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## **Governor's message and accompanying documents. Volume III 1891**

Madison, Wisconsin: Democrat Printing Company, 1891

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State Historical Society  
OF WISCONSIN  
MADISON - WIS.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE  
AND  
ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN.

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1891.

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Vol. 3.

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11  
1890  
3

## CONTENTS:

Vol. 3.

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- 1---State Board of Charities and Reform.
- 2---Board of Regents, University of Wis.
- 3---       "       "       "       Normal Schools.
- 4---Adjutant General.
- 5---Quartermaster General.
- 6---Commissioners of Public Lands.
- 7---       "       "       of Fisheries.
- 8---Inspectors of Illuminating Oils.
- 9---Milwaukee Hospital for Insane.
- 10---Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls

*State Board of Health,  
omitted.*



FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD

OF

CHARITIES AND REFORM,

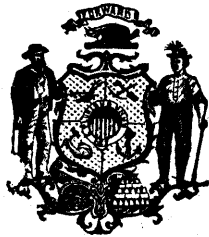
OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1890,

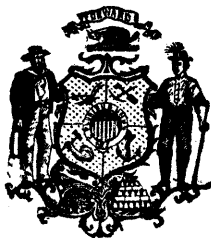
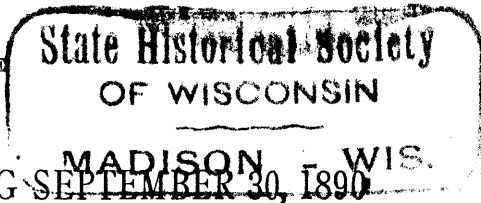
(Being the 19th and 20th Years' Work of the Board.)



MADISON, WISCONSIN:  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.  
1890.



FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE BOARD  
OF  
CHARITIES AND REFORM,  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
FOR THE  
TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1890  
(Being the 19th and 20th Years' Work of the Board.)



MADISON, WISCONSIN:  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.  
1890.

# STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

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ELIZABETH B. FAIRBANKS	-	-	MILWAUKEE	-	-	Term expires April 1, 1891.
WILLIAM W. REED	-	-	JEFFERSON	.	-	Term expires April 1, 1892.
ANDREW E. ELMORE	-	-	FORT HOWARD	-	-	Term expires April 1, 1893.
GEORGE S. GRAVES	-	-	FAIRCHILD	-	-	Term expires April 1, 1894.
HIRAM H. GILES	-	-	MADISON	-	-	Term expires April 1, 1895.

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## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

ANDREW E. ELMORE,  
PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM W. REED,  
VICE PRESIDENT,

ALBERT O. WRIGHT,  
SECRETARY.

*at Madison, to which place all letters relating to the business  
of the Board should be addressed.*

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1888-90

# FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

## OF THE

### STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

(Covering the nineteenth and twentieth years' work of the board.)

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· OFFICE OF THE  
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM,  
MADISON, WISCONSIN, December, 1890.

*To the Honorable WILLIAM D. HOARD,  
Governor of Wisconsin:*

We submit to your Excellency, as required by law, our biennial report, covering the nineteenth and twentieth years of our existence as a board.

At the end of the first ten years we gave a general statement of the results of our work during that period. And now at the end of another decade it seems proper to give a brief survey of what has been done during that time, with some reference to the whole period of twenty years.

#### INSANITY.

The principal work of the decade has been in creating and building up the Wisconsin system of care for the chronic insane. The results of this system, due wholly to the work of this board, have been so remarkable as to justify us in saying with pride for our state, that there is a suitable place for every insane person who needs public care and that there are accommodations for over 200 more if necessary. What other state or nation can truthfully say as much?

The rapid increase of the insane has compelled Wisconsin as well as other states to face the problem of their sup-



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*General Report of the Boord.*

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port. Ten years ago this was obvious and it is still more obvious to-day. At that time the general idea in the United States was to care for all the insane, acute and chronic, in large state institutions. These were so expensive to build and to maintain that legislatures could not be induced to appropriate money for state hospitals fast enough to keep up with the rapid increase. The results were that the hospitals were seriously overcrowded with the masses of incurables, to their great injury as curative institutions for recent cases, and that large numbers had to be sent back to the counties to be cared for as best they might. Many were taken home, and were often kept shut up in strong rooms and otherwise neglected, from ignorance and lack of help to care for them properly. But the greater portion of chronic insane who were sent back from the hospitals were kept at public cost in poor houses or jails, or were farmed out to contractors, and the counties had no encouragement to make permanent provision for them. Whatever they did was temporary till the state should provide for them. It is not to be wondered at that many of these poor creatures were grossly abused under such ignorant and makeshift arrangements. On the other hand, many of them found in the very ignorance of so-called science among sheriffs and keepers of poorhouses an opportunity for liberty and for labor, which had been denied them in the state institutions as they were then managed. Occasionally some local officer with native sense and humanity would make a marked success of the care of a few chronic insane under his charge.

Such examples led the members of the State Board of Charities and Reform, a majority of the board then consisting of the same members as at present, to secure legislation to encourage proper county care of the insane. This provided a small appropriation to aid counties in caring for their own chronic cases, according to rules prescribed by the State Board of Charities and Reform, and

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*General Report of the Board.*

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a provision for their transfer from places where they were not properly cared for to places where they would be. Out of these simple provisions in ten years has grown up a wonderful system of small asylums for the chronic insane, in which a majority of all the insane under public care are now kept. At the close of the financial year September 30, 1890, there were 1,390 insane in the State Hospital, the Northern Hospital and the Milwaukee Hospital, and 1,716 in the twenty county asylums for the chronic insane.

But for this system of small asylums the state would have been obliged to care for these seventeen hundred insane as far as possible in state hospitals and the remainder would have been kept in jails and poorhouses, or in other inappropriate ways, and liable to gross abuses. The cost of land, buildings and other permanent improvements for only one thousand additional insane in the state hospitals would have been more than one million dollars, even allowing for a much less rate of cost than has been paid for the State Hospital and the Northern Hospital. To this should be added the extra cost of maintenance in the state hospitals from year to year. And if the state had seriously undertaken to care for all the insane in state hospitals, the expense would not have been much less than two million dollars.

But while the state has saved this great sum it has not been imposed upon the counties as an extra burden. The counties which have erected asylums have found it a matter of profit, as is shown in detail in our report upon each asylum separately. It has been found that small asylums can be managed more economically than large ones, and that large farms on which the inmates work, are also a source of profit by diminishing expenses. The average cost of maintenance in these small asylums is not quite half the cost of maintenance in the state hospitals, though these are now managed quite economically. Out of this

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*General Report of the Board.*

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difference the state saves something on current expenses and also saves the whole enormous cost of the investment needed for state institutions. The counties, out of the state appropriation and the sums which their insane would cost them elsewhere, are not only paying all the current expenses, but are rapidly paying for their investments or have already paid for them. At first there was a demand that the state should pay half the cost of the buildings, as had been done in the case of the Milwaukee Hospital, then called the Milwaukee County Asylum. This demand was firmly resisted by us, and the counties which have asylums are now entirely satisfied.

This great economy has not been purchased at the expense of humanity, but the contrary. In these small asylums on large farms it has been found possible to give much more liberty to the insane than has yet been done in hospitals anywhere. Half the insane in these small asylums are on parole to go around without any attendant. All the asylums have open doors, and the insane can go in and out at their pleasure. In half the asylums the inmates of both sexes eat together in one common dining room. There are no bars on the windows and not always iron sash. There is very little mechanical restraint or seclusion and there is no use of drugs to stupefy the troublesome cases. It is possible to give this remarkable amount of liberty because of the great attention paid to occupation and amusements. Instead of repressing the mischievous activities of the insane, they are diverted into useful work or harmless play. They become attached to their surroundings and rarely try to escape. Being nearer home, they are much more frequently visited by their relatives and neighbors. In numerous instances these frequent visits result in their going home on leaves of absence, which often lengthen out into permanent discharges.

These county asylums for the chronic insane have been kept up to this high standard of care by the constant efforts

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*General Report of the Board.*

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of the State Board of Charities and Reform. Having been entrusted with the power of deciding whether the standard of care in each county was such as to entitle it to a share in the appropriation, we have felt that this made us virtually responsible for the treatment of the insane in each of these institutions. As required by law, we have visited each of them quarterly and oftener in cases of special need. We have received full monthly reports, and a consolidated abstract of these is sent each month to all officers of asylums, county judges and others interested, as a means of comparison between the several asylums. We have encouraged officers of asylums to visit asylums in other counties. Wherever we have found improvements in methods of management we have recommended that they be adopted elsewhere. By emulation between the different asylums and by constant encouragement, we have been enabled to bring them up to their present high standard of treatment of the insane, making them rather homes than asylums. Without such supervision, they could not have been made what they are, and without a continued and faithful performance of the same, their present high standard cannot be maintained.

During this period the hospitals for the insane have been greatly improved in their methods, and have been made more nearly true hospitals. By removing a large number of chronic insane to county asylums, the proportion of acute cases has been much increased. The old forms of restraint with crib beds, strait jackets, camisoles, leather muffs and straps, as well as by shutting up in solitary confinement, or stupefying with drugs, are mostly done away with. The amount of these various forms of restraint is now very small, in striking contrast to the practice less than ten years ago. The number of insane who do not eat at the table is very much smaller than it was once. The rumors of rough and even brutal treatment by attendants, have almost entirely ceased. There is a larger amount of

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*General Report of the Board.*

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liberty and occupation than formerly, perhaps as much as is possible in large institutions. Economy of management has been promoted and we believe that now the three hospitals for the insane are as well managed as any similar institutions in this country.

#### PAUPERISM.

The influence of this board upon the treatment of pauperism has been very marked in this twenty years. The work of supervision of poorhouses has been continuous and energetic during this period. Although our powers have been merely advisory, they have been sufficient in the long run to secure all needed reforms without interfering with the local self-government which is best in poor relief.

Twenty years ago many of the poorhouses were full of all manner of physical and moral abominations, with a peculiar "poorhouse smell" caused by filth, overrun with vermin, crowded with a miscellaneous mass of insane, idiots, sick people, worthy poor, and lazy vagabonds, and among them a large number of children growing up in these corrupting surroundings to become themselves paupers and criminals.

We challenge the world to-day to find an entire state or province anywhere with poorhouses which will equal those of Wisconsin in their management. In every poorhouse in the state there is now cleanliness, order and good discipline, instead of dirt, disorder and vice. In every poorhouse in the state there is now a proper separation of the sexes, and it is very rare now that a child is born for which the poorhouse is responsible. Children are no longer brought up in the poorhouse as a home. Able-bodied loafers are not encouraged. The insane are properly cared for elsewhere and are no longer shut up in horrid prison pens near the poorhouses, neglected and abused.

And this great gain for humanity has been accompanied by a great economy. When this Board was organized in

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*General Report of the Board.*

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1871, there were twenty-four counties containing then a population of 695,438 which had poorhouses. These had kept 1,240 inmates during the year at an expense of a little over seventy thousand dollars (\$70,553.00). There are now poorhouses in forty-one counties, containing a population of 1,237,942, or nearly double the population of the counties having poorhouses in 1871. The aggregate population of county poorhouses this year is 1,734, against 1,240 in 1871, or an increase of not quite one-half, and the total current expenses of county poorhouses has been increased less than one-fourth, being eighty-six thousand dollars (\$86,206.93).

During this period the amount of out-door relief has not increased proportionately with the increase of population of the state, although the general rule is that the denser the population the larger the rate of pauperism. We have used our influence to secure the reduction of excessive out-door relief, believing that it is not only a waste of public money, but that it educates people into being paupers who otherwise would be self-supporting and self-respecting. We have advised all the larger counties to erect poorhouses for the express purpose of reducing pauperism, and in many cases where counties have accepted this advice, it has had this very effect. And clean, well regulated poorhouses, such as now exist in Wisconsin, are much more dreaded by the average pauper than the dirt, disorder and idleness of the old fashioned poorhouse.

There is yet much to be done in this matter of reducing pauperism. Several of the larger counties in the state still give too large an amount of poor relief. We have not been able with the means at our command to carefully and systematically investigate the subject of out-door relief in this state. We have no doubt that such an investigation would show that the only serious abuse in its administration is an excess of benevolence. The old eastern barbarity of putting up paupers to be taken by the lowest bidder

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*General Report of the Board.*

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into a virtual slavery, which once existed to some extent in Wisconsin, we believe has entirely disappeared.

The contract system of carrying on poorhouses, with its attendant abuses, was gradually abandoned by county after county on our representations, and is now forbidden by law. Fifteen years ago a law was passed at our request forbidding children over five years old of sound mind and body to be kept in a poorhouse. More recently we were the first to suggest and afterward aided in the establishment of the State School for Dependent Children. A law which requires that all plans for poorhouses be submitted to us for approval has resulted in the erection of several excellent poorhouses properly arranged.

#### CRIME.

We have from the first waged war upon the barbarous treatment of prisoners in our county jails. We have used our influence to secure better jails and a more enlightened treatment of prisoners. One great obstacle is the constant change of sheriffs and jailors under our absurd system of compulsory rotation in office where by one means or another the same jailor has charge of the jail during the terms of several sheriffs, the jail is sure to be better managed than where there is a constant change.

We have found a very large part of the jails of this state at some time or other in a deplorable condition, filthy, swarming with vermin, without bathing facilities, with foul bedding and with disgusting and disease breeding privies right in the jail.

We have found jails guarded so carelessly that they were invitations to the prisoners to escape, and jailors who seemed to have no idea that prisoners ever would escape. And also jails standing with doors wide open, and the prisoners given the liberty of the town and an opportunity to earn money, while boarded at the expense of the prison.

We have found women and men given the liberty of

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*General Report of the Board.*

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the same corridor, and we have frequently found boys in unrestricted intercourse with hardened criminals. Even in those jails which are built for classification of the prisoners, we have frequently found the inner doors all thrown open and indiscriminate association of all prisoners allowed.

We are glad to say that much of this is now changed, owing to persistent efforts. Recent visits show that cleanliness is the rule now, and that greater vigilance is used to prevent the escape of prisoners, and more care to keep women, boys and insane persons separate from the ordinary prisoners.

In some counties there has seemed to exist a tacit conspiracy of officers and magistrates to use the unwise fee system to make money at the expense of the taxpayers, by abuses of the laws respecting vagrancy and tramping.

