved and carried, that the president appoint a committee of three, to report at the next meeting, on this subject.

As such committee, the president appointed Messrs. Chandler, Watkins, and Chipman.

Adjourned to Thursday, December 30, at 2:15 P. M.

The following is a synopsis of the discussion on the county superintendency :

The county superintendency is in danger.

Its abolition is not necessary, but its improvement is.

Its defects are: meagerness of beneficial results; incompetent incumbents; uncertain tenure of office; mode of providing salary; meagerness of salary; amount of work too great; time of electing.

The remedies proposed were: an educational qualification; change of removing power; uniform examinations; change of electing power; a longer term; change of time of electing; to be paid by the state; more work among the people; superintendents to meet for counsel; more control by state superintendent; and obligatory institute attendance.

#### THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The committee on more effective and permanent supervision presented the following resolutions :

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this convention, that in order to make the system of county superintendency more useful, more effective and more popular, the following things are essential :

1. A more vital and real co-operation between the county superintendents and the state superintendent in relation to their work in supervision and examinations, as contemplated by the law.

2. More frequent conferences among county superintendents in relation to their duties, and the best methods of securing desirable results.

3. More attention to and personal co-operation in the work of institutes, and dissemination among the people of correct information in relation to the work performed by county superintendents, by publishing reports relating thereto, and otherwise.

4. Superintendents to be required to make written reports to the clerk of each district visited, at the time of such visit, in relation to the condition of the same, and his suggestions in relation thereto.

5. Authority for the county board to deduct from the salary of superintendents for neglect in visiting schools or other duties of the office, with the right of appeal to courts in such cases.

W. H. CHANDLER,

*For the Committee.*

Superintendent Flanagan—The last clause of the report will be the cause of endless dispute, and should be stricken out.

Superintendent Delaney—I would like to incorporate a clause in the report to secure a better distribution of the teaching talent throughout the country than now exists.

Superintendent Chandler—The last clause is to rectify the abuse most loudly complained of: That many superintendents do not fully discharge the duties pertaining to the office. It is not educational qualifications that are so much in demand as industry and diligence in the discharge of official duties. The compensation should depend upon the amount of official work done.

Superintendent Shaw—The inadequacy of the ordinary salary paid to county superintendents is the greatest impediment to securing and retaining competent persons for this station. The people of themselves will not, as a rule, remedy deficiencies of this nature. The drawbacks on the salaries of superintendents for traveling outfit and expenses are, in the aggregate, a large amount, and leave but little for their individual and family support. After four years' superintendency, I left the office, poorer than I entered it. We need talent at least equal to that needed to conduct the most advanced grade of school in each district, and smaller districts, but not smaller salaries.

Superintendent Flanagan—The per diem feature of the present law will secure all that is claimed for the last clause of the report.

Superintendent Walker—Boards of supervisors might be actu-

ated by a niggardly, hostile spirit, and I am not willing to give them the power to "dock" superintendents for any and all losses of time. Traveling should be paid for.

Superintendent Scott—Time spent in travel is spent in official duty, as well as time spent in examining teachers. The last clause of the report seeks to secure more work, and of a better kind, than has been secured.

Superintendent Searing—The report does not reach the radical weaknesses of the present superintendency. The vital points on which we should ask legislation are: Educational qualification for eligibility; spring election of superintendents and uniformity of examinations; payment of salary by the state; longer term of office; non-resident eligibility.

Superintendent Chandler—The spring election has fewer claims to favor, and fewer advocates than is generally supposed; candidates are frequently nominated and elected, who are practically non-residents; some have been absent one or two years previous to their nomination and election.

On motion the last clause of the report was ordered to be stricken out.

On motion: *Resolved*, That the sense of the convention be taken, by rising vote, on the items recommended by the state superintendent, and that those favored by a majority will be embodied as part of the report.

The recommendations, except one, were adopted by the following vote:

Educational qualification, 11 to 6; longer term, 15 to 5; payment by State, 11 to 6; spring election, 13 to 5; uniform examination, (sliding scale) 16 to 3; supervision by local deputies, 15 to 3.

The recommendation of non-resident eligibility was lost by 10 to 4, and two superintendents opposed an educational qualification on constitutional grounds.

The report as amended was adopted.

The next subject brought forward for consideration was that of "Irregular Attendance."

Superintendent Tripp—A very large per cent. of our irregular attendance is occasioned by those from four to six years of age, more especially during our winters. The attendance of pupils under six years of age is not desirable, as they are generally trained in little but stultification while at school, and this is necessarily the

case with a large school and inadequate facilities to interest pupils.

Superintendent Minaghan—The attendance of those above six is all that is productive of much good. Those under that are a burden and hindrance to teachers.

Superintendent Scott—Wide-awake teachers are the best promoters of regular attendance. Districts should secure the services of such teachers. School age should be six, but those under that age might attend as they pleased, and their irregularity and tardiness not be entered on the register.

Superintendent Searing—Many of our school houses and grounds are so utterly repulsive and uncomfortable that there is no inducement to attend. Teachers may easily, and at very little expense, remedy much of this unsightliness and induce a better attendance. Children love beauty and shun the opposite. In the village of Necedah there was a primary room built of poor, cheap materials that had been made positively attractive by the teacher's taste, tact and work, and all at a cost of less than one dollar. The ornamentation was a few nice, cheap pictures, framed by the teacher, and natural curiosities picked up in the neighborhood. With such a teacher in each school, Wisconsin would soon lead the Union. Superintendents do not call attention enough to this feature. More beauty would draw more pupils.

Superintendent Moulton—The distribution of a state tax on the basis of attendance would tend to secure a better attendance. Exact and comprehensive reports should be required from teachers for parents, district boards and superintendents, and abstracts should be printed in the local papers.

Superintendent Frawley—Reports will not effect the same results in country districts that they will in towns. Efficient teachers and a definite course of study, requiring continuous work, are very potent influences to draw pupils to attend regularly.

Superintendent Shaw—The German idea is, "Plant a teacher and a school will grow up around him," while the American idea seems to be, "Plant a school house and expect a school to grow into it." Many towns spend their energies and wealth on fine edifices and then are unable to put and keep good teachers in them.

Superintendent Chandler—Hard times, epidemics, agricultural and mechanical specialities, and such matters that the law cannot

reach, cause much of the irregularity. A regular course of study is much needed, for by it attendance and study could be measured.

Professor Bowen—The best attendance in our Waukesha schools is by our younger pupils, especially so from those of the poorer families. Monthly reports do effective work with those who have a natural tendency to be regular, but are not so effectual with others. Teachers' visitations to patrons will secure attendance from some when no other influence will cause them to attend.

Superintendent Whiting—Some summer schools dwindle out as demands are made for the labor of the pupil. Much of this teachers are powerless to prevent. Some rooms are made very attractive by flowers, boquets, wreaths, and garlands. Lack of comfort, including improper temperature, repels many who would otherwise attend.

Superintendent Searing wished the sense of the convention on the subject of a state tax. By rising vote, the superintendents stood 16 for and 1 against such tax.

On motion, it was resolved to appoint a committee to report at the next session on the subject of "Course of Study in District Schools." As such committee the president appointed Superintendents S. Shaw, W. H. Chandler, and A. A. Spencer.

Superintendent Flavin presented the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention, county superintendents ought to preserve all examination papers of all applicants for at least one year succeeding such examinations, and hold the same subject to the call of the state superintendent.

The suggestion was received with much favor, and the resolution adopted.

State Superintendent Searing thanked the attendants for their presence and co-operation in efforts to promote the efficiency of our school system.

Superintendent Flavin made a request that the state superintendent receive or call for copies of examination questions from all county superintendents.

Superintendent Searing said he would be pleased to receive such examination questions.

On motion, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

EDWARD SEARING, *President*.

J. T. LUNN, *Secretary*.

# Reports of State Charitable and Reformatory Institutions.

## WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

[From the Annual Report.]

This institution is situated about three-fourths of a mile west of the railroad depot, in the village of Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha county, Wisconsin. It was organized as a House of Refuge, and opened in 1860. The name was afterwards changed to State Reform School, and again to Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, its present title. The buildings are located on the southern bank of Fox river, in view of the trains as they pass to and from Milwaukee and Madison, presenting an attractive front to the traveling public, and furnishing the best evidence of the parental care of the state authorities for the juvenile delinquents within our borders. The buildings include a main central building three stories high, used for the residence of the superintendent's family, chapel, school-rooms, office, dining and lodging rooms for officers, teachers and employees, furnace-room, cellar and kitchen. On the east of the main central building, are three family buildings, three stories high, each with dining-hall, play-room, bath-room, dressing-room, hospital-room, officers' room, dormitory and store-room. On the west of the main central building are three family buildings like those on the east in all respects. The family buildings were intended to accommodate 30 to 36 boys each. The main central and family buildings here spoken of are built of stone, with slate roofs, and are intended to be substantially fire-proof. They are provided with hard and soft water force-pumps, hose and extinguishers. In addition to these buildings, and in the rear of them, are two stone-shop buildings three stories high, with slate



roofs, which embrace laundry, steam drying-room, tank-room, store, cellar, correction house, shoe-shops, tailor-shop, carpenter-shop, paint-shop, broom-shop and store-rooms. Of wooden buildings there is a convenient barn, with sheds for cattle and cellar for roots, and first-class piggery, with stone base and storage above for corn, etc., a poultry-house, ice-house, slaughter-house and tool-house. There is also a wooden building with stone basement, formerly used for shops, now used for bakery, boys' kitchen, and bath-room in the basement, and for a family of boys, in the two upper stories. There is another wooden building formerly used for girls—since removed—stone basement added, and intended to accommodate 30 to 36 boys. This building is two stories high above basement. There is on the farm a comfortable house and barn for the use of the farmer and his family, and a stone carriage and horse barn 40 by 72 feet, two stories high, built in the most substantial manner, of the best material, furnishing convenient storage for the vehicles used on the farm, and comfortable quarters for the stock with ample room for their necessary food. The farm consists of about 233 acres of land, the most of it under cultivation.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

This entire institution is a school. The inmates are all learners, and the overseers are all instructors in the families and the shops, on the farm and the play-grounds, as well as in

#### THE SCHOOLS.

The new programme of work adopted to accommodate the continuous work in the factories, has complicated the schools somewhat. We have now two graded schools, one as formerly of five departments or grades, and the new one of three. The majority of the pupils are evidently making commendable progress, and a few are excelling in penmanship, arithmetical calculations, and general knowledge. I consider our pupils above the average of their age in practical knowledge of the common branches. Our schools partake of the spirit of the work shops and the play ground. Teachers labor, and pupils labor, hence the progress.

A. D. HENDRICKSON,  
*Superintendent.*

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, AT  
JANESVILLE.

[From the Superintendent's Report.]

The entire number instructed during the year has been eighty-six—thirty-six males and fifty females. Twelve pupils have been present for the first time. Six have closed their connection with the institution, having completed their course of education here. Of this number, three are young women, who leave us qualified to be useful and intelligent members of the family circle, one of whom hopes to find employment as a music teacher. Of the three young men, one is pursuing his musical education still further, and two have begun manufacturing brooms. Two adults, who were received in order to give them opportunity to learn the broom trade, having accomplished their purpose, have left the institution. Two pupils have been discharged because mentally disqualified for receiving profitable instruction. One has left the state, and one has died. Five are still absent, who will probably be here soon, and six others are not expected to attend the school this year.

The reports of the town clerks to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, show 160 children between the ages of four and twenty who are deprived of the education furnished by the common schools of the state, by reason of defective vision. Some of them are too young to be admitted to this institution, and a few more are disqualified for instruction here by other causes.

On the other hand, it is certain that a considerable number entitled to receive an education here have not been reported. It is therefore probable that the number of youth in the State who should be in attendance upon this institution is not far from the number actually reported by the town clerks. It is likely, however, that the attendance will only gradually approach this number. Experience, not only in this, but in all other States, and more especially in the newer ones, proves that persevering and varied effort is required to search out those who should be in school, and sometimes to induce them to avail themselves of its advantages. Instances are continually coming to our knowledge of blind persons who have grown to adult years in the State without having heard of the existence of an institution where they might have received such an education as would fit them for useful and independent

lives. Parents frequently have a very natural reluctance to entrust their blind child to the care of strangers. Sometimes they delay because ignorant of the terms upon which pupils are received. Some show a most unaccountable indifference to the advantages of an education, or fail to comprehend the fact, that the blind person, still more than the seeing, needs a well disciplined and well informed mind in order to cope successfully with the difficulties of life. Many benevolent persons have at different times given valuable assistance in overcoming these and similar hindrances to the usefulness of the school. The completion of the main building will afford accommodation for a larger number of pupils than we now have, and it would seem desirable, when that is ready for use, that more pains should be taken to secure the attendance of those entitled to the privileges afforded here, than has been advisable while our room has been so limited.

If people in the State will interest themselves individually in behalf of the Blind by informing any who may come to their knowledge, of the design of this institution, and inviting parents to visit and examine for themselves, some may be thereby benefited who would otherwise remain in ignorance of the opportunity offered to this class by the State.

Mrs. THOS. H. LITTLE,  
*Superintendent.*

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## INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AT DELAVAN.

[From the Principal's Report.]

The census reports have enabled us to find a large number of deaf children heretofore unknown to us. Most of those of suitable age have been received. Twenty-five or thirty will enter next year, and there is reason to expect a like number year after year. Systematic efforts are constantly employed to bring the advantages of the school to the notice of those entitled to admission. By your prudence in appropriating a small amount for the assistance of the indigent, we have been able to receive and retain a number, who, without aid, could not have come. We recognize, occasion-

ally, cases of imposition, but they are insignificant. If any means can be devised, any change of practice or amendment of law which will enable us to discriminate more accurately between the deserving and the undeserving, it would be well to have such effected. In any event, it is hoped you will not withhold so necessary an allowance.

The regularity of attendance is more significant than the increase. Almost every pupil remains through the year, and only twelve have failed to return at the opening of the new year. So that we have actually present in the house one hundred and fifty-six pupils, a number considerably beyond the estimated capacity of our buildings, and which with the prospective increase to which we have alluded calls loudly for enlargement.

#### THE SCHOOL.

The progress of the school has been satisfactory. Observations in other schools and the testimony of visitors give us reason to think we are at least not behind other institutions in other states. The pupils entering September, 1875, and September, 1876, are of more than usual promise. But the pupils of our advanced classes labor under a disadvantage when brought into comparison with those of other institutions, from the fact that our course is more limited, but seven years being allowed under the most favorable circumstances. When sufficient school-room is at our command, it will be well to extend the term two or three years, thus affording to those who may wish the advantages of the school at a time when they are prepared to gain most from them. With a partial knowledge of language, and a start in the ordinary branches of education, gained in the present term of seven years, a pupil will gain more in one added year between seventeen and twenty years of age than in three years between ten and fifteen. Such an extension of the time would not be parallel with the high school or academy, but would in most cases scarcely be sufficient to advance the child laboring under the disadvantages of deafness to an equality with his more favored brothers and sisters to that grade.

In institutions where an extended time is granted, it is found that but comparatively few remain the full time, and the expense is inconsiderable; while the advantages, not simply to those who

remain, but to the whole school in elevating the standard of scholarship by presenting the possibility of this advanced course to all, are very great and salutary. It is very desirable, and I trust we shall at no distant date be able to place such an incentive before our pupils.

W. H. DEMOTTE,

*Principal.*

HISTORICAL SKETCH  
OF  
EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN.

BY W. C. WHITFORD, A. M.

SCHOOLS PREVIOUS TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY.

The earliest schools in Wisconsin had their origin in five different movements within the state. The first was the operations of the French missionaries and traders; the second, the establishment of military posts by our government; the third, the missionary labors to educate Indian children; the fourth, the discovery and the first working of the lead mines; and the fifth, the occupancy of large portions of the state by eastern settlers, just after the Black Hawk war. The systems of education introduced by these movements were, as might be judged, peculiar in many respects, and independent of each other.

I. FRENCH MISSIONARIES.

The first permanent settlement in the state was made in 1745, at Green Bay. The French Jesuits had sustained at times, in the previous seventy-five years, missionary stations at La Pointe, De Pere, and Prairie du Chien. They were joined by other Frenchmen, who lived as hunters, trappers and adventurers. In other localities, schools were held at an early day by missionaries; but in this state no mission school was formed in the last century at

any of the French posts. The heroic and self-denying disciples of Loyola, and some of the first settlers at the trading stations, were men of considerable culture. Augustin De Langlade and his son Charles, the founders of the colony at Green Bay, were educated, the former in France, and the latter at Mackinaw. Nicholas Boilvin and Joseph Rolette, residents at Prairie du Chien subsequent to 1870, were carefully trained for business or for the Catholic church. A few of the most intelligent and wealthy families in these settlements sent their children to Quebec, Montreal, Detroit, and St. Louis, to acquire either an English or a French education. The sons of an early settler at La Pointe attended a school in Canada.

In some cases, private instruction was given in the families of the French colonists. The first school held in the state, of which we gain any information, was connected with the family of Pierre Grignon, who married a daughter of Charles De Langlade, and resided at Green Bay. This was in 1791; and the children of Mr. Grignon, both sons and daughters, were taught the simple elements, without doubt, in the French language. Their teacher was James Porlier, who may be regarded as the first school-master in the state. He was educated in the Catholic Seminary at Montreal, and emigrated to Green Bay in the same year he taught. He was of medium size, light complexion, a little bald in after life, very mild, and invariably pleasant to both friends and strangers. He was highly esteemed; and filled, during the forty-eight years of his residence in this state, the offices of captain of the militia, county commissioner, chief justice of Brown county, and judge of probate. Before 1820, schools were kept, in all probability, in some families at Prairie du Chien. In 1824, Joseph Rolette, a merchant in the place, engaged Daniel Curtis, a cashiered captain in the American army, to instruct his children in the English language. Some of his neighbors, it seems, patronized the school. A young lady, Miss Crawford, who afterwards married Wm. Mitchell, of Green Bay, was raised at this place, obtained at home a good common education, and learned to speak English and French fluently. She assisted Mrs. J. H. Lockwood, in 1825, in teaching here the first Sunday-school in the state.

## II. MILITARY POSTS.

Green Bay and Prairie du Chien were made military posts in 1816, and were both occupied by American troops. In the same year Fort Crawford was built at Prairie du Chien; and in the following year Fort Howard at Green Bay. Fort Winnebago, near where Portage City now stands, was erected and supplied with a garrison in 1828. Soon after these forts were established, "settlers from the states," as they were then called, began to locate in their vicinity. At these forts were conducted what were termed "post schools." They were under the direction of the commanders of the garrisons, and furnished instruction for the children of the officers, soldiers and prominent citizens residing near the forts. Usually the chaplains had charge of the schools, though other persons were sometimes engaged. In 1817, a sergeant by the name of Reeseden, a man of character and of a good education, taught in the fort at Prairie du Chien; and afterwards, for many years, other noncommissioned officers performed the same duty, being detailed for that work, and received fifteen cents per day above their regular army wages of \$5.00 a month. About the year 1824, a common English school was opened in connection with the fort at Green Bay, and was taught by a discharged soldier, in a school-house erected just outside the walls of the garrison. The school is mentioned as being held in 1832; and it was sustained from time to time as long as the fort was occupied by the United States troops. Rev. Richard F. Cadle, chaplain at this post after 1832, conducted this school for some time. In 1836, he moved to Prairie du Chien, and filled the same position at Fort Crawford for five years. Major John Green, commanding officer at Fort Winnebago, engaged, in 1835, Miss Eliza Haight, as governess in his family; and he allowed the children of the other officers at the post to attend the private school, in which there were in all about a dozen pupils. In the spring of 1840, Rev. S. P. Keyes became chaplain and school-master at this fort; and he instructed about twenty children, some of whom were over twelve years of age.

As a result of both these private and post schools, other means for the instruction of the children were employed at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. In 1824, Daniel Curtis, who, it seems, left the latter place that year, taught in a log school house about two



miles from Green Bay. He remained here for two years, and others conducted the school for years after he retired. About the year 1828, a log school house was built by subscription at Shanty Town, and a young lady, Miss Caroline Russell, from the east, was employed as teacher by the American families, five in number, residing in the neighborhood. Afterwards, Miss Frances Sears taught in the same place. Both were well qualified to hear classes in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography, the only branches introduced. The pupils were generally young, of both sexes, and mostly children of American parentage. The schools were supported by subscription, paid by the parents of the scholars. About the year 1833, a school was started in the north ward of Green Bay, and was kept by Mr. William White, in a frame school house erected for that purpose. In addition to the common rudiments, some of the higher English studies, in connection with the Latin language, were taught. In 1832, a school was established at De Pere, six miles up the Fox river, and the seat of the ancient French mission. Miss Sears is again mentioned as teaching at Green Bay in 1836, in a frame school house, twenty-four by thirty feet in size, and as having thirty-five pupils. A portion of this house is still standing.

At Prairie du Chien similar schools must be noticed. Sergeant Reeseden, who taught here the post school for a short time, had charge subsequently of a private school for eight or nine months, outside of the Fort. A gentleman from Canada, by the name of Giason, succeeded him, and gave instruction in both the English and French languages. Mr. Curtis, who taught here in Mr. Rollette's family, conducted afterwards a select school of twenty to thirty scholars, and he organized classes in the higher branches. In 1830 or 1831, Judge James T. Mills, of Grant county, had the charge of a private school. In 1832, a student of divinity in the Presbyterian church, taught here for six months. A Miss Kirby, from New York, held, in 1836, an infant school of twenty pupils; and some one collected thirty scholars of a higher grade into a select school. Between 1840 and 1850, a private school of an excellent character, was conducted most of the time by Henry Boyer, a discharged soldier in Napoleon's army.

## III. SCHOOLS FOR INDIAN CHILDREN.

Subsequent to the year 1816, the time when our government assumed control of this section of the west, exertions were made by various religious societies, and by the government itself, to educate and Christianize the Indian population. Rev. Eleazer Williams, who became afterwards somewhat famous as the pretended Dauphin of France, was in the employ of the Episcopal Missionary Society of this country; and he conceived the idea, in 1820, of colonizing at Green Bay, the Six Nations of New York. In 1823, he started in connection with the mission among the Indians, a school of fifty white and half-breed children, on the west side of Fox river, opposite Shanty Town. It was for several years under the charge of Hon. A. G. Ellis, now of Stevens Point. In 1827, the Missionary Society decided to erect extensive buildings for a boarding school in which they might support and educate "children of full or mixed Indian blood." Rev. Richard F. Cadle, already mentioned, was selected to conduct the enterprise. He was a man of energy, culture, and Christian worth; and he labored devotedly, for five years, as a missionary and teacher at Green Bay, and in its vicinity. Opposed and persecuted in his self-denying work, he was beloved by his pupils, and held in the highest esteem by his employers and the better class of citizens. The buildings erected for the school were situated on an elevated piece of ground, which overlooks the beautiful Fox river. Their cost was \$9,000. The principal edifice was thirty by ninety feet, and two stories high. Two wings were attached, one twenty by thirty feet, the other twenty by eighty. In them the children were not only instructed, but lodged and supplied with food. The school seemed at first decidedly successful. It was attended in 1831, by one hundred and twenty-nine pupils from ten different tribes. They were received between the ages of four and fourteen years, and were taught habits of industry, a good English education, and the elements of the Christian religion. A portion of the time seven teachers were employed. This enterprise sustained branch missions among the Oneidas at Duck creek, and the Menomonees at Neenah. Though large amounts of money were expended in maintaining the school, it gradually diminished in size, and closed its operations, after sixteen years of trial, with only thirty-six pupils. However the

hopes of those who sustained this missionary effort may have been disappointed, the school itself exerted a strong influence upon the other educational movements in its vicinity.

Near Green Bay, a catholic mission school was organized, in 1830, by Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, an Italian priest. He was zealous, well educated, and talented; and toiled four years with unremitting ardor, though not very successful in his enterprise. This work was an attempt to revive at this place the old missionary operations of the Jesuits among the Indians. The school was aided by the government, and by the Menomonee tribe among whom it was held.

In a treaty with the Winnebagoes, in 1832, the United States agreed to maintain, for twenty-seven years, a school at or near Prairie du Chien, for the education and support of such children of the tribe as should be sent voluntarily to it. Two or more teachers were to conduct the school at an annual cost not to exceed three thousand dollars. It was started on the Yellow river in Iowa, and kept there for nearly two years. It was afterwards moved to the Turkey river, in the same state, where suitable buildings were erected, and Rev. David Lowry, of the Presbyterian church, took charge of the school. It did not meet the expectations of the government, though Mr. Lowry, an enterprising and accomplished man, remained among the Winnebagoes as their agent until 1848.

#### IV. THE LEAD DISTRICT.

Some slight attempts to occupy and work portions of the lead mines were made as early as 1822; but the hostility of the Indians living in that region prevented any further operations. They were exceedingly jealous of the Americans, whom they would not even allow to examine their country. By 1827, an excitement in regard to the mines, like the more recent gold fever, prevailed in certain portions of the states in the East and South. Hundreds rushed to the district, which, in a short time, was computed to hold five thousand inhabitants. The miners came principally from the central, western and southern states, invited and protected by the government.

Checked for a season by the alarm which grew out of what is called the "Winnebago War," and by the actual hostilities of the

Black Hawk contest in 1832, the emigrants afterwards spread rapidly over the whole section; and when Wisconsin became a territory by itself, in 1836, the lead region had a very large majority of the population.

Prominent villages were located and built up near valuable openings in the mines, as Mineral Point, Platteville, Shullsburg, Dodgeville, Cassville, Gratiot's Grove, and others. Several of the most useful citizens of the state arrived with the miners. There must be mentioned as among these, Governor Dodge, whose messages subsequently showed that he engaged with the liveliest interest in the establishment of public schools; Hon. John H. Rountree, a prominent citizen of Grant county, and who aided materially in opening the first schools in the southwestern part of the state, including Platteville Academy, now a state normal school; Gen. Charles Bracken, who first introduced in the territorial legislature a bill to create a common school fund; and Col. Daniel M. Parkinson, who was chairman of the assembly committee which made the earliest inquiries into the expediency of establishing a common school system in the state.

At Mineral Point, in July, 1830, was built the first school-house in the lead district. It was constructed of logs, and when not occupied by the school, it furnished also accommodations in its single room for a justice's court, and for religious meetings. In August of the year in which it was erected, a select school was opened in it by Mr. Henry Boyer, who taught afterwards, as we have already shown, at Prairie du Chien. He remained there three terms, and charged the small children two dollars and a half for their tuition, and the larger ones three and a half. The house soon passed into the hands of the Presbyterian Church, and was torn down, with most of the other buildings of the place, to be used in the construction of a fort, in 1832, the time of the Black Hawk War. Another house was put up in 1834, on High street, and a school was kept in it for a year by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, and his daughter, the first lady teacher of the place. In 1836, a school of fifty scholars, probably sustained by a tax, was taught in the Methodist log meeting-house, it is believed, by a Mr. Parker and his daughter.

The second school in the mineral district was started at Platteville, in the spring of 1834. A school-house had been erected the

year previous in the southwestern part of the village. It was eighteen by twenty feet, one story, made of hewn logs, well put together. The school was supported by subscription, had twelve or fourteen pupils, and was taught by Samuel Huntington, an experienced school-master. He seems to have been at the time an adventurer, and employed his time and that of the scholars largely in hunting for veins of lead in the vicinity. The school was afterward moved into the central portion of the village; and it was taught, in 1836, by Dr. A. T. Locey, who had forty pupils.

Though prominent men in this district engaged subsequently with much earnestness in developing the common school interests of the state, yet the cause of education made feeble progress in the beginning among the miners. Their occupation did not tend toward establishing schools; they migrated from place to place, as old diggings failed, or as new ones were thought to be more profitable, and they held no title to the soil for several years. Besides, the population were largely from sections of our country where public schools had not been fostered, and generally they knew very little of their worth. Still they gradually came to feel the need of an education for their children; and, by 1836, a few other private schools, supported as those we have mentioned, were probably established.

#### V. THE EARLIEST EASTERN SETTLERS.

The Black Hawk war was the source of inestimable advantage to the state, in directing public attention in the east to large portions of our territory, unoccupied and but slightly explored. The glowing accounts of the rich country, published in the newspapers, and carried back by soldiers in the army to their friends, induced the speedy emigration to our borders of thousands of intelligent, hardy, and enterprising people from New England and the middle states. Settlements were made along the lake shore from 1834 to 1836; and in the latter year, in a few portions of the fertile Rock river valley, and around Winnebago lake. In the country between these localities and the shore of Lake Michigan, a number of places were selected and occupied; and these have grown into flourishing villages or small cities. The financial revulsion of 1836, ruining hundreds of families, compelled them to seek new homes and build up new fortunes on our prairies and by the side of our waters.

Wherever even a few of the eastern emigrants settled together in the state, there they started at once a school. They were carrying out the inspirations of their former homes; and were laying, with the eye of prophecy, the sure foundation of a glorious commonwealth.

In 1836, there were eight small private schools in the state, and two hundred and seventy-five pupils attending them, according to the statement of Rev. S. A. Dwinnell, of Reedsburg, an early pioneer. The population was estimated to be about 9,000, exclusive of Indians. We have already mentioned the schools at Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, and in the mineral region. There were other private schools at Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Sheboygan; these were formed by the eastern settlers. The one at Kenosha was opened in December, the year previous, by Rev. Jason Lathrop, a Baptist minister, and well educated, with about thirty scholars, in a log school house. The first frame house erected soon afterwards in the city, was occupied by a school. The first school in Milwaukee was taught in the winter of 1835-36, by David Worthington, afterwards a Methodist minister, in a private building owned by Samuel Brown, on East Water street, one block south of Wisconsin street. In the fall following, the first public school was organized by law in the bounds of the state. This was the only one established under the school laws of the Michigan Territory, as such; and it was conducted by Edward West, now of Appleton, in a framed school house, used at present as a store, and standing in the Second Ward of the city, and known as No. 371, Third St.

At Sheboygan, in the winter following, F. M. Rublee taught the first school in the county, in a private room, with only a few scholars. These schools, except the one organized in Milwaukee, were supported by subscription.

At the close of this period, there had not been laid the foundation of any academy or college in the state. During nearly a half century, the schools, with a single exception, had been started and maintained by the influence of the family, our religion, the military power, and the combined efforts of private individuals in several localities.

## SCHOOL SYSTEM UNDER THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

## I. BEGINNING OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Wisconsin was attached to Michigan Territory from 1818 to 1836; and from 1836 to 1848, it was a territory for a short time in connection with Iowa, and afterwards by itself. In this latter period, tens of thousands of the eastern settlers found homes in the portions of the state already occupied. This tide of the incoming population also flowed down the valley of the Wisconsin river, into the adjacent sections north, and lastly up the Mississippi banks and along the many streams in the northwestern counties. In every village formed by this people, and on nearly every two miles square of territory settled by them, was organized either the private or public school. One or more persons in each community, noted for their intelligence or public spirit, first gathered the children into a school, held in a private dwelling or in a rude log school-house; and they engaged as a teacher generally some one among the settlers who had taught in the east. Very frequently the place for the school was the place for the weekly divine worship. The studies and the text-books selected were the same as were found in the eastern common schools. A term of three months in the year was usually taught. The teachers' wages were low, and but a few were induced to remain long in their humble occupation.

When a sufficient number of families had settled in the same neighborhood to support even a small public school, the family or the private school which had been maintained in the place was usually abandoned. Hundreds of instances of this kind can be mentioned. In this way was formed the beginning of the school system, which has since, on account of its efficiency, become the pride of the state.

## II. LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

Soon after the organization of the territory, in 1836, the school code of Michigan was adopted almost entire by the legislature. Defective as it was, and modified in some of its minor provisions almost every year, it continued in force until after the state was formed. Since it required nearly a year after the adoption of our constitution, for our present system of public instruction to go into

operation throughout the state, let us notice the beginning and the growth of this system in our legislative action from 1836 to 1849, when the present school law was adopted.

The protection of the lands donated to Wisconsin by the United States government for school purposes, and the creation of a common school fund first called the attention of our public men to the cause of education. The first resolution on school matters ever introduced into our legislative assembly, was at the session at Belmont, in 1836, and referred to the report of a bill to "prohibit persons from trespassing on the school lands in this territory by cutting and destroying timber." A memorial to congress was adopted requesting them to authorize the sale of the school section in each township, and appropriate the money arising toward creating a fund for the support of common schools.

At the second session, November 7, 1837, a bill was passed to "regulate the sale of school lands, and to provide for organizing, regulating and perfecting common schools." Like the statutes of Michigan, it enforced the formation of schools in every town. A law had been enacted in Michigan, in 1827, ten years before, requiring every town having over fifty families to support by tax a common school; having one hundred families, two schools; having one hundred and fifty families, three schools, and so on. If this duty was neglected, the town was compelled to pay a fine in proportion to the number of families living in it, and the fine was distributed among the poor districts of the county to aid in maintaining schools. But in Wisconsin, it was provided, that as soon as twenty electors should reside in a surveyed township, in which was the school section, they should elect three commissioners of common schools, who should hold their office three years, apply the proceeds of the leases of school lands to pay the wages of teachers in the township, lay off districts, and call school meetings. Each district should elect three directors to hold their office one year; and they should locate school houses, hire teachers for at least three months in the year, and levy taxes for the support of schools. This tax was *pro rata* on the attendance of the pupils; and the children of persons unable to pay the tax were kept in the school by a tax on all the inhabitants of the district. Five inspectors, the third set of officers, were elected annually to examine schools, and to inspect and license the teachers. There was in



operation in the territory for three years, after 1836, a provision in the school code of Michigan, which authorized the governor to appoint a superintendent of common schools, to have the oversight of the school lands, and to report to the legislature the condition of the schools. His compensation was the payment of his necessary expenses and \$25 a year. No action seems to have been taken under this provision in Wisconsin.

In 1839 this school law was revised, and specially adapted to the condition of the territory. Every town with not less than ten families was required to become a school district and provide a competent teacher; and with more than ten families, it was to be divided into two or more districts. The office of town commissioners was abolished, and their duties were transferred to the inspectors, who had given to them the additional power to take charge of the school houses, to lease and protect the school lands, to listen to complaints against teachers and discharge incompetent ones, and to make returns of the number of scholars to the county commissioners. It was the duty of the last named officers to appoint inspectors in the towns which refused or neglected to choose them. Trustees in each district might be elected, and could perform for the district the duties assigned to the inspectors. A teacher neglecting to procure a certificate could be fined fifty dollars—one-half to go to the informer, and the other half to the district in which he taught. The rate bill system of taxation was repealed, and a tax for building school houses, or to support schools, not to exceed one-fourth of one per cent., was raised by the county commissioners on the whole county.

In 1840, a memorial to congress was adopted, representing that the people were anxious to establish a common school system with suitable resources for its support.

At nearly every session of the territorial legislature, a large number of local acts were passed, authorizing districts to raise money by tax to build school houses. This became very annoying.

Important amendments were made in the school law in 1840 and 1841, restoring the office of town commissioners, which had been dropped in the act of 1839, and assigning to them the duties of the inspectors; laying down more complete directions for forming school districts; making five officers in each district—the

clerk, collector, and three trustees; restricting to male residents, over twenty-one years of age, the privilege of voting at district meetings, and requiring such voters to be freeholders or householders; changing the fine of teachers for neglecting to procure certificates from fifty dollars to forfeiture of a sum not exceeding their wages; authorizing certain amounts of money to be raised by tax in the district for building school houses, and defining specifically the duties of each school officer.

### III. THE SCHOOL LAWS.

The commissioners were required to listen to appeals from any person aggrieved at the action of a district, and pass a decision thereon, which should be final. They made reports each year to the secretary of the territory, giving in detail the number of school districts in each town, the number of scholars and teachers, the length of time school had been maintained in each district, and the amount of money raised by tax, and paid out for school purposes. A neglect of this duty was accompanied with heavy penalties.

It was the duty of the clerk to make yearly a list of the heads of families in the district, and the number of children in each family between the ages of four and sixteen, and to file a copy of said list in the office of the clerk of the board of county commissioners, and deliver another to the school commissioners of the town. These duties were afterwards transferred to the trustees, who performed all official labors of the district, except keeping the records and collecting the taxes. They engaged the teachers, had custody of the school property, made out the tax lists and rate bills, and met the expenses of the schools.