Quite recently power has been given this board to condemn jails in certain cases. We have been urged to use this power more freely than we have thought it wise to do. We have regarded this as a power to be used only in extreme cases. The fact of the existence of this power has, we believe, hastened action in some cases in building new jails or repairing old ones. We have recently also been given some power over the plans for jails, as a result of which the jails lately built all provide for safe keeping of prisoners, for their health, and for their proper classification and separation. Some of these jails are among the very best. A few years more of steady work on this line will give this state a set of jails of which it need not be ashamed either in their construction or their management.

What has been said of jails is true in general of city police stations and village lock-ups. They are kept far better than formerly and the new ones are being built upon better plans than the old ones. A law passed at our suggestion, forbidding jails or police stations to be in the basements of other buildings, has done great good, by preventing



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*General Report of the Board.*

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the further construction of police stations in the basement of engine houses.

We have advised the industrial schools as the most efficient method of preventing crime. The state has long maintained such an institution for boys. We favored the enactment of the law under which several industrial schools for girls have been established with state aid, but managed by benevolent women.

Early in the history of the Board our attention was drawn to the management of the State Prison, and in our first report we treated at considerable length and criticised somewhat severely the system under which it operated. In closing we said:

“In view of the facts and considerations presented us we would recommend an entire change in the system of government of the State Prison, so that the system shall be virtually the same as that in other state institutions; the appointment of a board of trustees, managers or inspectors, it matters but little by what name called — by the governor, whose term of office, powers and duties shall be substantially the same as those of the trustees and managers of other public institutions. Such a law could be passed so as to go into effect on the first of January, 1874, at the close of the term of office of the present commissioner.”

In the following year the above recommendations of the Board were endorsed by the Governor and by the State Prison Commissioner and the system was changed by act of the legislature. This change has greatly improved the management of the prison.

The method of labor was changed from the public account to the contract plan, a change which we did not recommend. But when it was decided that the labor of the prisoners should be let by contract, we used our influence to have the contract so made as to keep the full control of the prisoners in the hands of the prison officers and thus avoid some of the evils of the contract plan.

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*General Report of the Board.*

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In 1875 the report of this Board advocated the adoption of indeterminate sentences to the prison, and we formulated a bill in our report to carry it into effect. A modified copy of this bill was presented to the legislature and advocated in an address before the senate by a member of this Board who was also a member of that body, which we believe was the first effort at legislation in the United States for this now generally recognized salutary measure. The principles of that bill are now adopted in several states and will ere long be of universal application. They are destined to work a complete revolution in our whole penal system, affording the greatest opportunity for the reformation of the criminal classes and the greatest immunity of the people from the depredations of professional criminals.

We have reason to be proud of our state. Our treatment of the defective classes is much better on the whole than in most states. Our treatment of the insane in state hospitals and county asylums does not seem capable of great improvement. Our treatment of pauperism in poorhouses is not excelled elsewhere, while the waste of needless out-door relief is being gradually reduced. The condition of our jails and police stations is as good as in other neighboring states, and our State Prison is about as well managed as is possible under the present system of labor and of sentences, while the number of prisoners sentenced for felonies is much less than the average for a like population elsewhere.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

With the growth of our state and the inevitable increase in numbers of the defective classes, and the further education of public opinion in proper methods of dealing with them, we believe the following suggestions and recommendations can be carried out, some of them now and others in course of time:

The present system of state hospitals for recent insane

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*General Report of the Board.*

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and county asylums for the chronic insane, provides for all the insane needing public care, and also for the increased numbers for whom provision must be made in the future. This increase, however, we do not anticipate, will be as great in the next ten years as it has been in the past ten, because we are more nearly approaching the proportion of insanity to population which obtains in old settled countries. There is no need of another state hospital or of additions to the existing hospitals, unless by changing Milwaukee Hospital from a semi-state to a state institution.

We recommend that the law governing commitments to hospitals and asylums be so amended as to provide for full information being given the alleged insane person at every step of the process, of his legal position and his legal rights.

We also recommend that officers be forbidden to place insane persons, or those supposed to be insane, in jail, without an express order from the county judge which should only be given in case the insane person cannot be properly cared for elsewhere.

We ask that those idiots who need custodial care be provided for on a plan similar to that of the county asylums for the chronic insane, and we have good reason for the belief that there are now counties in the state ready to provide proper accommodations for them.

The history of poor relief in some counties shows that the county system can be abused by individual supervisors lavishing poor relief upon their own towns or wards at the expense of the county treasury. The same difficulty occurs under the town system where individual aldermen of the city furnish poor relief to their own wards at the general expense of the city. The evil is not obviated by appointing a nominal superintendent of the poor, who is compelled to give relief to such persons as the individual supervisors or aldermen direct. In Philadelphia and Brooklyn the abuses of out-door relief have led to its

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*General Report of the Board.*

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entire abolition with marked success. It may become a necessity in our larger cities to follow their example.

In our system of jails the essential defect is the absence of regular labor, as well as the constant change of jailers. The county of Milwaukee now maintains a House of Correction for all sentenced prisoners. In some form or other we hope to see houses of correction provided for the sentenced prisoners of all other counties. Whether this shall be by state work-houses or by district work-houses or by the larger counties establishing houses of correction and the other counties sending their sentenced prisoners to them, is less material than that labor shall be provided. To do this it is not necessary that a great factory be established to be carried on at a pecuniary risk or that the labor should be sold to contractors at low rates. Hand labor on simple industries can be easily provided upon the plan already successfully employed in several prisons elsewhere, both for long and short term prisoners.

We believe that the present system of boarding prisoners is liable to great abuses, and that some system of appointing salaried jailers, who shall board prisoners on the public account plan would be a great improvement. We also believe that sheriffs should be eligible for re-election, and should be paid by salaries instead of by fees, as they now are in a few counties.

We believe that some method besides imprisonment should be provided for preserving the testimony of witnesses who cannot give recognizance for their appearance at trial.

We believe many prisoners charged with slight offenses, especially juvenile offenders, are made criminals by the administration of the law. We have recommended, and now again recommend, that some one be appointed in each county with authority to see every minor charged with crime, and to investigate the circumstances of the case with reference to the best interests of society and of

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*General Report of the Board.*

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the prisoner, and make such recommendations in open court as will serve these ends. We should expect such an officer to advise against the practice of sending a boy to jail instead of to the industrial school, as a mistaken kindness. We should expect him in many cases of first offenses to advise that sentence should be suspended. We should expect him occasionally to help an innocent youth to have a good lawyer appointed by the court to defend him. And we should thus expect to see the courts made helpers in preventing crime as well as in punishing it.

We think that the plan of indeterminate sentences with conditional liberation ought to be extended so as to embrace all prisoners in the State Prison and those now sentenced for felonies to the Milwaukee House of Correction. If this is too great a step to take at once, we recommend that the State Board of Supervision be authorized to liberate conditionally all prisoners now or hereafter serving their first term, at any time after the least time has expired for which they could have been sentenced, with the deduction allowed by law for good conduct. They can now so liberate those prisoners whom the trial judges designate in their commitments. We ask that this power be extended to all first offenders. The value of this is not only in securing good conduct in prison, but in establishing the discharged prisoners in a place to work and giving them a start in life again while still under commitment and liable to be called back to prison. Conditional liberation properly managed tides the discharged prisoner over the first few months of freedom, because he is always sent to some definite place where employment is ready for him. We consider this conditional liberation one of the best reformatory measures possible, for those prisoners who are reformable. Such a conditional liberation as we recommend would considerably reduce the number of prisoners and thereby re-

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*General Report of the Board.*

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lieve the overcrowding in the State Prison till another can be erected.

We do not think professional criminals should have their time shortened, but on the contrary, we believe they should be held as long as possible to protect society from their ravages. To enable this to be done with reasonable certainty, notwithstanding the shifts to which these men resort to hide their true character, we urge the adoption in our State Prison of the Bertillon system of measurements, which has been already adopted in many prisons in this country. By the use of this system of measurements a person can be certainly identified and by an exchange of these descriptions between prisons, prisoners who have served elsewhere can be known as such. An association has been formed of prisons using this system and we believe ours should join it.

We repeat our recommendation that whenever a new prison is erected, it be a reformatory for first offenders.

We hope to see a reformatory managed by women, to which all women now sentenced to any penal institution shall be sent. The numbers are too few to admit of separate institutions for each class. But proper classification in one institution will accomplish the same result.

We again recommend that sentences be made cumulative, short for first offenders and increasing for repeated offenses. For crimes against property, committed usually by professional criminals, who live by plunder, this should cover not only crimes committed in this state, but anywhere, and the Bertillon system, as far as it is in use over the country, will make it easier to discover evidence of previous convictions. In the case of misdemeanors, we have often commented on the absurdity of sentencing drunkards and prostitutes repeatedly for short terms. After the second or third conviction we believe a long sentence with opportunity for conditional liberation in a

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*General Report of the Board.*


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shorter time is the best reformatory measure that can be devised.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

In our detailed report which follows we report briefly upon the separate institutions and such statistics as the limited space allowed us by law will permit. We give here a summary of the statistics of insanity, as of special interest:

September 30, 1890, there were in Wisconsin 3,139 insane under public care. Of these, 511 were in the State Hospital, 605 in the Northern Hospital, and 272 in the Milwaukee Hospital, a total of 1,388 in hospitals. There were 1,717 in the twenty county asylums for the chronic insane, making a total of 3,105 in both hospitals and asylums. There was 1 in jail, 23 in poorhouses, and 10 boarded out, a total of 34 in all. None of these latter are badly treated or they would have been removed to some asylum. The following table shows the increase of insane and the changes in the method of keeping them for the past ten years:

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
In State Hospital....	487	463	469	537	503	531	507	478	475	511
In Northern Hospital . . .	512	564	596	614	622	669	652	609	638	605
In Milwaukee Hospital.....	255	285	320	288	287	324	334	338	242	272
In county asylums.....	...	197	498	608	780	928	1,193	1,389	1,577	1,717
In appropriate institutions.	1,254	1,509	1,883	2,047	2,197	2,452	2,686	2,814	2,932	3,105
In poorhouses.....	385	288	127	97	122	104	34	30	29	23
In jails.....	60	52	25	26	18	16	7	6	3	1
Boarded out... ..	74	44	40	68	33	38	28	24	25	10
Not in appropriate institutions .....	519	384	192	191	173	154	69	60	57	34
Total insane under public care .....	1,773	1,893	2,075	2,238	2,370	2,610	2,755	2,874	2,989	3,139

During this ten years, while the total number of insane under public care has increased from 1,773 to 3,139, the population of the state has also increased, but not so rapidly.

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*General Report of the Board.*

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In 1881, the ratio of insane to the population was one to every 742. In 1890, it is one to every 536, in each case computed on the United States census of that year.

For the financial year ending September 30, 1889, the net current expenses of the eighteen county asylums for the chronic insane were \$126,000.45, or an average cost per week of \$1.69 for each inmate.

For the year ending September 30, 1890, the net current expenses of twenty county asylums were \$151,812.45, or an average of \$1.74 per week.

The bills for the year ending September 30, 1889, as certified by us to the Secretary of State, and audited by him, amounted to \$149,889.69. Of this amount \$112,041.60 was paid from the general fund of the state, and \$37,848.09 was levied by a special tax on counties for insane belonging to them kept by other counties. The whole was paid February 1, 1890.

The bills for the year ending September 30, 1890, were \$169,409.12, of which the state paid \$130,938.98. But \$4,620.31 of this was for "state insane" kept by county asylums at the rate of \$3.00 per week. The additional \$38,470.14 is a special tax on counties. The whole is due by the state February 1, 1891.

During the biennial period the National Conference of Charities and Correction has held two sessions, at San Francisco and at Baltimore. Several delegates from Wisconsin were in attendance at each conference. We regret that our space does not allow us to give an abstract of the proceedings of these very interesting and largely attended meetings.

The State Conference of Charities and Correction has held a session each of the two years at Madison, and has had valuable papers and discussions.

The detailed report which follows gives a more or less full account of each institution under our supervision. Much fuller reports have been made to the Board from time to



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*General Report of the Board.*

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time by those who have visited each institution, which have been condensed or omitted in order to reduce the size of the volume, but we have aimed not to omit anything which was distinctive or peculiar in any way. We have also omitted a large part of the detailed statistics of poor-houses, jails and police stations, in order to save room.

The detailed statistics of the several state institutions and their comparison are omitted from our report because given in the report of the State Board of Supervision and in the reports of the several institutions. The detailed statistics of the three semi-state institutions, the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, the Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane and the Milwaukee House of Correction are omitted because published in their several reports. All of these reports will doubtless be sent on application to the several institutions.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH B. FAIRBANKS,  
W. W. REED,  
ANDREW E. ELMORE,  
GEORGE S. GRAVES,  
H. H. GILES.

A. O. WRIGHT,

*Secretary.*

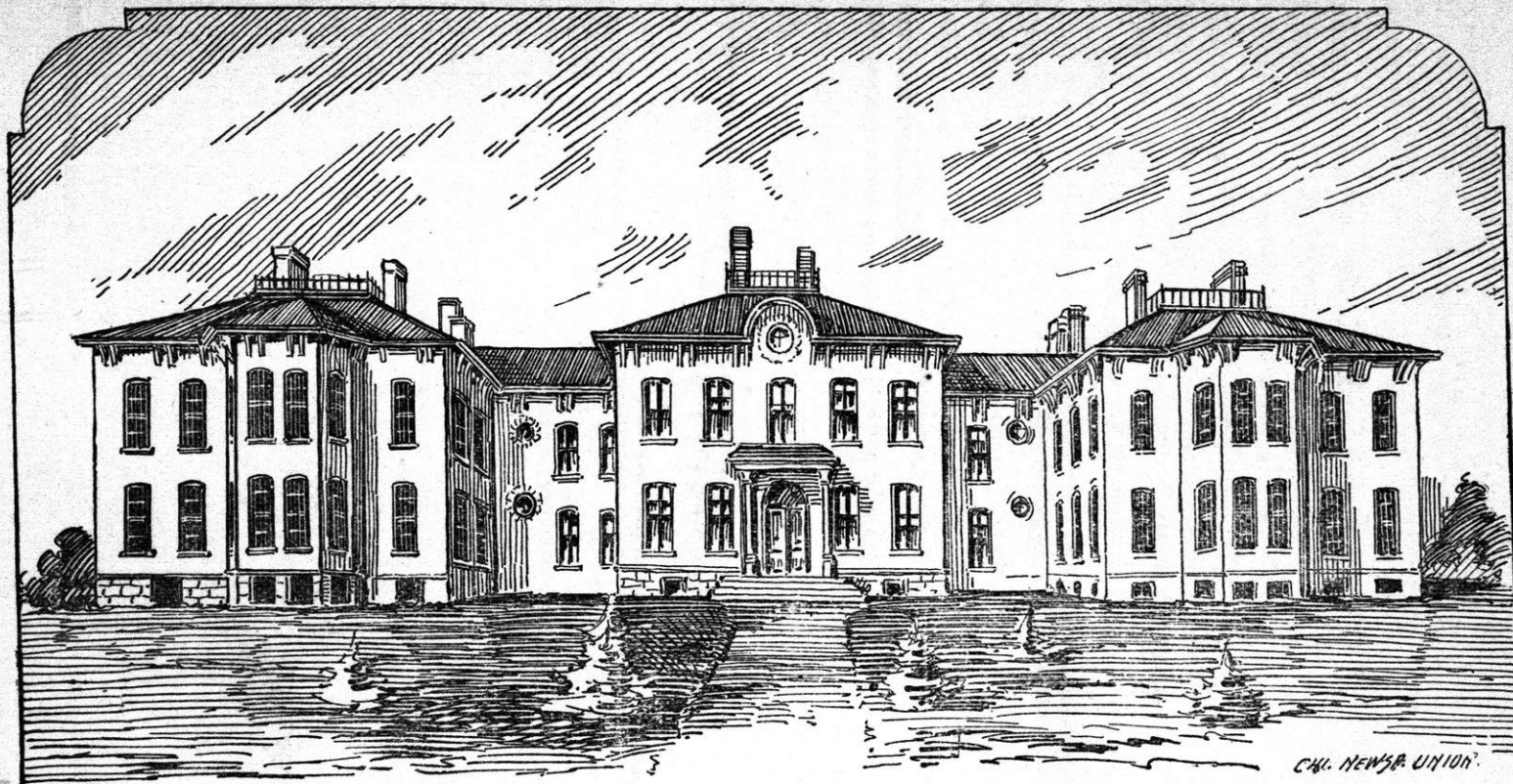
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PART I.

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INSANITY.

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VERNON COUNTY ASYLUM.

# INSANITY.

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Within this century it has come to be recognized that the care of the insane properly belongs to some public authority. In olden times a few of the most dangerous cases were necessarily confined somewhere either by public authority or by relatives. The pauper insane were necessarily cared for by the public as paupers, while the well-to-do insane were frequently kept in private asylums. All this led to many gross abuses. Insane persons were closely confined in cells of asylums and jails and poorhouses, or in rooms of private houses. They were not infrequently tied up with various mechanical restraints, being regarded and treated as dangerous wild beasts. By this brutal treatment their insanity was aggravated and their lives were shortened. Many cases also occurred of sane persons being confined as insane for reasons which would not bear public investigation.

Within about half a century it has come to be the settled policy of most civilized countries that the insane should be cared for as such by public authority. In some states of our union all the insane are cared for at public cost so that the distinction between public and private patients has been abolished, but in most states of our union and in most countries those insane who can be cared for at private cost are so cared for, while those who cannot be paid for out of private funds are paid for at public expense. In either case the care and treatment of the insane are either taken control of by public authority or are under public supervision of some sort. This is done for two different reasons, which do not always coincide. From a legal standpoint the insane are cared for out of regard to public safety and to prevent them from injuring others or themselves. From a medical standpoint the insane are cared for as persons sick of certain forms of disease in order that they may be cured or at least humanely cared for if incapable of cure. Under the medical view of insanity many persons have been placed in institutions who in former years would not have been considered insane. And it is a serious question how far we ought to go in adjudging persons insane who are not dangerous to others or themselves and who do not need special hospital treatment. A considerable number of persons in every state who help to fill the institutions for the insane is composed of those who could get along well enough in the community at large if they had a home to go to and relatives willing to take a little trouble. This is an incidental evil connected with the great good that has been done by modern systems of care for the insane.

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*Insanity.*

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In this state the laws in regard to the commitment and discharge of the insane are far superior to those in most states and countries. No person can be committed except by the judge of a court of record, upon the certificate of two physicians, and a jury trial may be demanded. Some pay is expected for those insane persons who either by themselves or their relatives are able to pay for their support in the asylum or hospital. The counties are also expected to pay for those who are not paid for from private funds the amount which it would cost to maintain the insane as paupers. The temptation is thus removed from private persons who have dependent relatives to support to impose them upon the state as insane. And the temptation is also removed from the county authorities to have paupers adjudged insane in order to get rid of their support. In some states this temptation is largely increased by the state bearing the cost of support of all insane in the hospitals. The effects of this would be much more obvious if the hospitals in these states were not greatly overcrowded and obliged to send back as many as possible of the chronic insane to make room for recent cases. We favor very decidedly the practice in our state of jury trials in insanity cases being optional rather than compulsory as in Illinois. But we also believe that at each separate step of the process of commitment the alleged insane person should be informed of his legal situation and that he is privileged to call for a jury trial.

Alleged insane persons are too often arrested by an officer. They are too often placed in jail pending the adjudication of their cases, and they are too often transported to and from the hospitals or asylums by an officer. In some cases these practices are necessary, but often it is done as a mere matter of routine or convenience, or even as a source of official fees. To the insane person these sometimes give the process the appearance of commitment for crime. To an insane person who has never been in jail, before in his life, it means a deep disgrace. We have known several cases of delicate and refined women being placed in jail when charged with insanity, who have never recovered from the shock to their feelings, although they have recovered from their insanity. Even if the sensitiveness of insane at the name of being placed in jail were not to be considered there are few jails in the state which have any proper separate place for insane persons. The indiscriminate use of jails for the commitment of insane persons is the sole remaining relic of barbarism in the treatment of the insane in Wisconsin to-day. We believe that if judges and sheriffs would exercise a wise discretion under the present laws, and only place insane persons in jail in extreme cases, that no further legislation will be needed.

We have several methods of discharge in addition to a discharge by the superintendent of the hospital or by writ of habeas corpus. The best one

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*Insanity.*

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we believe to be by a rehearing before the judge of the county of which the insane person is a resident or of that in which he is confined, with opportunity for a jury trial. In case the alleged insane person is declared to be sane he is of course discharged, but he may also be declared to be insane and yet he may be disposed of by the judge in some other way than by sending him back to the institution from which he wishes to be discharged. It does not always follow in the case of a person who is insane that he should be kept confined in an institution all his life and our laws recognize that fact.

The question of the care and treatment of the insane has been answered in Wisconsin in a somewhat different way from what it has been answered any where else. We have state hospitals for the recent insane built and managed upon the usual plan, and in addition to these a system of small asylums for chronic insane. These small asylums are here managed by county authorities under the stimulus of state appropriations and under careful supervision by the state board of charities and reform. The essential feature of this system we believe to be the fact of having small asylums on large farms, thus providing occupation and liberty. In these institutions a result has been reached in the combination of efficiency and economy which challenges comparison with the treatment of the chronic insane anywhere else in the world. In New York state the care for the chronic insane in immense institutions is more expensive and less humane although claimed to be more scientific. The boarding out plan of Massachusetts and Scotland appears to be applicable to only a small number of chronic insane, but we believe for that class it would be a benefit under proper supervision. We are already virtually boarding out a few of the quieter cases by our system of absence on leave. The plan adopted at Gheel in Belgium of boarding out nearly all insane who are committed to a large asylum can only be carried out in a community who have been trained for many years to care for insane upon this plan and to whom a small sum for the board of insane is more necessary than it is to our better paid American population.

The plan adopted in most of our states attempts to care for all the insane in large state institutions, and actually succeeds in caring for a large fraction of them in that way, leaving another large fraction to be sent back to the counties, there to be cared for in a makeshift way.

The counties under this plan do not know what to expect, how long they will be obliged to keep the chronic insane, how soon others will be sent them, or how soon a new hospital will be erected and they will be relieved of their unwelcome burdens. The consequence is that the buildings erected for the insane are of the cheapest character and all the arrangements are merely temporary. The care of the chronic insane by

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*Insanity.*

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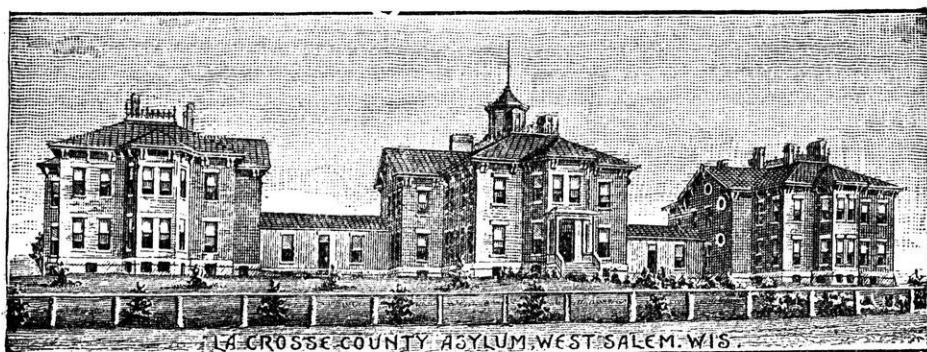
counties in such cases is often ignorant and barbarous. This is not so much the fault of the county authorities as it is of the hospital authorities, who have wasted so much money on unnecessarily expensive buildings that they cannot induce the legislature to provide for all the insane in such an extravagant way.

But even in the rare cases where state hospitals are erected and maintained with such economy as is possible, they must necessarily cost more both to build and to maintain than small asylums. Large institutions are more expensive to build proportionately to size than smaller ones. Large institutions are more expensive to carry on proportionately to size than smaller ones. In large institutions the inmates cannot well have as much liberty as in smaller ones. In large institutions the need of occupation for the inmates cannot be provided for as fully as in smaller ones. In large institutions the superintendent cannot give that individual attention to each inmate which can be done in smaller ones.

We believe that the Wisconsin plan is better than any other plan yet devised for the care of the great and increasing mass of chronic insane.

### Section 1.—County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.

During the biennial period, upon which we report, two additional asylums for the Chronic Insane have been erected, and additional accommodations for the insane have been provided in two counties which already contain asylums. The two new buildings for the chronic insane in Outagamie and Racine counties are models of architecture. In their erection advantage has been taken of the experience of all the counties which have preceded them in erecting county asylums.



LA CROSSE COUNTY ASYLUM, WEST SALEM, WIS.

During this biennial period the management of the county asylums for the chronic insane has been, on the whole, very satisfactory. The officers in charge have been persons of unusual ability and faithfulness in the dis-

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*County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.*

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charge of their duties. Some changes in the officers have been made, which we have regretted, as we believe that frequent changes in officers are not a good thing for any institution.

The attendants employed have been humane and efficient men and women. In many of the asylums the intelligence of the attendants is all that could be asked. But in some, the policy has been pursued of paying too low wages to the attendants. We believe that this is not wise economy. We believe that attendants upon the insane ought to be not only humane and efficient, but also persons of more than average intelligence. The attendants have much to do with the education of the insane, a point upon which we shall speak later. Intelligent persons are also better prepared to meet all sorts of emergencies which frequently arise in dealing with insane people. It is not possible for the superintendent and matron to be everywhere at once, and it is necessary that the attendants should be persons who can be trusted to exercise a large amount of discretion in the management of the insane. We have frequently noticed the difference in the management of those asylums where the attendants were especially fitted for their duties by experience and intelligence, and those asylums in which cheap help was employed.

No ability on the part of the superintendents and matrons can wholly compensate for the lack of intelligence and faithfulness on the part of the attendants, who are the ones most of the time immediately in charge of the insane. We are glad to say that there has been a gradual improvement in the character of the attendants in the county asylums generally.

The protection against fire in nearly all the asylums is as good as possible in buildings that are not absolutely fire-proof. Nearly all the buildings are semi fire-proof, being built of solid brick with interior walls of brick, and with metal or slate roofs. A very small number only are an exception to this rule, and only one is wholly built of wood. We have urged a new asylum in this county, but owing to the question of location not being settled, the county board have not yet decided to rebuild. We have regarded this inflammable structure with much anxiety, and have secured as many safeguards as possible against the danger of fire. In all the asylums a night watch is on duty during (the season of fire.) An ample water supply is also provided, with proper arrangements for bringing it to bear upon the point of danger at any time in a few seconds after the warning is given. We are glad to say that no accident has so far happened during the history of these institutions, except the fire some years ago in the Grant county asylum, and which was put out by the efforts of the insane under the direction of the officers, and an incipient fire in Racine county asylum, recently, which was easily restrained.

The sanitary condition of the asylums has been excellent during this bi-



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*Insanity.*

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ennial period. The death rate has been small and the sickness almost nothing. This is due to the careful regard to the laws of health enforced upon the inmates and the excellent medical care by the visiting physicians.

Two principal thoughts with which we began this system of county asylums were liberty and occupation for the insane. A greater degree of liberty for the insane has been secured in the county asylums of Wisconsin, than among any other large number of insane, at least in America. This liberty has been secured in the following ways, among others:

- 1) The amount of mechanical restraint and seclusion has been reduced to a minimum, in accordance with the practice in the best state hospitals everywhere. We do not require absolute non-restraint in these county asylums, because one very bad case anywhere may keep the time of at least one attendant constantly. In a large institution this can be afforded, if necessary, but in a small institution it is not always possible to set apart one attendant to attend constantly on one patient. In nearly all the so-called non-restraint hospitals there is a considerable amount of seclusion. That is, instead of tying up the insane by some form of mechanical restraint certain very bad cases are shut up in rooms by themselves. It should be remembered that what is meant by non-restraint in the state hospitals throughout the country, is the absence of mechanical restraint only, but by no means the absence of seclusion. In these county asylums, we have required constantly from them, reports of all mechanical restraint employed and also of all seclusion; and in addition to these, of all medical or chemical restraint employed. We think that in many cases it is better to employ mechanical restraint, when it is absolutely necessary, rather than to shut up insane persons in solitary confinement, or to stupefy them with narcotic drugs. The amount of all these three forms of restraint combined in our county asylums is less than one-tenth of one per cent., which means that less than one person in a thousand is under any form of restraint, mechanical, chemical or seclusion at any given time.