The county commissioners, besides receiving the list of the families and of the children from each district, apportioned annually all moneys in the county treasury which had been appropriated to the common schools.

This code of school laws remained in force, with some slight amendments, until the state constitution was adopted. During the first five years of our territorial history, so many changes were made in the provisions of the system, that great confusion was caused in the management of the school affairs in the town and

in the district, and people were justly dissatisfied. So strong was the feeling, that no important modification was permitted to be introduced until the organic law of the state went into force in 1848, though it was well known that radical deficiencies existed in the system. So great were these, that very many of the schools were poorly organized, and insufficient funds were provided for their support. The rate-bill tax, or private subscription, had to be resorted to in many districts to keep the schools in operation.

#### IV. ACTION PRELIMINARY TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Previous to the adoption of the state constitution, the supervisory management of the public schools was discussed in various portions of the state. Defects were pointed out and remedies were demanded. Five school district officers, subject to be changed each year, made the care of the school cumbersome and uncertain. No real uniformity or permanency in any plan which the district might adopt, could be assured. The utility of electing a town superintendent in place of the town commissioners, was considered. It was held that one person, with all the responsibility upon him, would be more efficient than three, and give greater unity to the work. As early as 1841, a petition from Racine county was received by the legislature, asking for the creation of the office of state superintendent. Other requests on the same subject, from different parts of the territory, were presented at the subsequent sessions of that body. In 1846, a bill passed one branch of the legislature providing for the appointment of this officer, but it was lost in the other.

It became evident, by 1846, that a strenuous effort would be made to organize a state government. Until this was effected, the fund accruing from the sale of state lands could not be received from the general government, nor the income of this fund applied toward maintaining schools. The benefit of obtaining and using this immense fund, supplied one of the main arguments for forming a state constitution. Governor Dodge urged this subject upon the attention of the people in his message of 1847, stating that they could then control the sale of the sixteenth section in each township, and enjoy its avails, together with the donation of 500,000 acres of land by congress, and five per cent. of the net pro-

ceeds arising from the sale of public lands in the state. At once the expediency of establishing the free system of public instruction throughout the state was discussed in many places, and by liberal-minded men.

At Kenosha, where excellent schools had been sustained, the matter was first considered; and the first free school ever established in the state was organized here in 1845. The leader of this movement was Col. M. Frank, of that city, to whom the state, also, is more indebted than to any other citizen, for her excellent free school system. Educated in the central portion of New York state, and moving to Kenosha in 1837, he has labored devotedly to advance popular education. In February, 1845, as a member of the territorial legislature, he introduced a bill authorizing the legal voters within the corporate limits of his town to vote taxes on all the assessed property sufficient to support schools. The bill became a law; and, by one of the provisions, it was required to be submitted to the people before taking effect. The opposition to this measure was very strong, and there was evidently, at first, a majority against it. The idea of taxing large property holders, who had no children to educate, was denounced as arbitrary and unjust. Frequent public meetings were held for discussion and lectures, with a view of enlightening the public mind on the great duty to educate at the public expense. After several unsuccessful trials to procure the adoption of the act, it was at length accomplished, by a small majority, in the fall of 1845. This transaction had its due influence on other portions of the state.

In the winter before the first constitutional convention met, a common school convention was held at Madison, on three successive evenings, with the design of preparing the people for the establishment of a system of free schools, similar to that of Massachusetts, and at the earliest practicable period. It was largely attended by members of the legislature, then in session, and Col. Frank was elected chairman. The principal features to be adopted in the school laws of the state were considered, and the deficiencies and evils of the old law were pointed out. They recommended the legislature to appoint a general agent to travel through the state, lecture on education, collect statistics, examine the condition of schools, and organize teachers' associations. A select committee, consisting of Rev. Lewis H. Loss, Levi Hubbell, M. Frank, Caleb

Croswell, C. M. Baker, and H. M. Billings were appointed to lay the subject discussed by the convention before the legislature. They state, in their report, that the "committee regard it among the highest and most important of the duties of legislatures to provide, as far as may be, by suitable legislation, for the education of the whole people."

Other educational conventions were held at Mineral Point and Milwaukee, and the principal needs of our public schools were carefully discussed. Committees in the legislature submitted, at this time, able reports on the same subject.

#### V. ACTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

In the constitutional convention of 1846, a resolution was passed early in the session for a "provision to be engrafted into the constitution, making it imperative on the legislature to provide the necessary means, by taxation or otherwise, for placing a common education within the reach of all the children of the state." An article was incorporated into the constitution, in most respects similar to the one included in our present constitution, adopted in 1848, creating free schools. Considerable discussion arose in regard to establishing the office of state superintendent, some favoring the old system of New York, in which the secretary of state performed the duties of this office; but a majority were inclined toward the measure which was finally adopted in the constitution. No other provision awakened much interest or opposition in the body. The time of the convention was taken up in the consideration of other exciting questions, such as banks, negro suffrage, elective judiciary, the death penalty, and the rights of married women in respect to property.

At an evening session of this convention, Hon. Henry Barnard, who subsequently occupied the positions of Chancellor of the State University and the Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Education, gave an address upon the advantages of supporting our public schools by a tax on the property of the state, and upon the necessity of the office of a state superintendent of schools. He presented the outlines of a system of schools supervised by such an officer, which he drafted out in due form, to be laid before the convention. They were accepted, and formed afterwards, as we shall see, the main features of our present school law.

In the second constitutional convention, 1848, nearly the same general topics were under discussion; and some features in the article on education, included in the constitution afterwards adopted, received greater attention. We have failed to discover proofs of any opposition to the section which provides that "district schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years;" or to a section which requires a sum to be raised by tax annually, for the support of the common schools, to the amount at least of one-half of the income of the school fund. Some changes in the older constitution were made, not allowing the State Superintendent, in any instance, to be appointed instead of elected by the people; defining the school age of the children; omitting the clause which would have established town libraries; inserting the provision for the maintenance of academies and normal schools, and providing for the founding and support of a state university. The actual attendance of the children upon school was not permitted to be the basis for the distribution of the school income. The expression, "the public schools should be equally free to children of all religious persuasions," was not incorporated in the constitution, for the reason that there might be children not belonging to any religious persuasion, who ought to be educated. The prohibition that "no book of religious doctrine or belief shall be permitted in any public school," was not accepted, as it excluded the Bible.

#### VI. ACTION SUBSEQUENT TO THE CONVENTIONS.

Immediately after the adoption of the second constitution by the people, so great was the demand for radical changes in the school code that the state legislature, in 1848, enacted laws which carried out in an imperfect form the provisions of the article on education in the constitution. At the same session of the legislature, three commissioners, Hon. M. Frank, Hon. Charles S. Jordan, and Hon. Charles M. Baker, were appointed to collate and revise the statutes which are familiarly known as those of 1849. Their labors were divided; and, among other portions assigned to Col. Frank, was the law relating to schools. This work was carefully done; but several features relating to public schools were in direct

conflict with those adopted at the previous session of the legislature. The report of the commissioners was accepted, and when the present school law went into operation, May 1, 1849, there were in vogue in the state three sets of school laws—as that of 1839 had not been laid aside in all portions, and time had not been given to supplant that of 1848. The year of 1849 was one of great confusion, as many provisions in all these laws were opposed to each other.

One of the most remarkable events in the history of our state was the adoption of the free-school system by the people, and the readiness with which, in most sections, it was put in operation. The principles involved in this system had been violently and persistently opposed in other states. Col. Frank says that “prior to the acceptance of the state constitution, whenever, in the southeastern part of the state, the measure was introduced of supporting the schools by taxation on the assessed property of the districts, it encountered the most determined opposition.” But when voted upon, scarcely a prominent voice was raised against it. It is believed that the questions which overshadowed all others in the constitutional convention, so engaged the thoughts of the people that the free-school provision was almost lost sight of in the heated discussion. The reasons for the ready acquiescence are more obvious. The people had become somewhat accustomed to paying taxes in the counties to maintain schools; the income of what was expected to be a magnificent school fund would lessen very materially the burdens of taxation; and the noble utterances of Governors Dodge, Doty, Talmadge, and Dewey, in their annual messages, in favor of the broadest education of the people, had, to some extent, prepared them to accept the measure.

The opinion has prevailed quite generally that our school system was framed after that of the state of New York. This a mistake. Our statute laws were copied, even in their principal headings, their arrangements, their wordings to a great extent, and of course their substance, from those of Michigan. A few minor provisions were taken from the New York statutes; such as those creating the office of town superintendent, now abolished, and the district library, which first originated in that state. The other features differed widely from those of the New York system in very many respects. The principal provisions of the Michigan school law were

thus retained among all the changes in our territorial career, and many were substantially embodied in the state constitution now in force.

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#### PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM UNDER THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

The school code adopted under the constitution, in 1849, corrected many of the defects in the territorial school laws; and introduced, as already intimated, some radically new measures for the organization and management of the public schools. This code has now been in operation twenty-seven years; and the experience of the state in maintaining its schools, together with the growth of the public school system in this country, has led, in that time, to the introduction of important changes in some of the main provisions of this code. We shall notice these provisions and the changes which have been introduced in them.

##### I. THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

The public schools under the territorial government were sustained in the country districts as well as in the villages and cities, by county taxes, rate-bills, and subscriptions. No uniformity and no certainty existed in the support of these schools. The general government offered to this state, as it had to other new states, the grants of lands within its borders to promote the cause of education. There would also be found in the state incidental but constant means for raising revenues, which could be applied in the most satisfactory manner, toward the maintenance of public schools. Both these means furnish six distinct sources for the creation of this school fund, as follows:

1. The proceeds from the sale of lands granted by the United States.
2. All moneys accruing from forfeiture or escheat.
3. All fines collected in the several counties for breach of the penal laws.
4. All moneys paid for exemption from military duty.
5. Five per cent. on the sale of government lands within the state.
6. A percentage of the sales, for a time, of the swamp and overflowed lands.



The fund arising from all these sources amounted, in 1875, to \$2,624,239.55. A very large portion of this sum was derived from the sale of the lands granted by the general government. These lands embraced, in the beginning, the sixteenth section in every township in the state, any grant of lands the purposes of which were not specified by the United States, and the five hundred thousand acres to which the state was entitled by the provisions of an act of congress passed in 1841. A portion of the sales of the swamp and overflowed lands granted to Wisconsin by the United States, Sept. 28, 1850, had furnished an income to aid the common schools, during the fourteen years preceding 1870. By the act of 1856, three-fourths of the net proceeds of these lands were added to the common school fund; in the following year, one-fourth was converted into the normal school fund, leaving one-half for the school fund. In 1858, another fourth was taken from these proceeds and given to the drainage fund, which had received, by the law of 1856, one-fourth of the sales. From this year until 1865, only one-fourth of what is termed the swamp land fund, was set apart to the common school fund. In the latter year this was also taken away and given to the normal school fund, with the provision that one-fourth of the income of this fund should be transferred to the common school fund, until the annual income of the latter fund should reach \$200,000. In 1870, the provision of the law was abolished. The percentage of the swamp land fund paid into the common school fund amounted, according to the report of 1867, to \$150,697.98. The general government paid the state, in 1850, \$22,537.56, the amount of the five per cent. of the proceeds of the public lands in the state sold up to that date. Nothing more from this source was transferred to the state until 1865. It seems that the United States granted, in 1838, to the Rock River Canal Company, 140,000 acres of land, to aid them in the construction of a canal from Milwaukee to some point on Rock river; and the future state of Wisconsin was made a trustee, and held responsible for the proper application of the grant. The company abandoned the enterprise after disposing of nearly one-third of the land. The territory sold the remainder of the grant and applied the proceeds to meet its expenses, which congress was under obligation to liquidate. The general government was dissatisfied with the proceedings of the company, and refused to pay any further

portion of the five per cent. fund until the claim against the state had been adjusted. By 1862, this fund not credited to the state amounted to \$250,139.11. In 1865, the account was settled, not to the complete satisfaction of the state; and \$101,262.33 was finally withheld by the United States. In the following year, an act was passed by the legislature of Wisconsin levying annually a tax on the property of the state to pay the interest at seven per cent. on the sum which the general government had retained. Since the settlement of the account the state has received regularly the fund accruing from this source. A portion of the 500,000 acres was also withheld by the United States for a time, and for the same reason given in the other transaction.

The state has never received any moneys for exemption from military duty. The sum obtained from the other sources is comparatively small, and has been derived as follows :

From escheat,.....	\$1, 159 29
From fines and forfeitures,.....	128, 620 91
Amount .....	<u>\$129, 780 20</u>

The school fund is loaned at seven per cent. interest. This income can only be expended in the support of the public schools. In 1862, it was partially invested in state bonds, and afterwards very largely in the state certificates of indebtedness; and it was used to meet a portion of the debt contracted by the state during the civil war. In 1875, \$1,559,700.00 were thus due this fund. A tax is raised each year by the state to pay the interest on this investment. Previous to 1862, the fund was loaned more largely than at present on mortgages on real estate. The loss to this fund during the first ten years of our state administration was a large part of \$732,340. This was occasioned by the worthless securities on which the loans to individuals were based. The total income from the fund, last year, was \$184,624.64. This was apportioned, as the school moneys have been each year under the constitution, among the counties, in accordance with the number of the children of school age reported in those districts which maintained a school not less than five months. The money is finally distributed among these districts.

This income for 1875 cancelled only about one-eleventh of the expenditures to which the state was subject that year in maintaining its public schools. The whole cost was \$2,005,370, and ten-elevenths of it were met by taxation. In 1865, the school fund income was nearly one-seventh of the whole expenses. From the beginning of our state history, our schools have been principally supported by the revenues raised on the property of the citizens. This has been a source of disappointment, and yet so strong has been the attachment for our public schools that little complaint has been heard. The people were led early to believe that the proceeds from the school lands would furnish an income sufficient to cover a large part of the current expenses of the schools. Superintendent Root estimated, in 1850, that the fund would, in a few years, reach \$5,301,943.44. Subsequent estimates placed it at four and three-quarters millions of dollars. As it is seen, the first sum is nearly double what has been realized. The amount of unsold lands belonging to this fund was reported last year to be only 221,438 acres. The total income of the school fund since the state was formed is \$3,565,684.43; and the total expenditures for the public schools in that time are \$27,396,754.00.

The following table shows, for each year under the state government, the income of the school fund, the total expenditures for the public schools, the number of school children, the apportionment of this income for each child, and the expenditures per child:

TABLE of *Income and Expenditures.*

YEAR	Income of School Fund.	Expenditures.	Children of School Age.	Income per Child.	Expenditures per Child.
1849		\$45,080	70,457		\$ .64
1850	\$588.00	142,018	92,047	\$0.0083	1.54
1851	46,908.37	175,050	111,481	.50	1.57
1852	53,703.84	176,502	124,783	.48	1.41
1853	56,128.31	175,134	138,279	.45	1.26
1854	99,749.52	242,117	155,125	.72	1.62
1855	125,906.02	349,730	186,960	.805	1.87
1856	131,812.80	336,692	213,886	.70	1.57
1857	141,164.76	476,659	241,545	.66	1.98
1858	181,158.75	516,610	264,977	.75	1.95
1859	169,185.28	764,688	278,871	.64	2.38
1860	178,917.12	791,540	288,984	.64	2.81
1861	92,497.92	854,145	299,782	.32	2.85
1862	149,891.00	744,973	308,656	.50	2.41
1863	135,725.46	815,459	320,965	.44	2.54
1864	150,949.43	972,834	329,906	.47	2.96
1865	151,816.34	913,223	339,024	.46	2.69
1866	152,560.80	1,075,572	354,517	.45	3.04
1867	166,622.99	1,521,412	371,083	.47	4.10
1868	173,644.32	2,226,560	361,759	.48	6.15
1869	176,729.87	1,987,436	376,327	.47	5.28
1870	158,249.60	2,094,160	394,837	.40	5.30
1871	159,587.22	1,932,539	409,198	.39	4.77
1872	163,308.21	2,004,154	418,739	.39	4.79
1873	181,056.12	2,086,212	431,086	.42	4.84
1874	183,097.74	1,970,885	435,947	.42	4.52
1875	184,624.64	2,005,370	450,304	.41	4.45
Total	\$3,565,684.43	\$27,396,754			

## II. STATE SUPERVISION.

The condition of the schools at the close of the territorial government showed the imperative need of a state supervising officer. Different systems of instruction and management prevailed in different counties. There was no general and efficient method for collecting school statistics. There was no ultimate authority to determine all matters of difficulty and dispute, and to enforce the school laws. There were no means by which any information in regard to the condition and wants of the schools, and the opinions and labors of educators could be published and disseminated throughout the state. It was argued that some prominent officer should travel through all the organized counties, visiting schools,

encouraging and counseling teachers, organizing educational associations, and correcting, as far as possible, existing defects in the system and government of the schools.

In the constitution, it was provided that "the supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent, and such other officers as the legislature shall direct." In this way, the office became a permanent one and could not be abolished at the caprices of the people. The superintendent should be elected by the voters of the state, and should not receive over \$1,200 salary. The legislature adopted, at the beginning, the provisions which require that he shall have the general oversight of the common schools, and shall visit throughout the state as far as practicable, inspect schools, address the people, communicate with teachers and school officers, and secure a uniformity and an improvement in the instruction and discipline of the schools. He shall recommend the introduction of the most approved text-books, advise in the selection of works for school district libraries, and prescribe the regulations for the management of these libraries. He shall attend to the publication of school laws, accompanied with proper explanations, and distribute copies of these in all portions of the state. He shall decide upon all appeals made to him from school meetings and town superintendents. He shall apportion all school moneys distributed each year by the state among the towns and cities, and submit to the legislature an annual report, containing an abstract of all the reports received from the clerks of the county boards of supervisors, giving accounts of the condition of the common schools and the estimates of expenditures of the school money, and presenting plans for the better organization of the schools, and such other matters as he may deem expedient to communicate.

To any one who has taken the pains to examine the school laws of the several states of the Union, it will at first seem somewhat surprising that the same general principles and methods in regard to school management run through them all. The reason of this uniformity lies in the fact that the experiments tried in one state are usually observed by all the others, and any improvements in vogue in one are, after a while, adopted in most cases by the rest. So, when Wisconsin became a state, she fashioned after the prevailing system her mode of school supervision. Since the organization of the state, only a few changes have taken place in the super-

visory departments of the state. In 1854, the state superintendent was authorized to appoint an assistant superintendent, who performed such duties as the principal prescribed, which have been usually those belonging to the office work, and received \$800 salary. His compensation was afterwards raised to \$1,000; in 1865, to \$1,500; and in 1869, to \$1,800. In the beginning, the legislature, by special acts each year, allowed the traveling expenses of the state superintendent; but, in 1853, \$600; in 1866, \$1,000; and in 1869, \$1,500 were fixed by law as the annual appropriation for this object. For ten years previous to 1866, \$600 was paid him, according to a general statute, each year for clerk hire in his office; and since that time \$1,000 has been paid. For the first ten years the state superintendent received only \$1,000 salary; but since then \$1,200, the full amount allowed by the constitution. Most of the time, since the State University was established, he has been *ex officio* a member of its board of regents; and, since the Normal School law was passed, an active regent on the board created thereby. He has also served as the secretary of the latter board, the past ten years, at a salary of \$150, and more recently, of \$300, per year. He has given efficient aid to other valuable educational enterprises, such as the State Teachers' Association, the publication of educational periodicals, and teachers' institutes held by town and county superintendents, by societies of teachers, and by the agents of the normal regents.

Since the organization of the department of public instruction, ten citizens have been elected to the office of state superintendent. The first was Hon. Eleazer Root, of Waukesha, who was chosen the next year after the first state officers were elected. The mode of choosing the superintendent had been determined by the legislature that year. He was nominated by the state central committees of both the whig and democratic parties, and was elected without opposition. This action was in deference, in some degree, to the sentiment which prevailed then quite extensively, that the choice of this officer should not be connected with the strifes of the political parties. The committees state, in their circulars, that Mr. Root is "favorably known as a firm friend and devoted advocate of the cause of education." His first term was one year in length. He was reelected, his second term being two years long. In his first report, issued in 1850, we learn that 46,136 children, a little

over one-half of those in the state, were attending schools; that the average wages of male teachers were \$15.22 per month, and of female teachers, \$6.92; that there were 704 school-houses, 359 being constructed of logs; and that there were 96 unincorporated private schools.

During his administration, besides issuing a publication of the school laws with notes and instructions, and accompanied with suitable forms for conducting proceedings under them by the different school officers, and besides carrying into effect the provisions of these school laws, and systematizing their operations, he gave much attention to the formation of graded schools in different parts of the state. He had been at the head of flourishing female seminaries in Virginia and Missouri, had taught over a year at Waukesha, and was a member of the second constitutional convention, and drew up the article on education which was adopted by that convention as a portion of the state constitution. As a superintendent he labored with great zeal, and gave a strong impulse and a wise direction to the educational interests of the state. He served, afterwards, as county superintendent of schools in Fond du Lac county.

He was succeeded, in 1852, by Hon. Azel P. Ladd, of Shullsburg, who, during the two years he occupied the office, directed his attention largely to the improvement of the instruction imparted in our public schools. He made an ineffectual attempt to modify entirely our school laws. His reports were well written, and show, as did his labors, that he was a man of superior abilities. He was a physician by profession, and gave considerable attention to the physical comfort of the children in the school rooms and on the school grounds. He recommended the first list of text-books for the schools, originated the plan of holding normal institutes in different counties, and mentions the large fund which could be created from the sale of swamp lands and applied for the benefit of the schools. On his invitation, teachers from different parts of the state met at Madison, and organized the State Teachers' Association.

Hon. H. A. Wright, of Prairie du Chien, was the third state superintendent. He died before the term of his office expired, at Prairie du Chien, May 27, 1855, in the thirtieth year of his age. He was a young man of most agreeable manners and fine talents. A

lawyer by profession, he had held the position of county judge, had edited a paper at his place of residence, and had been a member of both branches of the legislature. In the only report he presented, he deemed it a bad policy to introduce any important changes in the school law, and gave quite full directions for the improved construction of school-houses. Under his administration the law was enacted to supply each school district with a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

Rev. A. C. Barry, of Racine, was appointed to fill out the term to which Judge Wright had been elected. At its close, he was chosen state superintendent for the two subsequent years. He originated the plan of publishing the reports of other school officers in the state in connection with his own annual report, a plan which has been followed, particularly since the election of county superintendents. He labored with considerable ardor to impress upon the people the value of an education, and to elevate the general condition of our schools. He advocated the introduction of the study of the natural sciences into the common schools. Under him an act was passed authorizing him to hold teachers' institutes, and a sum of money, not to exceed \$1,000, to be set apart to support them. Under him the Educational Journal became the organ of the State Teachers' Association; and in the last year of his service, the measure was adopted to aid the normal departments of the academies and colleges, by a portion of the income from the swamp land fund.

Hon. Lyman C. Draper, of Madison, was superintendent in the years 1858-59. He had been for many years the efficient secretary of the State Historical Society. He collected reliable statistics, showing the actual condition of the public schools; and he organized the work of his department, which had been sadly neglected. The efficient system of conducting teachers' institutes was inaugurated while he was in office, and has continued in force until the present time. He procured, during his term, the passage of an excellent law for establishing town school libraries. He wrote largely upon this subject in his reports, and awakened much interest for it in different parts of the state. After a fund of \$88,784.78 had accumulated for the benefit of these libraries, the law was very unwisely repealed in 1862, and the money transferred to the school and general funds. It is due to this enterprise and to this indefatigable



laborer that this money should be refunded by the state, and this law revived. If this measure had been put in force and prosecuted vigorously for a few years, it would have furnished an excellent basis for the introduction of the township system of managing schools.

Prof. J. L. Pickard, of Platteville, succeeded Mr. Draper in 1860. He was elected three times to the office, and resigned during the first year of his third term. He had taught in other states; had acted as the popular principal of the Platteville Academy for fourteen years; had served as the president of the State Teachers' Association, and had taken a deep interest in the educational affairs of the state. His administration was vigorous and successful; he gave close attention to all the details of his office, and infused new energy into all the departments of the educational work in the state. He visited largely the schools, and lectured on educational topics in very many places. He assisted greatly in creating a sentiment which lies at the foundation of the normal school system in the state. He secured the establishment of the office of county superintendent, a measure of incalculable advantage; and arranged for the proper examination of the teachers of the public schools, and the issuing of three grades of certificates to them. He made special efforts to enlarge school districts by the consolidation of smaller ones, and to inspire the teachers with a greater interest and a conscientious care for their work. He closed his work in an earnest address to the teachers on the subject of "avoiding extremes." Since his retirement from the office, he has filled the position of superintendent of the public schools of Chicago.

Col. J. G. McMynn, of Racine, was the next superintendent by appointment, and subsequently by election. He accepted the duties of the office, September 30, 1864. Chiefly by his exertions, as we shall see, the first graded schools in the state were organized at Kenosha and Racine, and became widely known; and the State Teachers' Association was formed eleven years previous. He had labored with energy and sound judgment in other educational movements in the state. He was an officer in one of the Wisconsin regiments in the civil war. His superintendency of schools was distinguished for the passage of the present normal school law, a measure which had been demanded from our earliest territorial history, and which has now established the four normal schools in the state.

He used great care in the inauguration of the normal school system, and shaped the provisions on which it is based. Under him two of these schools were located, and one of them placed in operation. He labored to increase the efficiency of the instruction given by the teachers in the district and graded schools. He became interested in the reorganization of the State University, and the incorporation in it of the agricultural department. He originated the practice of calling together the county and city superintendents to consult on subjects of interest to themselves and the state. To him the colleges and academies began first to make their reports to be included in the annual report of the superintendent.

Hon. A. J. Craig, of Palmyra, entered on the duties of the office at the beginning of the year 1868. He formerly taught in one of the schools of Milwaukee, edited the Educational Journal for several years, had been a member of the assembly, and was assistant state superintendent under Prof. Pickard and Col. McMynn. He was reelected, but died at Madison in the middle of the first year of his second term, July 3, 1870. He was a man of ardent temperament and enlightened views on education. No important public measure was created under him. An optional township system was adopted, but only a very few towns accepted it. The plan of granting perpetual state certificates to teachers on their examination before a committee was put into operation by him in 1868. He aided specially the work performed by the teachers' institutes, and encouraged the formation of graded schools.

Rev. Samuel Fallows, of Milwaukee, was appointed by Gov. Fairchild to succeed Mr. Craig. He held the office the balance of the term, and was elected for a second term. He had graduated at the state university with honor, and had been in charge of the Galesville university for a short time, had risen to the rank of general in the army, and was a clergyman in the Methodist church. The study of the history of our country, and of the constitutions of Wisconsin and the United States was introduced into our public schools while he was superintendent. He secured the passage of the law which established normal school institutes four weeks in length, and which appropriates \$2,000 yearly from the common school fund to support them. He brought the high schools of our villages and cities into closer relations with the university by their selecting a course of study which is preparatory to admission into

the university classes. The short term institutes were increased in number. Under him the Oshkosh normal school was opened, and the River Falls school was located.

The present incumbent, Prof. Edward Searing, of Milton, took the oath of office in January, 1874. He was reelected last year, and is now serving on his second term. He is a graduate of the Michigan university, and is a most thorough scholar and successful teacher. He taught, for a short time, a select school at Union, in this state; and has been connected, as professor of the Latin and Greek languages, for ten years with the Milton college. He has published a school edition of Virgil's *Æneid*, and was preparing a similar one of Homer's *Iliad*, when he was chosen state superintendent. He has taken very radical positions in opposing compulsory attendance upon the schools, in improving our graded schools so that they may perform regular academic work, in encouraging the formation of township high schools, in favoring the measure of supplying free text-books for the pupils, and in advocating a change from the system of local taxation to a uniform state tax for the support of our public schools. Through his efforts, women have been made eligible to the different school offices. The general management of the business of his office has been marked by a clear insight into the character and needs of our schools, and by great earnestness and independence in the discharge of his official duties.

Since 1858, only three assistant state superintendents have been appointed. Before that time no prominent educator held that office. Of Mr. Craig, we have already written, as occupying the position. Under Mr. Draper, Prof. S. H. Carpenter, now of the state university, was chosen. Much of the vigor and the advanced views of his administration were due to his assistant. Rev. J. B. Pradt has filled the office under the last three state superintendents, making his term of service over eight years in length. He has been an instructor in our high schools, chief editor of the *Educational Journal* for some years, and an agent for a short time under the normal school regents.

The uniformity of the annual reports of the state superintendent, the correctness of the school statistics, and the intelligent decisions on questions in dispute are owing materially to the practice of retaining the assistant in his position through several terms.

## III. TOWN, COUNTY, AND CITY SUPERVISION.

Under the territorial government, as we have seen, the oversight of the schools in each town belonged to three commissioners; and the raising of funds by a tax, the distribution of moneys among the several towns, and a general supervision of the work of the town school officers belonging to county commissioners.

The idea of establishing the office of town superintendent, to be substituted for that of the town commissioners, was strenuously advocated, as we have already learned, before either of the constitutions of the state was formed. The constitution of 1848 gave to the legislature the power to create all such school officers except the state superintendent, as it may determine. The statutes adopted in the year following provided for the election of town superintendents, but did not continue the office of county commissioners. A large portion of their work was transferred to the county board of supervisors. The law for town superintendents went into effect in the spring of 1849, and arranged for their choice yearly, with the other town officers. It defined the duties of each superintendent to divide his town into a convenient number of school districts, and to regulate and alter thereafter the boundaries of such districts; to receive and apportion all town school moneys among the districts; to transmit to the county board of supervisors an annual report of all matters connected with the districts; to examine and license teachers in his town, and to annul their certificates when thought by himself to be desirable; and to visit the schools and examine into the progress of the pupils in learning, and into the good order of the school, and give his advice and direction as to the government thereof, and the course of studies to be pursued. He received \$1.00 per day for every day actually and necessarily occupied in his work.

The law creating and governing the town superintendents was in operation nearly thirteen years. During this time only a few minor changes were made in its provisions. But on the 1st of January, 1862, it was superseded by the measure which established the county superintendency. The duties of the town superintendent in examining and licensing teachers, and in visiting and inspecting schools were transferred to the county superintendent; the duties of the formation and alteration of school districts were transferred

to the town supervisors; and the duties in making annual reports of items in regard to the districts, such as the length of time school has been taught, the amount of public moneys received, all the moneys expended, the district tax, and the number of children taught in each, were transferred to the town clerk. For seven years, at least, previous to the abolition of the town superintendency, serious objections were urged against its efficiency. Hon. A. C. Barry states, as state superintendent, in his annual report of 1855, that it is next to impossible to find, in many towns, persons who are really qualified for the position; and that in most cases the duties of the office are not faithfully performed, because of the lack of interest, or from an inadequate compensation. He discussed the effect which the creation of the office of county superintendent would have upon the teachers and the patrons of the schools. In his opinion, the office should not be substituted for that of the town superintendent, but be correlative to it.

Superintendent Draper presented in his report for 1858, a careful view of the workings of the county superintendent system in the state of New York. He urged the introduction of the same system into our state, as furnishing a powerful stimulus to the cause of popular education. The county superintendents would supply a more intelligent supervision of the schools, secure by their examinations a better grade of teachers, report more reliable statistics and other information in regard to the schools, and adjust controversies which would arise in the school districts.

Hon. J. L. Pickard argued in his first annual report as state superintendent, in 1860, that the town system of superintendency had not the confidence nor the support of the people, nor sufficient merit in itself to secure that confidence and support. Under it, the inspection of the teachers and schools was declared to be nearly worthless. To his influence our schools are mainly indebted for the change from town to county superintendents.

Other reasons for this change were adduced by other prominent educators in the state. The full time and the undivided energies of a man competent for the business could be secured. A greater interest in our schools would be aroused by establishing county associations and teachers' institutes. The measure would tend to introduce uniformity and harmony in the educational efforts of the state. It would aid in improving the school houses and school fur-

niture, in bringing about a better classification of both the studies and the pupils in our schools, in increasing the salaries and the influence of the teachers, and in establishing the most approved methods of teaching and discipline.

In the November election of 1861, the county superintendent of schools was chosen in each county, and entered upon the duties of his office the first day of January following. His term of office was for two years, and his yearly salary was fixed by the county board of supervisors. At first he could be paid as low as \$400 in some counties, and \$600 in others. Afterwards it was so arranged that he could receive from \$500 to \$1,500, according to the population of the county in which he was serving. The supervisors of a county can now decide, according to the law of 1869, what his compensation shall be *per diem*; and in that case, it shall "not be less than three dollars nor more than five dollars." The counties with more than fifteen thousand inhabitants can be divided each into two superintendent districts; and several of these counties have adopted this provision.

In addition to the inspection of schools, the oversight of the school property, and the supervision of the teachers, the county superintendent makes annual reports to the supervisors of the county, to the county treasurer, and to the state superintendent. He must conduct at least one institute each year for the instruction of teachers. Public examinations of the teachers, by oral or written questions, must be held twice a year in each inspection district of his county. In the same year that the office of county superintendent went into effect, a provision was adopted by the legislature authorizing each superintendent to issue to teachers upon their examination three grades of certificates, which should show the branches of study they had been questioned upon, and their relative attainment in each branch. The third grade is the lowest, and embraces the examination in the regular common school studies; the second adds to these some of the intermediate studies in the mathematical and physical sciences; and the first adds to both three higher studies in the same sciences. By the law of 1875, women became eligible to the office of county superintendent; and last fall, Miss Agnes Hosford, of Eau Claire, Miss M. M. Comstock, of Oconto, and Miss C. A. Magee, of Shawano, were elected; and they entered upon the duties of their position at the beginning of the present year.

Several ineffectual attempts have been made in the legislature to repeal the law which establishes the county superintendency. Without doubt, there has been growing for several years a dissatisfaction with some features of the law. County boards of supervisors have petitioned for a return to the old system of town superintendency. The need of more immediate local supervision is acknowledged in very many places. Incompetent superintendents, or those who give inadequate attention to the work have been frequently chosen. Thus far the leading educators in the state have rallied, on every occasion, to defeat the movements to overthrow the present law.

Since the system of county superintendency was established, some of the most active and useful workers in the educational field have accepted positions under the system. Among these is Prof. A. H. Weld, of River Falls, who some years ago had charge of prominent academic schools in the east and the south, published some popular English and Latin text-books, and has been a faithful member of the board of normal regents since 1868. Prof. G. M. Guernsey, of Platteville, is now serving as county superintendent. He was the principal, for some years, of the Platteville Academy, and assisted materially in converting it into a state normal school. State Superintendent Root, as has already been stated, filled the office one term in Fond du Lac county. Hon. W. H. Chandler, of Sun Prairie, a member of both houses of the legislature for several terms, and now a prominent regent of the normal schools, accepted the superintendency in Dane county for four years. Hon. Fred. W. Horn, twice speaker of the assembly, and an influential politician, served a term in his county. Rev. M. Montague, who taught in some of the academies of the state, was elected in Walworth county; Prof. Robert Graham, of the Oshkosh normal school, in Kenosha county; Prof. A. Whitford, of Milton College, in Rock county; Rev. I. N. Cundall, in Fond du Lac county; Prof. D. G. Purman, of the Platteville normal school, in Grant county; Rev. A. D. Hendrickson, superintendent of the industrial school, in Waukesha county; Rev. A. O. Wright, principal of the Fox Lake Seminary, in Juneau county; and Prof. J. B. Parkinson, formerly of the State University, in La Fayette county. Of the sixty-four county superintendents now in office, several have performed vigorous and satisfactory work as teachers in our pub-

lic schools. Four presidents of the States Teachers' Association have also been county superintendents, viz: J. K. Purdy, J. Q. Emory, O. R. Smith, and Samuel Shaw.