The system of open doors has been carried out almost completely in these county asylums. In one asylum located inside a large and growing city, the doors are not open during the time when the attendants are busy with the ward-work, but they are open during the rest of the day. In all others the doors are unlocked and in summer stand wide open all day long, and the insane go in and out at their pleasure. This liberty is, of course, carefully guarded by requiring the attendants to watch the patients under their care to see that they do not stray away too far as some would be inclined to do. The effect of this open door system upon the patients is very wholesome. There is much less tendency to escape and a greater contentment among the inmates when they feel that they are not shut up.

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*County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.*

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The attendants are instructed to make their watch over the insane as quiet as possible so that most of them do not feel that they are under surveillance.

In addition to this a large number of the insane, fully one-half of the whole, are trusted to go anywhere within a reasonable distance without an attendant, either to work or for recreation. The superintendents all report that this parole system is most beneficial to the patients, making them feel more contented and at home, and relieving many of them of various fancies and fears which had afflicted them, caused as we believe, directly or indirectly by the system of confinement to which they had previously been subjected. The parole system we also notice aids in the development of the will power, making the patients more self reliant. Insanity impairs the will power. The parole system teaches self-reliance and strengthens the will and this aids toward improvement or recovery. Quite a number of the insane are constantly sent miles away on errands on foot or with teams. Some most remarkable cases moreover have come to our notice of patients who frequently tried to escape until they were trusted with their liberty and who since have been content.

A few escapes occur, as they do from all hospitals and asylums, no matter how closely guarded. Some of these escapes are of persons who have become able to take care of themselves and are conscious of it, but are not willing to wait quite long enough till arrangements are made for a regular discharge. Such escapes we cannot consider seriously detrimental to the patients or to the institution. Some other escapes occur of patients who are so demented as not really to know what they are doing, and who are afflicted with the mania for wandering from place to place. This class of patients are of course difficult to keep in any institution and more difficult to keep at home. With the exception of these two classes, scarcely any escapes ever occur from the county asylums. In our visits of inspection we find very few insane asking to go home and nearly all of them in conversation express themselves as reasonably contented with their treatment. Where they have grievances which they tell us, they are generally the fancies of their disordered brains such as may be expected in insane asylums. But it is remarkable as showing the general feeling of being well treated, that these fancies so rarely take the form of grievances against the institution.

The superintendent of each asylum, in connection with the visiting physician, is authorized to grant leaves of absence to patients who are so far improved as to be able to go home without harm to themselves or others. It is found in many cases that the patients could go home if they had proper homes to go to, the difficulty being fully as often in the lack of judgment of relatives or in some previous difficulty with them. The ig-

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*Insanity.*

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norant fear of the insane by relatives and neighbors makes it not wise for some persons not fully sane to go home on leave of absence. We find it a great advantage to try these cases by short visits which frequently lengthen out into permanent discharge. It should be said, however, that the officers of the asylums are sometimes constrained to refuse leaves of absence which might otherwise be granted, in order to guard against the calamity of reproduction of children with insane heredity.

The asylums are now carrying on their records a very considerable number of inmates who have been sent home on leaves of absence and who have been home for several months and even a year or more, who for one reason or another have not been fully discharged. As fast as they appear to be recovered from their insanity they are taken before the county judge on a re-hearing and are adjudged not insane, and thus restored to civil rights, and the asylum no longer has charge of them as committed inmates. For the chronic insane we believe this system of gradually releasing is safer and better than any other.

It would be impossible to give so much liberty to the insane except for the fact that they are provided with an abundance of occupation. This occupation takes three forms, labor, amusement and education.

In opening the county asylums and organizing the system, it was necessary that great prominence should be given to the value of labor and in nearly all of them enough has been done in that line.

The economic value of the labor of the insane for the asylums has been abundantly demonstrated by carrying on large farms with plenty of stock and ample gardens and in many cases large woodlands. The labor of the insane is often used to advantage to raise upon the farm and in the gardens nearly all the meat and vegetables needed for subsistence, and the inmates have also been able to do the housework and the sewing for the institution within themselves with very little special help employed for that purpose. A few asylums have not sufficient land to provide occupation for the insane, and the effect is seen in the greater cost of maintenance. But the principal value of labor for the insane is in keeping them busy and thereby diverting their minds from morbid fancies to which they are especially liable, and producing in them a much healthier condition of both body and mind.

We have emphasized the fact that a large number of the insane are regularly employed and that as a result of their labor the per capita cost of maintenance to the public ranges at the remarkably low figure stated in the several reports, when the actual per capita cost is probably about \$3.00 per week, the difference between this latter figure and those given in the tabulated reports on a later page being represented by the labor of inmates. As much as we prize this economy, we prize still more the salutary effect

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*County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.*

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it has had on the insane, and in order that this shall be the universal effect of this labor, we have scrupulously guarded them against performing more labor than was voluntary or more than was adjudged by those in charge to come within this purview, and also anything of a monotonous or humdrum character, which could possibly produce the contrary effect.

Many of the insane become very much interested in the labor in which they are engaged. Some of them fancy that they own the institution or some portion of the horses and cattle or certain parts of the land, and these fancies, although delusions, make them more contented. We have constantly urged that every insane person who is physically capable of doing any labor whatever, should be, if possible, induced to do something. It is not a question principally of the pecuniary value of the labor, but of the sanitary and educational value to themselves. As a rule, those institutions which are able to secure labor from the largest number of the insane are the ones also, which seem to be doing the most toward improving the condition of the insane, and the ones also in which the insane seem to be most contented.

To secure labor from so large a proportion of the insane requires much ingenuity and tact on the part of the superintendent and matron and the attendants. In many cases it would be far easier for them to do the work themselves rather than secure it from some of the insane; but most of the insane by sufficient effort can be trained to do certain things reasonably well and some of them are excellent workmen at whatever they undertake. Those asylums which have sufficient woodland have been able to economize in fuel and at the same time provide winter work for men.

In many large hospitals there is now a good showing made of a large percentage of occupation. But this percentage is based on the number of patients who are employed, no matter for how short a time each day, and it therefore does not show the amount of occupation, but only the persons occupied. In the detailed report of asylums which follow as well as in the tables of occupation we show the number who are employed all day, and the number who have a less amount of employment which shows more nearly the actual facts of the case.

Not so much attention has been paid to amusement as to occupation but more attention has been paid to amusement during this biennial period than at any previous time. The winter season especially is unfavorable weather for work and is a time when greater attention can be paid to amusements. A few of the insane read books and newspapers and play games of various kinds; but the great majority when in the house sit around idly. This was doubtless the habit of most of them before they became insane. Some effort has been made in all the asylums to secure amusements for the inmates in general, as well as for special individuals.

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*Insanity.*

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Music has been found to be on the whole, the most helpful of any diversion which has been attempted for all the insane as a body. We strongly have favored the use of musical instruments in the asylums and most of them possess organs or pianos and use them frequently. Music has a quieting effect upon the insane when they become restless or uneasy, quarrelsome with one another and troublesome to the attendants. Here and there an inmate has a violin or an accordeon and plays on it to his own satisfaction and generally to the benefit of the rest. In many asylums an occasional dance or concert, given by some neighboring musician, breaks the monotony of existence. In all, more or less reading matter is furnished and various games, such as cards and checkers are played. In a few asylums there are religious services on Sunday; in others a portion of the inmates go to church in town, generally on parole without an attendant.

The principal education of the insane in these asylums has been by means of labor. In a large number of cases the effort to train them to do things which they had known how to do before they became insane, but which they had forgotten, is itself a re-education back into their old life in a measure. In a few cases insane persons have been taught to do certain things of which they knew nothing before they were insane. In both these lines the educational value of manual training is very apparent. In a few cases the insane have been educated in book knowledge, the most remarkable instance of which is in the Jefferson county asylum where the superintendent has successfully maintained for three years a literary society carried on by the inmates themselves, with speeches and debates, classes in spelling and arithmetic, recitations and readings, music and diversions, furnished mostly by the inmates. This, of course requires much skill and labor on the part of the officers. It has been productive of real benefit to the insane as an education as well as an amusement.

We have carefully inspected the food in the county asylums in our frequent visits and believe that it has been abundant in quantity, nutritious in quality and usually of sufficient variety. Flour is generally bought, it not being profitable to raise wheat in any quantity in Wisconsin. Vegetables in great abundance and variety are raised in the gardens, and in most asylums an ample supply of small fruits of various kinds. Generally beef and pork enough is raised on the farm to supply the institution. More or less fish is also provided, as is tea and coffee, butter and syrup, and generally plenty of milk to drink is also provided everywhere. There is thus an abundance of wholesome food which is almost always cooked well.

We notice some improvement in the amount and quality of clothing provided for the patients. In a few asylums we think the clothing is too old and scanty, but as a rule the patients have at least two suits each, one for

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*County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.*

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working and the other for Sundays and special occasions, and are well provided with all the under and over garments necessary for comfort.

The system of large common dining rooms for all the insane has been extended during this biennial period so that a majority of the asylums now have them. They are found to be, on the whole, a benefit to the insane and helpful in the work of the institution by bringing together all the inmates both men and women, in one large dining room and by seating the better class of the insane of both sexes at the same tables. By having the officers present in the dining-room at each meal, it is possible to secure a much greater degree of good behavior at the tables than it was thought could be done. Such a dining-room conduces to order and good manners among the patients and enables the officers at every meal to personally supervise the actions of all the insane, and what is equally as important, the actions of the attendants. A large dining-room can also be used for an assembly hall in which the patients can be gathered for common amusement or for religious services. We have frequently watched the insane in these common dining-rooms at their meals and their order and quiet is equal to that at a meal in any respectable hotel or boarding house.

#### BROWN COUNTY ASYLUM.

We have for two years recommended a better fire protection for this asylum. It is especially needed in a building with wooden partitions and narrow stair cases. We have recommended an outside water tank rather than one in the attic of the building. We have urged that the kitchen and dining-room should be removed from the basement and one large dining room be provided for all inmates, such as is now in use in the larger county asylums. We have also recommended a cheap wooden building for a laundry.

The general management of this institution has been very satisfactory the past two years. There has been very little mechanical restraint used and nearly one half of the inmates are allowed to go around on the place without an attendant. A complete open door system is carried out. Quite a considerable number have recovered from their insanity under the kind treatment of the superintendent and matron.

The number of insane belonging to this county is increasing and it will not be long before all the room in this asylum will be needed for the chronic insane of Brown county alone. There are nine insane from Oconto county, six from Kewaunee, seven from Marinette and one from Door counties besides seventy-one of its own insane.

The following is a statement of the total cost of the asylum to the county,

## *Insanity.*

with the credits to which it is fairly entitled. It will be seen that the asylum has more than paid for itself.

### EXPENDITURES.

<i>Permanent improvements —</i>	
Previously reported.....	\$22,600 00
Stable and root house combined.....	460 00
Brick oven.....	60 00
	—\$29,120 00
<i>Current expenses —</i>	
Previous to September 30, 1889.....	\$34,491 39
Made in the year ending September 30, 1889.....	9,600 63
Made in the year ending September 30, 1890.....	9,440 80
	—\$53,532 82
Total expenditures .....	\$82,652 82

### CREDITS.

<i>Cash receipts from state appropriations —</i>	
Previous to this biennial period, (as given in our last report) .....	\$34,039 61
For year ending September 30, 1889 (paid February 1, 1890).....	10,535 50
For year ending September 30, 1890 (due February 1, 1891).....	10,152 18
	—\$54,727 29
<i>Amount saved on its own insane (at the rate of \$1.50 a week and 25 cents additional for clothing) —</i>	
Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report) .....	\$27,514 79
In the two years ending September 30, 1890 .....	12,310 25
	—\$39,825 04
Total credits .....	\$94,552 33

### COLUMBIA COUNTY ASYLUM.

We have renewed our recommendation made two years ago for better water supply, both for bathing purposes and fire protection. We believe that additional buildings will be erected soon, which will provide for a larger number of inmates, for more complete separation of the sexes, and for a kitchen and dining room separate from the poorhouse, all which are greatly needed. The county board has appointed a committee to consider this subject, and there is little doubt that they will favor the changes needed. This building was one of the earliest erected for the purpose of an asylum and would not be accepted now by us. We have advised the committee to report some needed changes in the present building as well as a new building, and we believe that the county board will adopt these proposed changes. The fact that there have been ample accommodations for the insane in the state generally, has prevented our urging this addition hitherto as decidedly as we otherwise should have done.

The management here has been excellent, as it has always been. A complete open door system is carried out. Nearly all the inmates are allowed to go around without an attendant. More than one-half of them have some regular employment suited to their physical and mental ability, which keeps them constantly occupied. All the insane who are not physi-

### *County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.*

cally disabled, have some occupation. No mechanical restraint or seclusion has been used in this asylum. Owing to the overcrowding of the insane, a portion of them have been accommodated in the poorhouse, having their entire liberty. There are 51 insane belonging to Columbia county and one each from Adams, Jackson, Marquette and Marathon.

(Since the above was prepared and before it was printed, the county board voted \$20,000 for additional buildings, which when completed will give a capacity of 80 to the asylum, and give much better facilities for management and obviate the objections we have had to the present buildings.)

The following is a statement of the total cost of the asylum to the county, with the credits to which it is fairly entitled. It will be seen that the asylum has more than paid for itself, and that there is enough credit to the asylum to erect the additional buildings greatly needed, and on a much better scale than is proposed by the county board:

#### EXPENDITURES.

*Permanent improvements —*

Previously reported .....	\$9,128 00
None made in this biennial period.	

*Current expenses —*

Previous to September 30, 1888.....	\$17,712 60
Made in the year ending September 30, 1889.....	4,243 62
Made in the year ending September 30, 1890.....	4,601 15
	26,617 37

Total expenses of asylum .....	\$35,745 37
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#### CREDITS.

*Cash receipts from state appropriations —*

Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report).....	\$22,072 97
For year ending September 30, 1889 (paid February 1, 1890).....	4,587 15
For year ending September 30, 1890 (due February 1, 1891).....	4,601 89
	\$31,262 01

*Amounts saved on its own insane (at the rate of \$1.50 and \$0.25 additional for clothing bill).*

Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report).....	\$20,255 36
In the two years ending September 30, 1890 .....	9,060 47
	29,315 83

Total credits .....	\$60,577 84
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#### DANE COUNTY ASYLUM.

We have recommended that a single dining room and kitchen with dormitories above, like the addition to Grant county asylum, be constructed here, allowing hospital rooms and more sitting rooms and the change of double beds to single beds. We also think it would be better for the superintendent to live at the asylum.

This institution has maintained its high standard of care during this biennial period. There has been very little mechanical restraint or seclusion. A complete open door system is carried out here. Two-thirds of the



## *Insanity.*

inmates are allowed full liberty of the grounds to go around without an attendant. Nearly two-thirds of all the inmates are employed regularly all day and most of the rest a portion of the time.

A considerable number of the inmates are now absent on leave, most of whom will never be returned to the asylum. We commend the policy of the superintendent in finding homes for those insane, as far as possible, who are now able to go home even if they are not fully recovered of their insanity.

The number of insane in Dane county has so greatly increased that all the room in this asylum is needed for the insane of this county. There are now ninety-eight from Dane county. Besides these there are four from Pierce and one from Buffalo counties, who will soon be removed. Nine years ago, when the county board was considering the question of building this institution, it was thought that seventy-five was the largest number of insane for whom the county would ever have to provide accommodations. The building was finally erected for one hundred after much persuasion from the state board of charities.

This institution has received more than a hundred frequently, but that has only been done by using the sitting rooms for dormitories and the narrow halls for sitting rooms, which we cannot commend as a permanent arrangement.

In the following statement there is a slight change from the total of permanent improvements given last year. It will be seen that the asylum paid for itself in less than seven years after it was established.

### EXPENDITURES.

<i>Permanent improvements—</i>		
Previously reported .....	\$42,575 29	
Made in this biennial period.....	527 65	
		\$43,102 94
<i>Current expenses—</i>		
Previous to September 30, 1888 .....	\$49,447 86	
Made in the year ending September 30, 1889 .....	8,850 79	
Made in the year ending September 30, 1890 .....	9,336 72	
		67,635 37
Total expenditures of asylum .....		\$110,838 31

### CREDITS.

<i>Cash receipts from state appropriations—</i>		
Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report) ..	\$53,455 10	
For year ending September 30, 1889, (paid February 1, 1890) .....	9,845 03	
For year ending September 30, 1890 (due February 1, 1891) .....	8,628 01	
		\$71,928 14
<i>Amount saved on its own insane (at the rate of \$1.50 a week and clothing bill \$.25 additional) —</i>		
Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report) ..	\$35,045 46	
In the two years ending September 30, 1890 .....	16,208 74	
		51,254 20
Total credits .....		\$123,182 34

## *County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.*

### DODGE COUNTY ASYLUM.

At the close of the year 1889, Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins, who have had immediate charge of this institution since it was organized, retired voluntarily on account of Mrs. Wiggins' health, impaired by her arduous labors. The high standard of this asylum speaks in their praise louder than we can do. Mr. and Mrs. Drown were appointed to succeed them and are continuing the high standard hitherto kept up.

The opening of Outagamie asylum caused the removal of the patients belonging to that county last winter. Mrs. Rudolph, the matron of the poorhouse, was interested in them on account of the husband's responsibility as superintendent of both institutions. She went out a few rods to the railroad track to say "Good bye" to the insane as they were going off, had a relapse of the influenza, and died shortly after. We deeply regret her loss.

A complete open door system is carried out in this institution. There has been very little restraint or seclusion. The treatment of the insane has been kind.

The removal of the Outagamie county insane has lowered the population of this asylum, but we expect it will soon reach its full capacity. There are now, 13 from Washington, 6 from Oconto and two from Shawano counties besides 68 Dodge county insane.

The following is a statement of the total cost of the asylum to the county with the credits to which it is fairly entitled. It will be seen that this asylum has paid for itself in a little over seven years after it was established.

#### EXPENDITURES.

<i>Permanent improvements—</i>	
Previously reported.....	\$43,448 25
Root cellar (in 1889).....	461 39
	\$43,909 64
<i>Current expenses—</i>	
Previous to September 30, 1888.....	\$51,075 03
Made in the year ending September 30, 1889.....	9,624 68
Made in the year ending September 30, 1890.....	8,514 73
	69,214 44
Total expenditures of the asylum.....	113,124 08

#### CREDITS.

<i>Cash receipts from state appropriations—</i>	
Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report).....	\$48,033 84
For the year ending September 30, 1889. (Paid February 1, 1890).....	10,548 47
For the year ending September 30, 1890. (Due February 1, 1891)....	9,219 07
	\$67,800 88
<i>Amounts saved on its own insane (at the rate of \$1.50 a week and 25 cents additional for clothing bill)—</i>	
Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report).....	\$35,094 72
In the two years ending September 30, 1890.....	12,331 75
	47,426 47
Total credits.....	115,227

## *Insanity.*

### FOND DU LAC COUNTY ASYLUM.

There was a change of superintendents in this institution January 1, 1890.

We were sorry to lose Captain and Mrs. Bell as superintendent and matron of this asylum, because their management had been successful. The institution is managed satisfactorily by their successors. While we deprecate unnecessary changes in the superintendents and matrons of county asylums, this instance among others, shows that there are in every county, honest, intelligent and humane persons who can safely be intrusted with this great responsibility.

During the biennial period a considerable number of inmates have been discharged by the county judge as recovered. A complete open door system is carried on in this institution. There has been very little restraint or seclusion.

There is so great a revolution in this county in the treatment of the insane that we quote our language of two years ago. "There is a great change in the appearance of those insane who were kept in the old asylum with too little liberty and occupation, and who were sometimes starved and frozen through false economy, and the foolish idea that they could thereby be more easily controlled. By rational and humane treatment their condition has been greatly improved and some have been discharged as recovered. Any one who was familiar with the treatment of the insane in the old asylum, which was itself an advance upon the previous plan of bedding them down on straw like cattle in the cells of the rotten old poor-house, and who will visit the present commodious asylum with its liberty, its occupation, its good food, good clothing, good beds and kind and intelligent treatment, must believe that the world does move."

There are just 100 inmates, 66 of whom are from Fond du Lac county, 13 from Waupaca, 10 from Washington, 8 from Marquette, 2 from Green Lake and 1 from Wood.

The following is a statement of the total cost of the asylum to the county with the credits to which it is fairly entitled. It will be seen that the asylum is fast paying for itself.

#### EXPENDITURES.

##### *Permanent improvements—*

Previously reported.....	\$46,499 84
Made in 1889.....	1,781 21
Made in 1890.....	1,816 24
	\$49,597 29

##### *Current expenses—*

Previous to September 30, 1888.....	\$17,130 34
Made in year ending September 30, 1889.....	8,636 64
Made in year ending September, 1890.....	9,183 64
	34,950 62

Total expenditures.....	\$84,547 91
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## *County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.*

### CREDITS.

*Cash receipts from state appropriations —*

Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report).....	\$17,665 46
For year ending September 30, 1889 (paid February 1, 1890).....	11,468 60
For year ending September 30, 1890 (due February 1, 1891).....	10,758 19
	\$39,892 25

*Amount saved on its own insane (at the rate of \$1.50 a week and \$.25 additional for clothing bill) —*

Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report).....	\$13,521 86
In the two years ending September 30, 1890.....	11,311 72
	24,833 58

Total credits..... \$64,725 83

### GRANT COUNTY ASYLUM.

Two years ago Mr. Showalter resigned from the superintendency on account of a re-election to the legislature. We regretted to lose Mr. and Mrs. Showalter because we regarded them among the most efficient officers of asylums anywhere. Mr. McFall, one of the trustees, was appointed superintendent in his place. He has had some unusual difficulties to contend with, and has received some special aid from the State Board of Charities. Certain employes have been changed and others have learned that they are responsible to the superintendent alone and the discipline of the institution has been greatly improved thereby. Upon request of the State Board of Charities the trustees have finally left the purchase of supplies to the superintendent, where it properly belongs.

The treatment of the insane has been uniformly kind. About two thirds of the inmates are allowed to go around anywhere on the grounds without an attendant. A complete open door system is carried on in this institution. A considerable number of inmates are now absent on leave. There has been no restraint or seclusion during this biennial period. The insane all eat together in one common dining room, which is one of the pleasantest in the state.

There are just one hundred inmates here, of whom fifty-nine belong to Grant county, eighteen to Crawford, fourteen to Eau Claire, seven to Richland, two to Barron and one to LaFayette.

The following is a statement of the total cost of the asylum to the county with the credits to which it is fairly entitled. It will be seen that the asylum has much more than paid for itself:

### EXPENDITURES.

*Permanent improvements —*

Previously reported ..	\$32,003 34
Made in 1889.....	80 00
Made in 1890.....	200 00
	\$32,283 34

*Current expenses —*

Previous to September 30, 1888.....	\$38,706 88
Made in year ending September 30, 1889.....	8,172 25
Made in year ending September 30, 1890.....	9,552 24
	56,431 37

Total expenditures..... \$88,714 71

## Insanity.

### CREDITS.

*Cash receipts from state appropriations —*

Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report) .....	\$46,244 92
For year ending September 30, 1889 (paid February 1, 1890) .....	12,681 19
For year ending September 30, 1891 (due February 1, 1891) .....	11,951 25
	\$70,877 36

*Amount saved on its own insane (at the rate of \$1.50 a week and 25 cents additional for clothing bill.) —*

Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report) .....	\$21,547 92
In the two years ending September 30, 1890 .....	10,723 24
	32,271 16

Total credits .....	\$103,148 52
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### GREEN COUNTY ASYLUM.

This institution has been managed as excellently as usual during the past two years.

At our request, the trustees have given the superintendent full authority over the purchase of supplies.

The new buildings have been completed for the inmates.

About three-fourths of the inmates go around without an attendant. A complete open door system is carried on in this institution. The inmates all eat in a common dining room, which is the best arranged and pleasantest in the state, having two fire places, small round tables with neat table service, and plants in the windows. All who are not physically disabled have some regular occupation, and more than half of the inmates do a fair day's work. There has been very little restraint or seclusion during the biennial period. A considerable number of the inmates are now absent on leave and some have been discharged recovered.

We have regretted that we have not been able to fill this institution up to its full capacity as yet, but expect to be able to do so soon. There are fifty-four insane belonging to Grant county and eighteen to La Fayette county.

The following is a statement of the total cost of the asylum to the county with the credits to which it is fairly entitled. It will be seen that the asylum has paid for itself:

### EXPENDITURES.

*Permanent improvements —*

Previously reported .....	\$7,490 00
New buildings in 1889 .....	27,346 87
Furniture for same .....	1,272 38
Improvements in 1890 .....	569 55
	\$36,678 80

*Current expenses —*

Previous to September 30, 1888 .....	\$19,659 65
Made in year ending September 30, 1889 .....	5,251 59
Made in year ending September 30, 1890 .....	6,352 02
	31,263 26

Total expenditures .....	\$87,942 06
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*County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.*


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## CREDITS.

*Cash receipts from state appropriations —*

Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report)....	\$17,375 92	
For year ending September 30, 1889 (paid February 1, 1890).....	4,771 06	
For year ending September 30, 1890 (due February 1, 1891).....	6,392 37	
		<u>\$28,539 35</u>

*Amount saved on its own insane (at the rate of \$1.50 a week and 25 cents additional for clothing bill).*

Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report)....	\$20,272 08	
In the two years ending September 30, 1890.....	8,002 75	
		<u>28,274 83</u>

Total credits.....		<u>\$56,814 18</u>
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## IOWA COUNTY ASYLUM.

This institution has been managed as excellently as usual during this biennial period. Three-fourths of the inmates are on parole to go around without an attendant. The insane all eat in a common dining room. There has been no restraint or seclusion during this biennial period.

There are 49 insane from Iowa county, 31 from Waukesha, 15 from Polk, 3 from Pierce, and 3 from Jackson.

The following is a statement of the total cost of the asylum to the county with the credits to which it is fairly entitled. It will be seen that the asylum has nearly paid for itself already. In another year it will probably have caught up. We showed the county board, when they were considering the question of building an asylum, that the asylum would pay for itself in ten years at farthest. It will actually pay for itself in less than five years. This result is accomplished by true economy, not niggardliness, and by using a very large farm with the labor of the insane to largely support them.

A slight correction is made in the permanent improvements from that given in our last report, in accordance with a later report from the asylum.

## EXPENDITURES.

*Permanent improvements —*

Previously reported.....	\$39,056 70	
Made in 1889.....	4,142 37	
Made in 1890.....	779 52	
		<u>\$43,978 59</u>

*Current expenses —*

Previous to September 30, 1888.....	\$10,187 74	
Made in the year ending September 30, 1888.....	8,871 04	
Made in the year ending September 30, 1890.....	6,459 85	
		<u>25,518 63</u>

Total expenditures.....		<u>\$69,497 22</u>
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## Insanity.

### CREDITS.

<i>Cash receipts from state appropriations —</i>		
Previous to biennial period (as given in our last report).....	\$16,803 01	
For year ending September 30, 1889 (paid February 1, 1890).....	12,335 54	
For year ending September 30, 1890 (due February 1, 1891).....	12,277 21	
		<u>\$41,415 76</u>
<i>Amounts saved on its own insane (at the rate of \$1.50 a week and 25 cents additional for clothing bill) —</i>		
Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report).....	\$7,688 25	
In the two years ending September 30, 1890.....	8,428 75	
		<u>16,117 00</u>
Total credits.....		<u><u>\$57,532 76</u></u>

### JEFFERSON COUNTY ASYLUM.

This institution has been excellently managed during this biennial period. There has been no restraint or seclusion. All the inmates who are not physically disabled have some regular occupation, and nearly half of them are busy all day. A few of the inmates are allowed to go around without any attendant. A complete open door system is carried on. All the inmates eat in one common dining room, which has been made according to our recommendation, by cutting out the partition between the two dining rooms as they formerly were.

A literary society with exercises once a week by the inmates, has been kept up with good results. One of the wards for men is entirely in charge of the insane, with no attendants, which is a very interesting experiment, which we should like to see tried elsewhere with the better class of insane.

The purchase of some additional land has given better sewerage. An appropriation has been made by the county board for an addition for the purpose of hospital rooms and a place in which to lay out the dead.

There are twenty-six insane from Juneau county, seven from Burnett, and one from Eau Claire, besides sixty-five from Jefferson county.