There has been in operation for many years in the state a system of school government which has been adopted by most of our cities and some of our large villages, and which was not, unfortunately, for several years, connected with the general supervision of our schools. It has not, even to this day, been placed, like the district school, fully under the control of the state authority. Attention was called to this fact by Superintendent Barry, in 1856. While some embarrassments have occurred, in consequence of this practice, to the other departments of educational work, yet on the whole it has conduced, without doubt, to the improvement of the schools in these cities and villages. The reports from their boards of education were required, until 1870, to be made yearly to the superintendents of the counties in which these cities and villages were situated. Since that time the reports of these boards, like those of the county superintendent, are sent yearly to the state superintendent, and are published in connection with his annual report.\*

The first attempt at the formation of this independent system was made at Kenosha, as early as 1845. Among other features, it was provided that three superintendents should be elected "to examine into the condition of the school at least once in every three months; to determine the qualifications of the teachers employed; to direct the arrangement and classification of the scholars in the several departments of study; to prescribe text-books; and to have a general supervision over the government and discipline of the school." Up to that time no such powers had been conferred upon any other school officer in the territory; but since 1849, they have been granted, in a number of instances, to the superintendents of the city schools. At present, twenty-six of our cities have these independent organizations. Two cities manage their schools under the general county and district systems; and this course, Superintendent Searing remarks, "unquestionably redounds to the advantage of the whole county." Shortly after the system of graded schools was established at Kenosha, one person was designated as the superintendent; and this office Mr. John C. Jilson has filled for

\*The author is in error in classing villages with cities, in this paragraph.



a long time. The example of Kenosha was soon followed by Racine, Milwaukee, Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Sheboygan, and Waukesha. At Racine, Rev. M. P. Kinney, an early and successful educator in the state, became city superintendent, in 1852, and served in a most efficient manner for nearly four years. In 1871, F. C. Pomeroy died while in charge of the schools of Milwaukee. He had taught in one of the ward schools, and acted most acceptably as superintendent for six years.

The independent system has been found necessary to the proper grading and classification of these schools. In most places, the work of examining the scholars, and assigning them to their classes has been transferred from the superintendents to the principals of the schools, on the ground that the latter are better prepared to execute the work.

#### IV. THE DISTRICT SYSTEM.

Three kinds of organization may be included under this system, the primary school district, the independent city, and the township. Under the territorial government, the first had been formed in the settled portions of the state. The year the constitution went into effect, these districts passed under the control of the town superintendents, and 1,988 of them were reorganized by them. This constitution directed the legislature to provide for making the district schools as nearly uniform as practicable; and forbade the introduction in them of any sectarian instruction.

The statutes of 1849 gave explicit directions for the formation of new districts, for the holding and management of their meetings and for the election of their officers. These officers were chosen each year, and were called directors, the title which they held under the territory. The former collector was named treasurer, the three trustees were merged into a director, and the clerk became again the most responsible officer. He kept the district records, acted usually as librarian, furnished school registers, made annual reports of the condition of the district to the town superintendent, gave notice of the meetings, made out tax lists of all taxes legally authorized by the district, and employed qualified teachers with the consent of either or both the other officers. This work he performed gratuitously. These officers constituted the district board

which has charge of the school house and grounds. They were required to keep the same in good repair; and could buy or sell, under the direction of the district, any site for a school-house, and the house itself; and should determine, under the advice of the state superintendent, the text books used in the several branches taught in the school. The district authorized, at a legal meeting, the raising of a specific sum by taxes in each year, on the taxable persons and corporations in the district, towards the support of the school; and it became the duty of the district treasurer to collect these taxes. The district determined, at its annual meeting, the length of time the school should be kept in the ensuing year, and whether the school should be kept by a male or female teacher.

Some provisions of the law have been changed. The sum authorized to be raised by tax is now reported to the town clerk, and is apportioned by him on the taxable property of the district, and collected by the town treasurer. In 1858, the term of each district officer was changed from one year to three years, after the first election in the case of the director, and after the second election in the cases of the clerk and the treasurer. On the abolition of the office of town superintendent, the clerk was required to report to the town clerk all matters which he had formerly reported to the superintendent. The shortest length of time a school should be taught each year was changed in 1866, from three months to five months. Until the present year, twenty-two days of school have been considered as a legal month; now twenty days constitute the month. To the district board was given the power to make all needful regulations for organizing and governing the school, and to suspend or expel refractory pupils.

A law was passed in 1858, allowing the legal voters of any two or more adjoining districts to form a union district for high school purposes. The officers of this district are the same as in the primary districts, and perform similar duties. They may introduce the higher branches of learning into the school, and determine the standard of qualifications for the admission of pupils.

By a decision of the supreme court in 1870, it is deemed constitutional for a village by its act of incorporation to be organized into a school district; and when, in the separation of its territory from that of the town, it includes within its limits only a part of that of an existing school district, the effect is to create a joint

school district of the town and village, whose officers have jurisdiction respectively over this district.

Independent districts have been created by charters granted by the legislature to the principal cities in the state. They each elect a board of education, whose members are usually termed commissioners. Their powers and duties are defined, and are materially such as belong to the officers of the primary district. This board chooses, most generally, a president, a clerk, and a superintendent. It establishes and organizes several schools within its limits, and adopts rules for the admission and classification of the pupils. The superintendent or some other officer performing the duties belonging to him, examines and licenses the teachers, inspects the schools, and prepares the annual report. One of the schools in each city is usually denominated a high school, and the advanced pupils from the other schools pursue in it the higher branches of education. The school buildings in these cities are substantial structures, beautiful and imposing in appearance, having many of the modern appliances for the school room, and costing each from \$10,000 to \$75,000.

The township system was created in 1869 by a law, which made its adoption optional with the towns. It was an attempt to do for the rural districts, what is done in our large villages and cities in grading their schools. In 1874, it was reported that eleven or twelve towns, principally in the northwestern part of the state, had organized their schools under this law. By its provisions, each town can be constituted into one district, and the usual primary districts become sub-districts. The clerks of the several sub-districts form the town board of directors. This board has the custody of all the school property in the town, maintains at least one school in each sub-district, employs all the teachers and pays their salaries, and may establish one high school for the more advanced pupils in the town. The officers of this board constitute an executive committee to put in force all orders of the board. The most important officer is the secretary, who has, in addition to the usual duties of such an officer, the immediate charge and supervision of all the schools, assists the teachers in organizing and grading them, advises the teachers in regard to the methods of instruction and government, and makes reports to the town supervisors and the county superintendent.

The legislature of 1875 adopted a measure to encourage the voluntary creation of town high schools, as a step towards inducing the towns to accept finally the complete township system of school government. The state makes a special appropriation each year toward supporting these schools, which shall be free to the pupils residing in the districts created therefor. The aggregate appropriation may annually reach the sum of \$25,000; and each school may receive \$500 to meet its expenses for instruction, and an additional sum for a given rate, or the population of the district. Though the law has been in operation only a year, several localities have already accepted it, and commenced arrangements for opening the schools at an early day. This is a measure which can be made of incalculable value to the state, in supplying that academic instruction which is so greatly needed, especially in the smaller villages and country districts.

The accompanying table of statistics presents a variety of information in regard to the condition of the districts since the state was organized. We are under obligations to the assistant state superintendent for nearly all the data upon which the statistics are based. This table should be examined in connection with that on income and expenditure. Page 343.

## STATISTICS of the School Districts.

YEAR.	School Districts.	School Houses.	Valuation of School Houses.	Number of Teachers employed.	Average wages paid male Teachers.	Average wages paid female Teachers.	Amount expended for Teachers' wages.	Number of children attending public schools.	No. of children attending private schools.	Per cent. of attendance.
1849	1,988	704	\$75,810	*3,100	\$15,22	\$6,92	27,425	39,763	2,359	.59
1850	2,160	1,223	173,246	3,350	17,14	8,97	87,018	66,581	3,558	.75
1851	2,300	1,509	228,506	3,600	17,15	8,35	96,636	78,001	2,950	.72
1852	2,400	1,730	261,986	3,900	15,83	8,69	105,123	88,593	†3,500	.74
1853	2,500	2,212	289,346	4,200	18,17	9,94	113,788	95,293	†4,250	.72
1854	2,600	2,389	347,542	4,500	18,75	11,00	163,486	108,651	5,000	.73
1855	2,944	2,515	542,662	4,800	23,10	12,08	216,543	122,452	10,185	.71
1856	3,243	2,688	687,050	5,100	25,38	13,80	228,624	131,592	4,623	.66
1857	3,562	2,945	953,055	5,400	24,60	15,10	300,410	153,613	†6,000	.66
1858	3,807	3,482	1,127,191	5,700	27,02	14,92	372,196	167,110	7,584	.63
1859	3,990	3,700	1,185,192	6,000	22,93	14,29	536,861	177,871	7,772	.65
1860	4,331	4,045	1,314,386	6,300	24,20	15,30	581,118	194,357	6,473	.69
1861	4,558	4,211	1,302,732	6,600	23,01	14,62	632,209	194,264	6,451	.67
1862	4,571	3,909	1,255,852	7,069	25,82	15,82	658,023	191,376	5,119	.64
1863	4,702	4,168	1,326,753	7,403	27,11	16,81	655,412	215,163	10,640	.70
1864	4,930	4,186	1,487,495	7,579	32,39	19,43	745,790	211,119	12,063	.66
1865	4,578	4,338	1,455,322	7,582	36,45	22,24	660,872	223,067	7,986	.68
1866	4,620	4,456	1,763,917	7,879	38,63	24,05	646,894	234,265	9,760	.69
1867	4,612	4,565	2,140,358	8,357	40,76	26,34	924,689	239,945	18,403	.70
1868	4,728	4,646	2,573,394	8,566	42,97	27,18	1,023,053	249,007	14,679	.73
1869	4,735	4,742	2,973,492	8,795	43,63	28,34	1,143,986	264,033	15,389	.74
1870	4,802	4,965	3,295,268	9,304	†41,77	†27,40	1,302,365	267,891	9,618	.70
1871	5,031	4,933	3,441,120	9,168	41,40	27,62	1,293,010	266,014	17,267	.69
1872	5,103	4,979	3,611,607	9,267	43,33	27,04	1,352,695	270,292	18,020	.69
1873	5,205	4,957	3,995,422	8,900	43,38	27,52	1,417,395	283,477	9,581	.68
1874	5,250	5,113	3,713,875	9,332	47,44	32,13	1,302,694	278,768	10,873	.66
1875	5,489	5,260	4,260,775	9,451	43,50	27,13	1,350,784	279,854	10,733	.64

## YEARLY WAGES in the Cities for Six Years.

YEAR.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.
1870.....	\$1,001	\$370
1871.....	1,053	367
1872.....	932	376
1873.....	1,091	377
1874.....	1,148	371
1875.....	1,094	394

\* The number of teachers employed is estimated for the first 13 years.

† The average wages of teachers in the independent cities are not included after the year 1869.

‡ Estimated.

## V. GRADED SCHOOLS.

In 1875, there were 394 graded schools in the state. The number with two departments was 184, and the number with three or more was 210. Some of the independent districts have as many as five departments.

These schools are situated in all our cities and larger villages, and even in many of the smaller villages.

The state has given special and earnest attention to the formation of these schools, and its success in establishing and developing them has been marked and praiseworthy. In an early period in our territorial history, two kinds of efforts were introduced to furnish the advantages which our present graded schools supply. These were the select schools, held by liberally educated teachers in the localities having the highest population; and the establishment of public schools, usually with two departments, and connected with a rude system of classifying the pupils. Silas Chapman, who was for several years an active member of the board of normal regents, conducted the Milwaukee High School in 1842. He was preceded in this school by two other competent instructors. The pupils admitted had passed through the studies which are now taught in the primary departments of our city schools. Rev. M. P. Kinney opened a select school in Kenosha in 1840, and continued it two years. He had charge of a similar school in Whitewater in 1844. In these the higher branches were taught. Prof. J. W. Sterling, of the State University, started a select school, in connection with Mr. E. Enos, at Waukesha, in 1847, for the benefit of the advanced scholars of the place. At Geneva a school was conducted in 1848, with an imperfect grading of the pupils into two departments. In 1850, Edward Salomon, ex-governor, taught a public school for six months, with some advanced classes, at Manitowoc.

The state is largely indebted to Hon. J. G. McMynn for the first organization of its present graded schools, and for the vigorous impulse which has raised them into such prominence. The first effort to open a school of this kind was made by him in 1849, at Kenosha. After teaching a select school during the winter of that year, he took charge of the public school in June following, in the north ward of that city. Prof. Z. C. Graves, who had performed efficient labor in the first teachers' institutes held in Ohio, taught the public

school in the south ward. Both had no experience in grading schools, and could get access to but little information on the subject. Col. McMynn says: "Neither Prof. Graves nor myself had ever visited a graded school, but we succeeded, after making some mistakes, in discovering a plan which others had known long before, and which now generally prevails." These schools became in many respects the model after which many of the other schools in the state were formed. Col. McMynn writes: "I think that at the time, there were no other graded schools in the state. In 1851, I began to hear of schools similar to those at Kenosha being established in different parts of the state. In 1852, I visited Fond du Lac, and found a school there in charge of Walter Van Ness, which was well conducted, and tolerably well graded. J. J. Enos was then teaching in Madison, and was calling the attention of the people of that city to the importance of better school accommodations. The schools of Racine were not graded until 1854." Those of the last city were placed under the management of Col. McMynn at the time of their formation, and he remained in charge of them for seven years. Here his eminent fitness for this work was fully exhibited. He placed these schools at the very head of all the graded schools in the northwest; and he instructed a number of the first principals of similar schools elsewhere in the plans and methods which he employed.

It would be pleasant to trace the history of other efforts to organize graded schools in other localities, and the valuable work which very many efficient teachers have performed in them. The costly buildings used by these schools, the wages paid the principals and the other teachers, the culture in these teachers demanded, the thorough discipline imparted to the pupils who pursue the full courses of study, and the large number in attendance upon these schools, all show their worth, and the esteem in which they are justly held. The need of introducing, into a larger number of them, the preparatory studies in the classical education is now recognized by many teachers in the state.

In 1872, a law was enacted which provides that all graduates of any graded school in the state, who shall have passed an examination at such graded school, satisfactory to the faculty of the university, shall be admitted to the sub-freshman class and the college.

classes of the university, and shall be entitled to free tuition. A number have availed themselves of this privilege.

In the necrology of the principals of our graded schools, three of them are worthy of special mention. Walter Van Ness died in 1857, at Fond du Lac. He was one of the earliest teachers in the graded schools, and the first secretary of the State Teachers' Association. He was highly respected by his associate educators in the state. J. K. Purdy, after laboring nearly fifteen years in the schools of Fort Atkinson, and raising them to an excellent standing, departed in the midst of his work in 1873. At the time of his death he was the president of the State Teachers' Association. Arthur Everett, of the Oshkosh High School, an accomplished scholar, a successful teacher, and honored in the community where he resided, died in 1874. Resolutions of respect for these men have been adopted by the teachers of the state.

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## THE STATE INSTITUTIONS OF EDUCATION.

Two kinds of these institutions — literary and charitable — have been under the management of the state. To the former belong the state university and the four state normal schools; and to the latter, the Institute for the Blind, the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, the Industrial School for Boys, and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

### I. THE SOURCES OF THEIR SUPPORT.

Both the general government and the state have furnished the means for founding and supporting these public institutions. The sales of land donated by congress have supplied the funds which have been used largely in the erection of the buildings, and in the endowment of the state university and the normal schools.

In 1838, the United States granted to Wisconsin seventy-two sections of land; and in 1854, another seventy-two sections for the support of a university and "for no other use or purpose whatsoever." Both these grants were located in the state, and amounted to 92,160 acres. From the sale of these lands, the state has realized, as net proceeds, \$307,595.32; of this sum, \$209,255.89 constitute the present productive fund of the university — \$104,339.43 having



been withdrawn in 1862 to pay for the buildings which had been previously erected. By an act of congress in 1862, the state received 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of an agricultural college, which was connected in 1866 with the university. This grant has yielded to the state the sum of \$231,633.00, called the agricultural college fund. Thus, on the 30th of September, 1875, the state university had received \$539,228.32, through the munificence of the general government. At the same time, 4,407 acres of the university lands, and 52,403 acres of the agricultural college lands remained unsold.

The three grants of congress should have supplied this institution with a much larger fund; but the state, by its mismanagement in the custody and sale of these lands, has occasioned a great loss and impairment of the fund. Efforts at restitution have been made. The state passed a law in 1867, appropriating annually, for ten years, \$7,303.76, to the income of the university; and this sum was equal to the interest on the moneys taken from the productive fund in 1862, to meet the debts for the erection of the buildings. As a compensation in part for its neglect in the disposition of the university lands, the state voted in 1872 another annual appropriation of \$10,000 to the university income. Previously, in 1870, it had given \$50,000 to provide the building for the female college. In 1875, it appropriated \$80,000 to furnish a hall for scientific purposes, and transferred to the university the property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, which has since been sold for \$18,000. So the state has paid \$105,751.84 towards the annual income of the university, and contributed for all purposes, \$235,769.84. On the 6th of March, 1876, an act was passed to repeal the laws for the annual appropriations, and substituting in their place a provision for a yearly tax of one-tenth of a mill on each dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property. This tax will furnish, at least, \$40,000 a year to the income of the university, and "it shall be deemed," the act states, "a full compensation for all deficiencies in said income arising from the disposition of the lands donated to the state by congress in trust for the benefit of said income." In addition to these donations from the state, Dane county issued bonds, in 1866, to the amount of \$40,000, for purchasing lands lying contiguous to the university grounds for an experimental farm, and for the erection of suitable buildings thereon; to be used by the

agricultural college. In 1875, there had been paid \$21,000 on these bonds, and the funds had been employed for the purposes designated.

The constitution of the state provides that a portion of the income of the school fund shall be applied for the support of normal schools. Nothing was done under this provision until 1857, when twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds of the swamp and overflowed lands was set apart by law to aid normal institutes and academies. In 1865, the legislature directed that the swamp lands and the swamp land fund shall be divided into two equal parts — one to be used for drainage purposes, and the other to constitute a normal school fund. The value of the lands and productive items allotted to the latter was estimated to be \$1,128,246. The amount belonging to this fund, and productive at the time, was \$594,581.87. In 1875, this fund had reached \$976,364.34, and 612,774 acres of the land still unsold. The four places in which the normal schools are located have contributed quite large amounts of money to this fund for the purchase of sites, and toward the erection of the buildings. Platteville gave the grounds and buildings of the Platteville academy, and \$6,500 in cash; Whitewater, ten acres of land and \$25,000 in cash; Oshkosh, a site and \$30,000 in cash; and River Falls, a site and \$25,000 in cash.

The charitable institutions have been founded and maintained solely by appropriations from the state treasury. The following sums had been paid in 1875 for the several schools; the Institute for the Blind, \$546,097.91; the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, \$576,424.83; the Industrial School, \$471,000.00; and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, \$342,010.94.

A summary of these statements shows that the state university and normal schools have received aid from the United States, in the donation of lands, to the amount of \$1,515,592.66; and from the state, including bonds of Dane county and the cash donations of the four localities to normal schools, to the amount of \$362,269.84. The appropriations of the state to the charitable schools, at the close of last year, were in all, \$1,935,553.68. The grand total aid for these public institutions of education is, \$3,813,396.18.

## II. THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Gov. Dodge recommended to the first territorial legislature, in

1836, that congress be requested to grant aid to establish an institution for the education of the state, and to be governed by the legislature. This was the first official action looking toward the foundation of the State University. The same legislature passed an act to locate the university at Belmont, the place where it was then holding its session. Other charters were granted by the territory for the incorporation of this institution in other localities. An act of the legislature was approved January 19, 1838, establishing "at or near Madison, the seat of government, a university for the purpose of educating youth, the name whereof shall be, 'The University of the Territory of Wisconsin.'" The delegate in congress was directed to ask that body to appropriate \$20,000 for the erection of the buildings of the University, and two townships of vacant land for its endowment. Congress made, in the same year, appropriations of lands, as has already been shown; and this grant was afterwards confirmed to the state for the university.

The territorial legislature accepted the appropriation, and provided for the selection of a portion of the lands. The last act of incorporation appointed a board of visitors, who had the control of the university; but they accomplished nothing, although they remained legally in office until the state was organized, in 1848.

The constitution of the state declares that provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university; and that the proceeds of all lands granted by congress to the state shall remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be appropriated to its support. The state legislature, at its first session, passed an act, approved July 26, 1848, establishing the university at Madison, defining its government and its various departments, and authorizing the regents to purchase a suitable site for the buildings, and to proceed to the erection of the same after having obtained from the legislature the approval of the plans. The act of 1838 was repealed. The regents were soon after appointed, and their first annual report was presented to the legislature January 30, 1849. They had selected a site, subject to the approval of the state, organized a preparatory department, and elected a chancellor. The university was thus opened, with John H. Lathrop, from the university of Missouri, as its first chancellor; and with John W. Sterling, as the principal of the preparatory department. The latter received twenty young men as students, February 5,

1849, and heard their recitations in a lower room of the high school building of Madison. Chancellor Lathrop was not formally inaugurated until January 16, 1850.

A number of the prominent citizens of the state have acted on the board of university regents. The superintendent of public instruction has, by virtue of his office, always been a member. Govs. Harvey, Lewis and Salomon, and Maj. Gen. Hamilton, have been presidents of the board. Hon. Geo. H. Paul is now serving as that officer.

The first university building, the north dormitory, was completed, and occupied in 1851. It is one hundred and ten feet in height, forty feet in width, and four stories in height. The south dormitory of the same size, was erected in 1854. The central edifice, known as the University Hall, was finished in 1859. The Ladies' Hall was completed in 1872; and the Science Hall is in process of erection, and will be occupied, it is expected, this coming fall. All the buildings are located on the university grounds.

The first college classes were formed September 17, 1851. Prof. O. M. Conover had already begun his work as tutor, and was subsequently engaged as a professor for six years. Two gentlemen were, in 1854, the first graduates. The administration of Chancellor Lathrop continued until 1858. The other professors employed under him were, S. Pearl Lathrop, who died in 1854; Daniel Reed and Ezra S. Carr, who continued their services until 1868; John P. Fuchs and Auguste Kursteiner, who were present one or two years. By 1858, only fourteen gentlemen had graduated, all of whom had received from the university the degree of Master of Arts. The attendance of the students had ranged, per term, from forty-four to one hundred and ten; and of these, the collegiates numbered from six to fifty-nine, and the preparatories from fifteen to fifty-four. Students from fourteen to thirty-nine in number, are classified as pursuing select studies.

An attempt was made at reorganization in 1858, and the departments of instruction were enlarged. James D. Butler, Joseph C. Pickard, Thomas D. Coryell, and David H. Tullis were added to the faculty. Henry Barnard, of Hartford, Conn., was chosen second chancellor, and entered upon his office, July 27, 1859; and resigned in consequence of ill-health, January 17, 1861. He gave but little attention to the instruction of the classes, but directed

his efforts toward the general management of the university, and as the agent of the normal regents in conducting teachers' institutes. The impetus and direction which he imparted to the educational interests of the state were very manifest; and they have since redounded to the welfare of the university and of the public schools.

A complete reconstruction of the institution took place in 1866. During the five years previous the university had no chancellor. Prof. Sterling, as the dean of the faculty, or the vice chancellor, performed the duties of the office. In fact, the care and administration were very largely committed to him all the time after the resignation of Chancellor Lathrop, in 1858, until a president was secured in 1867. The labors of this faithful and accomplished professor — the first teacher in the university, and still in active service — have always been duly appreciated by the other members of the faculty, and by the students. In this "interregnum," a normal department was added under the charge of Prof. Charles H. Allen, and ladies were admitted to its classes. The income from the fund had steadily decreased; and, when the university began the work of reconstruction in the fall of 1866, there were only \$5,646.40 on hand to meet the expenses of the ensuing year. The number of students had largely increased under Prof. Sterling's management. The highest attendance in any single year was three hundred and sixty-one. The collegiates remained nearly the same, but the preparatories and the unclassified had more than doubled.

The chief occasion for the radical change was the organization of the Agricultural College in connection with the university. The magnificent grant of land by congress, for this college, was bestowed by the legislature, April 12, 1866, upon the institution. In the midst of a sharp competition, this measure was effected largely through the efforts of Dr. J. W. Hoyt, the secretary of the State Agricultural Society. A new act of incorporation was passed, and a new board of regents were appointed. There were created the College of Arts, the College of Letters, and such professional and other colleges as may be added from time to time. The instruction was to be opened alike to male and female students. As soon as the income would permit, the admission and tuition should be free to all residents in the state. The government of the several colleges was entrusted to their several faculties.

Prof. Sterling was the only member of the old faculty who was

retained. P. A. Chadbourne, of Williams College, Massachusetts, was chosen president of the institution, in 1867; and he prosecuted, with remarkable zeal and ability, the work of a thorough reorganization. A new faculty was selected, new courses of study were introduced, and the normal department was converted into a female college. In the College of Arts, the department of agriculture was organized, in 1868, with Prof. W. W. Daniells at the head. Previously, a farm of nearly one hundred and ninety-five acres, west of the old university premises, had been bought for the use of this department. Under Col. W. R. Pease was formed the department of engineering and military tactics. This is now under the instruction of Col. W. J. L. Nicodemus. A special course in mining and metallurgy was placed in the charge of Prof. Roland Irving. In the department of general sciences, Prof. John E. Davies was appointed to the chair of natural history and chemistry. In the College of Letters, the department of the ancient classics was established, and that of the modern classics was afterwards added. A sub-freshman course in the classics was appointed for the preparatory students. The following professors were selected for these departments: William F. Allen, Rev. T. N. Haskel, J. B. Parkinson, Dr. S. H. Carpenter and John B. Feuling. Subsequently, Alexander Kerr and R. B. Anderson were added. A College of Law was created, and faculty chosen, with J. H. Carpenter as the dean, and the judges of the supreme court as members. The charge of the lady students was committed to Miss Elizabeth Earle, the preceptress. This position is now filled by Mrs. D. E. Carson.

President Chadbourne, enfeebled in health, resigned at the end of three years' work. All the interests of the university had been very greatly improved under his administration. Enthusiasm, thoroughness in the class room, and confidence in the success of the university were established. His plans have, in the main, been followed in the subsequent management of the institution. Large additions of students were made to all the departments — the highest attendance in any one year being four hundred and ninety-one.

The presidency was not occupied until 1871; and then Rev. John H. Twombly was elected to the position, and remained in it until 1874. The year of vacancy was filled by Prof. Sterling, the vice-president. The female college was abolished in 1873, and the lady

students were then admitted to all the departments on equality with the gentlemen. The institution steadily advanced in prosperity, as the different departments began to develop their work. In a single year five hundred and seventeen students were admitted into the classes; and, in the four years, one hundred and fifty-two graduated.

The present incumbent, John Bascom, of Williams College, was elected January 21, 1874, and he began his labors at the opening of the following spring term. He has shown such comprehensive views and such vigorous control of the university that its further substantial growth and usefulness are assured. Last year the instructional force consisted of twenty-seven professors and teachers, and four hundred and eleven students were enrolled, three-fifths of whom were members of the regular college classes.

### III. NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The state, in forming the public school system, contemplated the establishment of normal schools. The legislature in organizing the university, in 1848, required it to provide a department of the theory and practice of elementary instruction. Accordingly, the regents of the university ordered, in the following year, the creation of a normal professorship, and free normal instruction to all suitable candidates. Nothing, however, was accomplished for some years under this provision. The operations of the public schools soon deepened the conviction that the state must, at the earliest day practicable, furnish the means for training thoroughly its teachers. The first reports of the state superintendents, the resolutions adopted at the early local and state associations of teachers, and occasional articles in the newspapers urged the organization of normal schools. The academies, the preparatory classes in the colleges, and a few high schools endeavored to meet, in part, the imperative demand for more intelligent and skillful teachers. The prominent educational men began an earnest effort to secure distinctly normal instruction under the control of the state. In 1855, the State University appropriated \$500 to the support of the department for qualifying teachers, and elected Prof. Daniel Read as their instructor. Eighteen young men attended the lectures presented by him on the principles and methods of teaching. Another class of fifty-nine students was formed, in 1860, for a single

term, under this department. But, in 1863, the work was committed to the care of Prof. Chas. H. Allen, who had served for several years as the agent of the normal school regents; and it immediately assumed a new form, and prospered under his vigorous management. He resigned at the end of two years, and was succeeded by Prof. J. C. Pickard, who was also an efficient instructor. This department was closed in 1868. During its continuance, twenty-five students — all ladies — had graduated.

The next movement in establishing normal instruction, was the act of the legislature, in 1857, in creating the normal school income from one-fourth of the swamp land fund. This was an event of vast importance to the school interests of the state. The inception of the idea and the honor of securing its adoption by the legislature, belong quite largely to Prof. A. C. Spicer, a former principal of Milton College. This act directed that the income of this fund should be distributed among the academies and colleges which maintained normal classes, and in proportion to the number of students therein who passed a successful examination, conducted by an agent of the normal school board. Shortly after, the high schools were added to the list. The measure was in force eight years, and limited aid was granted each year to several institutions.

But, in 1865, this law was repealed, and the income from one-half of the proceeds of the swamp lands was devoted to maintaining separate normal schools under the direction of the board of normal regents. A portion of this income, as already stated, was diverted, until 1870, toward the support of the common schools. In 1866, the board of regents was incorporated by the legislature; and it began at once to secure the establishment of normal schools in different parts of the state. Propositions were received that year from various places, asking for the location of the schools. Platteville was designated as a site for one of the schools, and Whitewater for another. In the former place, the school was opened October 9, 1866, and Prof. Chas. H. Allen assumed the charge, which he held over four years. He was succeeded by Prof. E. A. Charlton, the present incumbent, from Lockport, N. Y. The Whitewater school began operations April 21, 1868, under the presidency of Prof. Oliver Arey, who was formerly connected with the normal schools at Albany and Brockport, N. Y. By a similar method, the board has located and opened two other schools



That at Oshkosh was dedicated September 19, 1871; and Prof. Geo. S. Albee, formerly principal of the public schools of Racine, was placed at the head. The River Falls' school, with Prof. W. D. Parker as its principal, commenced work September 2, 1875. Prof. Parker was the former principal of the public schools of Janesville.

All these institutions have grown into great favor in the state. They are supplied with competent faculties, and are fully attended each year by students. The buildings are large, commodious, and substantial. Tuition is free to all normal pupils. Six representatives from each assembly district in the state can be sent to these schools. An elementary course of study for two years, and an advanced course for four years are pursued in each school. Already some of the graduates in the more advanced course are occupying responsible positions in our best graded schools, and in the normal schools themselves.

From the beginning, the operations of the normal school board have given great satisfaction to the state. Their deliberations have been uniformly harmonious and painstaking, and their actions have been judicious and vigorous. The income of the great fund in their hands has been managed with the strictest economy; and the best possible results from the use of this income have been secured. A careful and constant supervision is exercised over all the schools through the officers of the board, and through appropriate committees. Only three presidents have served in the board: the first, Rev. M. P. Kinney, of Racine, a part of the year 1857, when the board was first created; the second, Hon. C. C. Sholes, of Kenosha, from the following year until 1867, when he died; and the third, Hon. Wm. Starr, of Ripon, who succeeded Mr. Sholes. Hon. Hammer Robbins, of Platteville, and Hon. Wm. E. Smith, of Milwaukee, were active regents, and a portion of the time vice presidents of the board, from 1858 until 1872 for the former, and from 1858 until 1876 for the latter. Lucius Fairchild, when he was governor of the state, participated with a most lively interest in the transactions of the board.

The accompanying table shows the current expenses, the attendance of the pupils in each department, and the graduates in the fuller course of study, the whole number of students at the end of each academic year, and the annual cost per student, in the schools at Platteville, Whitewater, and Oshkosh, since their opening. No

statistics of the River Falls school are presented, as it has not yet completed its first year.

## PLATTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

YEAR.	Current Expenses	Model School.	Intermediate and Academic Students.	NORMAL STUDENTS.		GRADUATES.		Whole No. of Students.	Yearly Cost per Student.
				Male.	Female	Male.	Female		
1867	\$8,526 98	70	41	38	61	..	..	210	\$40 60
1868	10,048 07	116	64	64	79	..	..	316	31 10
1869	14,534 01	49	165	69	81	6	2	364	39 93
1870	11,392 39	63	162	77	107	10	5	391	29 14
1871	14,295 96	55	163	81	92	4	8	391	36 56
1872	12,116 43	61	145	82	116	5	3	404	29 92
1873	14,982 19	65	161	90	92	15	11	408	36 72
1874	19,648 61	79	193	83	112	4	6	467	42 05
1875	20,504 52	42	253	104	109	3	6	460	44 57
Total	\$126,049 16	..	....	....	....	47	41	....	....

## WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL.

YEAR.	Current Expenses	Model School.	Intermediate and Academic Students.	NORMAL STUDENTS.		GRADUATES.		Whole No. of Students.	Yearly Cost per Student.
				Male.	Female	Male.	Female		
1868	\$6,654 97	32	70	20	28	..	..	150	\$44 36
1869	16,834 27	47	143	77	95	..	..	362	46 23
1870	12,077 69	42	131	70	118	5	1	361	33 46
1871	11,941 39	36	68	80	110	2	8	294	40 61
1872	13,571 66	45	107	76	145	1	5	362	37 49
1873	16,538 22	38	53	120	166	6	8	367	45 06
1874	16,035 80	46	51	88	146	5	10	356	47 72
1875	16,157 81	51	84	80	134	1	6	341	47 33
Total	\$109,811 81	..	..	..	..	20	38	..	....

## O HKOSH NORMAL SCHOOL.

YEAR	Current Expenses	Model School.	Intermediate and Academic Students.	NORMAL STUDENTS.		GRADUATES.		Whole No. of Students.	Yearly Cost per Student.
				Male.	Female	Male.	Female		
1872	\$15,795 06	62	79	71	102	..	..	314	\$50 03
1873	17,363 13	56	157	91	170	..	..	463	37 93
1874	17,782 40	71	178	102	166	..	..	527	33 72
1875	21,296 95	57	158	119	170	3	5	504	42 25
Total	\$72,237 54	..	..	..	..	3	5	...	....

## IV. CHARITABLE SCHOOLS.

The action of the state in caring for its unfortunate and criminal classes has been ample and praiseworthy. Our purpose leads us, as already announced, to consider only the provisions which have been made for the youth of these two classes, by the establishment of charitable and correctional schools. Besides furnishing the means for the education of the blind, the deaf and dumb, the vicious boys, and the soldiers' orphans, the state has not altogether forgotten the needs of the feeble minded. The attention of the legislature has been called, at several sessions, to the duty of providing an institution for this last class; but the expenditures of the state in enlarging its prison, and in erecting a second hospital for the insane, have thus far prevented any distinctive work from being done in this direction. An industrial school for girls is also demanded. A private one has been opened for the city of Milwaukee through the exertions of Mrs. W. P. Lynde, a member of the State Board of Charities.

1. *Institute for the Blind*.\* This institution is located at Janesville, and was the first established by the state for the benefit of the unfortunate. A school for the blind had been opened in the latter part of the year 1849, by the citizens of that place and vicinity. Its operations were brought to the notice of the legislature, and it was adopted by the state in an act which was approved February 9, 1850, and which provided for its entire support from the public treasury. The charge of it is now committed to five trustees appointed by the governor. They serve without any compensation for three years, and employ a superintendent, teachers, and other persons necessary for the management of the school.

The object of the institution is declared by the law to be "to qualify, as far as may be, 'the blind,' for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens." The design of the school is, therefore, to educate those blind persons in the state, who are of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction. Pupils are received who

\* In preparing the history of the charitable institutions, use has been made of sketches of them in the recent editions of the legislative manual for Wisconsin.

are between the ages of eight and twenty-one years. They reside in the building provided for them, and are supported and taught free of charge. Twice in its history the experiment has been tried of requiring the payment of tuition, or the presentation of official certificates of inability to pay. The result in each case was so disastrous to the usefulness of the institution, that the original policy was speedily resumed. The funds for the support of the school were derived, the first year, from a tax of one-fifteenth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property; but it has since been supported by annual appropriations.