The following statement of the total cost of the asylum to the county with the credits to which it is fairly entitled, shows that the asylum has more than paid for itself:

### EXPENDITURES.

<i>Permanent improvements —</i>		
Previously reported.....	\$31,452 22	
Made in 1889, including land and sewerage.....	10,452 94	
Made in 1890.....	1,433 23	
		<u>\$43,358 39</u>
<i>Current expenses —</i>		
Previous to September 30, 1888.....	\$30,494 56	
Made in the year ending September 30, 1889.....	8,352 96	
Made in the year ending September 30, 1890.....	7,848 90	
		<u>46,696 42</u>
Total expenditures.....		<u><u>\$90,054 81</u></u>

## County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.

### CREDITS.

<i>Cash receipts from state appropriations—</i>		
Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report).....	\$39,421 92	
For year ending September 30, 1889 (paid February 1, 1890)....	5,917 17	
For year ending September 30, 1890 (due February 1, 1891).....	9,775 22	
		\$59,114 31
<i>Amount saved on its own insane (at the rate of \$1.50 a week and 25 cents additional for clothing bill)—</i>		
Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report).....	\$30,530 91	
In the two years ending September 30, 1890 .....	12,213 98	
		42,744 89
Total credits .....		\$101,859 20

### LA CROSSE COUNTY ASYLUM.

This institution seems to have effectually gotten over its early troubles and has prospered during the last two years.

One remarkable feature here is the erection of a large barn wholly by the labor of the insane and at no expense to the county except for materials.

The management has been very good. There has been very little restraint or seclusion. A complete open door system is carried out in this institution. Two-thirds of the inmates are allowed to go around without an attendant. There is a common dining room for all the insane. A considerable number of the inmates have been discharged from this institution recovered.

Besides 49 insane from La Crosse county there are 26 from Dunn, 11 from Buffalo, 8 from St. Croix, 8 from Clark and two from Jackson.

The following is a statement of the total cost of the asylum to the county with the credits to which it is fairly entitled.

### EXPENDITURES.

<i>Permanent improvements—</i>		
Previously reported.....	\$72,569 49	
Made in 1889.....	963 13	
Made in 1890.....	252 08	
		\$73,784 70
<i>Current expenses—</i>		
Previous to September 30, 1888.....	\$6,843 48	
Made in year ending September 30, 1889.....	8,735 41	
Made in year ending September 30, 1890.....	7,068 24	
		22,647 13
Total expenditures.....		\$96,431 83

### CREDITS.

<i>Cash receipts from state appropriations—</i>		
Previous to this biennial report (as given in our last report)...	\$7,782 94	
For year ending September 30, 1889 (paid February 1, 1890).....	11,782 24	
For year ending September 30, 1890 (due February 1, 1891)....	12,726 92	
		\$32,292 10
<i>Amount saved on its own insane (at the rate of \$1.50 a week and 25 cents additional for clothing bill—</i>		
Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report).....	\$2,815 49	
In the two years ending September 30, 1890.....	8,088 50	
		10,903 99
Total credits .....		\$43,196 09



## *Insanity.*

### MANITOWOC COUNTY ASYLUM.

This institution has been well managed. A complete open door system is carried out. About one-third of the inmates are allowed to go around without an attendant. A little over one-half are occupied at something all day. There has been no restraint or seclusion during this biennial period.

The success of the superintendent in making a garden out of the sand pile on which the institution was originally located is a lesson in agriculture as well as in the management of institutions. The site was chosen for this asylum because it was county property, which had been allowed to return to the county for the unpaid taxes, and was considered wholly valueless for farming purposes and just too far from the city for building purposes. Some additional land was afterward purchased, better adapted for farming, but recently the sandy land, by skill and industry, has been made as fertile as any portion of the farm.

A common dining room for all the inmates, finished two years ago, adds to the home-likeness of this asylum.

Besides 65 insane from Manitowoc county there are 20 from Ozaukee and 10 from Marathon county.

The following is a statement of the total cost of the asylum to the county with the credits to which it is fairly entitled. It will be seen that the asylum has nearly paid for itself.

#### EXPENDITURES.

<i>Permanent improvements —</i>		
Previously reported .....	\$37,810 45	
Made in 1889 .....	528 01	
Made in 1890 .....	1,244 65	
		<u>\$39,583 11</u>
<i>Current expenses —</i>		
Previous to September 30, 1888 .....	\$31,910 89	
Made in year ending September 30, 1889 .....	9,249 48	
Made in year ending September 30, 1890 .....	7,643 89	
		<u>48,803 76</u>
Total expenditures .....		<u>\$88,386 87</u>

#### CREDITS.

<i>Cash receipts from state appropriations —</i>		
Previous to this biennial period as given in our last report .....	\$30,607 21	
For year ending September 30, 1889 (paid February 1, 1890) .....	11,038 98	
For year ending September 30, 1890 (due February 1, 1891) .....	10,348 24	
		<u>\$51,994 43</u>
<i>Amount saved on its own insane (at the rate of \$1.50 a week and 25 cents additional for clothing bill) —</i>		
Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report) ....	\$19,951 76	
In the two years ending September 30, 1890 .....	12,542 25	
		<u>32,494 01</u>
Total credits .....		<u>\$84,488 44</u>

## *County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.*

### MILWAUKEE COUNTY ASYLUM.

This institution was opened late in the summer of 1889. The land which was set apart for it from the poor-farm was in our judgment too limited in extent for anything except for market gardening, but this is a necessary consequence of the location so near the city, with land so valuable as it is. The expense of carrying on this institution is necessarily somewhat greater than it would be in the country with plenty of land.

The superintendent has devised a very complete system of records and reports and has a thoroughly organized force of employes so that the work of the institution is carried on regularly and most systematically. It is a commendable circumstance that eighty per cent. of the original employes are still in the service of the institution.

About one-third of the inmates are on parole to go around without an attendant. A complete open door system is carried on in this institution. There is a common dining room for all the inmates. Two-thirds have some regular occupation all day and most of the rest a portion of the day.

There were ninety-six inmates here at the close of the statistical year, but twenty-four have since been transferred from the Milwaukee Hospital, making the present number 120, all belonging to Milwaukee county.

The following is a statement of the total cost of the asylum to the county with the credits to which it is fairly entitled. In this statement the value of the land set apart for the asylum from the poor-farm is not included, as no estimate of its value has been made by the county board. The land cost the county very much less originally than it is now worth:

#### EXPENDITURES.

<i>Permanent improvements—</i>		
Building, including apparatus for heating and light. ....	\$60,000 00	
Furniture .....	6,083 00	
Improvements in 1890.....	2,772 07	
		\$68,855 07
<i>Current expenses —</i>		
Made in year ending September 30, 1889.....	\$2,386 77	
Made in year ending September 30, 1890.....	13,034 11	
		15,420 88
Total expenditures.....		<u>\$84,275 95</u>

#### CREDITS.

<i>Cash receipts from state appropriations—</i>		
For year ending September 30, 1889 (paid February 1, 1890).....	\$1,103 57	
For year ending September 30, 1890 (due February 1, 1891).....	7,703 07	
		\$8,814 64
<i>Amount saved on its own insane (at the rate of \$1.50 a week and 25 cts. additional for clothing bill) —</i>		
For year ending September 30, 1889.....	\$1,291 00	
For year ending September 30, 1890.....	8,992 75	
		10,283 75
Total credits.....		<u>\$19,098 39</u>

*Insanity.*

## OUTAGAMIE COUNTY ASYLUM.

This institution was opened last winter. It is a model for a county asylum, substantially like several previously erected. It has a large farm connected with it, which will furnish work for the patients in improving and cultivating it. The location, at a flag station on the railroad a short distance from Appleton, is excellent both for visitors and supplies.

The management here has been very good. Nearly all the inmates are allowed to go around without an attendant. There is a common dining room for all the inmates. A complete open door system is carried on. There has been very little restraint or seclusion.

We expect to be able to fill this institution to its full capacity shortly. It has eighty inmates, forty-seven from Outagamie, thirteen from Calumet, six from Kewaunee, six from Oconto, five from Waupaca, two from Shawano and one from Langlade.

The following is a statement of the total cost of the county asylum to the county with the credits to which it is fairly entitled. The proportionate cost of the asylum to each inmate is greater than it will be hereafter, as is always the case with a new institution.

The building committee and the trustees have each published a very full and clear statement of expenses and receipts and we use their figures with the following exceptions: We have omitted the items of interest on bonds altogether, not because it is not a proper item to be included in the report to the county board, but in order to keep a fair comparison with other institutions in which this item is not accounted for. We have charged a few items to current expenses, instead of to permanent improvements to correspond with the definition of current expenses and permanent improvements which we have long adopted for all institutions.

## EXPENDITURES.

<i>Permanent improvements—</i>		
Cost of farm, fencing, etc.....	\$15,423 90	
Cost of all buildings.....	39,944 03	
Steam heating.....	4,995 00	
Electric lighting.....	1,988 00	
Plumbing.....	1,186 05	
Well and pump.....	1,532 68	
Furniture.....	4,857 47	
Cost of fuel (bought by building committee).....	317 58	
Architect's plans and superintendence of construction.....	1,792 74	
Services of committee, printing and livery hire.....	2,759 28	
Miscellaneous.....	555 28	
Permanent improvements added by trustees.....	3,654 78	
		\$79,006 77
<i>Current expenses—</i>		
Made in the year ending September 30, 1890.....	\$7,163 73	7,163 73
Items deducted from building committee's statement as being properly current expenses of asylum—		
Insurance.....	120 00	
Labor, farm and potatoes.....	89 35	
Coal not used by building committee.....	500 00	
		709 35
Total expenditures.....		<u>\$86,879 85</u>

*County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.*

## CREDITS.

<i>Cash receipts from state appropriations —</i>		
For year ending September 30, 1890, (due February 1, 1891) .....		\$4,020 76
<i>Amount saved on its own insane (at the rate of \$1.50 a week and 25 cts. additional for clothing bill.) —</i>		
In the two years ending Sept. 30, 1880 .....		2,999 24
Total credits .....		<u>\$7,020 00</u>

## RACINE COUNTY ASYLUM.

This is a new institution, opened last winter. It is admirably planned and economically erected. It is on a large farm at a flag station near Racine.

The management has been very good. More than half of the inmates are on parole going round without an attendant. The complete open door system is carried out. There has been very little restraint or seclusion of any kind. More than half the inmates are employed at some kind of occupation, and nearly all the rest have some work. All the inmates eat in a common dining room.

There are seventy inmates, fifty-three from Racine county, seventeen from Kenosha. There is still ample room for thirty more. But it was well understood by the county authorities when Racine county was allowed to erect an asylum, that it could not be filled at once but must wait its turn till other asylums were filled, which had been previously authorized.

The following is a statement of the total cost of the asylum to the county with the credits to which it is fairly entitled. The current expenses this year are greater than they will be hereafter because of the large amount of supplies on hand paid for in this year, but to be used next year.

## EXPENDITURES.

<i>Permanent improvements —</i>		
Cost of farm .....	\$10,343 75	
Cost of asylum building .....	31,032 03	
Heating apparatus .....	2,324 00	
Lighting apparatus .....	960 00	
Laundry .....	2,670 00	
Barn and ice house .....	3,166 45	
Well .....	159 06	
Sewerage .....	353 89	
Grading .....	120 00	
Sidewalks, etc .....	321 37	
Plans, specifications and superintending construction .....	1,729 16	
Furniture, stock and tools .....	5,261 65	
Total original investment .....	<u>\$58,341 36</u>	
Improvements added in 1890 (including hog pen and storm sash) .....	992 07	
Total permanent improvements .....		\$59,333 43
<i>Current expenses —</i>		
Made in year ending September 30, 1890 .....		9,410 33
Total expenditures .....		<u>\$68,743 76</u>

*Insanity.*

## CREDITS.

<i>Cash receipts from state appropriations—</i>	
For year ending September 30, 1890 (due February 1, 1891) .....	\$4,665 94
<i>Amount saved on its own insane (at the rate of \$1.50 a week and 25 cents additional for clothing bill).</i>	
In the year ending September 30, 1890 .....	3,527 00
Total credits .....	<u>\$8,192 94</u>

## ROCK COUNTY ASYLUM.

This institution consists of two frame cottages, one for each sex, on opposite sides of the old frame poorhouse. The poorhouse was originally built for a hotel, before the days of railroads, and was so erected on a side hill as to make the staircases its most essential feature. It is very awkwardly arranged for a poorhouse and utterly unadapted for the additional purpose of a center building to an insane asylum. The cottages are cheap makeshifts, badly planned. The whole series of buildings constitute together a great fire trap, which is a constant menace to the lives of their numerous human inmates. In our opinion, the sooner the whole thing is abandoned and good buildings constructed, the better for all concerned. We have urged the county board to erect suitable buildings, preferably somewhere nearer a railroad station, but the question of location has thus far been in the way of their taking action upon it.

The management has been as satisfactory as it could be under the circumstances. More than one-third of the inmates are allowed to go around without an attendant. A complete open door system is carried out. There has been very little restraint or seclusion. More than two-thirds of the inmates have some regular occupation.

On account of the character of the buildings and the danger from fire as well as the fact that there was not more than enough room for Rock county insane alone, we have caused the removal of the insane belonging to other counties. There are now 79 inmates, all from Rock county.

The following is a statement of the total cost of the asylum to the county with the credits to which it is fairly entitled:

## EXPENDITURES.

<i>Permanent improvements—</i>	
Previously reported .....	\$26,769 94
Made in this biennial period .....	465 52
	<u>\$27,235 46</u>
<i>Current expenses—</i>	
Previous to September 30, 1888 .....	\$38,207 62
Made in year ending September 30, 1889 .....	6,279 47
Made in year ending September 30, 1890 .....	5,615 43
	<u>50,102 52</u>
Total expenditures .....	<u>\$77,337 98</u>

## *County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.*

### CREDITS.

<i>Cash receipts from state appropriations —</i>		
Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report) ....	\$39,946 90	
For year ending September 30, 1889 (paid February 1, 1890).....	7,227 04	
For year ending September 30, 1890 (due February 1, 1891).....	6,396 37	
		<u>\$53,570 31</u>
<i>Amount saved on its own insane (at the rate of \$1.50 a week and 25 cents additional for clothing bill) —</i>		
Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report) ....	\$25,506 03	
In the two years ending September 30, 1890.....	12,895 41	
		<u>38,401 44</u>
Total credits ... ..		<u><u>\$91,971 75</u></u>

### SAUK COUNTY ASYLUM.

This institution is more a home than an asylum. All the inmates are now on parole to go around without an attendant. There is a complete open door system here. All the inmates eat in the common dining room. All the inmates who are not physically disabled have some regular work, and two-thirds work all day regularly. They go about their tasks cheerfully and feel that the institution is theirs. There are seldom any attempts to escape. The only serious fault that we can find with the institution is that it costs too little for its support. We believe a little additional money could be profitably spent in securing some means of amusement for the inmates without any large increase of the cost of maintenance.