The institution was first opened for the reception of pupils on the 7th of October, 1850. It occupied a rented building until June 1, 1852, when it was removed into an edifice erected for its use at a cost of about \$3,000. The lot of ten acres had been donated by the owners, and now forms a part of the grounds belonging to the school. This new edifice was so arranged as to admit of becoming the wing of a larger one, which was commenced in 1854, and fully completed in 1859. In 1864-65, a brick building was provided for a shop and for other purposes — a small wooden one having previously been used for several years for a shop. The foundation of the wing already proved to be defective, and in 1867, that portion of the building had to be removed. The next year, work was begun on an extension which should replace the demolished portion, and afford room for the growth of the school. This was completed in 1870, and the value of the buildings, grounds, and personal property belonging to the institution was estimated to be \$182,000. On the 13th or April, 1874, the building was destroyed by fire; and at the ensuing session of the legislature, an appropriation of \$56,000 was made for the erection of a new edifice on the old site, but on a somewhat different plan. The school was not allowed to close on account of the fire. The board of trustees procured suitable accommodations for the pupils in the city of Janesville, where the work of the school was carried on until January 1, 1876, when the new building was ready for occupancy.

Another misfortune awaited the institution in the loss of its superintendent, Prof. Thomas H. Little, who died after a brief but painful illness, February 4, 1875. He had received injuries in the burning of the main building, and suffered subsequently from anxiety and labor in his oversight of the pupils under the disad-

vantages of their temporary home. He was a man of rare abilities for the position which he filled over thirteen years. Under him the school attained a high standing, through his labors the State Board of Charities was created, and he was favorably known abroad for his enlightened views and his distinguished success in his work. He was succeeded by his wife, Mrs. Sarah F. C. Little, the first instance in this country of the appointment of a woman to the head of such an institution. Six other gentlemen had preceded Prof. Little as superintendent; and only one, Prof. W. H. Churchman, an accomplished officer, remained longer than two years.

The president of the board of trustees, A. A. Jackson, Esq., of Janesville, has occupied the position four years. He was preceded by R. B. Treat, M. D., now of Chicago. J. B. Whiting, M. D., is the secretary; and J. B. Dœe, Esq., the treasurer of the board. These officers have contributed largely to the prosperity of the institution.

The school has three departments of instruction; one embraces the subjects usually taught in our common schools; another furnishes training in vocal, instrumental, and theoretical music; and the third teaches the girls sewing, knitting, and various kinds of fancy work, and the boys broom-making, and the seating of cane-bottom chairs.

TABLE showing for each year the amount appropriated, the attendance of pupils, and the cost per pupil for support, in the Institute for the Blind :

YEAR.	Current Expenses.	Buildings, etc.	Total.	Number of Pupils.	Yearly cost per Pupil.
1850	\$1,368 62	.....	\$1,368 62	8	\$171 08
1851	2,000 00	\$3,000 00	5,000 00	9	222 23
1852	2,000 00	2,500 00	4,500 00	9	222 23
1853	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00	13	192 31
1854	3,500 00	12,000 00	15,500 00	16	218 75
1855	4,000 00	5,000 00	9,000 00	14	285 71
1856	5,000 00	10,000 00	15,000 00	19	263 15
1857	7,000 00	15,000 00	22,000 00	20	350 00
1858	5,000 00	7,530 79	12,530 79	25	200 00
1859	9,000 00	6,575 00	15,575 00	32	281 25
1860	9,000 00	3,700 00	12,700 00	36	250 00
1861	9,000 00	1,000 00	10,000 00	42	211 90
1862	8,800 00	.....	8,800 00	52	169 23
1863	12,000 00	2,000 00	14,000 00	54	222 23
1864	15,000 00	5,000 00	20,000 00	59	254 24
1865	19,500 00	6,500 00	26,000 00	58	336 20
1866	16,000 00	.....	16,000 00	54	296 29
1867	16,000 00	1,000 00	17,000 00	54	296 29
1868	18,000 00	60,000 00	78,000 00	60	300 00
1869	18,000 00	500 00	18,500 00	69	250 87
1870	18,000 00	29,800 00	47,800 00	64	281 25
1871	18,300 00	7,073 50	25,373 50	68	269 11
1872	21,000 00	1,400 00	22,400 00	76	263 16
1873	20,500 00	250 00	20,750 00	77	266 18
1874	19,000 00	3,800 00	22,800 00	75	253 34
1875	18,000 00	65,000 00	83,000 00	82	219 41
Total.	\$297,468 62	\$248,629 29	\$546,097 91	.....	.....

2. *Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.*—The first mover in the interests of deaf-mute instruction in the state was Mr. Ebenezer Cheesboro, a resident of Walworth county, whose deaf and dumb daughter had been educated at the New York Institution. The citizens of Delavan, in that county, became interested in the establishment of a similar institution in this state. A private school for deaf-mutes was opened near the village, and subsequently in it; and by an act of the legislature, April 19, 1852, it was incorporated as a state institution, and fully organized in June following. The site is a very eligible one, and has been made beautiful by the tasteful arrangement of the grounds, and the careful training of foliage. The land first occupied was donated by Mr. F. K. Phoenix, a member of the first board of trustees. The original boundaries

have been enlarged, so that the grounds of the institution now embrace nearly thirty-three acres. One of the wings of the building was first erected, and the central portion and another wing were subsequently added. The whole edifice, constructed of brick, presents an attractive appearance, and furnishes excellent accommodations for the inmates. The institute is under the charge of five trustees, appointed by the governor, each for the term of three years. The officers of the board are Rev. A. L. Chapin, President; Hon. Joseph Hamilton, Secretary; and Hon. John E. Thomas, Treasurer. The principal is Prof. W. H. De Motte, who was immediately preceded by Prof. Geo. L. Weed. Five others had held the same position, and among them was Prof. J. S. Officer, who died February 3, 1865, after a service of eight years in the institution, honored and beloved in his labors.

No pupils are received under ten years of age, while twelve years is regarded as the proper age for their admission. The regular course of instruction occupies five years, and is divided into seven grades. The children of the state are not charged for board and tuition; but their friends are expected to provide clothing and pay incidental expenses. A class in articulation was formed last year. Two trades are taught, cabinet-making and shoemaking. The shop for the former was opened in March, 1860, the latter subsequently; and they both have become self-supporting.

TABLE showing for each year the amount appropriated, the attendance of pupils and the cost per pupil for support, in the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb:

YEAR.	Current Expenses.	Buildings, etc.	Total.	Num-ber of Pupils.	Yearly Cost per Pupil.
1852	\$500 00	\$3,000 00	\$3,500 00	8	\$62 50
1853	4,000 00	5,000 00	9,000 00	16	250 00
1854	7,500 00	.....	7,500 00	31	241 93
1855	7,000 00	500 00	7,500 00	34	205 88
1856	7,000 00	300 00	7,300 00	49	142 86
1857	12,000 00	22,500 00	34,500 00	56	214 28
1858	9,000 00	6,500 00	15,500 00	52	173 08
1859	15,100 00	4,500 00	19,600 00	79	189 87
1860	13,550 00	15,900 00	29,450 00	87	155 75
1861	14,000 00	.....	14,000 00	86	162 79
1862	12,200 00	.....	12,200 00	83	146 98
1863	13,250 00	.....	13,250 00	89	147 77
1864	15,550 00	.....	15,550 00	80	194 37
1865	19,000 00	22,000 00	41,000 00	91	208 78
1866	29,684 48	13,901 35	41,585 83	104	266 25
1867	27,000 00	8,000 00	35,000 00	108	250 00
1868	27,000 00	.....	27,000 00	95	284 21
1869	30,000 00	3,000 00	33,000 00	112	267 85
1870	30,000 00	4,176 00	34,176 00	144	268 40
1871	38,364 00	.....	38,364 00	149	284 29
1872	37,949 00	.....	37,949 00	164	231 34
1873	28,500 00	.....	28,500 00	176	161 93
1874	35,000 00	.....	35,000 00	176	198 86
1875	34,500 00	1,500 00	36,000 00	180	191 67
Total	\$465,647 48	\$110,777 35	\$576,424 83	.....	.....

3. *Industrial School for Boys.*—This institution is situated about three-fourths of a mile west of the railway depot, in the village of Waukesha. The buildings are located on the southern bank of Fox river, and are arranged into a main central edifice and six family houses, all three stories high. They are built of stone, with slate roofs, and are intended to be substantially fire proof. In addition to these buildings there are two stone shops, barns, and sheds. A farm of two hundred and thirty-three acres belongs to the institution, and the most of it is under good cultivation.

An act of the legislature was approved, March 7, 1857, providing for the establishment of the institution, then known as the House of Refuge. The name was subsequently changed to State Reform School, and still later, to Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, its present title. The first building was formally opened for the re-



ception of delinquent boys, July 25, 1860, and Moses Barret was appointed superintendent. At that time, a few countries in Europe, and some of the New England states, and New York, had organized similar institutions. Our House of Refuge was at first a juvenile prison with its cells and grates. It was formed on the congregate plan with its crowd of boys in a single company. The law enacts that it "shall be the place of confinement and instruction of all male children between the ages of ten and sixteen years who shall be legally committed by any competent court as vagrants, or on conviction of any criminal offense, or for incorrigible or vicious conduct."

The present superintendent, Rev. A. D. Hendrickson, was elected in 1865. Under his administration, the school has been remarkably successful. In the winter succeeding his election, the main building with nearly all its contents was consumed by fire. The small buildings left standing have been moved and remodeled; and ten additional edifices for different purposes have since been erected. The farm has been quadrupled in size, and stocked with cattle, hogs, and other animals. The grounds on which the buildings are situated have been laid out into drives and shaded walks, and ornamented with hedges, shrubs, and trees. The school has been converted into a home with its social relations, and its family circle. It is a miniature colony with its houses and workshops, its farms and gardens, its schools and libraries, and its social and religious facilities. In the sixteen years of its history, 1,184 children have been under its instruction; and of this number about one-fourth were, last year, still members of the institution. A large percentage of those who have been discharged are now quiet, industrious, and respected citizens.

Of the board of managers, Hon. Andrew E. Elmore has been a member from the beginning, and has aided very materially in the management and growth of the School. Edward O'Neill is president, and Hon. Chas. R. Gibbs secretary. The income of the institution is drawn from the products of its workshops and farm, from annual appropriations by the state, and from charges against counties for maintaining a certain class of inmates. The second is the chief source. The instruction in the school proper is given in six departments, and is confined principally to the common English branches. Some of the boys learn farm work and gardening, and

others such trades as shoe-making, tailoring, broom-making, and mason work.

TABLE showing for each year the amount appropriated, the number of inmates, and the cost per inmate for support in the Industrial School for Boys:

Year.	Current Expenses.	Buildings, etc.	Total.	Whole No. of Inm'ts.	Yearly Cost per Inmate.
1860	\$4,953 81	.....	\$4,953 81	39	\$127 02
1861	5,879 17	\$1,142 62	7,051 79	58	130 65
1862	5,861 21	509 63	6,370 84	80	90 17
1863	6,916 22	347 75	7,263 97	98	83 33
1864	12,456 53	3,500 00	15,956 63	155	85 10
1865	19,756 47	747 91	20,504 38	245	116 21
1866	24,026 14	29,804 76	53,830 90	209	150 60
1867	24,247 56	13,355 35	37,602 91	217	149 68
1868	26,741 83	11,178 03	37,919 86	227	162 07
1869	24,982 34	4,507 87	29,490 21	233	140 35
1870	32,103 04	13,449 12	45,552 16	293	153 41
1871	32,387 95	3,429 59	35,817 54	288	125 05
1872	35,538 70	12,809 59	48,348 29	347	128 66
1873	41,472 46	27,000 00	68,472 46	362	145 01
1874	43,453 02	5,646 05	49,099 07	402	148 03
1875	45,156 70	14,000 00	59,156 70	412	150 02
Total,	\$386,933 15	\$141,428 27	\$528,361 42	.....	.....

4. *Soldiers' Orphans' Home.* At the close of the civil war, our state was the first in the union to acknowledge her obligations to provide for the support and education of the orphan children of her soldiers who had died in the service. In the fall of 1865, Mrs. C. A. P. Harvey, the widow of Gov. Harvey, Hon. B. F. Hopkins, and other patriotic citizens in the state, raised by subscription \$12,834.69 for the purpose of opening a Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Madison. The use of the building known as "Harvey Hospital," was donated by the national government. This was thoroughly refitted and furnished, and thus converted into a home for the eighty-four orphans who were first admitted, January 1, 1866. The property was purchased by the state for \$10,000, and the home became a state institution March 31, 1866. Mrs. Harvey was made the superintendent, and remained in that position until May 1, 1867. This office has since been filled by Mr. F. B. Brewer, Rev. I. N. Cundall, Mr. W. P. Towers and Prof. R. W. Burton. The management of the institution has been under a board of trustees appointed

by the governor. Gen. James Bintliff has been president of the board for several years. During the year 1868, a substantial stone school building was erected on the premises of the home at a cost of \$12,000. The number of inmates in the institution having been quite largely reduced, the legislature, in 1874, directed that homes in private families should be obtained for the children over fourteen years of age; and that contracts should be made with parents or guardians to support those under that age until they were fourteen years old. A suitable allowance was made these parents or guardians, on the condition that the children under their care should attend school at least four months in each year. This act virtually closed the institution that year.

For the nine years in which the school was in operation, six hundred and eighty-three orphans were admitted, and \$333,900 were appropriated to it by the state. These orphans were not only maintained, but educated and brought up to habits of industry. After 1870, a few of the pupils were supported each year at the normal schools of the state. The home was established on the idea that the inmates, when fifteen years of age, would not need its protection; and, with this condition, the institution has served its purpose, and left a worthy monument of the tender regard of the state for the children of its fallen heroes.

In 1871, the home received \$23,000 as its share of the bequest of Horatio Ward, deceased, an eminent American banker in London, England, who donated nearly \$100,000 to all the institutions of the kind in this country. An arrangement has been effected in this state, in accordance with the wish of the testator, to divide this bequest among those who have been inmates of the institution as they become of age—boys at twenty-one years, and girls at eighteen.

In closing up the affairs of the home, the work had to be extended into 1875, and an appropriation was made to meet the current expenses of that year.

TABLE showing for each year the amount appropriated, the number of inmates, and the cost per inmate for support, in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home:

Year.	Current Expenses.	Buildings, etc.	Total.	No. of In-mates.	Yearly Cost per Inmate.
1866	\$25,000	\$10,000	\$35,000	298	\$83 89
1867	40,000	.....	40,000	275	145 45
1868	40,000	12,000	52,000	315	126 98
1869	45,000	8,500	53,500	279	161 87
1870	40,200	.....	40,200	331	121 45
1871	41,400	.....	41,400	310	132 55
1872	31,400	.....	31,400	271	115 86
1873	21,200	2,000	23,200	243	87 24
1874	17,200	.....	17,200	159	108 11
1875	8,900	.....	8,900	35	254 28
Total,	\$310,300	\$32,500	\$342,800	.....	.....

## PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

### I. UNINCORPORATED PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Many of the earliest public schools of the rural districts and the best high schools of the cities originated in private efforts for the instruction of the children and youth. Some of the first select schools have been developed into our best academies and colleges. If the work of education receives any proper attention in the new settlements of our country, it must usually commence in this manner. The effort has to be local and independent. At the time when the school system under the state government was organized, a large number of unincorporated private schools were in operation. During our territorial history, the most thoroughly competent teachers were employed in them.

It was natural that schools of this character should be continued for a season, even in some of the older settled places, after the present school system was established. To such an extent were they retained that superintendent Ladd complained, in one of his reports, of their deleterious influence upon the public schools. Quite large numbers of them have been maintained each year since the formation of the state. The attendance of pupils upon them has been annually reported to be from four thousand to eighteen thousand. A greater number than these, it is known, have been taught

in them. Some of the religious denominations of the state sustain, in connection with a portion of their churches, schools with primary, intermediate and grammar departments. This is particularly the case in our larger cities, and in some sections inhabited by our citizens of foreign birth. In these schools special religious instruction is usually given. Some select schools for more advanced pupils are still kept in the cities and larger villages, on the idea that more careful instruction is imparted, and a higher moral tone maintained in them than in the public high schools. A few kindergärten have been opened, the past two years, principally in Milwaukee.

In the past sixteen years, other private schools, under the name of business and commercial colleges, have been sustained. At present there are at least eleven of them at work, most of which are unincorporated. The principal ones are in Milwaukee, Madison, Janesville, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, and La Crosse. Some of them sustain such relations to each other that the same scholarship can be used in them all. They are generally attended by one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and seventy-five students per year. The oldest and most prominent teacher in any of these schools is Prof. Robert C. Spencer, of Milwaukee. The Business College at Madison was under the successful management of B. M. Worthington for several years. The annual cost of tuition for each student in these institutions, ranges from \$40 to \$80.

## II. INCORPORATED ACADEMIES.

A large number of academies have been chartered by the legislature, but not all of them were ever organized, and only a few of them are now in operation. The excellent graded schools, the preparatory departments of our colleges, and the normal schools, having performed the work which belongs to these institutions, have made the demand for them less than in some other states. Of the about thirty academies incorporated by the territory, only six were surviving when the state was organized, and only two, Platteville Academy and Milton Academy, are still in existence, though not in their original form.

In 1837, Beloit Seminary was incorporated, but the school was not established until the fall of 1843. It closed its work, under Prof. S. T. Merrill, at the end of seven years, and its male department was merged into the Beloit College. Southport Academy, at

Kenosha, was chartered in 1839, and was taught, the first two years, by Rev. M. P. Kinney. He was succeeded by Gov. L. P. Harvey, who continued in charge until 1844, when the school was suspended. Platteville Academy was first incorporated in 1839, but was not opened until 1844. It vacated its charter upon becoming a state normal school in 1866. Of its teachers, Prof. J. L. Pickard and Prof. Geo. M. Guernsey served the longest as principals, the former thirteen years and the latter seven. Prairieville Academy, at Waukesha, was chartered in 1841, but closed its operations after a brief experience. Select schools and a college having been opened in the place, the academy was no longer needed. Silas Chapman was its principal teacher. Milton Academy began as a select school with academic facilities in 1844; received its first charter from the territory in 1848, and was converted into a college in 1867. The main teachers in charge under its academic career were Rev. S. S. Bicknell, Rev. A. W. Coon, Prof. A. C. Spicer, and Rev. W. C. Whitford. Janesville Academy was established under its charter in 1845, and its first principal was Rev. T. J. Ruger, the rector of the Episcopal Church of the place. He taught about a year, and was succeeded by Levi Alden, who resigned in 1847. The charge of the academy then passed into the hands of Prof. A. B. Miller. It was, after a brief history, transformed into a high school, and connected with the graded school system of the place.

Acts of incorporation have been granted by the state to a very large number of academic institutions. Among those which have been suspended, or do not maintain regular sessions, are Beloit Female Seminary, Allen's Grove Academy, Evansville Seminary, Janesville Wesleyan Seminary, Milton Institute, Baraboo Collegiate Institute, Brunson Institute, Lancaster Institute, Oconomowoc Seminary, Waterloo Academy, Marshall Academy, Waukesha Seminary, Kilbourn Institute, Appleton Collegiate Institute, River Falls Institute, and Wesleyan Seminary at Eau Claire. Three kinds of work have been performed in these institutions: preparing common school teachers, young people for business pursuits, and students for the college classes.

The following academies receive students two or three terms in the year: Milwaukee Academy, German and English Academy of Milwaukee, St. Mary's Institute at Milwaukee, Kemper Hall at Kenosha, St. Catharines's Academy at Racine, Rochester Seminary

Lake Geneva Seminary, Big Foot Academy, Sharon Academy, Jefferson Liberal Institute, Albion Academy, Patch Grove Academy, Fox Lake Seminary, Wayland Institute at Beaver Dam, Elroy Seminary, Benton Female Academy, Saint Clara Academy at Sinsinawa Mound. Most of these receive both sexes, and a few, either boys or girls only. They are sustained almost entirely by their tuition fees; and are in the main, giving instruction in the common English branches to a majority of their students. Some of the instructors in them have been among our most earnest and useful educators. These institutions have been organized mainly by the religious denominations, and supported by their patronage. In the department of secondary instruction, they are performing an indispensable service to the state, and are supplying the educational needs of the young people principally from the rural districts.

The attention of the state has been directed, the past six years, by discussions in the legislature, reports of educational officers, and resolutions adopted in teachers' associations, to the great and increasing need of more academies, and more complete academic instruction. The proposition to found county academies under the control and support of the state, has received a favorable consideration from several quarters. To furnish the academies already in existence with any aid, beyond the normal school income which was granted to a portion of them for seven years, has never met with an affirmative response. The provision in the constitution against supplying religious seminaries with money from the state treasury, and the growing tendencies of society on this subject, make it certain that these academies, as well as the colleges under the control of the religious bodies, will not for a long time, if ever, receive any pecuniary help from the state. The high schools under the state system will apparently continue to absorb the academies; and more of the secondary instruction, and a better quality of it will be furnished by them.

### III. DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES.

Some of the institutions which have been chartered with collegiate privileges either have never organized classes in the full college courses of study, or they have abandoned these courses, and are now performing purely academic work. Carroll College was established by the Presbyterians, at Waukesha, in 1846. Prof. J. W.

Sterling taught the first class that year. Under its President, Rev. John A. Savage, the institution reached its highest position as a college. For several years it has, under its present principal, W. L. Rankin, limited its instruction to the academic studies. The Sinsinawa Mound College, a Catholic institution, was founded by Father Mazzuchelli in 1848. After a successful career of fifteen years, it was closed; and the property came into the possession of the Saint Clara Academy, which was established in its buildings in 1867. St. John's College, at Prairie du Chien, originated from an effort of the place, in 1866, to secure the first state normal school. It was for about two years under the charge of Prof. J. T. Lovewell. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Catholics; and it has confined its attention almost entirely to academic work. Milwaukee Female College, an unsectarian school, and Wisconsin Female College at Fox Lake, under the management of the Congregationalists, have given only secondary instruction, but of an advanced grade. The latter has been changed into a seminary for both boys and girls. Wayland University, at Beaver Dam, established by the Baptists in 1854, has, within the past two years, been rechartered as an institute with merely academic facilities.

Eight of these denominational institutions conduct students through the full college studies, though they give instruction in the academic preparatory courses. Beloit College was organized, in 1847, by the Presbyterian and Congregational churches of Wisconsin and northern Illinois. In the following year, Rev. Joseph Emerson and Rev. J. J. Bushnell were appointed professors; and in 1849, Rev. A. L. Chapin was elected president, which office he has since held. The estimated value of the lands and buildings belonging to the college, is \$78,400; and the funds and endowments amount to \$121,281.06. The whole attendance of different students in the college classes from the beginning, has been five hundred and fifty-four, of whom two hundred and sixteen have graduated at the institution. Galesville University was opened under the charge of Rev. Samuel Fallows, in 1859, and is connected with the Methodist denomination. Rev. H. Gilliland has been its president for several years. The value of its lands, buildings, and endowments is estimated to be \$30,000. In 1873, it had graduated eighteen students—ten males and eight females. Lawrence University of Appleton, is also a Methodist institution. It was started



under a liberal donation from Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, Mass. It was incorporated as an institute in 1847, and three years after as a college. The first principal was Rev. W. H. Sampson. The presidents have been Rev. Edward Cooke, Russell Z. Mason and Rev. Geo. M. Steele. The property and funds are valued at \$157,500. Its graduates number one hundred and seventy-three — one hundred and fourteen males and fifty-nine females. Milton College is under the patronage of the Seventh-Day Baptists. The academy, founded in 1844, was converted, under the administration of Rev. W. C. Whitford, its president, into a college in 1867. The report of its financial condition shows that the value of the lands, buildings, and endowment notes is \$46,125. It has graduated in its academic courses in all ninety-three students, and in its college courses twenty-nine. Northwestern University, a Lutheran College, at Watertown, was established in 1865, and has Rev. A. F. Ernst for its president. The value of its property and funds is reported to be \$55,000. Pio Nono College, at St. Francis station, south of Milwaukee, was organized, in 1871, as a Catholic institution. There are connected with it a seminary for the training of teachers, and a theological department which was created in 1856. The grounds and buildings of the college are worth \$50,000: and its president from the opening has been Rev. J. Salzmänn. The Racine college is considered to be a result of the formation of the Nashotah House, an Episcopal Theological Seminary, located in 1842, at the Nashotah Mission, near Summit. The college was founded at Racine in 1852. The presidents have been Rev. Roswell Park and Rev. James De Koven; and the whole number of students amounts to about fourteen hundred, of whom one hundred and twenty-two have graduated. The college owns in property and endowment about \$180,000. Ripon college began its work, in 1853, under the title of Brockway College, and has always been supported by the Congregational churches. It assumed its present name in 1864, shortly after Rev. W. E. Merriman, the present head of the institution, was called to that position. The affairs of the college were in an unsettled state until its reorganization in 1863. Since that time sixty-eight students have graduated in the college courses. The estimated value of the property and funds is \$124,440.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## I. TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Public meetings for the discussion of educational topics were held in a number of places under the territorial government; and it is quite possible that some of these resembled an institute for the instruction of the public school teachers. More attention was then paid to this work in the southwestern portion of the state than elsewhere, and meetings of this kind were called at Hazel Green and Platteville.

During the first ten years under the state organization, the labor performed in the teachers' institutes was desultory. It was given principally by the state superintendents, in connection with the meetings of town and county associations of teachers. These meetings continued usually from two to six days; though a few are reported as lasting two weeks. The latter partook of the nature of long-termed institutes, in which regular instruction was furnished in the branches of study taught in the district schools. Superintendent Ladd reports these as being held in 1852, and attended in some instances by eighty teachers. Generally these gatherings were for the purpose of enabling the teachers to compare with each other their views and methods of work, and to learn more definitely, by the means of lectures and discussions, what were the educational progress and needs of the state.

In 1859, was inaugurated the efficient system of holding institutes, which has been in operation to the present time. It grew out of the normal school work which the state had then organized in the academies, high schools, and colleges. By an act of the legislature the normal school board was authorized to employ an agent or agents who should, in addition to exercising supervisory control over the normal work of these institutions, conduct teachers' institutes and give normal instruction to them. They should do this in co-operation with the state superintendent. A sum sufficient to defray the expenses of the agency was annually appropriated out of the normal school fund. Dr. Henry Barnard was engaged as the general agent. He secured the services of Chas. H. Allen and others as assistants, and began the work with great vigor and enthusiasm. Some of the institutes held the first year enrolled as many

as two hundred and seventy-five members. A number of the most earnest teachers in the state contributed in various ways to the success of these institutes. The law which provided for county superintendents in 1831, required each one to organize and conduct at least one institute each year. Subsequently, Col. J. G. McMynn, Rev. J. B. Pradt, and Prof. J. C. Pickard, served as agents of the normal regents. In 1867, a law was passed stating more definitely the duties of the regents in holding institutes. They were empowered to spend annually five thousand dollars to meet the expenses of the work; and the district boards of the common schools were authorized to allow the teachers employed by them to attend these institutes without losing any time in their schools. In 1871, provisions were made for conducting normal institutes in such counties as receive the least direct benefit from the normal schools, and they should be held at least four consecutive weeks, and a brief course of study should be pursued in them. A sum not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum was appropriated from the state treasury to carry out these provisions. The least time in which one of these institutes must be held has been changed the present year to two weeks.

The normal regents have effected an arrangement by which one of the professors in each normal school acts, a portion of the year, as a conductor of institutes. Robert Graham, of the Oshkosh School, has been holding institutes under the board much of the time for eight years. Duncan McGregor, of the Platteville School, Albert Salisbury, of the Whitewater school, and Jesse B. Thayer, of the River Falls School, have been engaged for shorter periods. Last summer and fall, they, in connection with a few other conductors, held six normal institutes and thirty-four others, the latter of which varied in length from one to three weeks. In some years, over sixty short-term and long-term institutes have been conducted.

## II. STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This association has been organized nearly twenty-three years, and has exerted a strong influence for the cause of popular education in the state. The most active and intelligent teachers have been its permanent supporters, and the localities in which it has held its meetings have given it a cordial welcome. It has led to the formation of many local associations of teachers, which have as-

sisted in awakening a deeper interest in the subjects of education. Many attendants upon its annual meetings have returned to their quiet work with quickened zeal and broader views of their special calling. The measures adopted by the state, in the past twenty years for the improvement of the educational system, have first been brought forward and pressed upon the attention of the people by the state association.

Since 1868, an executive session of the members of the association has generally been held at Madison in the holidays of each year. It has furnished an occasion for a more careful and thorough discussion of topics which were interesting educational workers at the time of each meeting. A convention of the county superintendents has usually been called, since 1862, in connection with either the annual or the executive sessions of this body.

STATISTICS of the Annual Sessions of the State Teachers' Association.

YEAR.	Date of Opening the Session.	Where Held.	President.	Secretary.	Number Enrolled.
1853	July 12	Madison .....	J. G. McMynn...	Walter Van Ness..	8
1854	Aug. 9	Madison .....	J. G. McMynn...	Walter Van Ness..	7
1855	Aug. 15	Racine .....	J. G. McMynn...	D. Y. Kilgore.....	150
1856	Aug. 20	Beloit .....	J. L. Pickard....	D. Y. Kilgore.....	175
1857	Aug. 12	Waukesha....	A. C. Spicer .....	A. A. Griffith .....	200
1858	Aug. 3	Portage City...	O. M. Conover...	J. W. Strong.....	250
1859	July 26	Madison .....	A. Pickett.....	J. W. Strong.....	350
1860	Aug. 1	Milwaukee ....	J. B. Pradt .....	J. H. Magoffin....	180
1861	July 30	Fond du Lac...	A. J. Craig .....	S. H. Peabody ....	400
1862	July 29	Janesville ....	Johnathan Ford .	T. J. Conatty.....	350
1863	July 28	Kenosha .....	S. H. Peabody ....	S. T. Lockwood ..	....
1864	Nov. 15	Milton .....	C. H. Allen .....	A. J. Cheney .....	125
1865	Aug. 1	Whitewater....	W. C. Whitford...	J. K. Purdy .....	275
1866	July 25	Ripon .....	S. D. Gaylord....	J. H. Terry .....	183
1867	July 23	La Crosse .....	O. M. Baker .....	W. D. Parker.....	325
1868	July 21	Milwaukee ....	O. R. Smith .....	C. W. Cutler .....	600
1869	July 6	Oshkosh .....	Alexander Kerr .	S. H. Carpenter ...	250
1870	July 12	Watertown ....	W. D. Parker....	W. A. De La Matyr	500
1871	July 11	Madison .....	Robert Graham...	A. Earthman .....	248
1872	July 9	Madison .....	Samuel Shaw....	A. Earthman .....	215
1873	July 8	Sparta .....	D. McGregor*....	M. T. Park .....	225
1874	July 15	Madison .....	B. M. Reynolds..	Jas. M. Rait .....	....
1875	July 28	Eau Claire ....	J. Q. Emery .....	A. J. Hutton.....	158

\*J. K. Purdy was elected President, at the previous session, but died during the year. Prof. McGregor occupied the position as the first Vice-President.

## III. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

The first volume of an educational periodical, under the name of the Wisconsin Educational Journal, was published monthly, in 1855, by Hon. James Sutherland, at Janesville. It was edited by Geo. S. Dodge, and at the close of the first year, it was transferred to the State Teachers' Association, and its name was changed to Wisconsin Journal of Education. At that time it became the organ of the association, which appointed an editorial committee, and Col. J. G. McMynn was made the resident editor, and remained in that position for nearly two years. He was succeeded by Hon. A. J. Craig, who had the charge for three years. In 1860, Rev. J. B. Pradt was chosen the editor, and continued as such until 1865, when the periodical was discontinued. In the following year, Prof. W. H. Peck, of Mineral Point, resumed its publication as a private enterprise, which he conducted about two years. In the meantime, an association of teachers in Milwaukee started The School Monthly, Prof. S. D. Gaylord as the managing editor. It became the organ of the state association, and was published about three years. The original Journal of Education was again issued, in 1870, by the state superintendent, Rev. Samuel Fallows, and the assistant state superintendent, Rev. J. B. Pradt, who became the editors and proprietors. Hon. Edward Searing, upon becoming state superintendent, succeeded Mr. Fallows as one of the editors and proprietors; and he with Mr. Pradt still continues its publication.

In 1856, the Journal became also the organ of the state department of public instruction, by reason of the appropriation which the legislature had granted to furnish a copy of it for each school district. It was suspended in 1865, mainly because this appropriation was withdrawn the year previous. By a law of 1871, the clerk of each school district was authorized to subscribe annually for one copy of the Journal, and the subscription should be paid by the district. Besides the annual reports, it has always been the principal source of communication between the head of the educational system and the teachers and school officers of the state.

# STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. I.

## APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME IN 1876.

The following apportionment, made in June, 1876, on the returns for the school year ending August 31, 1875, was at the rate of 41 cents per scholar. The amount apportioned to the independent cities is included:

COUNTIES.	No. of Children.	Appor- tionment.
Adams .....	2,470	\$1,012 70
Ashland .....	216	88 56
Barron .....	988	383 58
Bayfield .....	241	98 81
Brown .....	12,927	5,300 07
Buffalo .....	5,545	2,273 45
Burnett.....	427	175 07
Calumet .....	5,747	2,356 27
Chippewa .....	3,750	1,537 50
Clark .....	2,319	950 79
Columbia.....	11,296	4,631 36
Crawford .....	6,063	2,485 83
Dane .....	20,709	8,490 69
Dodge.....	18,833	7,721 53
Door .....	2,954	1,211 14
Douglas.....	299	122 59
Dunn.....	4,630	1,898 30
Eau Claire.....	4,739	1,942 99
Fond du Lac.....	19,744	8,095 04
Grant .....	15,877	6,509 57
Green .....	8,594	3,523 54
Green Lake.....	5,524	2,264 84
Iowa .....	10,084	4,134 44
Jackson .....	4,070	1,668 70
Jefferson .....	13,806	5,660 46
Juneau .....	5,893	2,416 13
Kenosha .....	5,306	2,175 46
Kewaunee .....	5,889	2,414 49
La Crosse.....	8,235	3,376 35
La Fayette.....	9,123	3,740 43
Lincoln .....	289	118 49
Manitowoc .....	16,191	6,638 31

TABLE NO. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income—con.*

COUNTIES.	No. of Children.	Appor- tionment.
Marathon.....	2,211	\$1,316 51
Marquette .....	3,624	1,485 84
Milwaukee .....	41,994	17,217, 54
Monroe.....	8,002	3,280 82
Oconto.....	3,738	1,532 58
Outagamie....	9,871	4,047 11
Ozaukee.....	7,531	3,087 71
Pepin.....	2,209	905 69
Pierce.....	5,739	2,352 99
Polk.....	2,218	909 38
Portage.....	5,278	2,163 98
Racine.....	10,397	4,262 77
Richland.....	7,094	2,908 54
Rock.....	13,931	5,711 71
St. Croix.....	5,374	2,203 34
Sauk.....	10,388	4,257 03
Shawano.....	2,062	845 42
Sheboygan.....	13,965	5,725 65
Trempealeau.....	5,631	2,308 71
Vernon.....	8,899	3,648 59
Walworth.....	9,304	3,814 64
Waupaca.....	7,116	2,917 56
Waushara.....	4,868	1,995 88
Washington.....	9,926	4,069 66
Waukesha.....	11,212	4,596 92
Winnebago.....	15,510	6,359 10
Wood.....	1,850	758 50
Totals.....	463,665	\$190,102 65

**TABLE NO. II.**  
**DISTRICTS, CHILDREN, AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.**

COUNTIES.	Whole number of school-districts in the county.	Number of districts which have reported.	Whole number of parts of districts in the county.	Number of parts of districts which have reported.	Number of male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Number of female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole number over 4 and under 20 years of age in the county.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs. in districts maintaining school 5 or more months.	Number of days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.	Number over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Number under 4 years who have attended school.	Number over 20 years who have attended school.	Total number of different pupils who have attended school during the year.	Number of days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Number of days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	Number of days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	Total number of days attendance of different pupils during the year.
Adams .....	44	44	41	41	1,396	1,214	2,610	2,571	10,142	1,982	10	10	2,002	124,139	127	472	124,738
Ashland .....	3	3	2	2	132	124	256	256	300	120	.....	.....	120	3,348	.....	.....	3,348
Barron .....	48	42	13	13	760	639	1,345	1,240	5,472	782	1	5	788	45,963	35	85	46,033
Bayfield .....	1	1	.....	.....	120	127	247	247	210	89	.....	2	91	11,285	.....	205	11,490
Brown .....	73	73	17	17	4,900	5,443	10,343	9,433	12,596	5,703	15	11	5,729	545,067	281	489	545,837
Buffalo .....	61	61	30	27	2,966	2,899	5,865	5,806	9,456	3,734	1	18	3,753	223,989	30	498	224,317
Burnett .....	9	9	.....	.....	221	200	421	421	7,772	268	.....	6	274	11,050	.....	123	11,173
Calumet .....	56	56	21	21	3,158	2,912	6,070	6,070	11,288	3,363	36	5	3,404	240,223	941	156	241,320
Chippewa .....	79	72	4	3	2,190	1,901	4,091	4,091	11,509	3,098	6	19	3,123	212,632	84	882	213,598
Clark .....	46	46	24	22	1,374	1,203	2,577	2,505	9,625	1,889	4	5	1,898	140,271	47	369	140,687
Columbia .....	148	148	60	60	4,634	4,286	8,920	8,920	26,842	6,542	13	83	6,638	549,383	273	3,515	553,172
Crawford .....	65	65	42	42	2,682	2,458	5,140	4,957	14,646	3,661	5	29	3,635	237,645	103	768	248,516
Dane, 1st dist. ...	104	104	51	51	3,586	3,307	6,893	6,893	21,366	4,834	6	40	4,035	284,821	40	2,398	287,259
Dane, 2d dist. ...	102	102	84	84	5,238	5,048	10,286	10,265	24,846	6,605	31	62	6,698	451,342	100	1,656	453,100
Dodge, 1st dist. ..	73	73	62	62	4,043	3,665	7,708	7,708	18,775	4,851	3	31	4,885	343,363	19	1,722	345,104
Dodge, 2d dist. ..	64	63	51	51	4,407	4,379	8,786	8,786	15,737	4,649	7	20	4,676	318,918	244	965	290,727
Door .....	40	38	4	2	1,593	1,526	3,119	3,109	5,325	1,842	15	4	1,861	117,581	469	129	118,179



TABLE NO. II.—*Districts, Children, and School Attendance*—continued.