The trustees are contemplating having additional buildings for the insane to be erected as far as possible by the insane themselves. They propose in addition to the present asylum now used by both sexes, to erect two smaller buildings with sitting rooms and dormitories for men, and use the present building for women only. We favor this plan whenever there shall be need for additional accommodations for the chronic insane in the state.

There are 42 insane from Sauk county and 11 from Trempealeau county.

The following is a statement of the total cost of the asylum to the county, with the credits to which it is fairly entitled. It will be seen that the asylum has much more than paid for itself in four years.

### EXPENDITURES.

<i>Permanent improvements —</i>		
Previously reported.....	\$10,450 00	
Enclosing outside stairs (in 1889).....	125 00	
		<u>\$10,575 00</u>
<i>Current expenses —</i>		
Previous to September 30, 1888.....	5,997 06	
Made in year ending September 30, 1889.....	8,731 47	
Made in year ending September 30, 1890.....	2,948 28	
		<u>12,676 31</u>
Total expenditures .....		<u><u>\$23,251 81</u></u>

## Insanity.

### CREDITS.

<i>Cash receipts from state appropriations—</i>		
Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report)....	\$5,386 28	
For year ending September 30, 1889. (Paid February 1, 1890)....	4,894 78	
For year ending September 30, 1890. (Due February 1, 1891)....	4,748 81	
		<u>\$17,979 87</u>
<i>Amount saved on its own insane (at the rate of \$1.50 a week and 25 cents additional for clothing bill) --</i>		
Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report).....	\$6,153 49	
In the two years ending September 30, 1890.....	6,965 23	
		<u>13,118 72</u>
Total credits.....		<u><u>\$31,098 59</u></u>

### SHEBOYGAN COUNTY ASYLUM.

During the biennial period another addition has been constructed to this asylum, increasing its capacity one fourth and making the building more convenient than it was before.

On account of the location of this asylum in the edge of a large and growing city the full system of open doors, which is maintained in every other asylum in this state has not yet been completely carried out, but the doors are left open some hours every day. Over one-third of the inmates are allowed to go around without any attendant. There has been very little restraint or seclusion. The management has been quite satisfactory.

The superintendent has overcome the great difficulty of the small amount of land, by renting land in small parcels wherever he can and cultivating it with the help of the inmates. This has furnished occupation for the men.

There are 79 inmates belonging to Sheboygan county, 5 to Chippewa, one to Washington. There is room for 100 insane in this asylum.

The following is a statement of the total cost of the asylum to the county with the credits to which it is fairly entitled.

The asylum will probably pay for itself in about three years more.

### EXPENDITURES.

<i>Permanent improvements—</i>		
Previously reported.....	\$44,697 16	
Addition to building in 1889.....	7,164 32	
Furniture for same.....	748 40	
Other improvements in 1889.....	159 25	
Additional improvements on building (in 1890).....	343 43	
Additional furniture in 1890.....	385 01	
Connection with city water works.....	799 89	
Improvement on farm in 1890.....	54 00	
		<u>\$54,851 46</u>
<i>Current expenses—</i>		
Previous to September 30, 1888.....	\$44,322 18	
Made in year ending September 30, 1889.....	8,299 32	
Made in year ending September 30, 1890.....	8,803 42	
		<u>61,424 92</u>
Total expenditures.....		<u><u>\$115,776 38</u></u>

## *County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.*

### CREDITS.

<i>Cash receipts from state appropriations —</i>	
Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report)....	\$33,303 62
For year ending September 30, 1889 (paid February 1, 1890).....	7,157 05
For year ending September 30, 1890 (due February 1, 1891).....	7,160 93
	<u>\$47,621</u>
<i>Amounts saved on its own insane (at the rate of \$1.50 a week and 25 cts. additional for clothing) —</i>	
Previous to this biennial year (as given in our last report).....	\$31,253 41
In the two years ending September 30, 1890.....	13,391 24
	<u>44,644 65</u>
Total credits.....	<u><u>\$92,266 25</u></u>

### VERNON COUNTY ASYLUM.

This institution was opened for inmates early in 1889.

In order to reduce the excessive number of male insane in the State Hospital, caused by the disproportion of males to females among the so-called "state insane," who have no residence in any county in the state, and who are mostly transients, about three-fourths of the room in this institution has been used for male insane, and twenty-seven "state insane" have been transferred to this asylum from the State Hospital.

About three-fourths of all the insane in this institution have some regular occupation. One-half of them are allowed to go around without any attendant. Several are now absent on leave. A complete open door system is carried out.

One of the deaths in this asylum was caused by traumatic erysipelas supposed to result from an injury inflicted by another inmate. The case was investigated by this board, the full report being given under the proceedings of the board on another page. There was no want of care on the part of any one connected with the asylum, as the vicious character of the patient inflicting the injury was unknown to them. The law should require a history of each patient, so far as known, to accompany them wherever they go.

There are thirty-six insane here from Vernon county, sixteen from Chippewa, ten from Monroe, five from Trempealeau, two from Crawford, two from Richland, two from Portage, one from Wood, and twenty-seven from the state at large.

The following is a statement of the total cost of this asylum to the county, with the credits to which it is fairly entitled:

### EXPENDITURES.

<i>Permanent improvements—</i>	
Original investment .....	\$42,828 82
Made in 1889, including barn and sewerage.....	2,327 32
In 1890, including woodland, stock and tools for farm .....	2,801 68
	<u>\$47,957 82</u>
<i>Current expenses—</i>	
Made in year ending September 30, 1889 .....	\$5,880 97
Made in year ending September 30, 1890.....	8,662 62
	<u>14,543 59</u>
Total expenditures.....	<u><u>\$62,501 41</u></u>



## Insanity.

### CREDITS.

<i>Cash receipts from state appropriations —</i>		
For the year ending September 30, 1889 (paid February 1, 1890) ..	\$5,814 12	
For the year ending September 30, 1890 (due February 1, 1891) ..	13,982 99	
		<u>\$19,797 11</u>
<i>Amount saved on its own insane (at the rate of 1.50 a week, and 25 cts. additional for clothing bill) —</i>		
In the two years ending September 30, 1890 .....	4,602 24	
		<u>\$4,602 24</u>
Total credits .....		<u><u>\$24,399 35</u></u>

### WALWORTH COUNTY ASYLUM.

A separate cottage for women has been erected west of the center building exactly similar in all respects to the cottage for men on the east. It is heated by hot water, while the other buildings are heated by furnaces. The superintendent states that there has been a noticeable saving of fuel in the building heated by hot water, and that the building was more comfortable.

About half the inmates are allowed to go around without an attendant. A complete open door system is carried on in this institution. Nearly all the inmates have some regular occupation.

There are 6 insane from Richland county, 5 from Kenosha, 3 from Pe-pin, 3 from Chippewa and 57 from Walworth county. There is room for more.

The following statement of the total cost of the asylum to the county with the credits to which it is fairly entitled, shows that the asylum has more than paid for itself.

### EXPENDITURES.

<i>Permanent improvements —</i>		
Previously reported. ....	\$13,700 17	
New female building .....	10,000 00	
Corridor connecting it with the main building .....	1,000 00	
Heating and lighting new building .....	1,400 00	
Ice house .....	300 00	
		<u>\$26,400 17</u>
<i>Current expenses —</i>		
Previous to September 30, 1888 .....	\$20,572 54	
Made in year ending September 30, 1889 .....	5,124 76	
Made in year ending September 30, 1890 .....	5,491 09	
		<u>31,191</u>
Total expenditures .....		<u><u>\$57,591 56</u></u>

### CREDITS.

<i>Cash receipts from state appropriations —</i>		
Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report) ....	\$31,039 74	
For year ending September 30, 1889, (paid February 1, 1890) ....	7,930 78	
For year ending September 30, 1890, (due February 1, 1891) .....	8,093 63	
		<u>\$47,064 15</u>
<i>Amount saved on its own insane (at the rate of 1.50 a week and 25 cts. additional for clothing bill.) —</i>		
Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report) ....	\$25,989 05	
In the two years ending September 30, 1890 .....	10,843 78	
		<u>36,832 78</u>
Total credits .....		<u><u>\$83,896 93</u></u>

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*County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.*


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## WINNEBAGO COUNTY ASYLUM.

The authorities of this county are seriously considering the question of a new asylum or a new poorhouse. As this increases the accommodations for the chronic insane, we are not yet prepared to recommend it, but we believe the time is soon coming when this wealthy county will provide proper accommodations for the increasing number of its insane. The present accommodations were accepted by the State Board of Charities only as a temporary measure and the authorities of Winnebago county are now realizing that some permanent and proper provision should be made.

The general management of this institution has been satisfactory. Nearly all the inmates are allowed to go around without an attendant. A complete open door system is carried on in this institution. Four-fifths of the inmates have some regular employment. There is very little restraint or seclusion. Some are now absent on leave.

There are seventy-one inmates from Winnebago county and two from Portage.

The following statement of the total cost of the asylum to the county with the credits to which it is fairly entitled shows that the small investment here has been far more than repaid. An asylum equal to that in Outagamie or Racine counties could be erected, and with the gains already made, be paid for in two years.

## EXPENDITURES.

<i>Permanent improvements —</i>		
Previously reported .....	\$8,409 02	
New laundry.....	1,350 00	
		<u>\$9,759 02</u>
<i>Current expenses —</i>		
Previous to September 30, 1888.....	\$24,642 46	
Made in year ending September 30, 1889.....	4,708 60	
Made in year ending September 30, 1890.....	4,418 16	
		<u>33,769 22</u>
Total expenditures .....		<u>\$43,528 24</u>

## CREDITS.

<i>Cash receipts from state appropriations —</i>		
Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report)...	\$30,466 46	
For year ending September 30, 1889 (paid February 1, 1890).....	6,248 42	
For year ending September 30, 1890 (due February 1, 1891).....	5,801 07	
		<u>\$42,515 95</u>
<i>Amounts saved on its own insane (at the rate of \$1.50 a week and 25 cents additional for clothing bill) —</i>		
Previous to this biennial period (as given in our last report)...	\$29,098 87	
In the two years ending September 30, 1890.....	11,628 24	
		<u>40,727 11</u>
Total credits.....		<u>\$83,243 06</u>

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*Insanity.*

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**Section 2.—Hospitals for the Insane.**

Of these there are three, the State Hospital, with a capacity of 500; the Northern Hospital, with a capacity of 600, and the Milwaukee Hospital, with a capacity of 250.

By the withdrawal of a large part of the chronic insane, these institutions have become more truly hospitals than they were ever before. The counties which have county asylums have withdrawn practically all their chronic insane, who are supported at public charge, and continue to withdraw their insane as fast as they become chronic. In concurrence with the two superintendents of the state hospitals the limit of about one year has been considered as the time ordinarily required to determine that a case has become chronic. Only a few of the insane belonging to counties having county asylums remain at the hospitals longer than this time. Of these some are private patients, some are very difficult cases which the county authorities decline to take, and some have found some special work to do at the hospital, which makes it pleasant for them to stay and profitable for the hospital to retain them. We have considered these two latter classes of cases as a fair offset against one another.

The same is substantially the case with counties not having county asylums, except that the chronic insane are not necessarily all removed until the county has its assigned quota full. In many counties however the patients who can not be removed for the reasons given above are so numerous as to fill the quota of the county in addition to the recent insane.

In view of this change in the character of the insane to be treated in them, the hospitals have already been compelled to make some changes in classification. The proportion of disturbed cases is necessarily greater, for whom a greater number of attendants is needed. We believe that every recent case, or at the most every two or three, ought to have an attendant specially selected and trained for this work. The moral influence of an intelligent kindly sane person is one of the most important factors toward the recovery of acute cases of insanity.

We are glad to notice that physicians having experience in general practice are selected for superintendents of our state hospitals. We also favor the appointment of assistant physicians of age and experience. So large a share of the responsibility for the treatment of the insane necessarily falls upon the assistant physicians as to make this a very important point. Costly buildings and all the modern appliances for institutional house-keeping are of very much less value for the insane than to have the right men and women in immediate charge of them. For this reason we think that the

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*Hospitals for the Insane.*

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qualifications of the assistant physicians and of the attendants should be of the highest order.

We are glad to note continued progress in the humane treatment of the insane in the hospitals. Mechanical restraints have practically disappeared. There is very little seclusion in them. And the use of narcotic drugs, merely to stupefy the patients without any good medical reason, has been abandoned. Rumors of brutal treatment have almost entirely ceased. Much more care seems to be exercised in selecting and training the attendants than formerly. A great deal of out-door life is secured for the patients, which conduces to their health and comfort. About three-fourths of the patients in the hospitals have some occupation daily, but so many work only a small part of the time as to make the value of this occupation less than it appears on the surface. It is probably impossible in large institutions to provide sufficient occupation merely on the farm and in the household, especially if machinery takes the place of hand labor to a large extent. We would urge a large amount of gardening in summer and some light in-door work in winter, such as has already been successfully carried on in the Milwaukee Hospital.

The general management of all these institutions has been exceptionally good during this biennial period and we believe from our visits to many hospitals in other states that ours are as well managed as any hospitals anywhere.

#### STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This is a brick building, three stories high, built on the usual corridor plan, with six wards on each side and two additional ones in the center. Its location on the shores of Lake Mendota is one of the finest in the United States for such an institution. The distance from the railroad station and the fact that the station is not usually opened in the night when many of the trains pass is often quite annoying to visitors and to officers bringing patients. If the railroad company will not keep the station open at night, we believe that some employe of the hospital should meet every night train.

During this biennial period there has been a change of superintendents without at all impairing the efficiency of the institution. The hospital has frequently been somewhat overcrowded but the overcrowding has been entirely on the men's side. This has been partly relieved by transferring one of the center wards from the women to the men. The building is cleaner and more comfortable than ever before and the management quite satisfactory.

#### NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This is a brick building three stories high, built on the usual corridor plan, but with one more series of wards on each side than the State Hospital,

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*Insanity.*

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thus accommodating fully a hundred more patients. Its location with reference to two railroad stations and to Lake Winnebago is especially good.