COUNTIES.	Whole number of school-districts in the county.	Number of districts which have reported.	Whole number of parts of districts in the county.	Number of parts of districts which have reported.	Number of male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Number of female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole number over 4 and under 20 years of age in the county.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs. in districts maintaining school 5 or more months.	Number of days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.	Number over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Number under 4 years who have attended school.	Number over 20 years who have attended school.	Total number of different pupils who have attended school during the year.	Number of days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Number of days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	Number of days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	Total number of days attendance of different pupils during the year.
Douglas .....	2	2	.....	.....	137	130	267	267	200	204	.....	.....	204	21,347	.....	.....	21,347
Dunn .....	78	75	18	17	2,532	2,392	4,924	4,811	11,105	3,626	3	14	3,643	271,969	.....	232	272,203
Eau Claire.....	57	54	8	7	2,573	2,531	5,104	4,940	7,357	3,548	2	16	3,566	325,623	116	1,433	329,912
Fond du Lac ...	175	175	76	76	7,327	6,801	14,128	14,128	34,992	8,917	19	45	8,981	685,328	244	968	687,521
Grant.....	212	211	63	63	7,981	7,582	15,563	15,505	29,399	11,427	19	63	11,509	804,179	179	2,129	806,487
Green.....	103	103	53	53	4,367	4,206	8,573	8,573	19,865	6,614	12	96	6,722	529,664	150	4,155	533,977
Green Lake.....	45	45	51	51	2,095	2,295	4,390	4,390	13,212	2,797	1	8	2,806	188,776	1	275	189,052
Iowa .....	101	101	34	34	4,603	4,206	8,809	8,809	8,668	6,331	13	36	6,360	376,337	154	1,009	377,550
Jackson .....	52	52	30	29	2,223	2,068	4,291	4,222	10,161	2,873	.....	20	2,893	199,244	.....	1,280	200,514
Jefferson .....	174	173	91	91	5,734	5,306	11,040	11,040	23,544	6,918	8	45	6,971	521,589	60	2,571	524,540
Juneau .....	74	73	34	34	2,943	2,895	5,838	5,174	12,938	4,213	5	16	4,234	309,893	36	521	310,450
Kenosha.....	61	61	33	33	1,728	1,584	3,312	3,299	12,048	2,873	5	11	2,889	160,233	15	772	161,030
Kewaunee .....	46	46	10	9	3,183	2,990	6,173	6,173	7,645	2,831	40	6	2,877	206,008	509	120	206,637
La Crosse .....	53	53	29	28	2,391	2,221	4,612	4,612	10,881	3,022	3	11	3,036	211,085	.....	446	211,531
La Fayette.....	100	100	52	51	4,560	4,364	8,924	8,366	20,463	6,181	10	47	6,238	466,116	215	2,115	468,446
Lincoln .....	7	7	7	7	140	139	279	279	975	192	7	9	208	17,055	11	46	17,112
Manitowoc .....	83	83	48	48	8,582	8,297	16,879	16,785	16,311	8,202	14	13	8,229	676,987	601	1,096	678,384
Marathon.....	63	61	6	6	1,542	1,450	2,992	2,992	8,229	1,714	.....	.....	1,714	122,189	.....	.....	122,189
Marquette.....	82	82	41	41	1,892	1,742	3,634	3,634	10,612	2,041	1	10	2,052	142,473	12	353	142,888

Milw., 1st dist ..	35	35	16	16	2,288	2,178	4,466	4,466	7,213	2,183	...	1	2,184	170,586	...	44	171,630
Milw., 2d dist...	30	30	4	4	1,967	1,929	3,896	3,896	5,360	1,805	5	4	1,814	138,546	23	46	138,615
Monroe .....	90	90	66	63	4,217	3,785	8,002	7,984	18,878	5,810	10	20	5,840	446,851	143	1,295	448,289
Oconto .....	36	36	2	1	1,550	1,387	2,937	2,886	6,854	1,831	..	5	1,836	178,206	....	257	178,463
Outagamie .....	93	93	16	16	4,070	3,769	7,839	7,839	14,226	4,918	6	4	4,928	401,926	....	....	401,926
Ozaukee .....	59	59	12	12	3,647	3,547	7,194	7,194	9,507	3,525	26	7	3,558	307,060	667	297	308,034
Pepin .....	28	28	14	14	1,203	1,139	2,342	2,314	5,303	1,584	3	23	1,610	88,289	33	523	88,846
Pierce .....	81	81	37	37	3,170	2,769	5,939	5,894	15,479	4,095	1	11	4,107	223,074	42	451	224,580
Polk .....	55	55	5	4	1,382	1,153	2,535	2,447	7,389	1,564	2	11	1,577	98,599	39	428	99,067
Portage .....	62	61	26	25	2,756	2,693	5,449	5,394	13,105	3,030	....	7	3,037	217,487	....	238	217,725
Racine .....	60	60	43	43	3,044	2,710	5,754	5,754	14,965	3,396	20	9	3,425	259,416	118	119	259,663
Richland .....	120	120	46	46	3,621	3,399	7,020	7,020	19,186	5,382	7	36	5,425	367,881	111	1,303	369,295
Rock, 1st dist...	58	57	57	57	2,329	2,207	4,536	4,516	17,103	3,335	15	35	3,385	245,354	76	963	246,393
Rock, 2d dist...	54	54	67	67	2,220	1,969	4,189	4,172	15,285	3,221	2	15	3,238	275,745	12	557	276,314
Sauk .....	126	126	75	74	5,321	4,972	10,293	10,141	21,200	7,377	10	130	7,517	545,873	114	4,342	550,329
Shawano .....	42	38	3	3	1,266	1,115	2,381	2,179	4,823	1,255	1	....	1,256	54,798	14	....	54,812
Sheboygan .....	95	95	51	51	6,002	5,598	11,600	11,600	20,911	6,723	48	27	6,798	485,401	155	665	486,222
St. Croix .....	71	71	23	23	2,673	2,440	5,113	5,034	13,249	3,604	7	14	3,625	284,922	1	768	285,690
Taylor .....	9	9	....	....	198	169	367	192	484	148	5	....	153	10,224	210	....	10,434
Trempealeau ...	67	65	26	26	3,217	2,925	6,142	6,104	12,625	3,694	3	33	3,730	220,157	44	1,716	221,917
Vernon .....	117	117	58	58	4,860	4,308	9,168	9,168	21,559	6,183	14	59	6,256	326,376	250	2,121	328,747
Walworth .....	87	87	83	83	4,792	4,613	9,405	9,316	25,203	7,239	5	31	7,275	649,052	130	811	649,993
Washington ....	84	84	57	56	5,032	4,848	9,930	9,811	18,357	5,427	3	6	5,436	475,200	62	332	475,594
Waukesha .....	117	117	92	92	5,411	5,125	10,536	10,500	18,075	6,590	3	41	6,633	517,098	139	1,321	518,847
Waupaca .....	84	83	45	45	3,796	3,549	7,345	7,345	15,460	4,835	12	15	4,862	354,724	83	587	355,394
Waushara .....	56	56	75	75	2,551	2,359	4,910	4,910	17,228	3,206	6	14	3,226	217,433	470	474	218,377
Winnebago .....	66	66	77	77	3,884	3,746	7,630	7,630	19,195	5,087	2	26	5,115	421,354	....	1,541	422,947
Wood .....	32	32	4	4	753	758	1,511	1,484	3,954	1,049	....	...	1,049	54,375	5	17	54,397
Totals .....	4496	4462	2270	2247	197,149	185,689	382,838	378,166	841,591	236,628	529	1400	238,557	17,976,833	8161	54,569	18,039,563

**TABLE NO. III.**  
**SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, LIBRARIES, ETC.**

COUNTIES.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, etc.							LIBRARIES.						
	Number of schools with two departments.	Number of schools with three or more departments.	Number of teachers required to teach the schools.	Number of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Highest wages paid.	Number of schools visited by county sup't during the year.	Number of different visits made.	Number of addresses or lectures delivered by him.	Number of volumes added during the year.	Amount expended for books during the year.	Whole number of volumes in district library.	Cash value of the library.
Adams .....	2	.....	63	115	\$27 48	\$21 30	\$35 00	63	130	.....	.....	.....	40	\$60 00
Ashland .....	.....	.....	4	4	62 50	20 00	80 00	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barron .....	.....	.....	43	71	32 18	27 12	40 00	39	59	.....	.....	.....	42	78 00
Bayfield .....	1	.....	2	2	100 00	35 00	100 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown .....	.....	2	97	144	38 08	26 69	65 00	21	24	14	30	\$118 75	158	144 75
Buffalo .....	1	2	81	118	43 52	34 85	90 00	80	129	.....	18	15 00	387	270 00
Burnett .....	.....	.....	9	11	36 00	31 59	43 33	8	8	.....	.....	.....	26	42 80
Calumet .....	3	.....	70	97	43 99	25 82	66 65	55	84	.....	40	41 65	371	380 30
Chippewa .....	1	2	60	92	61 07	39 74	133 33	62	92	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark .....	2	1	67	109	40 21	30 87	133 33	54	64	.....	.....	.....	244	276 00
Columbia .....	5	4	167	290	40 16	23 35	111 00	148	292	.....	.....	35 00	334	468 00
Crawford .....	1	.....	90	159	34 34	22 80	65 00	49	60	54	3	7 20	42	73 15
Dane, 1st dist. ....	1	2	111	208	39 88	25 52	88 89	99	159	.....	5	23 00	112	93 00
Dane, 2d dist. ....	3	3	153	243	39 26	26 05	100 00	138	241	5	1	4 00	811	599 00
Dodge, 1st dist. ....	3	5	112	181	40 00	23 00	75 00	104	170	170	3	6 00	742	612 00
Dodge, 2d dist. ....	5	4	106	156	42 77	25 96	120 00	67	71	.....	40	.....	956	900 00

Door .....	1	1	44	62	\$35 64	\$27 20	\$71 50	42	72	97	.....	.....	50	\$12 00
Douglas .....	1	1	5	5	90 00	35 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunn .....	2	1	93	154	36 51	28 90	130 00	90	172	.....	.....	.....	19	59 00
Eau Claire .....	2	4	85	123	54 21	31 07	194 44	58	145	.....	.....	.....	55	185 00
Fond du Lac .....	3	4	194	294	41 51	25 73	120 00	185	361	.....	184	\$11 20	197	287 01
Grant .....	6	8	247	372	41 72	26 72	120 00	96	123	4	85	227.75	206	696 00
Green .....	3	3	157	265	34 09	22 31	144 44	48	74	.....	80	100 00	642	656 00
Green Lake .....	6	.....	74	127	36 56	23 30	75 00	71	136	14	.....	.....	250	169 00
Iowa .....	4	1	130	173	36 92	22 48	70 00	116	134	.....	18	37 60	80	91 00
Jackson .....	2	1	78	125	41 80	30 85	145 83	56	102	.....	.....	.....	8	23 00
Jefferson .....	5	5	149	247	43 71	22 43	216 68	116	144	.....	20	73 00	454	468 00
Juneau .....	2	3	102	158	47 56	23 28	111 11	87	151	.....	60	60 00	359	425 00
Kenosha .....	1	.....	62	84	40 09	29 96	77 00	62	172	6	104	136 50	492	585 50
Kewannee .....	.....	2	58	70	36 20	24 01	80 00	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse .....	3	1	71	111	39 16	29 50	100 00	64	111	4	.....	.....	77	22 50
La Fayette .....	4	2	137	228	32 76	22 88	100 00	40	40	39	25	.....	182	155 75
Lincoln .....	1	.....	9	10	46 33	31 50	85 00	8	16	7	115	113 00	135	158 00
Manitowoc .....	2	4	130	152	48 79	32 59	150 00	105	162	.....	28	166 00	544	680 00
Marathon .....	.....	.....	63	82	40 45	32 92	55 00	43	21	36	32	130 60	64	95 00
Marquette .....	3	.....	60	95	30 22	20 43	47 50	60	91	91	.....	.....	119	72 00
Milw., 1st dist. ....	3	1	42	58	46 93	29 29	108 00	35	66	53	58	50 00	769	758 50
Milw., 2d dist. ....	2	1	36	46	47 07	31 06	63 33	31	72	.....	.....	.....	122	140 00
Monroe .....	5	2	143	237	39 20	24 20	111 11	94	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto .....	1	2	47	68	56 61	33 64	90 00	42	132	.....	.....	.....	39	151 50
Outagamie .....	1	.....	96	168	42 05	27 94	50 00	93	167	163	12	14 00	75	85 00
Ozaukee .....	4	2	67	78	46 37	28 42	120 00	63	67	11	3	6 00	901	996 00
Pepin .....	1	1	41	64	38 24	27 54	65 00	35	50	.....	.....	.....	7	5 25
Pierce .....	1	2	107	175	41 85	30 79	100 00	80	.....	.....	48	217 36	187	357 00
Polk .....	.....	.....	59	91	39 36	31 01	75 00	58	79	1	.....	.....	91	115 00
Portage .....	1	1	86	139	44 41	26 74	155 56	70	134	46	.....	.....	125	75 00
Racine .....	2	1	83	120	46 14	26 96	90 00	70	134	112	11	38 50	727	664 00
Richland .....	1	2	127	221	28 29	21 36	55 55	119	164	.....	.....	.....	5	5 00
Rock, 1st dist. ....	2	2	89	167	36 68	23 46	84 16	82	147	.....	.....	5 00	255	225 00
Rock, 2d dist. ....	6	2	99	179	34 57	25 44	77 75	87	206	.....	7	31 10	1,412	825 10
Sauk .....	7	3	184	282	39 95	26 25	144 66	173	182	21	19	35 85	1,282	1,357 50
Shawano .....	1	.....	27	48	31 82	26 76	40 00	18	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, Libraries, etc.*—continued.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, etc.							LIBRARIES.						
	Number of schools with two departments.	Number of schools with three or more departments.	Number of teachers required to teach the schools.	Number of different persons employed as teachers.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Highest wages paid.	Number of schools visited by county sup't. during the year.	Number of different visits made.	Number of addresses or lectures delivered by him.	Number of volumes added during the year.	Amount expended for books during the year.	Whole number of volumes in district library.	Cash value of the library.
Sheboygan .....	5	3	127	181	\$45 01	\$25 26	\$100 00	59	14	.....	5	\$6 00	511	\$342 00
St. Croix .....	1	1	91	145	40 17	32 15	65 00	48	71	.....	50	22 02	286	119 00
Taylor .....	.....	.....	6	10	45 00	26 66	45 00	5	18	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau .....	3	3	87	116	39 40	28 93	100 00	65	102	2	.....	.....	65	62 50
Vernon .....	4	1	149	260	32 47	22 80	75 00	111	111	.....	.....	.....	6	20 50
Walworth .....	4	7	162	262	49 94	26 66	135 00	121	178	.....	11	86 50	379	638 50
Washington .....	4	3	118	150	49 00	22 05	111 11	111	118	.....	.....	.....	295	209 70
Waukesha .....	7	2	132	224	48 18	28 39	120 00	117	192	.....	.....	.....	220	248 50
Waupaca .....	5	4	125	204	44 07	26 63	125 00	98	153	.....	18	24 00	43	185 00
Waushara .....	3	.....	95	167	34 17	20 73	50 00	92	184	4	.....	.....	30	30 00
Winnebago .....	2	4	109	179	41 99	27 16	90 00	99	196	.....	8	4 00	9	15 00
Wood .....	1	.....	31	41	37 08	30 55	40 00	16	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals and av'ges	151	115	5,748	7,918	\$42 95	\$27 16	\$216 68	4,430	6,879	930	1,101	\$853 56	16,039	\$16,465 81

TABLE NO. IV.

## SCHOOL-HOUSES, SITES, APPARATUS, TEXT-BOOKS.

COUNTIES.	Number of school houses in the county.	Number of pupils school houses will accommodate.	Number of sites containing less than one acre.	Number of sites well enclosed.	Number of school houses built of stone or brick.	Number of school houses in good condition.	Number with out-houses in good condition.	Number of school houses properly ventilated.	Number of districts which purchase text-books.	Number of districts which loan text-books to pupils.	Number of districts which sell text-books to pupils.
Adams .....	63	2,439	49	8	.....	48	41	38	1	1	.....
Ashland .....	3	160	2	3	.....	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Barron .....	42	1,336	7	.....	.....	38	15	26	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield .....	1	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Brown .....	85	5,909	61	32	10	65	64	57	14	12	3
Buffalo .....	75	3,985	47	15	5	59	55	69	1	.....	1
Burnett .....	8	437	1	4	.....	5	7	5	1	.....	1
Calumet .....	66	3,978	52	36	5	56	53	52	3	.....	2
Chippewa .....	79	3,403	55	36	1	58	68	70	22	16	.....
Clark .....	60	2,544	26	16	1	52	38	46	6	6	.....
Columbia .....	148	7,681	111	50	9	112	96	107	5	3	1
Crawford .....	89	4,370	62	8	3	44	37	48	1	1	.....
Dane, 1st district .....	104	5,496	84	48	31	75	66	75	1	1	1
Dane, 2d district .....	138	8,110	94	46	32	111	79	97	5	3	.....
Dodge, 1st district .....	100	6,098	87	36	16	83	75	65	4	.....	1
Dodge, 2d district .....	89	6,148	74	28	23	69	60	60	2	.....	1
Door .....	42	1,930	21	13	.....	36	26	38	6	2	4

TABLE No. IV.—*School-Houses, Sites, Apparatus, Text-Books.*—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of school houses in the county.	Number of pupils school houses will accommodate.	Number of sites containing less than one acre.	Number of sites well enclosed.	Number of school houses built of stone or brick.	Number of school houses in good condition.	Number with out-houses in good condition.	Number of school houses properly ventilated.	Number of districts which purchase text-books.	Number of districts which loan text-books to pupils.	Number of districts which sell text-books to pupils.
Douglas . . . . .	3	250	3	1	.....	3	3	2	1	1	1
Dunn . . . . .	83	3,850	42	12	.....	62	43	40	5	3	1
Eau Claire . . . . .	62	3,982	37	17	1	38	37	30	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac . . . . .	170	11,091	145	80	20	128	132	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant . . . . .	215	12,135	129	66	37	167	132	173	10	3	7
Green . . . . .	133	7,711	83	40	29	109	69	91	1	.....	.....
Green Lake . . . . .	70	3,363	58	14	9	56	38	33	3	.....	1
Iowa . . . . .	120	7,049	81	24	10	89	52	82	5	1	2
Jackson . . . . .	64	2,401	33	17	2	45	41	42	5	3	2
Jefferson . . . . .	132	8,929	106	50	71	103	89	86	4	1	3
Juneau . . . . .	89	5,155	67	29	1	73	58	73	2	1	1
Kenosha . . . . .	61	2,677	53	28	3	46	41	44	.....	.....	.....
Kewaunee . . . . .	50	3,490	38	25	1	46	41	39	2	2	.....
La Crosse . . . . .	65	3,606	40	21	9	51	50	35	2	.....	2
La Fayette . . . . .	114	6,892	68	48	22	89	67	79	11	5	1
Lincoln . . . . .	8	310	6	1	.....	4	3	5	3	3	.....
Manitowoc . . . . .	107	10,172	86	40	8	88	70	71	5	3	3
Marathon . . . . .	63	2,865	52	13	.....	55	31	50	22	21	1
Marquette . . . . .	56	2,991	45	9	.....	47	29	36	.....	.....	.....

Milwaukee, 1st district.....	35	2,696	31	16	8	29	25	33	3	.....	3
Milwaukee, 2d district.....	32	2,364	28	19	8	27	25	23	1	1	.....
Monroe .....	125	7,089	93	39	3	91	81	59	1	.....	1
Oconto.....	42	2,238	17	16	2	35	24	24	6	4	2
Outagamie.....	93	5,540	84	44	5	74	66	60	3	2	.....
Ozaukee.....	59	4,958	54	26	35	54	48	45	3	.....	.....
Pepin.....	37	1,800	17	4	4	32	23	25	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	95	4,894	67	22	1	62	45	54	7	6	4
Polk.....	57	2,262	18	15	1	49	37	35	7	6	1
Portage.....	82	3,923	60	19	.....	53	41	40	10	1	2
Racine.....	77	2,755	77	44	25	59	59	61	13	2	.....
Richland.....	121	6,211	110	31	2	77	65	93	.....	.....	1
Rock, 1st district.....	82	4,463	57	37	35	63	60	68	2	1	1
Rock, 2d district.....	87	4,331	61	40	13	69	66	62	5	1	2
Sauk.....	162	9,822	126	47	15	112	93	110	7	3	4
Shawano.....	45	1,673	24	7	1	36	31	30	2	2	.....
Sheboygan.....	113	7,963	102	41	6	90	80	79	1	1	1
St. Croix.....	86	3,615	37	36	3	69	74	74	8	3	5
Taylor.....	6	2,600	8	1	.....	6	3	5	3	2	.....
Trempealeau.....	84	4,652	24	28	4	68	55	69	3	.....	1
Vernon.....	145	7,633	110	28	2	104	74	93	3	.....	1
Walworth.....	129	8,000	109	59	27	92	84	69	1	1	.....
Washington.....	101	8,119	86	15	46	85	80	72	3	3	1
Waukesha.....	117	7,757	92	42	38	91	85	84	5	.....	1
Waupaca.....	104	6,180	81	36	2	79	66	64	.....	.....	.....
Waushara.....	92	4,099	57	12	3	76	57	69	2	1	.....
Winnebago.....	101	6,028	76	53	14	74	74	64	2	.....	2
Wood.....	30	1,401	19	9	1	20	19	16	8	4	.....
Totals.....	5,146	298,109	3,735	1,701	664	3,990	3,400	3,349	263	137	72



TABLE NO. V.  
SCHOOL HOUSE PROPERTY.

[By Counties.]

COUNTIES.	Highest valuation of school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the country.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.
Adams .....	\$850 00	\$15,985 00	\$1,212 75	\$544 25
Ashland .....	.....	5,000 00	1,000 00	50 00
Barron .....	700 00	10,749 00	635 00	500 00
Bayfield .....	3,000 00	2,500 00	500 00	.....
Brown .....	13,000 00	48,096 60	6,651 00	2,795 00
Buffalo .....	7,000 00	44,895 00	3,165 00	2,821 00
Burnett .....	600 00	2,060 00	139 00	195 00
Calumet .....	6,500 00	33,655 00	3,436 00	1,894 75
Chippewa .....	4,640 00	29,425 00	2,271 00	2,077 00
Clark .....	17,200 00	40,112 00	4,317 00	3,244 00
Columbia .....	16,500 00	79,910 00	7,486 75	2,372 25
Crawford .....	5,335 00	20,885 00	1,287 00	1,753 11
Dane, 1st district.....	5,500 00	53,602 66	4,560 00	1,936 00
Dane, 2d district.....	12,500 00	79,800 00	5,200 00	3,810 00
Dodge, 1st district....	4,000 00	53,940 00	5,150 00	1,799 75
Dodge, 2d district....	14,000 00	70,385 00	6,060 00	3,309 00
Door .....	2,500 00	12,509 00	1,570 00	1,029 60
Douglas .....	.....	No report.	.....	.....
Dunn .....	15,000 00	42,206 00	6,621 00	3,401 00
Eau Claire .....	30,000 00	72,260 00	9,340 00	1,690 00
Fond du Lac .....	7,000 00	85,394 00	11,403 00	3,452 00
Grant .....	23,800 00	165,549 00	12,465 50	5,338 00
Green .....	25,000 00	96,519 37	5,991 50	2,659 00
Green Lake .....	3,500 00	31,794 25	2,455 00	492 00
Iowa .....	2,500 00	45,415 00	4,156 81	1,693 95
Jackson .....	30,000 00	48,410 00	6,495 00	855 00
Jefferson .....	27,000 00	129,224 00	9,160 00	4,189 00
Juneau .....	8,000 00	42,598 25	3,601 25	1,495 00
Kenosha .....	1,300 00	28,475 00	3,075 00	1,293 50
Kewaunee .....	7,400 00	27,194 30	2,467 00	1,984 00
La Crosse .....	5,500 00	31,377 63	3,136 00	3,564 00
La Fayette .....	30,000 00	102,750 00	9,489 50	2,710 00
Lincoln .....	800 00	2,150 00	224 00	120 00
Manitowoc .....	45,000 00	108,341 50	13,591 72	4,344 00
Marathon .....	3,500 00	29,307 00	2,170 00	2,467 65
Marquette .....	1,800 00	18,795 00	1,014 00	852 00
Milwaukee, 1st district	13,500 00	33,812 00	5,119 00	1,261 00
Milwaukee, 2d district	8,000 00	23,370 00	2,980 00	1,205 00
Monroe .....	28,000 00	61,903 00	6,275 00	2,134 00
Oconto .....	7,256 00	51,845 00	4,251 00	1,820 00
Outagamie .....	2,200 00	40,580 00	4,836 00	2,611 00

TABLE NO. V.—*School House Property*—continued.

COUNTIES.	Highest valuation of school-house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the county.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of ap- paratus.
Ozaukee .....	\$6,000 00	45,665 00	7,732 00	3,542 00
Pepin .....	2,875 00	15,855 00	854 00	390 00
Pierce .....	3,200 00	33,983 00	4,575 00	1,838 00
Polk .....	900 00	21,564 81	1,038 00	2,521 00
Portage .....	2,100 00	26,839 25	3,515 00	1,033 60
Racine .....	2,700 00	44,220 00	5,222 00	1,565 00
Richland .....	6,000 00	40,560 00	3,509 00	2,504 00
Rock, 1st district.....	15,400 00	62,461 00	3,987 33	1,666 44
Rock, 2d district.....	11,375 00	27,482 00	5,975 00	2,015 00
Sauk.....	34,150 00	97,331 00	9,773 00	3,730 45
Shawano .....	950 00	11,940 00	1,640 00	770 00
Sheboygan.....	6,000 00	67,892 00	5,674 00	2,965 00
St. Croix.....	2,000 00	31,355 00	2,521 00	1,736 85
Taylor.....	2,200 00	3,500 00	435 00	448 38
Trempealeau.....	6,400 00	41,950 00	3,020 00	977 00
Vernon .....	10,500 00	41,095 00	3,540 00	2,875 00
Walworth .....	18,200 00	121,072 94	9,927 50	2,199 00
Washington .....	7,000 00	83,074 00	6,900 00	4,087 00
Waukesha .....	12,250 00	107,541 00	11,130 00	3,122 00
Waupaca .....	9,000 00	47,810 00	3,783 00	2,397 00
Waushara .....	2,200 00	30,518 00	2,383 50	1,974 67
Winnebago .....	6,500 00	65,501 50	8,061 01	3,144 00
Wood.....	7,000 00	13,655 00	1,850 00	809 00
Totals .....	\$45,000 00	\$2,986,647 00	\$292,123 02	\$130,072 25

TABLE NO. VI.  
PRIVATE SCHOOLS NOT INCORPORATED.

COUNTIES.	No. of such schools in the county.	No. which are denominational or parochial.	No. of teachers engaged in such schools.	Average No. of days such schools have been taught.	No. of pupils registered who have not attended district school during year.	Average number in daily attendance.
Adams .....	2	2	2	100	.....	.....
Barron .....	1	.....	1	40	15	.....
Brown .....	6	6	7	140	153	123
Buffalo .....	3	3	5	170	135	50
Calumet .....	8	7	11	181	324	225
Chippewa .....	2	2	3	.....	.....	20
Columbia .....	6	5	6	102	57	57
Dane, 1st District .....	9	9	10	281	38	85
Dane, 2d District .....	9	9	3	654	151	125
Dodge, 1st District .....	3	3	3	360	95	90
Dodge, 2d District .....	26	24	26	1313	740	538
Door .....	1	.....	1	128	.....	47
Dunn .....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire .....	2	2	2	128	2	68
Fond du Lac .....	25	22	31	164	788	462
Grant .....	9	8	11	106	112	93
Green .....	5	3	6	92	100	110
Iowa .....	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Jackson .....	7	4	8	82	43	69
Jefferson .....	14	12	15	177	294	.....
Juneau .....	3	2	5	81	38	37
Kenosha .....	4	4	6	213	79	85
Keweenaw .....	6	6	8	155	403	235
La Crosse .....	11	4	12	99	66	92
Lafayette .....	1	1	2	150	155	112
Manitowoc .....	21	20	24	129	938	678
Marquette .....	3	3	3	106	169	94
Milwaukee, 1st District .....	9	9	21	475	526	577
Milwaukee, 2d District .....	5	5	5	500	118	115
Monroe .....	5	3	9	163	169	180
Oconto .....	1	.....	1	200	13	9
Outagamie .....	2	2	3	192	60	60
Ozaukee .....	14	13	17	124	210	160
Pepin .....	1	.....	1	40	.....	26
Pierce .....	5	3	3	73	.....	16
Polk .....	1	1	1	30	2	5
Portage .....	6	6	8	153	178	32
Racine .....	8	8	11	150	395	195
Rock .....	5	3	5	59	20	54

TABLE, No. VI. — *Private schools, not incorporated* — continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of such schools in the county.	No. which are denominational or parochial.	No. of teachers engaged in such schools.	Average No. of days such schools have been taught	No. of pupils registered who have not attended district school during year.	Average number in daily attendance.
Sauk .....	9	6	11	175	190	95
Shawano .....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sheboygan .....	13	12	13	147	145	220
St. Croix .....	1	1	1	145	30	26
Trempealeau .....	3	3	3	97	142	50
Vernon .....	16	6	10	126	49	33
Walworth .....	3	2	6	185	74	50
Washington .....	22	21	21	327	711	638
Waupaca .....	1	1	2	198	133	65
Waushara .....	1	1	1	50	...	30
Winnebago .....	5	5	5	115	93	46
Totals and averages .....	329	276	375	135	8,153	6177

TABLE NO. VII.  
FINANCIAL STATISTICS — RECEIPTS.

COUNTIES.	Money on hand August 31, 1875.	From taxes levied for build- ing and repairing.	From taxes levied for teach- ers' wages.	From taxes levied for appar- atus and library.	From taxes levied at annu- al town meetings.	From taxes levied by coun- ty supervisors.	From income of state school fund.	From all other sources.	Total amount received du- ring the year.
Adams .....	\$1,637 94	\$1,198 99	\$6,261 44	\$197 95	\$20 26	\$959 86	\$907 63	\$1,397 32	\$12,304 54
Ashland .....	916 08				500 00	2,675 00	91 00	2,060 92	4,651 00
Barron .....	1,655 32	601 25	3,305 95	70 00	5,733 74	382 48	251 80	1,893 40	14,957 30
Bayfield .....	59 58						98 81	1,546 79	1,705 18
Brown .....	9,574 39	7,268 47	13,618 79	251 95	5,780 42	3,572 77	3,720 10	1,150 57	45,046 33
Buffalo .....	9,566 28	3,584 88	12,785 32	299 50	3,005 41	3,078 31	2,031 00	3,970 08	36,440 56
Burnett .....	419 47	646 97	1,152 57	44 87	125 00	202 09	45 42	75 00	2,703 39
Calumet .....	4,473 23	2,998 25	12,949 77	132 07		2,338 05	2,303 30	2,049 79	27,244 46
Chippewa .....	11,516 20	722 15	5,874 92		29,285 26	603 63	1,064 96	2,884 79	51,951 89
Clark .....	5,974 95	9,682 99	13,919 64	3,607 92	237 29	1,464 34	599 26	4,147 23	37,633 62
Columbia .....	4,421 46	3,374 14	26,590 59	433 15	2,638 30	3,192 77	3,324 57	4,802 75	50,755 48
Crawford .....	4,973 98	596 10	10,908 86	132 70	873 82	2,233 09	1,911 78	1,104 10	22,310 19
Dane, 1st District .....	4,285 83	2,048 12	8,072 85	106 05	1,995 09	3,050 39	2,465 07	3,273 64	30,560 82
Dane, 2d District .....	6,493 35	4,440 57	23,098 10	124 99	1,584 21	5,187 91	4,022 93	5,739 80	50,692 30
Dodge, 1st District .....	3,932 32	3,213 15	17,240 33	136 70	2,103 73	3,117 27	2,705 67	2,680 86	35,130 03
Dodge, 2d District .....	4,774 09	3,653 59	18,156 80	62 95	478 50	3,630 19	3,545 93	1,505 84	40,109 77
Door .....	3,247 43	1,805 57	8,528 67		597 68	748 49	1,157 68	1,780 06	17,865 58

Douglas	2,509 01	429 20	1,274 34				122 59	587 17	4,922 31
Dunn	7,184 61	9,975 84	17,674 30	431 88	1,567 17	1,121 57	1,652 45	3,455 27	43,020 54
Eau Claire	5,171 61	5,653 62	25,820 10	177 45	3,546 98	1,605 26	1,550 95	13,799 52	59,305 57
Fond du Lac	9,059 63	3,588 74	9,797 02	356 07	1,093 75	4,750 97	6,407 36	1,963 07	53,054 98
Grant	12,627 53	6,038 00	48,252 59	446 65	5,503 11	5,698 65	5,835 48	3,342 38	87,744 39
Green	7,422 74	2,125 82	25,605 44	490 45	709 10	3,324 95	3,691 74	6,767 72	50,138 96
Green Lake	2,470 87	1,362 47	10,983 76	23 93		1,906 13	1,503 55	1,037 40	19,288 11
Iowa	5,696 14	2,728 06	15,387 40	124 67	670 72	3,211 59	3,348 00	3,752 79	38,670 69
Jackson	8,860 03	1,389 25	17,348 54	60 94	1,437 15	1,321 30	1,402 36	1,802 77	23,622 35
Jefferson	6,223 76	5,267 95	24,512 73	362 94	2,752 13	4,297 88	4,746 27	8,200 37	63,913 24
Juneau	6,227 62	2,053 11	16,167 14	312 18	3,484 32	1,981 14	2,089 60	2,489 55	33,195 93
Kenosha	2,795 56	2,563 84	12,640 48	20 00		4,155 49	1,317 88	563 40	23,800 54
Kewaunee	3,765 32	752 17	7,222 14	11 50	1,820 09	2,021 14	2,111 79	54 11	17,291 93
La Crosse	7,496 40	2,312 75	14,458 51	21 75	399 20	1,807 08	1,729 90	1,890 47	30,056 06
La Fayette	5,910 83	4,604 96	26,135 20	263 33	872 28	3,234 67	3,346 38	5,425 38	49,798 03
Lincoln	843 48	490 00	2,956 99	414 39	1,339 16	140 57	122 11	1,643 23	7,950 31
Manitowoc	20,460 89	2,367 20	25,944 38	394 23	4,689 71	12,541 36	5,456 93	1,734 24	74,526 28
Marathon	16,505 16	2,413 72	7,913 75	144 75	2,818 47	1,215 29	951 16	2,519 74	33,661 18
Marquette	1,740 21	787 37	7,292 99	182 14	61 97	1,361 58	1,410 44	757 32	13,594 02
Milwaukee, 1st District	4,945 31	2,682 75	7,581 00	50 00	1,013 79	3,878 96	1,695 13	1,238 23	22,954 18
Milwaukee, 2d District	2,854 56	1,972 38	7,716 00	200 00		2,965 36	1,642 40	2,229 89	19,550 74
Monroe	6,225 62	3,968 72	27,332 21	327 79	169 00	2,723 51	2,759 10	3,844 42	47,400 36
Oconto	9,445 72	8,355 73	8,674 75	16 25	4,213 10	776 43	632 83	7,577 47	39,692 28
Outagamie	6,827 98	2,591 19	15,689 34	251 50	223 50	3,659 13	3,074 41	3,267 92	35,684 97
Ozaukee	4,023 91	3,637 14	13,156 44	234 39	2,053 33	3,051 66	3,075 80	212 00	29,444 58
Pepin	2,504 55	1,715 00	7,018 37	34 00	136 09	841 96	837 38	4,003 78	17,594 48
Pierce	4,482 94	4,837 75	19,942 18	504 53	999 93	1,178 59	1,870 37	3,971 69	35,576 77
Polk	5,452 25	2,563 92	8,732 66	284 83	1,034 02	828 89	823 12	4,792 40	25,253 02
Portage	7,839 55	1,486 53	11,595 76	114 46	4,300 00	1,792 29	1,828 73	1,537 07	28,658 51
Racine	3,677 37	2,554 51	15,375 31	70 00	1,317 99	2,165 83	2,168 26	1,432 13	28,961 86
Richland	6,463 05	2,931 45	15,508 88	355 23	937 21	3,411 33	2,702 76	2,819 31	34,419 70
Rock, 1st District	5,907 47	1,225 55	14,550 52	254 85	1,735 69	3,157 53	1,731 27	2,764 84	31,327 72
Rock, 2d District	5,665 48	2,890 11	17,633 36	124 75		3,797 84	2,017 82	3,535 64	35,665 00
Sauk	8,648 86	6,474 57	34,828 60	551 27		4,637 33	4,096 98	7,144 60	66,382 21
Shawano	2,759 18	1,603 63	5,309 19	275 15	390 91	562 91	800 85	1,427 23	12,573 75
Sheboygan	5,682 47	2,346 13	21,923 06	372 62	2,476 54	4,421 46	4,648 40	1,542 00	42,906 13

TABLE NO. VII. — *Financial Statistics — Receipts* — continued.

COUNTIES.	Money on hand August 31, 1875.	From taxes levied for building and repairing.	From taxes levied for teachers' wages.	From taxes levied for apparatus and library.	From taxes levied at annual town meetings.	From taxes levied by county supervisors.	From income of state school fund.	From all other sources.	Total amount received during the year.
St. Croix .....	\$5,968 23	\$2,752 46	\$19,353 86	\$10 00	\$4,778 90	\$1,084 49	\$1,456 02	\$3,344 00	\$33,101 50
Taylor .....	1,044 08	1,362 65	740 00	192 80	.....	.....	.....	826 00	4,793 53
Trempealeau .....	5,143 62	4,461 50	16,888 34	268 30	616 89	1,658 60	2,112 24	2,531 04	26,732 40
Vernon .....	6,812 95	4,115 77	19,756 20	253 13	862, 34	3,754 34	3,377 69	2,024 71	40,957 13
Walworth .....	8,944 96	3,447 81	42,902 31	77 33	630 00	3,559 24	3,697 77	5,531 27	68,106 04
Washington .....	4,828 84	5,728 32	15,564 64	257 60	2,330 95	5,147 39	344 56	1,583 74	35,786 05
Waukesha .....	6,150 66	5,081 19	39,529 71	290 50	423 49	4,070 34	4,139 80	3,285 80	54,864 98
Waupaca .....	6,040 80	2,537 17	19,084 60	265 69	160 66	2,233 74	2,783 12	2,842 07	36,310 44
Waushara .....	3,848 89	2,265 92	10,183 63	102 70	108 50	2,783 07	1,603 82	1,902 06	22,754 59
Winnebago .....	8,358 66	5,335 96	22,010 09	439 00	776 53	4,163 85	3,407 68	2,286 44	46,342 09
Wood .....	2,265 60	1,693 78	4,262 88	50 00	928 78	202 21	422 89	1,255 55	11,157 20
Totals .....	\$354,611 87	\$192,370 57	\$962,734 24	\$16,168 71	\$120,342 16	\$161,641 84	\$137,405 25	\$183,573 95	\$2,149,480 07

TABLE NO. VIII. — FINANCIAL STATISTICS — DISBURSEMENTS.

COUNTIES.	For building and re- pairing	For apparatus and li- brary.	For services of male teachers.	For services of female teachers.	For old indebtedness.	For furniture, register and records.	For all other purposes.	Total amount paid out during the year.	Money on hand August 31, 1876.
Adams .....	\$1,863 30	\$117 86	\$1,949 50	\$5,942 78	\$241 86	\$181 31	\$871 25	\$11,327 53	\$1,120 92
Ashland.....	166 40	.....	1,070 00	400 00	.....	.....	560 74	2,197 14	2,353 86
Barron .....	2,718 69	139 25	1,153 00	5,510 04	2,630 06	207 48	1,290 44	13,676 07	1,738 01
Bayfield.....	10 00	.....	1,075 00	315 00	.....	.....	305 18	1,705 18	.....
Brown .....	7,048 96	432 15	9,740 00	2,754 00	2,876 98	929 30	2,513 81	34,338 72	8,533 30
Buffalo.....	5,653 37	281 17	11,053 41	7,851 75	1,106 97	928 65	3,140 12	26,911 96	8,678 67
Burnett.....	712 54	32 47	180 00	1,059 00	102 00	.....	62 05	2,113 06	560 33
Calumet.....	2,741 15	158 05	7,960 00	7,865 30	972 18	134 09	1,814 66	21,645 43	5,599 03
Chippewa .....	9,722 21	695 30	13,469 90	12,738 06	532 17	532 44	4,917 70	42,607 78	9,431 61
Clark .....	5,973 33	852 38	4,276 26	10,990 48	1,216 97	711 27	3,880 78	27,901 47	9,732 15
Columbia .....	2,046 87	571 12	15,327 50	17,867 51	3,278 29	471 07	5,259 47	45,278 48	4,941 47
Crawford.....	813 51	220 15	5,945 00	8,617 50	266 50	327 34	1,797 05	18,079 30	4,371 86
Dane, 1st District.....	2,605 48	98 90	10,373 00	11,914 84	163 26	388 63	3,602 56	28,593 16	4,365 09
Dane, 2d District.....	4,383 76	65 39	14,488 63	17,817 68	1,025 38	1,101 52	4,398 48	40,974 84	9,717 56
Dodge, 1st District.....	2,886 56	133 82	9,140 68	12,631 44	1,321 58	712 38	4,588 23	31,415 69	3,714 34
Dodge, 2d District.....	7,233 18	87 23	10,954 55	13,206 20	725 25	647 40	3,542 96	36,496 77	3,667 88
Door .....	1,166 34	513 42	4,789 51	3,720 31	737 54	73 32	1,565 25	12,565 69	5,299 89
Douglas .....	86 07	19 62	1,500 00	910 00	.....	55 76	265 25	2,836 70	2,085 61
Dunn .....	9,103 82	300 45	7,324 70	12,670 99	837 40	1,978 24	2,083 13	34,270 23	8,750 31
Eau Claire.....	12,017 39	100 60	9,926 70	18,312 23	5,441 07	1,005 16	4,756 22	51,440 56	7,865 01
Fond du Lac.....	3,072 91	232 10	16,094 29	23,548 28	907 21	511 57	15,923 22	48,936 79	8,871 91



TABLE NO. VIII.—*Financial Statistics — Disbursements — continued.*

COUNTIES.	For building and repairing.	For apparatus and library.	For services of male teachers.	For services of female teachers.	For old indebtedness.	Furniture, register and records.	For all other purposes.	Total amount paid out during the year.	Money on hand August 31, 1876.
Grant .....	7,206 80	950 31	23,329 55	33,260 65	3,550 91	905 04	\$8,245 01	\$77,448 27	\$10,296 12
Green .....	2,417 81	324 71	15,195 54	16,370 09	2,434 82	357 44	6,162 30	43,262 71	6,876 25
Green Lake.....	862 68	161 00	5,123 55	8,555 41	648 23	246 77	2,407 00	18,004 64	1,519 69
Iowa .....	3,541 01	280 59	11,234 75	13,483 79	1,069 03	384 70	3,264 05	32,722 20	5,303 58
Jackson .....	3,683 65	17 95	5,852 10	12,031 48	436 70	297 59	2,825 16	25,144 63	8,477 70
Jefferson .....	6,533 27	173 60	16,034 41	17,783 35	1,630 82	590 54	7,918 39	48,915 62	6,828 47
Juneau .....	2,334 76	451 90	8,229 51	12,158 93	2,331 89	888 93	2,385 52	28,129 83	5,414 19
Kenosha .....	2,919 49	116 75	6,814 66	6,564 64	565 65	400 99	2,078 48	20,693 58	3,575 72
Kewaunee .....	749 20	154 60	4,728 88	4,694 00	477 82	562 32	1,289 20	12,722 49	4,827 85
La Crosse.....	5,727 34	71 70	9,389 50	7,298 50	1,290 85	539 27	1,592 46	25,827 29	4,128 77
La Fayette....	5,015 00	160 90	13,674 00	15,862 33	3,191 57	548 91	5,184 34	43,915 05	5,882 98
Lincoln .....	1,659 22	55 65	2,083 71	765 00	514 00	4 50	607 78	5,689 86	2,252 55
Manitowoc .....	4,065 90	677 04	26,031 53	18,433 00	562 35	625 29	4,780 83	55,053 64	19,565 12
Marathon .....	4,948 91	626 83	8,247 99	5,718 80	1,904 09	829 72	1,895 87	24,601 91	10,392 25
Marquette .....	811 00	252 00	3,153 53	5,800 43	241 60	132 58	1,109 45	11,500 59	2,093 43
Milwaukee, 1st District...	1,635 29	70 92	5,728 37	7,671 87	387 42	319 58	2,162 05	17,974 70	4,979 48
Milwaukee, 2d District...	1,393 49	30 86	5,838 00	5,081 41	1,739 38	362 64	1,822 64	16,367 93	3,182 81
Monroe .....	3,017 29	313 59	12,172 35	17,732 78	2,293 59	1,025 82	4,004 76	40,650 18	6,750 18
Oconto .....	11,194 58	47 04	3,972 00	10,438 47	85 50	424 10	4,317 52	30,479 21	8,213 07
Outagamie .....	3,747 63	273 64	7,328 20	12,872 29	704 11	428 58	2,295 46	27,649 91	8,035 06
Ozaukee .....	3,591 10	341 90	14,134 63	4,900 66	267 58	722 58	1,731 24	25,711 24	3,732 43

Pepin .....	\$4,075 96		\$2,693 81	\$5,405 75	\$282 94	\$140 27	\$1,189 02	\$13,739 30	\$3,855 18
Pierce .....	2,281 58	\$437 24	8,044 25	10,618 75	2,096 72	21 05	2,991 19	30,621 67	8,473 16
Polk .....	4,157 81	623 52	3,763 90	7,290 50	1,169 44	239 90	2,051 96	19,541 52	5,711 50
Portage .....	1,462 47	170 10	5,263 75	11,818 75	732 77	272 58	1,646 82	18,144 24	4,863 19
Racine .....	4,037 83	107 04	4,698 14	13,040 97	25 68	227 26	3,085 33	24,903 95	4,354 90
Richland .....	3,671 78	310 55	8,992 45	11,254 89	492 35	579 50	2,264 93	27,870 24	6,531 72
Rock, 1st District .....	2,827 47	312 63	7,303 94	12,030 26	321 01	279 55	3,270 98	26,345 84	5,048 07
Rock, 2d District .....	2,857 61	94 30	6,150 46	15,246 66	624 90	479 10	2,025 25	29,478 28	6,186 72
Sauk .....	8,628 59	494 25	15,460 51	24,081 92	2,559 32	1,445 58	5,164 94	57,835 11	8,547 10
Shawano .....	579 63	232 58	2,399 75	4,792 00	1,052 55	279 67	888 61	9,129 53	3,506 26
Sheboygan .....	3,246 20	516 11	16,203 59	13,284 10	699 67	809 82	3,447 60	38,110 63	5,278 48
St. Croix .....	1,981 50	196 50	6,846 25	13,131 77	1,652 74	525 74	3,168 18	25,413 86	6,869 57
Taylor .....	3,816 77		439 62	426 00	170 00	533 35	273 45	4,844 66	463 76
Trempealeau .....	9,420 16	154 75	9,117 00	9,573 81	1,261 20	397 96	753 36	23,169 98	3,562 42
Vernon .....	6,192 75	452 86	10,542 58	13,719 25	775 11	667 59	2,643 56	34,993 70	5,963 43
Walworth .....	4,125 01	154 04	17,437 09	27,810 20	1,917 67	316 97	8,267 22	61,431 66	6,753 22
Washington .....	5,059 61	384 08	14,853 42	9,423 85	1,619 67	1,057 84	2,332 00	34,730 47	2,344 19
Waukesha .....	5,690 51	256 91	12,712 50	21,734 15	844 93	959 04	5,521 79	49,148 30	6,339 68
Waupaca .....	3,128 75	210 08	7,424 51	14,905 92	609 30	250 94	2,818 31	29,515 34	5,437 91
Waushara .....	2,324 17	77 04	3,541 00	10,258 00	687 62	196 67	1,917 80	19,002 20	3,749 53
Winnebago .....	2,823 45	541 35	9,864 20	15,132 01	1,316 73	421 63	3,925 56	37,838 37	8,520 21
Wood .....	1,272 49	46 50	2,174 00	3,825 72	1,395 94	195,11	805 20	10,055 46	1,604 90
Totals .....	\$243,743 36	\$16,377 36	\$542,015 11	\$701,726 51	\$70,918 84	\$31,792 34	\$195,661 12	\$1,793,742 34	\$352,691 61

TABLE No. IX.  
TEXT BOOKS.

COUNTIES.	SPELLERS.					READERS.					ARITHMETICS.				GEOGRAPHY.				
	Sanders'.	Sanders' Union.	McGuffey's.	National.	Wilson's.	Sanders.	Sanders' Union.	McGuffey's.	New American.	National.	Ray's.	Robinson's.	Davies'.	Thompson's.	Monteith and Mc-Nally's.	Mitchell's.	Cornell's.	Guyot's.	Monteith's.
Adams . . . . .	26	37	.....	.....	.....	35	28	.....	.....	.....	15	46	1	1	6	34	.....	.....	21
Ashland . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barron . . . . .	2	16	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	14
Bayfield . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown . . . . .	16	.....	25	23	.....	15	.....	32	25	.....	56	7	.....	.....	44	13	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo . . . . .	6	.....	.....	67	.....	6	5	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	63	10	71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burnett . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Calumet . . . . .	27	.....	1	30	1	15	.....	4	.....	31	1	16	29	10	.....	10	.....	.....	36
Chippewa . . . . .	10	.....	.....	56	.....	7	.....	.....	55	.....	6	60	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	42
Clark . . . . .	.....	41	10	4	.....	.....	34	.....	20	.....	.....	31	26	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia . . . . .	86	.....	2	21	5	53	32	.....	.....	5	110	.....	33	.....	74	32	2	.....	1
Crawford . . . . .	47	.....	10	.....	.....	47	.....	6	.....	53	6	.....	1	18	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dane, 1st district . . . . .	95	.....	.....	13	.....	78	.....	3	13	40	20	10	33	20	.....	44	.....	.....	9
Dane, 2d district . . . . .	110	.....	13	12	.....	94	.....	17	20	80	27	19	10	47	.....	20	.....	.....	71
Dodge, 1st district . . . . .	75	.....	6	10	.....	72	.....	12	11	55	15	.....	33	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Dodge, 2d district . . . . .	72	.....	1	15	.....	52	.....	12	22	26	12	.....	.....	1	.....	30	.....	.....	44
Door . . . . .	.....	21	12	.....	5	.....	17	18	1	27	5	6	.....	13	7	19	.....	.....	.....



TABLE NO. IX — *Text Books.* — Continued.

COUNTIES.	SPELLERS.					READERS.					ARITHMETICS.				GEOGRAPHY.				
	Sander's	Sander's Union.	McGuffey's.	National.	Wilson's.	Sander's.	Sander's Union.	McGuffey's.	New American.	National.	Ray's.	Robinson's.	Davies'.	Thompson's.	Monteith and McGuffey's.	Mitchell's.	Cornell's.	Guyot's.	Monteith's.
St. Croix.....	67			5		43				28	9	19	46	20					34
Taylor.....	3	1					3	1				3	1		1	2			
Trempealeau.....	6			63		4			66			2	65	3					64
Vernon.....	50	10	64	4		39	16	73		7	124	10	3	126	1	2			
Walworth.....		95	2	6			95			7	5	95	2	7	20	61	6	17	
Washington.....	87		7	2		76		18		4	44	37	20			13			48
Waukesha.....	84	13		13		90				9	19	35	4	55		61			26
Waupaca.....	61	9			5	34	13	5			8			41		8	17		28
Waushara.....	15	74					86				17	76	1	4	52	1			55
Winnebago.....	57		32			69		21			21	51	11	25	9		1		44
Wood.....		4		67					16			1	21						22
Total.....	2,122	779	697	689	126	1,640	904	693	36	871	1,776	1,390	945	438	925	783	702	125	1,359

TABLE No. IX. — *Text Books* — continued.

27 — Supr.

COUNTIES.	HISTORY UNITED STATES.				GRAMMAR.						PHYSIOLOGY.		ALGEBRA.		
	Swinton.	Wilson.	Goodrich.	Barnes' Brief.	Clark.	Greene.	Harvey.	Pinneo.	Kerl.	Brown.	Cutter.	Jarvis.	Davies.	Robinson.	Ray.
Adams .....	6	2	11	29	17	.....	17	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barron .....	15	.....	11	.....	12	.....	1	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown .....	10	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo .....	.....	11	.....	16	58	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....
Burnett .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet .....	21	.....	5	.....	9	.....	14	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Chippewa .....	.....	.....	16	1	8	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark .....	13	.....	.....	35	15	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Columbia .....	5	3	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	3	26	39	3	2	21	.....	2
Crawford .....	21	7	16	.....	3	1	.....	30	14	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
Dane, 1st dist. ....	6	3	.....	10	25	.....	4	.....	33	.....	3	.....	1	4	.....
Dane, 2d dist. ....	24	.....	60	27	21	.....	11	3	54	12	2	.....	6	8	.....
Dodge, 1st dist. ....	.....	.....	64	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	20	.....	11	.....	30
Dodge, 2d dist. ....	.....	.....	10	26	55	1	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1
Door .....	.....	.....	17	.....	5	.....	.....	7	15	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1
Douglas .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dunn .....	28	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1
Eau Claire .....	7	4	6	5	16	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....

TABLE No. IX.—*Text Books*—continued.

COUNTIES.	HISTORY UNITED STATES.				GRAMMAR.						PHYSIOLOGY.		ALGEBRA.		
	Swinton.	Wilson.	Goodrich.	Barnes' Brief.	Clark.	Green.	Harvey.	Pinneo.	Kerl.	Brown.	Cutler.	Jarvis.	Davis.	Robinson.	Ray.
Fond du Lac .....		6		11	18		28	2	81		19			20	10
Grant .....	20	3	40	7	13	2	13	69	65		2		2	5	17
Green .....					26		26	42	8		2		1		7
Green Lake.....	12		32	1	47	3		9			12			21	
Iowa .....	4	26	20	11	21		3	38	26		1			1	6
Jackson .....	13		3	8	26		1	1	3		1		2	3	
Jefferson .....	10		24	7	58	9			13		2		6	4	
Juneau .....			21	38	8			11	33		4		4	5	
Kenosha .....															
Kewaunee .....	1		13			1		26	3						
La Crosse .....	9			2	36			13					5	2	
La Fayette .....	4		41	4	10	5	17		21		5	1		4	3
Lincoln .....															
Manitowoc .....	17	2	22	7	11	7	8	9	29					4	3
Marathon.....		19		3	16		24				1		4		
Marquette .....			32	10	17				20					4	
Milwaukee, 1st District ..	6	3	13			8		9					3	1	
Milwaukee 2d District ..	3	2	18	7	6		2	6	6	4	1			1	1

Monroe	6		44	26	20	15	3	13	30				3	5	
Oconto	2	5	4	2	11	2	3	6			1			5	
Outagamie			48	23	44	18	20	9						3	
Ozaukee	7	5	16	1	13	1		20	4	1	1			4	1
Pepin	1	1	1	1	13				4		1	1	3	1	
Pierce	4	4	15	10	2	8		2						14	
Polk	3	1		3	9					10			1		
Portage			20	13	15		15		7				3		1
Racine	18		22	2	25	22			11		1		1	3	3
Richland	15		68		6			2	98		5			6	
Rock, 1st dist.	6	7	20	2	17	15	10	13	5				4	11	1
Rock, 2d dist.	22		10		9	30	10	6	9	1	1		2	8	2
Sauk	25	13	42	18	51	8	22		32		2		5	5	
Shawano	4		1	2	7						1			1	
Sheboygan	9	2	46	5			1		55					2	
St. Croix				11					5	40	1		8	2	1
Taylor									3						
Trempealeau	4	1		3	61						14		15	1	
Vernon	42	3	21					56	45	1	6				10
Walworth	23		17	10	12	7	5		67	2	4			11	
Washington			51	4	53		2	8	8	2				1	4
Waukesha	30	7	41		31			9	40	8	2		6	7	
Waupaca			22		19				19					5	
Waushara	2		68		41				42		1		1	9	
Winnebago		5	22		11	11			40	1				13	
Wood	9				13										3
Totals	485	145	1,108	402	1,151	178	284	415	1,112	121	122	4	98	252	112



TABLE NO. X.

## SPECIAL STATISTICS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, ETC.

COUNTIES.	Number of children between 4 and 7 years of age in the county.	Number of children between 7 and 15 years of age in the county.	Number of persons between 15 and 20 years of age in the county.	Number of children between 4 and 7 years of age who have attended school.	Number of persons between 7 and 15 years of age who have attended school.	Number of children between 15 and 20 years of age who have attended school.	Number incapacitated for instruction from defect of vision.	Number incapacitated for instruction from defect of hearing.	Number incapacitated for instruction from defect of intellect.
Adams .....	633	1,244	711	380	1,116	430	2	5	7
Ashland.....	44	38	19	16	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barron.....	337	573	280	197	160	1	2	3	.....
Bayfield.....	74	120	53	23	56	10	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	2,396	4,520	2,363	1,315	3,309	739	5	10	13
Buffalo.....	1,544	3,011	1,204	761	2,200	530	2	6	2
Burnett .....	141	279	60	22	203	39	.....	.....	1
Calumet.....	1,618	2,972	1,513	734	2,218	419	2	1	4
Chippewa.....	1,119	2,268	698	778	1,887	433	.....	2	3
Clark.....	728	1,240	609	428	1,063	398	.....	5	1
Columbia.....	1,864	3,776	2,162	1,258	3,272	1,605	6	10	7
Crawford.....	1,196	2,443	1,232	700	2,156	764	1	1	3
Dane.....	3,830	7,389	4,518	2,255	6,241	2,395	6	11	23
Dodge.....	4,682	7,482	4,567	2,069	5,514	1,846	8	8	19
Door.....	868	1,580	634	445	1,084	203	1	5	8
Douglas.....	46	141	80	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Dunn.....	1,379	2,456	1,089	770	2,168	688	1	5	7

Eau Claire.....	1,291	2,418	1,270	723	2,189	604	1	4	3
Fond du Lac.....	3,274	6,256	3,680	1,853	5,057	1,553	3	6	19
Grant.....	3,866	7,551	4,145	2,455	6,336	2,424	5	18	12
Green.....	1,732	3,919	2,246	1,183	3,526	1,458	1	3	5
Green Lake.....	865	1,858	963	498	1,471	535	.....	1	5
Iowa.....	2,177	4,103	2,665	1,285	3,707	1,592	2	1	6
Jackson.....	986	2,140	924	570	1,707	585	.....	6	7
Jefferson.....	2,830	4,946	2,760	1,550	3,550	1,281	5	21	9
Juneau.....	1,269	2,605	1,364	774	2,224	930	6	4	4
Kenosha.....	799	1,461	876	432	1,191	450	.....	2	2
Kewaunee.....	1,930	2,868	1,375	858	1,728	245	4	2	10
La Crosse.....	1,088	2,291	1,233	565	1,861	596	1	1	3
La Fayette.....	1,846	3,731	2,275	1,174	3,570	1,309	1	8	13
Lincoln.....	101	120	58	75	73	40	1	2	1
Manitowoc.....	4,312	7,723	4,090	1,923	5,367	789	7	10	12
Marathon.....	879	1,436	575	451	1,069	132	.....	10	10
Marquette.....	1,060	1,637	237	443	1,158	440	1	1	1
Milwaukee.....	2,104	3,907	2,216	891	2,635	462	1	4	4
Monroe.....	1,951	3,949	1,945	1,189	3,401	1,142	4	9	9
Oconto.....	861	1,494	582	471	1,133	227	.....	5	4
Outagamie.....	2,338	3,528	1,973	1,411	2,579	928	.....	.....	.....
Ozaukee.....	1,947	3,448	1,942	819	2,366	326	3	2	8
Pepin.....	590	1,146	570	338	919	295	4	5	3
Pierce.....	1,437	2,677	1,498	863	2,150	773	1	6	6
Polk.....	625	1,225	515	345	1,060	275	.....	2	3
Portage.....	1,219	2,313	1,224	588	1,850	533	.....	.....	3
Racine.....	1,229	2,539	1,554	727	1,805	664	20	42	23
Richland.....	1,683	3,418	1,858	1,144	2,893	1,341	3	8	11
Rock.....	1,722	4,105	2,511	1,166	3,912	1,473	4	7	5
Sauk.....	2,430	4,914	2,708	1,345	4,261	1,683	3	3	15
Shawano.....	539	1,016	431	205	639	117	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan.....	2,431	5,373	3,104	1,477	4,020	1,139	1	10	9
St. Croix.....	1,067	2,244	1,071	620	1,966	521	1	2	5
Taylor.....	134	145	67	52	82	9	.....	.....	1
Trempealeau.....	1,550	3,115	1,409	743	2,148	753	2	5	9
Vernon.....	2,394	4,435	2,339	1,239	3,556	1,388	1	2	20

TABLE NO. X—*Special Statistics of School Attendance, etc.*—continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of children between 4 and 7 years of age in the county.	Number of children between 7 and 15 years of age in the county.	Number of persons between 15 and 20 years of age in the county.	Number of children between 4 and 7 years of age who have attended school.	Number of children between 7 and 15 years of age who have attended school.	Number of persons between 15 and 20 years of age who have attended school.	Number incapacitated for instruction from defect of vision.	Number incapacitated for instruction from defect of hearing.	Number incapacitated for instruction from defect of intellect.
Walworth .....	1,882	4,357	2,890	1,236	3,978	1,892	3	7	7
Washington .....	2,910	4,391	2,635	1,264	3,428	785	2	7	6
Waukesha .....	2,207	4,625	2,910	1,191	3,724	1,080	2	8	6
Waupaca .....	1,420	3,293	1,745	1,047	2,656	761	1	5	10
Waushara .....	1,045	2,315	1,550	706	718	761	1	7	5
Winnebago .....	1,591	3,303	2,124	905	2,710	1,080	4	4	6
Wood .....	400	655	293	210	633	133	.....	3	.....
Totals.....	92,530	176,525	96,192	51,152	139,687	46,004	136	326	403

TABLE NO. XI.

## NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

COUNTIES.	MALE TEACHERS.			FEMALE TEACHERS.			Total.
	1st Grade.	2d Grade.	3d Grade.	1st Grade.	2d Grade.	3d Grade.	
Adams .....		3	19			59	81
Ashland .....			2			3	5
Barron .....			22		1	68	91
Bayfield .....					1		1
Brown .....	1	4			9		14
Buffalo .....	1	8	42		1	70	122
Burnett .....			2			6	8
Calumet .....		1	26			51	78
Chippewa .....		2	43			96	139
Clark .....	1	4	20		7	72	105
Columbia .....	2	14	108		2	260	386
Crawford .....	2		9		1	43	53
Dane, 1st district .....	3	20	73		11	144	251
Dane, 2d district .....	6	6	61	2	7	118	200
Dodge, 1st district .....	6	19	57		8	120	210
Dodge, 2d district .....	1	11	54		2	111	179
Door .....		1	27			29	57
Douglas .....							
Dunn .....	9	4	29	5	3	84	134
Eau Claire .....	5	2	17	2	1	82	109
Fond du Lac .....	5	10	82	3	31	175	306
Grant .....	8	14		3	9		34
Green .....	2	3	40		1	123	169
Green Lake .....	6	4	33	5	10	66	124
Iowa .....	1	5	34		1	119	160
Jackson .....	2		27		4	101	134
Jefferson .....	12	11	53	2	9	177	264
Juneau .....	5	5	34	1	2	107	154
Kenosha .....	2	5	31	1	7	50	96
Kewaunee .....		6	22		1	36	65
La Crosse .....	5	6	39		2	69	121
La Fayette .....	3	4	76	5	12	128	228
Lincoln .....	1	2	8			15	26
Manitowoc .....	1	1	72	1	3	57	135
Marathon .....			40			42	82
Marquette .....	2	5	13	1	11	56	88
Milwaukee, 1st district ..	2	2	16	2	1	38	61
Milwaukee, 2d district ..			21			28	49
Monroe .....	4	6	55	1	2	119	187
Oconto .....		2	14		5	50	71
Outagamie .....	1	2	27			79	109
Ozaukee .....	7	1	42			27	77
Pepin .....	3	2	12		9	86	112

TABLE No. XI—*Number of Certificates Issued*—continued.

COUNTIES.	MALE TEACHERS.			FEMALE TEACHERS.			Total.
	1st Grade.	2d Grade.	3d Grade.	1st Grade.	2d Grade.	3d Grade.	
Pierce.....	3	12	119	2	12	125	273
Polk.....	2	3	19	2	4	60	90
Portage.....	1	3	21	.....	4	83	112
Racine.....	.....	5	27	.....	14	90	136
Richland.....	4	6	38	1	2	134	185
Rock, 1st district.....	.....	6	34	.....	2	104	146
Rock, 2d district.....	.....	6	35	.....	7	124	172
St. Croix.....	1	7	35	.....	9	87	139
Sauk.....	3	5	81	.....	4	180	273
Shawano.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan.....	1	10	42	.....	.....	104	157
Taylor.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	9	12
Trempealeau.....	4	2	38	1	2	69	116
Vernon.....	3	2	67	.....	1	104	177
Walworth.....	3	4	74	2	8	152	243
Washington.....	1	2	27	1	.....	65	96
Waukesha.....	3	6	88	1	7	190	295
Waupaca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waushara.....	3	9	20	1	17	131	181
Winnebago.....	3	3	48	.....	5	145	204
Wood.....	3	1	13	1	1	27	45
Totals.....	145	285	2,231	46	273	5,147	8,127

TABLE NO. XII.

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

COUNTIES.	Where Held.	By whom Conducted.	When Held.
Barron .....	Sumner .....	J. B. Thayer.....	Oct. 9
Brown .....	West Depere .....	A. Earthnan and J. M. Rait.....	July 24
Buffalo.....	Alma .....	A. Earthman.....	Aug. 14
Calumet.....	Chilton .....	A. J. Hutton .....	Aug. 7
Chippewa .....	Chippewa Falls.....	J. B. Thayer.....	Sept. 18
Clark .....	Neillsville.....	A. Earthman.....	Sept. 4
Columbia .....	Portage .....	A. Salisbury.....	April 3
Crawford .....	Wauzeka .....	D. McGregor .....	April 3
Crawford .....	Mt. Sterling .....	D. McGregor .....	Sept. 4
Dane, 1st dist.....	Middleton .....	D. McGregor .....	Oct. 16
Dane, 2d dist .....	Mazomanie .....	D. McGregor .....	Mar. 20
Dane, 2d dist .....	Stoughton .....	D. McGregor .....	Sept. 25
Dodge .....	Beaver Dam .....	R. Graham .....	Oct. 16
Dodge .....	Waupun .....	A. Salisbury .....	Oct. 24
Door .....	Sturgeon Bay .....	A. Salisbury .....	Oct. 10
Dunn .....	Menomonie .....	J. B. Thayer.....	April 3
Eau Claire .....	Eau Claire .....	J. B. Thayer.....	Apr. 10
Fond du Lac .....	Fond du Lac .....	D. McGregor .....	Mar. 27
Grant .....	Lancaster .....	D. McGregor and A. F. North .....	Aug. 7
Green .....	Mont'cello .....	I. N. Stewart and N. C. Twining .....	Aug. 21
Green Lake .....	Markesan .....	R. Graham.....	Sept. 25
Iowa .....	Dodgeville .....	D. McGregor .....	Apr. 13
Iowa .....	Avoca .....	D. McGregor .....	Sept. 18
Juneau.....	Mauston .....	A. Salisbury .....	Sept. 4
Jackson .....	Black River Falls..	A. Earthman and L. D. Harvey.....	Aug. 21
Jefferson .....	Jefferson .....	H. Barns .....	Aug. 21
Kenosha .....	Willmot .....	A. Salisbury .....	Sept. 18
La Crosse .....	West Salem .....	J. B. Thayer .....	Oct. 16
La Fayette .....	Darlington .....	D. McGregor .....	Aug. 21
Manitowoc .....	Manitowoc .....	O. R. Smith .....	Aug. 14
Marathon .....	Mosinee .....	R. Graham .....	Sept. 4
Marquette .....	Montello .....	A. Salisbury .....	Apr. 17
Marquette .....	Oxford .....	A. Salisbury .....	Oct. 2
Milwaukee, 1st dist.	Oakwood.....	A. Salisbury .....	Oct. 17
Monroe .....	Sparta .....	R. Graham .....	Apr. 17
Oconto .....	Oconto .....	R. Graham .....	Oct. 9
Outagamie .....	Appleton .....	A. Salisbury .....	Mar. 20
Pepin .....	Arkansaw .....	J. B. Thayer .....	Apr. 17
Pepin .....	Pepin .....	J. B. Thayer .....	Oct. 23
Pierce .....	Prescott .....	J. B. Thayer .....	Aug. 21
Polk .....	Osceola Mills .....	J. B. Thayer and C. W. Fenlason.....	Aug. 7
Portage .....	Amherst .....	R. Graham .....	Apr. 3

TABLE No. XII—*Teachers' Institutes*—continued.

COUNTIES.	Where Held.	By whom Conducted.	When Held.
Racine .....	Rochester .....	Thos. C. Malone .....	Sep. 11
Richland .....	Richland Center ...	J. B. Thayer .....	Mar. 27
Richland .....	Richland Center ...	J. H. Ferry and W. F. Bundy .....	Aug. 4
Rock, 2d dist.....	Milton ... . . . .	R. Graham .....	Mar. 20
Rock, 1st dist.....	Evansville.....	A. Salisbury .....	Apr. 10
Sauk .....	Ironton .....	R. Graham .....	Apr. 10
Sauk .....	Prairie du Sac.....	O. R. Smith and C. F. Viebahn .....	Aug. 7
Shawano .....	Shawano .....	R. Graham .....	Mar. 13
Shawano .....	Shawano .....	R. Graham .....	Sep. 19
St. Croix .....	Hammond.....	J. B. Thayer.....	Mar. 13
St. Croix .....	Hammond.....	J. B. Thayer.....	Sep. 25
Trempealeau .....	Arcadia .....	J. B. Thayer.....	Sep. 4
Vernon .....	Hillsborough . . . .	R. Graham .....	Mar. 27
Vernon .....	Viroqua .....	D. McGregor .....	Oct. 2
Walworth .....	Elkhorn.....	A. Salisbury .....	Mar. 27
Walworth .....	Elkhorn.....	A. Salisbury and J. M. Olin .....	Aug. 21
Washington .....	West Bend .....	A. O. Wright and W. S. Johnson .....	Aug. 14
Waukesha .....	Waukesha.....	S. S. Rockwood.....	Mar. 27
Waupaca .....	Waupaca .....	R. Graham and J. Q. Emery .....	Aug. 7
Waushara .....	Auroraville.....	D. McGregor .....	Mar. 14
Waushara .....	Wautoma .....	R. Graham .....	Sep. 5
Winnebago .....	Omro .....	R. Graham .....	Sep. 11
Wood.....	Grand Rapids .....	D. McGregor .....	Oct. 23

TABLE No. XIII.

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.—SPECIAL REPORTS.

COUNTIES.	NO. ATTENDING THE INSTITUTE.			No. of days institute was in session.	NO. HOLDING CERTIFICATES.			Average age of members.	Average experience in teaching of those having taught.	Not having taught but intending to teach.	Number having previously attended institutes.	NUMBER HAVING ATTENDED.					Number of Schools in County or Superintendent District.
	Male.	Female.	Totals.		1st Grade.	2d Grade.	3d Grade.					Colleges and Universities.	Academies.	Normal Schools.	High Schools.	Common Schools only.	
Barron .....	8	14	22	5	.....	1	16	19	17.5	.....	7	.....	4	1	13	4	38
Brown .....	24	60	84	19	1	3	52	20.2	25	28	60	6	2	4	44	28	.....
Buffalo .....	12	23	35	5	2	6	25	21	20	3	27	4	.....	3	10	18	.....
Calumet .....	17	51	68	18	.....	4	42	20.3	27.6	22	46	.....	3	8	33	24	66
Chippewa .....	18	51	69	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	2	52	22	18	19	41	5	6	6	36	16	76
Clark .....	10	45	55	5	3	7	32	21.2	14	15	32	7	1	7	30	6	60
Columbia .....	36	88	124	5	2	6	52	21.1	26.4	42	57	5	13	11	75	20	161
Crawford .....	4	15	19	4	3	1	9	22	20.5	5	7	1	1	5	2	10	68
Crawford .....	17	33	50	9	2	3	28	21	11	.....	19	2	2	4	10	32	90
Dane, 1st District .	30	75	105	5	6	19	54	20.1	16	.....	63	29	22	3	26	25	139
Dane, 2d District .	31	84	115	5	6	13	50	21	12	.....	61	26	15	5	55	14	103
Dane, 2d District .	37	47	84	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5	11	54	21.7	17.2	.....	47	18	35	4	13	14	104
Dodge, .....	29	45	74	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10	18	44	22	21.5	.....	42	10	25	8	25	6	102
Dodge, 2d District.	10	39	49	4	3	18	23	20.7	21.5	.....	24	5	5	6	15	18	.....
Door .....	3	10	13	3	.....	3	33	20.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Dunn .....	23	66	89	5	8	8	43	19.2	13.5	30	46	6	4	9	26	44	83
Eau Claire .....	14	72	86	4	6	7	40	20.1	28.2	20	51	6	8	9	56	7	63



TABLE NO. XIII — *Teachers' Institutes — Special Report* — continued.

COUNTIES.	NO. ATTENDING THE INSTITUTE.			No. of days institute was in session.	NO. HOLDING CERTIFICATES.			Average age of members.	Average] experience in teaching of those having taught.	Not having taught but intending to teach.	Number having previously attended institutes.	NUMBER HAVING ATTENDED					Number of Schools in County or Superintendent district.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		1st Grade.	2d Grade.	3d Grade.					Colleges and Universities.	Academics.	Normal Sch'ls.	High Schools.	Common Schools only.		
Fond du Lac . . . . .	86	184	270	5	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Grant . . . . .	25	75	100	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	6	55	20	19	22	49	8	6	36	22	28	275	
Green . . . . .	32	49	81	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	1	53	21.1	13.9	28	34	1	1	2	15	62	144	
Green Lake . . . . .	16	48	64	5	.....	1	4	34	20.0	17	34	.....	.....	.....	4	60	75	
Iowa . . . . .	8	42	50	4	.....	3	1	30	22	14.0	11	.....	.....	.....	7	26	140	
Iowa . . . . .	15	41	56	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	9	44	24	26.0	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	8	28	140	
Juneau . . . . .	16	30	46	8	.....	2	3	32	22.0	18.0	4	31	3	6	3	30	4	86
Jackson . . . . .	38	56	64	10	.....	.....	14	48	21.0	16.5	14	41	14	1	.....	33	16	.....
Jefferson . . . . .	12	23	35	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.....	1	20	20.0	15.2	15	16	6	9	4	6	10	176
Kenosha . . . . .	32	51	83	10	.....	2	13	50	20.7	18.2	18	51	3	6	9	25	40	62
La Crosse . . . . .	27	43	70	5	.....	5	7	41	22.0	31.0	.....	44	18	3	3	27	19	72
La Fayette . . . . .	22	62	84	9	.....	17	16	44	20.9	22.4	35	42	9	7	18	19	31	117
Manitowoc . . . . .	47	28	75	9	.....	.....	3	56	19.9	24.1	24	49	3	2	12	19	39	108
Marathon . . . . .	13	37	50	5	.....	1	3	38	21.0	22.0	8	35	2	3	3	24	17	54
Marquette . . . . .	7	43	50	4	.....	2	8	29	.....	.....	.....	22	5	2	6	11	29	.....
Marquette . . . . .	18	93	111	9	.....	3	13	52	19.5	22.0	.....	70	3	1	9	24	74	.....
Milwaukee . . . . .	9	18	27	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	1	3	19	24.0	29.0	3	16	3	3	6	6	6	35
Monroe . . . . .	27	108	135	5	.....	2	5	90	20.0	18.7	33	85	9	5	6	66	32	118
Oconto . . . . .	3	11	14	5	.....	1	1	11	23.0	32.4	3	8	5	1	.....	3	5	42
Outagamie . . . . .	37	72	109	5	.....	4	3	54	20.8	22.5	40	74	36	3	4	10	58	103

Pepin.....	6	33	29	5	1	4	18	19.6	23.5	6	29	5	1	3	8	22	28
Pepin.....	13	20	35	5	4	6	7	20	24.1	.....	14	7	1	1	21	5	.....
Pierce.....	5	21	26	5	2	8	14	20.3	19.3	9	18	2	.....	12	11	1	95
Polk.....	3	31	34	20	1	3	23	17.8	17	.....	30	.....	2	2	14	16	59
Portage.....	10	62	72	9	.....	5	29	19	21	13	46	3	.....	4	3	29	94
Racine.....	21	51	72	9	.....	6	58	20	23	17	55	3	32	4	15	18	77
Richland.....	22	67	89	5	.....	2	45	20.7	17	16	58	1	5	1	78	11	133
Richland.....	14	72	86	10½	1	3	70	19.6	16.2	17	65	3	6	1	49	27	128
Rock, 2d district	33	73	106	4½	2	5	52	20.7	16	17	67	73	8	2	6	17	100
Rock, 1st district	7	30	37	4½	1	3	21	21.3	22.5	6	20	4	14	1	8	10	.....
Sauk.....	21	52	73	4	.....	3	48	21	6	19	57	8	7	.....	40	18	161
Sauk.....	32	75	107	19	3	7	77	20.3	19.2	29	77	18	12	6	63	8	183
Shawano.....	11	16	37	4	.....	.....	20	18	18	17	23	.....	.....	2	2	33	.....
Shawano.....	3	13	16	4	.....	1	13	20.5	22	7	8	2	.....	.....	14	.....	40
St. Croix.....	18	40	58	5	.....	6	32	19.7	18	20	33	1	16	6	22	13	88
St. Croix.....	14	37	51	9½	3	8	21	20.6	20.4	.....	36	2	11	10	7	21	88
Trempealeau.....	28	49	77	10	3	8	48	21.1	20	.....	46	17	.....	5	21	34	80
Vernon.....	31	40	71	5	.....	2	29	21	10.7	16	30	2	1	.....	8	60	145
Vernon.....	39	79	118	10	2	4	66	20	15	22	83	3	.....	4	35	76	148
Walworth.....	26	60	86	5	2	6	46	20.6	21.5	24	48	2	11	19	39	15	164
Walworth.....	23	79	102	9	4	11	43	31.1	33	27	58	5	10	20	41	26	166
Washington.....	31	51	82	15	5	10	54	21.7	29.1	17	40	8	3	5	52	14	100
Waukesha.....	23	68	92	3½	1	5	54	21.4	25.7	34	42	41	3	7	3	37	123
Waupaca.....	12	89	101	18½	1	5	58	18.5	16	46	58	3	2	2	62	32	112
Waushara.....	34	90	124	27½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
Waushara.....	17	60	77	23	.....	8	33	19	13.5	5	55	3	2	.....	.....	.....	92
Winnebago.....	12	28	40	4	2	6	24	22	29.5	12	28	6	1	3	25	4	102
Wood.....	5	17	22	11½	.....	3	17	23.7	25.4	3	14	2	2	1	.....	17	34
Totals and averages...	1,302	3,358	4,660	507½	147	378	2,462	20.7	19.9	866	2,573	490	371	350	1,479	1,437	5,576

TABLE No. XIV.  
STATISTICS OF CITIES — SCHOOL CHILDREN AND ATTENDANCE.

CITIES.	No. of male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. female children over 4 under 20 years of age.	Whole No. children over 4 and under 20 years of age in city.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during year.	No. days' attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days' attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. of days of attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Whole No. days' attendance of different pupils during year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers.	Per cent. enrollment on No. resident in city.	Per cent. of attendance on No. enrolled.
Appleton .....	1,128	1,194	2,322	....	10	1,333	1,343	.....	120	139,465	139,585	180	.58	.60
Beaver Dam .....	718	819	1,537	....	....	782	782	.....	.....	81,495	81,495	193	.50	.89.7
Beloit .....	782	765	1,547	....	8	1,072	1,080	.....	.....	116,000	116,000	200	.69	.95
Berlin .....	554	579	1,133	....	....	680	680	.....	.....	97,964	97,964	200	.60	.85
Columbus .....	328	356	684	....	6	560	566	.....	151	57,726	57,852	180	.75	.82
Fond du Lac .....	2,722	2,936	5,658	....	....	3,084	3,084	.....	.....	348,060	348,060	200	.54	.56
Fort Howard .....	594	658	1,252	....	....	730	730	.....	.....	83,352	83,352	200	.59	.88
Grand Rapids .....	230	201	431	....	2	290	292	.....	180	34,294	34,474	175	.67	.67
Green Bay .....	1,114	1,202	2,316	51	....	1,127	1,178	6,200	15	157,200	163,415	200	.51	.99
Hudson .....	343	302	645	....	....	580	580	.....	.....	6,026	6,026	190	.80	.80
Janesville .....	1,787	1,922	3,709	....	....	1,750	1,750	.....	.....	245,000	245,000	195	.47.7	.93.4
Kenosha .....	914	970	1,989	....	1	757	758	.....	143	95,131	95,274	187	.38	.66
La Crosse .....	1,780	1,875	3,655	4	4	1,985	1,993	164	105	258,760	259,029	200	.55	.95
Madison .....	1,809	1,810	3,619	....	1	2,083	2,084	.....	42	352,270	352,420	185	.57.5	.90
Menasha .....	558	620	1,178	....	....	460	460	.....	.....	54,732	54,732	200	.....	.....
Milwaukee .....	17,017	17,919	34,936	....	....	13,861	13,861	.....	.....	1,531,703	1,531,703	199	.39.6	.60
Mineral Point .....	635	607	1,242	....	4	899	903	.....	.....	87,242	87,242	180	.73.8	.75.5

Neenah.....	674	663	1,337	.....	.....	690	690	.....	.....	96,041	96,041	200	.51.6	.69.5
Oconomowoc.....	400	406	806	.....	.....	301	301	.....	.....	40,742	40,742	180	.37.5	.....
Oconto.....	604	603	1,207	.....	.....	764	764	.....	.....	80,188	80,183	196	.63.3	.53.6
Oshkosh.....	2,890	3,003	5,898	.....	.....	3,167	2,167	.....	.....	506,920	506,920	200	.64	.80
Portage.....	881	895	1,776	.....	7	876	883	.....	679	100,101	100,780	194	.66	.60.3
Prairie du Chien.....	454	490	996	.....	.....	422	422	.....	.....	47,945	47,945	200	.42.3	.56.8
Racine.....	2,294	2,500	4,794	.....	2	2,262	2,264	.....	28	317,431	317,459	200	.48	.70
Sheboygan.....	1,450	1,477	2,927	.....	4	1,148	1,152	.....	58	131,359	131,417	196	.....	.58
Watertown.....	1,788	1,890	3,678	.....	.....	1,257	1,257	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.35	.95
Wausau.....	440	418	858	.....	.....	605	605	.....	.....	68,208	68,208	180	.70	.65
Totals.....	44,888	47,085	92,130	55	49	43,525	43,629	6,364	1,521	5,135,463	5,143,348	5,210	.53.8	.68.8

TABLE No. XV.  
STATISTICS OF CITIES — TEACHERS, SALARIES, LIBRARIES.

CITIES.	TEACHERS, SALARIES, ETC.								LIBRARIES.										
	Number of teachers required to teach schools.	Number male teachers employed during year.	Number female teachers employed during year.	Whole number teachers employed during year.	Highest salary paid to male teachers (per annum).	Average salary paid to male teachers (per annum).	Highest salary paid female teachers (per annum).	Average salary paid female teachers (per annum).	Number of schools with three or more departments.	Number of schools with two departments.	Number of mixed or ungraded schools.	Number of separate school libraries in the city.	Total number of volumes added during the year.	Total amount expended for library books during the year.	Number of volumes loaned during the year.	Number of volumes lost during the year.	Whole number of volumes in each library.	Average number of volumes in each library.	Cash value of all the libraries.
Appleton .....	21	5	18	23	\$1,200	750	400	\$400 00	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beaver Dam.....	13	2	11	13	1,400	1,400	500	340 00	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beloit .....	18	1	17	18	1,800	1,800	700	368 00	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berlin.....	14	3	13	16	1,100	766	400	320 00	2	...	...	2	50	50	...	...	500	250	\$400
Columbus .....	8	2	10	12	900	900	450	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fond du Lac ...	48	2	46	48	1,200	900	750	404 00	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Howard ...	12	2	10	12	1,200	1,050	600	396 00	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Rapids ...	5	1	4	5	1,500	1,500	480	480 00	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Green Bay.....	18	1	15	16	1,700	1,700	600	493 00	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	100	100	50	
Hudson .....	8	1	11	12	797	797	475	375 00	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	125	...
Janesville .....	30	2	28	30	1,500	950	650	415 00	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...
Kenosha .....	14	2	15	17	1,500	1,350	600	367 00	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	200	...	300	...

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La Crosse	32	6	32	38	1,700	1,183	650	430 00	4	1	.....	1	25	75	.....	.....	35	25	100		
Madison	30	2	28	30	2,000	1,375	555	450 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Menasha	8	1	7	8	1,100	1,100	460	372 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Milwaukee	197	46	151	197	2,500	1,162	1,200	554 00	16	1	.....	.....	1	10	25	.....	.....	325	325	350	
Mineral Point	11	2	9	11	1,200	780	315	270 00	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Neenah	13	2	12	14	1,400	1,025	500	388 00	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	175	
Oconomowoc	5	1	4	5	630	607	350	330 00	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	156
Oconto	12	1	12	13	900	900	405	382 00	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Oshkosh	52	4	48	52	2,000	1,100	750	450 00	5	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	400
Portage	15	2	13	15	1,200	900	450	317 00	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Prairie du Chien	7	2	5	7	800	650	350	350 00	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Racine	36	5	37	42	2,000	1,220	800	400 00	6	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1,000	10	1,300	.....	.....	600	
Sheboygan	19	6	13	19	1,400	700	600	307 00	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	20	.....	100	.....	.....	50	
Watertown	19	4	15	19	1,350	812	500	325 00	2	1	1	1	50	48	.....	.....	606	.....	.....	1,050	
Wausau	9	1	9	10	1,000	1,000	495	382 00	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	
Totals and averages	674	109	593	712	\$2,500	\$1,051	\$1,200	\$372 77	87	28	10	15	135	198	1,020	10	3,655	700	\$3,881		

TABLE NO. XVI.  
STATISTICS OF CITIES — SCHOOL HOUSES AND SITES.

CITIES.	Number public school-houses in the city.	Number school-houses yet required.	Number now building.	Whole number school children resident in city.	Whole number school-houses will accommodate.	Number of school-house sites owned by city.	Number sites containing only one lot.	Number of sites containing more than one lot.	Number of sites suitably enclosed.	Number of school-houses built of stone or brick.	Highest valuation of school-house and site.	Cash value of all the public school-houses in the city.	Cash value of sites.	Number school-houses properly ventilated.	Number of school-houses with separate out-houses for the sexes.	Number of school-houses with out-houses in good condition.
Appleton .....	5	1	1	2,322	1,400	5	...	5	4	3	\$17,500	\$40,000	\$12,000	3	5	5
Beaver Dam.....	4	2	...	1,597	759	4	...	4	4	3	15,000	30,000	4,500	4	4	4
Beloit .....	3	1	1	1,547	1,000	3	...	3	3	3	35,000	63,000	8,000	3	3	3
Berlin.....	2	...	...	1,133	900	2	...	2	2	...	35,000	47,000	7,000	2	2	2
Columbus .....	2	1	...	684	500	2	...	2	1	1	7,000	6,000	2,000	2	2	2
Fond du Lac .....	17	1	1	5,658	2,800	17	2	15	17	2	50,000	97,656	22,000	3	17	17
Fort Howard .....	6	...	...	1,252	800	5	2	3	2	3	18,000	20,000	6,000	4	6	5
Grand Rapids .....	1	...	...	431	600	1	...	1	...	1	35,000	30,000	5,000	1	1	1
Green Bay .....	4	1	...	2,316	870	4	...	4	4	3	30,000	55,000	9,000	...	4	4
Hudson .....	6	...	...	645	600	3	...	3	2	6	12,000	18,000	2,000	1	6	6
Janesville .....	6	...	...	3,709	1,750	6	...	6	6	6	33,000	89,000	1,600	2	6	6
Kenosha .....	3	1	...	1,258	700	2	...	2	2	2	10,000	17,000	3,000	3	3	3
La Crosse .....	8	...	...	3,655	2,025	8	4	4	3	3	20,000	50,000	10,000	8	8	8
Madison .....	8	...	...	3,619	1,600	8	1	7	7	8	20,000	76,000	10,000	8	8	8
Menasha .....	4	4	...	1,178	536	4	3	1	2	4	6,000	10,000	2,500	4	4	4

Milwaukee .....	20	2	1	34,936	10,500	23	1	21	18	17	38,000	297,000	107,600	....	20	20
Mineral Point.....	2	...	...	1,242	900	2	....	2	2	2	10,000	25,000	4,000	2	2	2
Neenah .....	7	2	...	1,337	650	5	....	5	5	3	7,000	10,000	7,400	1	5	7
Oconomowoc .....	3	2	1	806	300	3	2	1	....	1	3,000	3,000	2,000	....	3	2
Oconto.....	6	2	...	1,207	400	5	....	5	4	....	2,500	8,000	2,500	...	6	5
Oshkosh .....	9	....	...	5,898	3,500	10	....	9	9	4	50,000	90,000	30,000	4	9	9
Portage .....	4	1	...	1,776	900	4	....	4	3	3	10,000	25,000	6,000	4	4	3
Prairie du Chien.....	4	....	1	998	490	5	2	3	4	2	3,000	4,500	5,000	4	4	4
Racine .....	7	1	1	4,794	1,850	8	1	7	6	6	17,000	42,300	26,700	....	7	7
Sheboygan .....	4	2	1	2,927	900	3	....	3	2	2	12,500	13,000	4,000	....	4	1
Watertown .....	5	..	...	3,678	1,200	5	....	5	5	3	10,000	20,000	11,000	4	5	5
Wausau .....	3	1	...	858	500	3	....	2	1	1	25,000	30,000	4,500	1	3	....
Totals .....	153	25	8	91,461	38,930	150	19	129	123	92	\$531,500	\$1,217,356	\$315,300	68	131	143



TABLE No. XVII.  
STATISTICS OF CITIES — SCHOOL ROOMS, APPARATUS — PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

CITIES.	SCHOOL ROOMS, APPARATUS, etc.							PRIVATE SCHOOLS.								
	Whole number of school rooms occupied.	Number sufficiently supplied with blackboards.	Whole number supplied with illustrative charts.	Whole number supplied with outline maps.	Whole number supplied with a globe.	Whole number supplied with other apparatus.	Whole number adequately supplied with apparatus.	Cash value of all apparatus, includ'g maps and globes.	Number such schools in the city.	Number which are denominational or parochial.	Number of same which are graded.	Whole number teachers employed in private schools.	Number pupils taught in such schools.	Number taught who have not attended the public school during the year.	Average number of days such schools have been taught.	Average number pupils in daily attendance.
Appleton .....	21	20	18	16	6	1	.....	3	1	.....	5	220	145	150	140	
Beaver Dam .....	12	12	12	12	11	12	.....	\$150	4	4	.....	8	225	200	175	160
Beloit .....	18	14	6	2	3	1	.....	600	2	1	.....	4	300	300	.....	.....
Berlin .....	14	14	14	14	6	14	14	600	2	1	.....	2	60	50	150	30
Columbus .....	8	8	8	8	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	46	52	15	38	15	4	1	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Howard .....	11	11	4	3	2	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay.....	14	14	14	14	6	3	1	500	4	4	.....	12	600	.....	200	.....
Hudson .....	8	7	1	2	2	1	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Janesville .....	32	32	.....	24	24	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	10	250	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha.....	14	14	4	4	3	1	.....	450	5	3	3	17	550	500	195	480
La Crosse.....	27	27	7	12	5	7	15	650	4	3	.....	8	600	400	200	350
Madison.....	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	800	5	3	1	10	550	500	200	375

Menasha .....	8	8	8	8	1	4	4	\$500	2	2	.....	6	350	350	200	185
Milwaukee .....	185	185	185	185	185	185	.....	.....	52	31	52	237	9,440	.....	234	8,000
Mineral Point .....	9	9	9	9	3	1	1	250	3	3	.....	6	210	.....	200	120
Neenah .....	12	12	7	2	1	1	.....	175	2	2	.....	3	150	138	154	130
Oconomowoc .....	5	5	1	3	1	.....	.....	20	3	1	.....	10	75	.....	.....	.....
Oconto .....	9	9	9	9	8	9	.....	100	2	2	1	7	300	200	200	225
Oshkosh .....	59	59	36	36	10	14	50	2,500	5	4	.....	15	800	800	200	.....
Portage .....	15	15	10	10	5	10	.....	300	2	2	.....	3	225	225	190	140
Prairie du Chien.....	7	.....	7	7	4	.....	.....	75	5	5	2	27	320	300	185	192
Racine .....	30	30	.....	.....	5	30	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan .....	17	17	2	4	3	1	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown .....	20	20	20	20	19	20	18	2,200	6	4	3	10	550	500	220	425
Wausau .....	9	9	2	4	3	.....	.....	150	2	2	.....	2	100	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	641	634	430	477	362	351	130	\$11,845	117	79	62	403	15,875	4,608	3,053	10,952

TABLE No. XVIII.  
STATISTICS OF CITIES — FINANCIAL STATISTICS — RECEIVED.

CITIES.	Money on hand August 31, 1875.	From taxes levied for building and repairing.	From taxes levied for teachers' wages.	Taxes levied for apparatus and library.	From taxes levied at the annual meeting.	From taxes levied by the county supervisors.	From income of state school fund.	From all other sources.	Total amount received during the year.
Appleton .....	\$3,232 60	\$2,629 58	\$9,470 00	\$258 43	\$15,337 14	\$967 20	\$943 11	\$1,930 49	\$22,410 54
Beaver Dam.....	873 49	2,200 20	4,000 00	.....	1,300 00	581 35	581 35	83 00	9,619 19
Beloit.....	1,256 39	.....	.....	.....	14,590 00	1,126 70	655 59	4,504 63	22,133 31
Berlin.....	2,943 36	.....	.....	.....	7,000 00	450 18	464 84	326 00	11,180 38
Columbus.....	588 68	.....	.....	.....	2,500 00	249 28	249 28	184 65	3,771 89
Fond du Lac.....	4,410 08	.....	.....	.....	25,269 66	.....	2,296 98	292 50	32,269 22
Fort Howard.....	3,191 16	1,100 00	5,313 86	.....	1,863 50	508 81	510 86	2 64	12,490 83
Grand Rapids.....	.....	1,650 00	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	25 00	.....	.....	5,900 00
Green Bay.....	7,405 12	.....	.....	.....	9,000 00	902 00	903 64	72 00	18,232 76
Hudson.....	1,632 79	.....	.....	.....	3,617 96	264 45	263 22	150 55	5,928 97
Janesville.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	15,000 00	3,265 77	1,184 08	468 40	29,918 25
Kenosha.....	2,435 86	.....	.....	.....	5,700 00	1,600 00	784 74	193 65	10,714 25
La Crosse.....	5,995 31	1,850 00	17,500 00	.....	22,860 90	1,439 10	1,448 12	105 00	31,848 43
Madison.....	2,071 65	6,050 00	.....	.....	17,000 00	.....	1,544 00	6,583 00	33,248 65
Menasha.....	1,210 49	.....	.....	.....	3,500 00	500 00	466 17	66 25	3,742 89
Milwaukee.....	60,012 64	.....	.....	.....	97,233 47	57,758 96	13,906 79	.....	228,961 86
Mineral Point.....	1,830 78	1,000 00	.....	.....	4,000 00	620 00	620 00	67 75	8,138 53
Neeah.....	921 94	.....	.....	.....	10,700 00	600 00	521 52	545 89	13,289 35
Oconomowoc.....	.....	.....	1,845 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	636 82	2,756 92

Oconto.....			1,000 00		3,580 00	488 31	496 59	1,315 10	1,880 00
Oshkosh.....	1,425 29	4,000 00	23,000 00			12,000 00	2,331 26	41 50	42,798 05
Portage.....	218 38		5,920 00		4,331 61	642 47	719 96	684 25	12,516 67
Prairie du Chien....	1,124 32				4,000 00	500 00	423 53	41 94	6,089 79
Racine.....					15,000 00	7,000 00	1,824 09	436 55	29,796 74
Sheboygan.....					10,815 06	1,015 00	1,014 94	8 00	12,853 00
Watertown.....	4,568 68				8,068 70	1,496 91	1,503 47	153 89	15,791 65
Wausau.....									
Totals.....	\$107,349 00	\$30,479 58	\$70,048 86	\$258 45	\$304,118 00	\$94,001 49	\$35,658 13	\$18,894 25	\$628,332 12

TABLE No. XIX.  
STATISTICS OF CITIES—FINANCIAL STATISTICS—PAID.

CITIES.	For building and re- pairing.	For apparatus and libraries.	For services of male teachers.	For services of female teachers.	For old indebtedness.	For furniture, registers and records.	For all other purposes.	Total amount paid out during the year.	Money on hand Aug. 31, 1876.
Appleton.....	\$2,710 96	\$258 43	\$3,675 00	\$5,880 00	\$1,784 43	\$470 21	\$3,812 50	\$18,591 01	\$3,819 53
Beaver Dam.....	369 98	.....	1,495 00	3,596 00	.....	866 32	1,745 71	8,073 01	1,546 18
Beloit.....	461 02	.....	1,800 00	7,520 00	8,114 55	1,116 38	1,624 00	20,636 95	1,496 36
Berlin.....	.....	.....	2,300 00	3,500 00	.....	.....	.....	7,428 92	3,751 46
Columbus.....	.....	.....	900 00	2,017 50	.....	30 00	691 43	3,638 73	136 67
Fond du Lac.....	4,275 00	.....	1,800 00	18,654 92	.....	350 00	6,784 20	31,864 12	405 10
Fort Howard.....	868 81	.....	2,100 00	3,951 25	.....	325 56	1,450 97	8,696 59	3,794 24
Grand Rapids.....	3,000 00	275 00	1,125 00	1,080 00	.....	2,250 00	.....	7,720 00	.....
Green Bay.....	1,049 28	242 08	1,700 00	7,400 00	.....	227 51	1,648 37	12,267 24	6,016 52
Hudson.....	.....	.....	797 50	2,671 50	.....	.....	1,003 60	4,556 60	1,372 37
Janesville.....	10,500 00	.....	1,900 00	11,200 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	25,600 00	4,318 25
Kenosha.....	120 00	.....	1,350 00	4,595 00	.....	145 50	1,720 22	7,930 72	2,783 53
La Crosse.....	1,456 65	79 53	6,217 25	11,121 91	.....	21 00	3,742 94	22,639 28	9,209 15
Madison.....	6,050 00	7 30	2,800 00	12,525 43	6,091 68	120 00	3,770 11	31,364 52	1,884 13
Menasha.....	58 58	.....	1,100 00	2,610 00	.....	.....	597 33	4,365 91	1,376 98
Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164,210 15	64,751 71
Mineral Point.....	.....	.....	1,560 00	2,475 00	.....	630 00	1,366 50	6,031 50	2,107 03
Ncenah.....	3,499 73	.....	1,757 50	4,427 50	.....	813 63	1,812 12	12,310 48	978 87
Oconomowoc.....	.....	.....	540 00	1,305 00	.....	16 80	206 48	2,168 28	588 64

Oconto.....	750 00	.....	900 00	4,180 00	.....	50 00	1,000 00	6,880 00	.....
Oshkosh.....	2,645 16	141 23	4,400 00	19,978 84	.....	193 35	8,269 64	35,628 25	7,169 80
Portage.....	594 52	.....	1,800 00	4,120 00	4,760 00	.....	1,588 48	12,863 00	346 33
Prairie du Chien....	510 18	.....	1,300 00	1,680 00	.....	.....	770 14	4,260 32	1,829 47
Racine.....	6,658 36	53 50	5,724 75	12,648 25	.....	713 76	4,055 90	29,796 74	.....
Sheboygan.....	2,053 21	.....	2,550 00	5,570 00	.....	47 50	2,329 86	12,600 51	252 49
Watertown.....	422 60	47 41	3,350 00	4,884 52	.....	119 59	1,409 46	10,233 58	5,558 07
Wausau.....	104 52	.....	1,000 00	3,051 00	.....	29 08	1,042 83	5,227 43	.....
Totals....	\$48,158 56	\$1,104 48	\$55,942 00	\$162,643 62	\$20,750 66	\$10,537 19	\$52,442 81	\$517,583 84	\$125,492 88

TABLE No. XX.  
STATISTICS OF CITIES.—TEXT BOOKS.

CITIES.	Spellers.	Readers.	Mental Arithmetic.	Written Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geographies.
Appleton .....	Watson & Patterson	Independent .....	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Swinton & Harvey	Monteith's
Beaver Dam .....	Swinton's .....	Sanders .....	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Swinton's .....	Mitchell's
Beloit .....	Swinton's .....	Independent .....	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Greene's .....	Monteith's
Berlin .....	Swinton's .....	Union .....	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Kerl's .....	Guyot's
Columbus .....	Sanders .....	Anderson's .....	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Swinton's .....	Warren's Phys. Monteith's Pol.
Fond du Lac .....	National .....	Independent .....	Davies' .....	Davies' .....	Harvey's .....	Warren's
Fort Howard .....	Sanders .....	Sanders .....	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Kerl's Shorter .....	Mitchell's
Grand Rapids .....	Not reported .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay .....	American .....	Union series .....	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Kerl's .....	Colton's
Hudson .....	Sanders & Natn'l	Monroe's .....	Davies' .....	Davies' .....	Swinton's .....	Swinton's
Janesville .....	Union .....	Union .....	Davies' .....	Robinson's .....	Swinton & Green's	Warren's
Kenosha .....	Analytical .....	Ana'l & Sheldon	Walton's .....	Walton's .....	Swinton & Bull'ns	Cornell & Guyot
La Crosse .....	Swinton's .....	Independent .....	Davies' .....	Davies & Stoddard	Harvey & Swinton	Guyot's
Madison .....	None .....	Independent .....	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Greene's .....	Eclectic, No. 2
Menasha .....	Sander's .....	Sander's .....	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Kerl's .....	Monteith's
Milwaukee .....	Swinton's .....	McGuffey's .....	None .....	Ray's .....	Greyn's .....	Greyn's
Mineral Point .....	Swinton's .....	Sander's Union .....	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Harvey's .....	Mitchell's
Neenah .....	Swinton's .....	Sander's Union .....	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Swinton's .....	Swinton's
Oconomowoc .....	.....	Watson's .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto .....	Wilson's .....	Wilson's .....	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Kerl's .....	Monteith's
Oshkosh .....	Swinton's .....	Sander's .....	None .....	Olney's .....	Swinton's .....	Eclectic
Portage .....	Swinton's .....	Hillard's & Am'n	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Brown & Swinton	Mitch'l & Mo'h
Prairie du Chien .....	National .....	Union .....	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Kerl .....	Mitchell's
Racine .....	Sander's Union .....	Sander's Union .....	Stoddard's .....	Stoddard & Felter's	Greene .....	Warren's
Sheboygan .....	Swinton's .....	American .....	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Swinton & Harvey	Harper & Sw'n
Watertown .....	National .....	Wilson's .....	Robinson's .....	Ray's .....	Swinton's .....	Guyot's
Wausau .....	National .....	Independent .....	Davies' Primary .....	Davies' .....	Harvey's .....	Monteith's

TABLE No. XX.—*Statistics of Cities—Text Books—*continued.

CITIES.	United States Histories.	Physiology.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Latin Grammars and Readers.	Natural Philosophy.
Appleton .....	Barnes' .....	Jarvis & Cutler's	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Harkness' .....	Quackenbos'.
Beaver Dam .....	Barnes' .....	Cutler's .....	Olney's .....	Olney's .....	Allen & Greeno's	Quackenbos'.
Beloit .....	Anderson's .....	Cutler's .....	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Harkness' .....	Cooley's.
Berlin .....	Goodrich's .....	Hooker's .....	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Allen & Greeno's
Columbus .....	Barnes' & Goodr's	Hutchinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Anderson & Stod.	Steele's
Fond du Lac .....	Swinton's .....	Hitchcock's .....	Davies' .....	Davies' .....	Harkness' .....	Peck's Ganot.
Fort Howard .....	Anderson's .....	Cutler's .....	Robinson's .....	Davies' .....	.....	Peck's Ganot.
Grand Rapids .....	(Not reported) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay .....	Barnes' .....	Steele's .....	Robinson's .....	Evans' .....	Allen & Greeno's	Norton's.
Hudson .....	Barnes' .....	.....	Davies' .....	Davies' .....	Harkness' .....	Quackenbos'.
Janesville .....	Swinton's .....	Cutler's .....	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Andrews & Co...	Steele's & Nor's
Kenosha .....	Barnes' .....	Hooker's .....	Robinson's .....	Davies' .....	Harkn's & Allen's	Rolfe & Gillett's
La Crosse .....	Barnes' .....	Cutler's .....	Robinson's .....	Davies' .....	Harkness' .....	Norton's.
Madison .....	Barnes' .....	Dalton's .....	Robinson's .....	Loomis' .....	Allen's .....	Norton's.
Menasha .....	Barnes' .....	Steele's .....	Olney's .....	.....	.....	Steele's.
Milwaukee .....	Swinton's .....	Dalton's .....	Loomis' .....	Loomis' .....	Allen & Greeno's	Balf'r & Stew'rd
Mineral Point .....	Swinton's .....	Lossing's .....	Robinson's .....	Evans' .....	Harkness' .....	Norton's.
Neenah .....	Swinton's .....	Hitchcock's .....	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	.....	Wells'.
Oconomowoc .....	(Not reported) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto .....	Swinton's .....	.....	Robinson's .....	.....	.....	.....
Oshkosh .....	Lossing's .....	Hitchcock .....	Olney's .....	Olney's .....	Bartholomew's ..	Norton's.
Portage .....	Barnes' .....	Steele's .....	Robinson's .....	Robinson's .....	Harkness' .....	Steele's.
Prairie du Chien .....	Barnes' .....	Brown's .....	Robinson's .....	.....	.....	.....
Racine .....	Anderson's .....	Hooker's .....	Olney's .....	Olney's .....	Harkness' .....	Steele's.
Sheboygan .....	Swinton's .....	Cutler's .....	Davies' .....	Davies' .....	.....	Steele's.
Watertown .....	Barnes' .....	Steele's .....	Robinson's .....	Davies' .....	Brooks' .....	Steele's.
Wausau .....	Barnes' .....	None in use .....	Davies' .....	Robinson's .....	.....	.....



TABLE NO. XXI.  
STATISTICS OF CITIES — SPECIAL STATISTICS.

CITIES.	Number of children between 4 and 7 years of age in the city.	Number of children between 7 and 15 years of age in the city.	Number of persons between 15 and 20 years of age in the city.	Number of children between 4 and 7 years of age who have attended schools.	Number of children between 7 and 15 years of age who have attended school.	Number of persons between 15 and 20 years of age who have attended school.	Number incapacitated for instruction from defect of vision.	Number incapacitated for instruction from defect of hearing.	Number incapacitated for instruction from defect of intellect.
Appleton .....	575	1,089	660	264	865	194	.....	2	.....
Beaver Dam.....	375	811	411	170	491	121	.....	.....	.....
Beloit.....	356	699	492	128	469	475	3	.....	.....
Berlin.....	269	596	268	94	511	116	.....	1	.....
Columbus.....	198	343	203	110	276	185	.....	.....	1
Fond du Lac.....	1,235	2,587	1,836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Howard.....	301	638	313	204	496	30	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids.....	102	232	97	87	150	53	.....	.....	1
Green Bay.....	563	1,215	538	266	796	85	.....	4	.....
Hudson.....	128	332	185	66	332	182	.....	.....	.....
Janesville.....	1,003	1,677	1,029	650	975	125	3	.....	3
Kenosha.....	377	995	512	156	491	110	1	3	2
La Crosse.....	1,022	1,856	777	339	1,455	191	.....	2	1
Madison.....	814	1,813	992	304	1,510	269	.....	3	1
Menasha.....	399	556	225	94	329	37	.....	1	.....
Milwaukee.....	7,654	17,421	9,861	4,101	9,263	497	5	41	9
Mineral Point.....	283	614	345	222	573	104	2	2	1
Neenah.....	384	708	345	78	529	83	.....	1	8
Oconomowoc.....	228	401	177	52	217	32	.....	.....	2

Oconto.....	425	525	207	215	496	53	.....	.....	.....
Oshkosh .....	1,815	2,702	1,381	869	1,987	311	10	2	.....
Portage .....	313	807	656	155	603	118	1	1	2
Prairie du Chien .....	231	498	215	101	223	98	.....	2	1
Racine .....	1,174	2,104	1,516	476	1,580	206	1	3	1
Sheboygan .....	975	1,298	650	279	814	55	.....	7	6
Watertown.....	944	1,695	1,039	42	1,180	35	3	4	5
Wausau .....	182	449	227	116	410	79	1	1	2
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>22,325</b>	<b>44,661</b>	<b>25,157</b>	<b>9,638</b>	<b>27,021</b>	<b>3,844</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>50</b>

TABLE No. XXII.  
STATISTICS OF CITIES — CERTIFICATES.

CITIES.	MALE TEACHERS.			FEMALE TEACHERS.			Totals.
	1st Grade.	2d Grade.	3d Grade.	1st Grade.	2d Grade.	3d Grade.	
Appleton .....		3				19	22
Beaver Dam .....	2	1		1	5	14	23
Beloit .....	1					18	19
Berlin .....	2	1		1	10		14
Columbus .....	2			1	1	6	10
Fond du Lac .....		1			2	42	45
Fort Howard .....	1	1			2	8	12
Grand Rapids .....	1				4		5
Green Bay .....			1			15	16
Hudson .....	1			11			12
Janesville .....		1			3	25	29
Kenosha .....	2			4	6	5	17
La Crosse .....	4		2			38	44
Madison .....							
Menasha .....	1				2	5	8
Milwaukee .....	17	2	2	30	10	18	72
Mineral Point .....	1	1			1	8	11
Neenah .....	1				5	8	14
Oconomowoc .....	1		2		1	14	18
Oconto .....		1				15	16
Oshkosh .....							57
Portage .....	2					13	15
Prairie du Chien .....	4			3	3	3	13
Racine .....		4				31	35
Sheboygan .....	1	1				6	8
Watertown .....	1			2	3	7	13
Wausau .....						9	9
Totals .....	45	17	7	53	58	327	557

TABLE NO. XXIII.  
SUMMARIES OF STATISTICS.

DESCRIPTION.	COUNTIES.	CITIES.	TOTALS.
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age.....	382,838	91,973	474,811
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age in districts maintaining school five or more months .....	376,166	91,973	468,139
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age who have attended school.....	236,628	43,525	280,153
Total number of the different pupils who have attended the public schools during the year ....	238,557	43,629	282,186
Number of days attendance of pupils over four and under twenty years of age.....	17,976,833	5,135,463	23,112,296
Total number of days attendance of different pupils during the year .....	18,039,563	5,143,348	23,182,911
Number of days school has been taught by qualified teachers ...	841,591	5,210	896,801
Number of children who have attended private schools.....	8,153	15,875	24,028
Number of schools with two departments .....	155	28	183
Number of schools with three or more departments.....	115	87	202
Number of teachers required to teach the schools.....	5,748	674	6,422
Number of different persons employed as teachers during the year .....	7,918	712	8,630
Number of public school houses.	5,146	153	5,299
Number of pupils the school houses will accommodate.....	298,109	38,930	337,039
Number of school houses built of brick or stone.....	664	92	756
Number of school houses with out-houses in good condition ..	3,400	143	3,543
<b>AGGREGATE OF VALUES.</b>			
Total valuation of school houses ..	\$2,988,647	\$1,137,256	\$4,125,903
Total valuation of sites .....	292,123	315,300	607,423
Total valuation of apparatus.....	130,072	12,220	142,292
Totals.....	\$3,410,842	\$1,464,776	\$4,875,618

TABLE No. XXIII.—*Summaries of Statistics*—continued.

## AGGREGATE OF EXPENDITURES.

DESCRIPTION.	COUNTIES.	CITIES.	TOTALS.
Amount expended for building and repairing.....	\$243,743	\$48,158	\$291,901
Amount expended for apparatus and libraries.....	16,377	1,104	17,481
Amount expended for teachers' wages.....	1,243,741	218,585	1,462,326
Amount expended for old indebtedness.....	70,919	20,751	91,670
Amount expended for furniture, registers and records.....	31,792	10,537	42,329
Amount expended for all other purposes.....	195,661	52,443	248,104
Total amount expended....	\$1,802,233	\$351,578	\$2,153,811

TABLE NO. XXIV.  
STATISTICS OF FREE HIGH SCHOOLS.

LOCATION.	Whole number of pupils registered.	Average daily attendance.	Number of teachers employed.	Number of terms of high school.	Number of weeks of high school.	Number of pupils in common branches only.	Number of pupils algebra or geometry.	Number in natural sciences, including physiology and physical geography.	Number in modern languages.	Number in ancient languages.	Amount received for tuition.	Amount actually expended for instruction.	Amount of aid received from the state.
Beaver Dam.....	88	60	3	3	40	43	49	45	16	7	\$59 00	\$1,995 00	\$515 17
Black River Falls.....	67	36	3	3	36	29	38	17	26	126 00	800 00	400 00	
Boscobel.....	59	35	1	3	40	35	14	14	14	1,200 00	1,200 00	500 00	
Chilton.....	35	21 <sup>3/8</sup>	2	3	39 <sup>3/8</sup>	19	8	8	16	3	223 91	1,000 00	500 00
Kewaunee.....	31	18	1	4	40	27	4	3	.....	.....	800 00	400 00	
Lancaster.....	74	57	3	3	37 <sup>1/2</sup>	28	38	46	19	15	78 00	1,555 00	500 00
Lodi.....	48	27 <sup>7/10</sup>	1	2	24	34	14	14	.....	.....	135 00	630 00	315 00
Lone Rock.....	51	26 <sup>5/10</sup>	1	3	37	36	12	15	.....	.....	136 00	623 50	311 75
Mineral Point.....	104	62 <sup>5/10</sup>	3	3	36	59	.....	16	16	13	67 75	1,785 00	501 80
Neenah.....	70	68	2	1 <sup>3/4</sup>	.....	21	.....	70	.....	.....	40 00	617 50	342 85
New Lisbon.....	55	47	2	1	13	37	3	15	3	3	9 03	467 77	233 88
Osceola Mills.....	34	20	1	3	36	23	11	11	.....	.....	2 50	675 00	337 50
Pepin.....	46	27 <sup>2/3</sup>	1	2	25	19	15	27	12	.....	390 00	390 00	195 00
Pewaukee.....	55	43	1	1	20	35	20	10	.....	.....	30 00	600 00	300 00
Richland Center.....	43	28	1	1	13	19	24	23	.....	.....	13 00	214 50	107 25
Stockbridge.....	76	63	2	2	26 <sup>1/2</sup>	41	.....	41	.....	.....	65 00	743 00	371 50
Stoughton.....	49	31 <sup>1/6</sup>	1	2	21	22	27	14	.....	.....	.....	466 66	233 33
Watertown.....	117	78	3	3	40	29	88	90	92	22	70 00	1,800 00	618 97
Waupaca.....	150	120	5	5 <sup>3/4</sup>	13	77	50	64	20	25	160 65	800 00	400 00
West Salem.....	32	25	1	3	31	8	7	18	.....	3	121 30	754 00	382 50
Totals.....	1,284	895 <sup>11/10</sup>	37	47	581 <sup>1/5</sup>	620	443	561	194	167	\$1,337 14	\$17,927 43	\$7,466 50

TABLE NO. XXV.

## DISTRIBUTION OF DICTIONARIES.

STATEMENT showing the counties, towns and districts which have been supplied with dictionaries during the year ending December 10, 1876.

COUNTIES.	TOWNS.	De- part- ments	No. of Districts.	No. Cop- ies.
Adams .....	Strong's Prairie.....		9	1
Ashland .....	Ashland .....		2	1
Barron .....	Barron .....		5, 6, 7, 8	4
	Cedar Lake .....		1, 2, 3	3
	Lakeland .....		1, 3	2
	Prairie Farm .....		6	1
	Rice Lake .....		4, 5, 6	3
	Stanford .....		4	1
	Sumner .....		5	1
Brown .....	De Pere .....	1	1	1
Burnett .....	Trade Lake .....		2	1
Calumet .....	Harrison and Woodville .....		1	1
	Rantoul and Woodville .....		3	1
Chippewa .....	Edson .....		6	1
	Sigel .....		5, 6, 7, 8	4
Clark .....	Colby .....		6	1
	Mayville .....		3	1
	Mentor, and Garden Valley, Jack- son county.....	2	1	2
	Unity.....		1	1
Crawford.....	Prairie du Chien .....	3		3
	Utica .....		4	1
Dane .....	Black Earth .....	1	1	1
	Madison, city .....	2		2
	Mazomanie .....	2	2	2
Dodge.....	Lowell .....	1	6	1
Door .....	Forestville .....		4	1
Dunn .....	New Haven.....		1	1
Eau Claire .....	Eau Claire, city .....	2	1	2
	Ludington .....		3	1
	Otter Creek.....		3, 8	2
	Pleasant Valley .....		8	1
	Union .....		6	1
Fond du Lac ...	Marshfield, and in Sheboygan Co. ....		9	1
Grant .....	Beetown and Glen Haven.....		"5 & 7"	1
	Hazel Green and Smelser .....		10	1
	Lancaster .....	2	3	2
	Paris and Smelser .....		6	1
Green Lake .....	Berlin, city .....	1		1
	Kingston and Manchester.....		6	1
	Mackford .....	1	3	1
	Marquette .....	1	1	1
Jackson .....	Northfield .....		8	1
Kewaunee .....	Casco, Pierce and Kewaunee.....		1	1
	Kewaunee .....		4	1
La Fayette .....	Argyle.....	1	1	1
	Kendall .....		7	1

TABLE NO. XXV—*Distribution of Dictionaries—continued.*

COUNTIES.	TOWNS.	De- part- ments	No. of Districts.	No. Cop- ies.
Lincoln .....	Jenny .....		5	1
Marathon .....	Holton .....		1, 2	2
	Wausau .....		6	1
Marquette .....	Mecan, and Marquette, G. Lake co. ....		6	1
Milwaukee .....	Lake .....	1	1	1
	Milwaukee, city .....	18		18
Oconto .....	Little Suamico and Pensaukee .....		1	1
	Maple Valley .....		2	1
	Marinette .....	1	1	1
Outagamie .....	Kaukauna .....	1	2	1
Pierce .....	Ellsworth .....	1	1	1
	Maiden Rock .....		7, 8	2
	River Falls .....	2	1	2
	Spring Lake .....		6	1
	Trenton .....		3	1
Polk .....	Alden .....		4	1
	Black Brook .....		4	1
	Black Brook and Clayton .....		1	1
	Milltown .....		2	1
Racine .....	Racine, city .....	2		2
Richland .....	Dayton, Marshall and Rockbridge .....		5	1
	Richwood .....		1	1
Rock .....	Turtle .....		9	1
St. Croix .....	Baldwin .....	1	4	1
	Hammond .....	1	2	1
	Richmond, Star Prairie and Stanton .....	1	1	1
	Springfield .....		5	1
	Troy and Kinnickinnick .....		6	1
Sauk .....	La Valle .....		2, 7	2
Shawano .....	Pella .....		3	1
	Waukechon .....		5	1
Sheboygan .....	Plymouth .....	1	8	1
Taylor .....	Little Black .....		1, 2, 3, 5	4
	Westboro .....		1	1
Trempeleau .....	Burnside .....		6	1
Vernon .....	Hillsboro .....		3, 6	2
	Viroqua .....	2	5	2
Walworth .....	Geneva, Linn and Lyons .....	1	"Union"	1
Washington .....	West Bend .....	1	1	1
Waukesha .....	Eagle .....	2	9	2
	Vernon .....		7	1
Waupaca .....	Dupont .....		5	1
	Freemont, and in Winnebago and Waukeshara counties .....		20	1
	Larabee .....		4	1
	Little Wolf .....		5	1
	Matteson .....		9	1
Waukeshara .....	Aurora and Warren .....		6	1
	Dakota and Marion .....		5	1
Winnebago .....	Clayton .....		11	1
	Oshkosh, city .....	3		3
	Utica and Nekimi, and in Fond du Lac county .....		3	1
	Vinland .....		5	1
	Winneconne .....	2	2	2
Wood .....	Grand Rapids, city .....	1		1



## TABLE NO. XXVI.

## DICTIONARIES SOLD.

STATEMENT showing the districts to which dictionaries have been sold during the year ending December 10, 1876.

COUNTIES.	TOWNS.	Departments.	No. of district.	No. copies.
Calumet.....	Charleston.....		5	1
	Chilton, Stockbridge and Woodville.....		1	1
Columbia.....	Courtland.....		4	1
	Lodi.....	2	1	2
	Randolph.....		1	1
	Wyocena.....		1	1
Crawford.....	Clayton and Utica.....		11	1
	Prairie du Chien, city.....	3		3
Dane.....	Cottage Grove, P. Valley and Deerfield.....		3	1
Dodge.....	Burnett.....		3	1
	Chester.....		2	1
	Portland.....		6	1
Dunn.....	Red Cedar and Taintor.....		1	1
Eau Claire.....	Union.....		4	1
Fond du Lac.....	Metomen.....		1, 2	2
Grant.....	Clifton.....		3	1
	Smelser.....		5	1
	Wyalusing.....		2	1
Green.....	Brooklyn and Exeter.....		8	1
	Exeter.....		2	1
Green Lake.....	Green Lake and Marquette.....		2	1
Iowa.....	Mifflin.....		6	1
	Waldwick.....		3	1
Jackson.....	Alma.....		4	1
	Alma and Garden Valley.....		1	1
Jefferson.....	Aztalan and Farmington.....		8	1
Juneau.....	Lisbon.....		8	1
	Necedah.....	1	1	1
	New Lisbon.....	1	5	1
Kenosha.....	Bristol.....		1	1
	Pleasant Prairie and Somers.....		4	1
	Salem.....		3, 8	2
La Crosse.....	La Crosse, city.....	4		4
La Fayette.....	Darlington.....		9	1
	Gratiot.....		11	1
	Wiota.....		7	1
Manitowoc.....	Centerville.....		1	1
	Liberty.....		3	1
	Newton.....		9	1
Marquette.....	Newton, and Richford, Waushara county.....		2	1
Milwaukee.....	Oak Creek.....		3	1
Oconto.....	Oconto.....		5	1

TABLE NO. XXVI.—*Dictionaries Sold*—continued.

COUNTIES.	TOWNS.	Departments.	No. of district.	No. copies.
Outagamie .....	Dale.....		1	1
Pierce.....	Trimbelle.....		5	1
Portage.....	Plover.....		4	1
Racine.....	Mt Pleasant, and Somers, Kenosha county.....		3	1
	Racine, city.....	1	.....	1
Rock.....	Fulton and Porter.....		7	1
	Harmony.....		6	1
	Johnston.....		4	1
	Lima.....		5	1
	Milton.....		6	1
St. Croix.....	Richmond, Star Prairie and Stanton	2	1	2
Sauk.....	Greenfield.....		4	1
	Sumpter.....		1,3	2
	Woodland.....		6	1
Sheboygan.....	Greenbush.....		5,6	2
	Lima.....		3	1
Trempealeau ...	Trempealeau.....		7	1
Vernon.....	Viroqua.....	1	5	1
Walworth.....	Darien.....		4	1
	Elkhorn.....	3	1	3
	Geneva and Lyons.....		5	1
	Lyons.....		5	1
	Richmond.....		8	1
Waukesha.....	Lisbon.....		7	1
	Muskego and New Berlin.....		3	1
	Summit.....		16	1
Waupaca.....	Lind.....		11	1
	Lind and Waupaca.....		9	1
	Waupaca.....		2	1
	Waupaca.....		Union.	1
Waushara.....	Aurora.....		11	1
	Aurora, Leon, Poysippi and Warren		8	1
	Aurora, and Rushford, Winnebago county.....		10	1
	Deerfield and Oasis.....		5	1
	Hancock and Plainfield.....		2	1
	Marion.....		3	1
	Marion and Warren.....		2	1
Winnebago.....	Nekimi.....		3	1
	Omro.....		4	1
	Oshkosh, city.....	7	.....	7

## COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

1877.

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Adams.....	Jesse M. Higbee.....	Plainville.
Ashland.....	John W. Bell.....	La Pointe.
Barron.....	H. J. White.....	Rice Lake.
Bayfield.....	John McCloud.....	Bayfield.
Brown.....	T. E. Sedgwick.....	West Depere.
Buffalo.....	L. Kessinger.....	Alma.
Burnett.....	John G. Fleming.....	Gran'sburg.
Calumet.....	William B. Minaghan.....	Chilton.
Chippewa.....	John A. McDonald.....	Chippewa Falls.
Clark.....	W. J. Hendren.....	Neillsville.
Columbia.....	Kennedy Scott.....	Rio.
Crawford.....	G. L. Miller.....	De Soto.
Dane (1st district)...	A. R. Ames.....	Door Creek.
Dane (2d district)...	M. S. Frawley.....	Black Earth.
Dodge (1st district)...	John T. Flavin.....	Watertown.
Dodge (2d district)...	Arthur K. Delaney.....	Hustisford.
Door.....	Chris Daniels.....	Sturgeon Bay.
Douglas.....	I. W. Gates.....	Superior.
Dunn.....	George Shafer.....	Menomonee.
Eau Claire.....	Miss Agnes Hosford.....	Eau Claire.
Fond du Lac.....	W. L. O'Connor.....	Rosendale.
Grant.....	G. M. Guernsey.....	Platteville.
Green.....	Thomas C. Richmond.....	Monticello.
Green Lake.....	A. A. Spencer.....	Berlin.
Iowa.....	Albert Watkins.....	Mineral Point.
Jackson.....	T. P. Marsh.....	Hixton.
Jefferson.....	C. I. Collier.....	Rome.
Juneau.....	J. W. Wightman.....	Werner.
Kenosha.....	David H. Flett.....	Kenosha.
Kewaunee.....	John M. Reed.....	Kewaunee.
La Crosse.....	S. M. Leete.....	West Salem.
La Fayette.....	Henry Jane.....	Shullsburg.
Lincoln.....	David Finn.....	Jenny.
Manitowoc.....	W. A. Walker.....	Manitowoc.
Marathon.....	Thomas Greene.....	Wausau.
Marquette.....	H. M. Older.....	Packwaukeee.
Milwaukee (1st dist.)...	Thomas O'Herrin.....	Oak Creek.
Milwaukee (2d dist.)...	James L. Foley.....	Butler.
Monroe.....	N. H. Holden.....	Sparta.
Oconto.....	Maggie M. Comstock.....	Oconto.
Outagamie.....	Patrick Flanagan.....	Appleton.
Ozaukee.....	Edward H. Jansen (deceased)...	Cedarburg.
Pepin.....	J. H. Rounds.....	Durand.
Pierce.....	H. S. Baker.....	River Falls.
Polk.....	James W. Dean.....	Black Brook.
Portage.....	J. O. Morrison.....	Amherst.
Racine.....	M. J. Smith.....	Sylvania.
Richland.....	David D. Parsons.....	Richland Center.

*County Superintendents — continued.*

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Rock (1st district)....	John W. West.....	Footville.
Rock (2d district)....	J. B. Tracy.....	Milton.
St. Croix.....	Frank P. Chapman .....	New Richmond.
Sauk.....	James T. Lunn .....	Ironton.
Shawano.....	Miss C. A. Magee.....	Belle Plaine.
Sheboygan.....	George W. Weeden .....	Sheboygan City.
Taylor.....	O. N. Lee.....	Medford.
Trempealeau.....	Amos Whiting.....	Trempealeau.
Vernon.....	O. B. Wyman.....	Viroqua.
Walworth.....	Fred. W. Isham .....	Elkhorn.
Washington.....	S. S. Barney.....	West Bend.
Waukesha.....	John Howitt .....	Waukesha.
Waupaca.....	C. M. Bright....	Waupaca.
Waushara.....	William T. Williams.....	Wautoma.
Winnebago.....	F. A. Morgan.....	Oshkosh.
Wood.....	C. B. Garrison.....	Centralia.

## CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

1877.

<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Name.</i>
Appleton .....	A. H. Conkey.
Beaver Dam.....	James J. Dick.
Beloit.....	T. L. Wright.
Berlin .....	N. M. Dodson.
Columbus.....	S. O. Burrington.
Fond du Lac.....	C. A. Hutchins.
Fort Howard .....	R. Chappell.
Grand Rapids.....	Henry Hayden.
Green Bay.....	A. H. Ellsworth.
Hudson.....	S. C. Simmonds.
Janesville.....	R. W. Burton.
Kenosha .....	H. M. Simmons.
La Crosse.....	C. W. Roby.
Madison ..	Samuel Shaw.
Menasha.....	W. H. Lull.
Milwaukee.....	James MacAlister.
Mineral Point.....	Thomas Priestly.
Neenah.....	T. T. Moulton.
Oconomowoc .....	D. B. Smith.
Oconto .....	H. W. Gilkey.
Oshkosh .....	Charles W. Felker.
Portage.....	N. K. Shattuck.
Prairie du Chien .....	Joshua Sutter.
Racine.....	George Skewes.
Sheboygan.....	W. C. Tillson.
Watertown.....	William Bieber.
Wausau.....	W. C. Silverthorn.

# CATALOGUE

OF THE

## WISCONSIN EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT

AT THE CENTENNIAL.

---

PREPARED BY W. H. CHANDLER.

[Reprinted from the General Catalogue of the State Exhibits, issued by the State Centennial Board.]

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### I. EDUCATIONAL MAP OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN — showing:

1. Location and grade of each school in the state.
2. Views of buildings of State University, Madison; Normal School, Platteville; Normal School, Whitewater; Normal School, Oshkosh; Normal School, River Falls.
3. Statistics: State Schools; School Officers; Revenue of Common Schools; Superintendent of Public Instruction; County Superintendents; School Age; Attendance; State University; State Normal Schools; Institute System; Educational Publications; List of State Superintendents; Private Colleges; Academies and Seminaries; Voluntary Educational Organizations; Charitable Institutions; Reformatory Institutions; Statistics for 1875; Statistics of Cities; Statistics by Years — 1849–1875; Number of Children; Attendance; Apportionment of State Money; Kind, Number and Valuation of School Houses; Annual Expenses; Teachers and Certificates; Teachers' Wages; Territorial Divisions.

### II. EDUCATIONAL MAP OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE — showing:

1. Distribution of Public Schools, relative to Population and Area.
2. Whole Number and Grade of Schools.
3. Population, by Wards, 1–13; Total.

### III. MILWAUKEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS — STATISTICAL BANNER — showing:

1. Value of school property.
2. School system.

3. Number of teachers, April, 1876.
4. Salaries of teachers.
5. Enrollment.
6. Management — officers.

#### IV. VIEWS — showing:

Wisconsin State Capitol; Wisconsin Institution for Blind; Ladies' Hall, State University; University Hall, University of Wisconsin; Normal School Building, Platteville; Normal School Building, Whitewater; Normal School Building, Oshkosh; Assembly Room, Normal School Building, Oshkosh; Normal School Building, River Falls; Wisconsin Female College, Fox Lake; Stoughton Graded School; District School House, Dist. No. 11, Somers, Kenosha county; High School Building, Janesville; Central School Building, Janesville; First Ward School Building, Janesville; Fourth Ward School Building, Janesville; Milwaukee Public Schools — High School; 1st district; 2d district; 3d district; 4th district, with plans of basement 1st, 2d and 3d stories; 5th district; 6th district; 7th district; 8th district; 9th district; 10th district; 11th district; 12th district; 13th district; one view of two School Buildings (one of wood and one of brick), with plans, description, capacity, size and cost of each accompanying; 1 framed exhibit of 16 photographs from blackboard drawings; 1 framed exhibit of 16 pencilings, copies and original designs.

#### V. TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE GROUNDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN — at Madison.

#### VI. WASHINGTON MEMORIAL:

Certificate of voluntary contribution of \$668.32 by pupils of Milwaukee public schools, February 22, 1876, for building a Lodge at Mt. Vernon, under direction of Mrs. Alexander Mitcheil.

#### VII. WISCONSIN NEWSPAPER CENTENNIAL — 4 vols.:

First publication in the year of each newspaper in the state containing local history.

#### VIII. PORTFOLIO:

State Normal School, Oshkosh — six interior views; State University — views of University Hall, Ladies' Hall, Science Hall, South Dormitory, with plans of different floors of each attached.

#### IX. STUDENTS' WORK, STATE UNIVERSITY:

1. Engineering department, 1 vol., 18 drawings.
2. Botanical Sketches, 1 vol., 12 sketches.
3. Studies in Natural History, 47 sketches.
4. Botanical Work, 1 vol., 95 specimens.
5. Examination papers, 1 vol., Psychology, Political Economy, History, Rhetoric.

6. Examination papers, 1 vol., Analytical Geometry, Calculus, Mechanics, Geodesy, Prime Movers.

7. Examination Papers, 1 vol., Algebra, Geometry, Crystallography.

8. Examination Papers, 1 vol., Latin, Greek, French, German.

X. STUDENTS' WORK, STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, PLATTEVILLE:

1. Specimens of Drawing, 1 vol.

2. Examination Papers, 1 vol., Arithmetic, Astronomy.

3. " " 1 vol., U. S. Constitution.

4. " " 1 vol., Geography.

5. " " 1 vol., English Composition.

6. " " 1 vol., School Economy.

7. " " 1 vol., History of Education, English Literature, Natural Philosophy.

XI. CATALOGUES, NORMAL SCHOOL, PLATTEVILLE. 1 vol., 1866-75.

XII. STUDENTS' WORK, STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, WHITEWATER.

1. Examination Papers. 1 vol., Geography, General History, Elementary Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic.

2. Examination Papers. 1 vol., Latin Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy.

3. Examination Papers. 1 vol., Grammar, Sentential Analysis.

4. Examination Papers. 1 vol., Geography.

5. " " 1 vol., Natural Philosophy.

6. " " 1 vol., Rhetoric, Latin, Word Analysis.

7. Examination Papers. 1 vol., Moral Science, Drawing, General History.

8. Examination Papers. 1 vol., Elementary Geometry, Higher Algebra, Higher Arithmetic.

9. Specimens of Drawing. 1 vol., Maps.

10. " " 1 vol., Free hand, Copies, etc.

XIII. CATALOGUES, NORMAL SCHOOL, WHITEWATER. 1 vol., 1868-75.

XIV. STUDENTS' WORK, STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, OSHKOSH.

1. Specimens of Drawing. 1 vol., Maps.

2. Examination Papers. 1 vol., General History.

3. " " 1 vol., Arithmetic.

4. " " 1 vol., Geography.

5. " " 1 vol., Grammar.

6. " " 1 vol., Reading.

7. " " 1 vol., U. S. History.

8. " " 1 vol., Mental Science.

9. " " 1 vol., Latin.

10. " " 1 vol., Physics.

11. " " 1 vol., Geometry.

12. " " 1 vol., Shakespeare.

13. " " 1 vol., English Analysis.



- XV. CATALOGUES, NORMAL SCHOOL, OSHKOSH. 1 vol., 1872-76.
- XVI. STUDENTS' WORK, STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, RIVER FALLS.  
Examination Papers. 1 vol., Reading, Arithmetic, Music, Penmanship, Grammar, Spelling, Geography.
- XVII. STUDENTS' WORK, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, SPARTA.
1. Specimens of Drawing. 1 vol., free hand.
  2. " " 1 vol., maps.
  3. " Penmanship. 1 vol.
  4. Examination Papers. 1 vol., Geography, Arithmetic.
  5. " " 1 vol., Geography.
  6. " " 1 vol., Arithmetic.
  7. " " 1 vol., Arithmetic, Spelling.
  8. " " 1 vol., Geography, History, Algebra.
  8. " " 1 vol., Geometry, Chemistry, Latin, Grammar.
- XVIII. STUDENTS' WORK, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CITY OF WATERTOWN.
1. 1 vol., History and Pupils' Work.
  2. 1 vol., Pupils' Work.
  3. 1 vol., Pupils' Work, Specimens Drawing.
- XIX. STUDENTS' WORK, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, MONROE. 1 vol.
- XX. STUDENTS' WORK, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BLACK RIVER FALLS.  
1 vol.
- XXI. HISTORY AND PUPILS' WORK, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, WAUWATOSA.  
1 vol.
- XXII. HISTORY, STATISTICS AND PUPILS' WORK, PUBLIC SCHOOL, GALESVILLE. 1 vol.
- XXIII. PUBLIC SCHOOLS, MILWAUKEE.
1. Report of Board of School Commissioners, 1875. 1 vol.
  2. Questions used in the examination of pupils for the Centennial Exhibition.
- XXIV. PUPILS' WORK, PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MILWAUKEE:
1. Specimens of Drawing, 7th to 1st grades, 6 vols.
  2. Examination Papers, 1st dis., 5 vols.
  3. " " 2d dis., 16 vols.
  4. " " 3d dis., 5 vols.
  5. " " 4th dis., 9 vols.
  6. " " 5th dis., 6 vols.
  7. " " 6th dis., 14 vols.
  8. " " 7th dis., 8 vols.
  9. " " 8th dis., 10 vols.
  10. " " 9th dis., 6 vols.
  11. " " 10th dis., 6 vols.
  12. " " 11th dis., 6 vols.

13. Examination Papers, 12th dis., 6 vols.
14. " " 13th dis., 6 vols.
15. " " 1-4 dis., Spelling, 1 vol.
16. " " 5-8 dis., Spelling, 1 vol.
17. " " 9-13 dis., Spelling, 1 vol.
18. " " 1-6 dis., Penmanship, 1 vol.
19. " " 7-13 dis., Penmanship, 1 vol.
20. " " High School, Languages, 1 vol.
21. " " " " Writing, 1 vol.
22. " " " " Science, 1 vol.
23. " " " " Mathematics, 1 vol.
24. " " " " Music, 1 vol.
25. " " Normal Department, History of Education, Mental and Moral Science, Composition, etc., 1 vol.
26. Portfolio of Maps.

#### XXV. STATE DEPARTMENTS:

1. Wisconsin School Reports. 1849-75. 20 vols.
2. Wisconsin Journal of Education (monthly). 1856-75 15 vols.
3. Annual Reports and Catalogues of State Historical Society. 9 vols.
4. Catalogue of Wisconsin State Library. 1 vol.
5. Transactions of State Agricultural Society. 1851-75. 13 vols.
6. Transactions of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. 1871-75. 5 vols.
7. History of Education in Wisconsin. 1 vol. (Copies for exchange.)
8. History of Normal School System of Wisconsin. 1 vol. (Copies for exchange.)
9. History of Colleges in Wisconsin. 1 vol. (Copies for exchange.)
10. Historical Sketch of the University of Wisconsin. 1 vol. (Copies for exchange.)
11. University of Wisconsin — catalogues. 1850-75. 2 vols.
12. University of Wisconsin — Regent's reports. 1850-75. 2 vols.
13. Wisconsin Law Reports — Supreme Court. 21 vols.
14. Wisconsin Law Reports — Supreme Court. Vilas & Bryant's notes. 17 vols.
15. Wisconsin Law Reports — Supreme Court. Dixon's notes. 2 vols.
16. Constitutions of the United States and the State of Wisconsin. For use of schools. 1 vol.
17. Annual Report of the Commissioners of School and University Lands, 1875. 1 vol.
18. Laws of Wisconsin relating to the organization and government of towns. 1 vol. J. C. Spooner and E. E. Bryant.
19. Free High Schools, with comments on the High School Law of 1875. 1 vol. Edward Searing, Sup't of Public Instruction.

20. Portions of the General Laws relating to Normal Schools of the state of Wisconsin, with the By-laws of the Board of Regents. 1 vol.

21. Laws of Wisconsin relating to Common Schools, including the Township and Free High School Laws, 1876.

22. County Register and Reports, Institutes, 1875. 1 vol.

23. Volume of Blanks used in the office of Sup't of Public Instruction.

24. University of Wisconsin — Books published by present Faculty. 50 vols.

#### XXVI. ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES.

1. Political Economy. John Bascom, President. 1 vol.

2. The Science of Beauty. 1 vol., John Bascom, President.

3. Philosophy of Rhetoric. 1 vol., John Bascom, President.

4. Philosophy of English Literature. 1 vol., John Bascom, President.

5. Principles of Psychology. 1 vol., John Bascom, President.

6. Philosophy of Religion. 1 vol., John Bascom, President.

7. Science, Philosophy and Religion. 1 vol., John Bascom, President.

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