Mechanical restraint has been gradually disused during this period, until now there is practically none. Many minor improvements have been made in this institution during this biennial period, both in the building and in the management. Among the most important of these improvements are these: The ample supply of water from the lake for fire protection and for bathing and laundry purposes, while an artesian well supplies the water for drinking and cooking; the straightening out of the crooked sewers; the general improvement of the sanitary condition of the institution and the adornment of the wards and of the grounds. This institution is now in the best condition it has ever known in its history.

#### MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

As we recommended in our last report the name of this institution has been changed from "Milwaukee County Asylum" to "Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane." The Milwaukee County Asylum for the Chronic Insane has been opened since our last report, making the change in name a practical necessity to distinguish the two institutions. This institution is as truly a hospital for the insane as either of the state hospitals, receiving acute and chronic cases, but sending some of the chronic cases to the new county asylum. It is practically a state institution, the trustees being appointed by the governor, and as large a part of the expenses being paid by the state as in the other state hospitals.

The building consists of a center and two semi-detached wings, a variation from the plan upon which the state hospitals are constructed. Each wing is three stories high and has two sets of wards, making twelve wards in all.

The transfer of one hundred patients to the new county asylum has relieved the overcrowding of this institution for the time being. The management of the institution has been very good.

A uniform is now used for all the attendants, a blue blouse with nickel buttons for the men and a nurse's cap and dress for the women.

A training school for attendants has been carried on for two years and five attendants have graduated and received certificates.

Night nursing is now provided without extra expense, by detailing one of the attendants on each front ward for night service on that floor, consisting of two wards. These relieve the day attendants at 7:30 p. m. They are especially servicable for the filthy and suicidal cases and to free new cases from their apprehensions at being left alone in a strange place.

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*Hospitals for the Insane.*

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In consequence of having these night nurses, the doors of the rooms can generally be left open at night.

An experiment has been made with the use of Turkish and Russian baths. All patients are given the one or the other once a week for purposes of cleanliness and special cases have a regular course of baths. The results of this treatment are reported to have been very good. Several have been aided in their recovery and many have been improved by it. Especially with the class of destructive, noisy, chronic patients, the superintendent says a daily hot bath has relieved their excitement and done away with the need of sedative drugs.

The patients are practiced in fire drill, marching out and in in order, for which purpose the fire escapes are used exclusively for entrance and exit, being protected with light wire guards, the object being to familiarize the insane with their use. A fire brigade of employes is organized and drilled and is liable to be called out for service either here or at any of the neighboring institutions, if needed.

An invention of the superintendent, electric door openers to be used in case of fire, has been placed on one ward for experiment.

A large number of the patients here are paroled to go around without an attendant. The bars have been taken off all the windows on the lower floor, and the open door system is used for two wards. Mechanical restraint and seclusion are used very little. Many of the employes and attendants are married, both husband and wife working for the institution. The effect is said to be excellent.

A consulting board of physicians has been appointed, who serve without pay. They are called for consultation in cases where other diseases are complicated with insanity.

A library for the patients and employes of books in both German and English has been established, numbering six thousand volumes.

#### PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Of these there are three: The Oakland Retreat, at Lake Geneva; the Milwaukee Sanitarium, at Wauwatosa, and the Alexian Brothers' Asylum, at Oshkosh. The latter receives men only, and is less expensive than is either of the others.

## Section 4—Statistics.

## OFFICERS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE.

COUNTIES.	Post-office of Asylum.	Superintendents.	Visiting Physician.	Trustees.	Post-office of Trustees.
Brown.....	Green Bay.....	John Cryan.....	W. H. Bartram.....	A. L. Gray..... R. J. McGeehan..... Adam Spuhler..... John Q. Adams..... John Graham..... Alan Bogue..... C. E. Warner..... Michael Johnson..... C. P. Chapman..... John Herburg..... Frederick Engel..... Solomon Rudolph..... Frank Bartlett..... Michael Thielen..... E. P. Hall..... John McArthur..... Herman Grimm..... W. T. Scott..... J. C. Zimmerman..... R. J. Day..... J. C. Baker..... Ole Steensland..... Joseph Bailey..... Samuel Swinehart..... J. W. Ostrander..... P. C. Quintmeyer..... John Whittet..... Frank Smith..... A. C. Hansen..... B. E. Edwards..... Henry Vitz..... Henry Goedgen..... F. A. Bodenwald..... Daniel Bieser..... Thos. Mohr.....	Ft. Howard. Depere. Green Bay. Columbus. Portage. Arlington. Windsor. Mt. Horeb. Madison. Mayville. Horicon. Juneau. Fond du Lac. Ashford. Lamartine. Platteville. Cassville. Boscobel. New Glarus. Brodhead. Monroe. Blue Mounds. Mineral Point. Avoca. Jefferson. Watertown. Busseyville. West Salem. Mindora. La Crosse. Manitowoc. Two Rivers. Timothy, P. O. Manitowoc. Manitowoc.
Columbia.....	Wyocena.....	B. Miller.....	D. Newcomb.....		
Dane.....	Verona.....	J. S. Meyers.....	C. K. Jayne.....		
Dodge.....	Juneau.....	{ S. Rudolph..... } { (A. H. Drown)..... }	W. E. Hallock.....		
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	Louis Mandersheid..	S. S. Bowers.....		
Grant.....	Lancaster.....	Geo. McFall.....	A. H. Barber.....		
Green.....	Monroe.....	R. C. Whitcomb.....	F. M. Confer.....		
Iowa.....	Dodgeville.....	E. J. Perkins.....	J. H. Vivian & Son*.....		
Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	H. J. Graeszel.....	W. W. Reed.....		
La Crosse.....	West Salem.....	C. S. McKown.....	S. R. Wakefield.....		
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	Gustav Muller.....	F. Luhman.....		





*Insanity.*

## CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

COUNTIES.	In state hospital	In Northern hospital	In Milwaukee hospital	In county asylums for chronic insane	In poor-houses.	In jails.	Boarded out.	Total.	Population in 1885.	Ratio of insanity to population.
Adams.....	7			1	2			10	6,921	692
Ashland.....		6						6	6,941	1,157
Barron.....	8			2	3			13	13,596	1,046
Bayfield.....		5						5	3,431	696
Brown.....		22		64				86	36,921	429
Buffalo.....	10			12				22	16,483	749
Burnett.....	4			7				11	4,607	419
Calumet.....		14		14				28	17,667	631
Chippewa.....		14		27				41	25,135	613
Clark.....		6		8				13	15,423	1,186
Columbia.....	13	1		50				64	29,855	466
Crawford.....	11			21				32	16,181	505
Dane.....	44	1		87				132	58,400	443
Dodge.....		8		69				77	46,333	602
Door.....		19		1			1	21	15,552	740
Douglas.....		2						2	2,704	1,352
Dunn.....	17			25				42	21,951	523
Eau Claire.....	3	30		15	1			49	34,789	706
Florence.....		4						4	1,720	430
Fond du Lac.....		17		60				77	46,822	608
Forest.....		2						2	425	212
Grant.....	20			60				80	37,277	466
Green.....	13			53				66	23,071	34
Green Lake.....		25		2				27	16,008	592
Iowa.....	7			45				52	22,872	440
Jackson.....	15			4				19	15,902	837
Jefferson.....		11		67				78	34,256	439
Juneau.....	16	1		19			1	36	17,024	473
Kenosha.....		13		14				27	14,137	523
Kewaunee.....		10		7				17	17,278	1,014
La Crosse.....	26			42				68	34,791	512
La Fayette.....	15			20				35	20,467	585
Langlade.....		4						4	5,912	1,478
Lincoln.....		6						6	6,989	1,165
Manitowoc.....		12		72				84	38,692	461
Marathon.....		18		12				30	27,053	902
Marinette.....		13		7				20	13,494	675
Marquette.....		7		9				16	9,487	593
Milwaukee.....		2	237	100				339	187,660	553
Monroe.....	14			9	4			27	23,549	872
Oconto.....		15		15			1	31	13,205	426
Oneida.....		1						1		
Outagamie.....		36		29		1	13	73	35,559	487
Ozaukee.....		13		19			1	33	15,797	478
Pepin.....	3			3				6	6,972	1,162
Pierce.....	19			7				26	19,615	754
Polk.....	12			13				25	12,881	515
Portage.....		17		3				20	23,248	1,162
Price.....		2						2	3,071	1,535
Racine.....		30	1	24	4			59	35,398	600
Richland.....	11			17				28	19,303	689
Rock.....	29			78				107	42,620	400
St. Croix.....	21			10	2		1	34	22,379	658
Sauk.....	22			38				60	30,359	506
Sawyer.....									2,431	
Shawano.....		6		2				8	16,629	2,060
Sheboygan.....		30		67			5	102	38,000	372
Taylor.....		7						7	5,703	814
Trempealeau.....	18			18			2	36	19,112	503
Vernon.....	16			26				42	24,423	551
Walworth.....	18			59				77	27,902	362
Washburn.....	3							3	1,671	557
Washington.....		21		12	5	1		39	23,692	607
Waukesha.....	3	18	8	32	8	1		65	31,123	479
Waupaca.....		26		15				41	25,340	618
Waushara.....		14						14	13,921	995
Winnebago.....		32		63				95	50,395	530
Wood.....		10		3				13	14,358	1,104
State at large.....	57	88	1	25				171		
Total.....	475	638	242	1577	29	3	25	2,989	1,563,418	523

*Statistics.*

## CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1890.

COUNTIES.	In State Hospital.	In North-Hospital.	In Milwaukee Hospital.	In county asylums.	In poor houses.	In jails.	Boarded out.	Total.	Population in 1890.	Ratio of insane to population.
Adams	7			1	2			10	6,889	688
Ashland		8						8	20,063	2,508
Barron	10			2	4			16	15,416	963
Bayfield		5						5	7,390	1,478
Brown		18		69				87	39,164	450
Buffalo	17			12				29	15,997	552
Burnett	4			7				11	4,393	399
Calumet		14		13				27	16,639	616
Chippewa		23		24				47	25,143	535
Clark		8		8				16	17,108	1,069
Columbia	16			50				66	28,350	429
Crawford	12			20				32	15,987	499
Dane	39	1		97				137	59,578	435
Dodge		7		68				75	44,984	599
Door		22		1				23	15,682	682
Douglas		4						4	13,468	3,367
Dunn	23			26				49	22,664	462
Eau Claire	3	33		15				51	30,673	601
Florence		4						4	2,604	851
Fond du Lac		24		66				90	44,088	489
Forest		1						1	1,012	1,012
Grant	24			58				82	36,651	447
Green	16			54				70	22,732	325
Green Lake		23		2				25	15,163	606
Iowa	8			49				57	22,117	388
Jackson	21			6				27	15,797	587
Jefferson	1	17		65	1			84	33,530	399
Juneau	17	1		23				41	17,121	417
Kenosha		6		22				28	15,581	556
Kewaunee		7		12			1	20	16,153	807
La Crosse	26			49				75	38,801	517
La Fayette	18			19				37	20,265	547
Langlade		5		1				6	9,465	1,577
Lincoln		6						6	12,008	2,001
Manitowoc		16		65				81	37,831	467
Marathon		26		11				37	30,369	821
Marquette		13		7				20	20,304	1,015
Marquette		7		9				16	9,676	605
Milwaukee		2	269	97				368	236,101	642
Monroe	18			10	4			32	23,211	725
Oconto		12		21				33	15,009	455
Oneida		3						3	5,010	1,670
Outagamie		9		47			5	61	38,690	684
Ozaukee		14		20			1	35	14,943	427
Pepin	4			3				7	6,932	990
Pierce	23			7				30	20,385	619
Polk	13			15			1	29	12,968	447
Portage		22		4				26	24,798	954
Price		2						2	5,258	2,629
Racine		16	1	53				70	36,268	518
Richland	11			15				26	19,121	735
Rock	30			79				109	43,220	396
St. Croix	26			8				34	23,139	681
Sauk	19			42				61	30,575	501
Sawyer	1							1	1,917	1,977
Shawano		7		4				11	19,236	1,749
Sheboygan		16		79				95	42,489	447
Taylor		8						8	6,731	841
Trempealeau	19			16			2	37	18,920	511
Vernon	8			36				44	25,111	571
Walworth	19			58				77	27,860	362
Washburn	4							4	2,926	781
Washington		8		24	4	1		37	22,751	615
Waukesha	3	26	2	31	8			70	33,270	475
Waupaca		19		18				37	26,794	724
Wausara		12						12	13,507	1,125
Winnebago		34		70				104	50,097	482
Wood		10		2				12	18,127	1,510
State at large	51	86		27				164		
Total	511	605	272	1,717	23	1	10	3,139	1656,880	537

One additional patient in Milwaukee Hospital from Illinois is not counted above.

## Statistics.

THE NUMBER OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE BY COUNTIES,  
FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

COUNTIES.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Adams.....	8	9	10	8	8	7	8	8	10	10
Ashland.....		2	2	3	3	5	6	7	6	8
Barron.....	4	5	4	6	7	11	9	10	13	16
Bayfield.....	1		1	1	1	1	3	6	5	5
Brown.....	44	53	63	73	76	75	72	85	86	87
Buffalo.....	5	11	12	15	15	17	21	20	22	29
Burnet.....	3	4	7	8	10	9	9	11	11	11
Calumet.....	17	23	19	18	18	22	23	24	28	27
Chippewa.....	11	18	16	20	28	33	37	40	41	47
Clark.....	14	11	12	15	14	17	16	15	13	16
Columbia.....	40	47	51	57	51	53	58	68	64	66
Crawford.....	11	14	18	21	27	28	32	32	32	32
Dane.....	89	86	88	91	102	115	117	131	132	137
Dodge.....	67	64	74	76	82	84	92	79	77	75
Door.....	11	8	10	14	14	17	21	24	21	23
Douglas.....	1	1	1	1		2		1	2	4
Dunn.....	20	21	24	34	30	29	33	34	42	49
Eau Claire.....	28	24	25	34	35	42	50	50	49	51
Florence.....						1	3	2	4	4
Fond du Lac.....	71	68	72	68	81	86	84	82	77	90
Forest.....							1	1	2	1
Grant.....	59	69	65	68	67	67	76	73	80	82
Green.....	37	48	45	55	58	63	74	59	66	70
Green Lake.....	12	10	9	16	16	17	21	23	27	25
Iowa.....	41	43	46	48	53	54	55	58	52	57
Jackson.....	13	14	16	21	18	18	19	19	19	27
Jefferson.....	58	61	69	75	80	89	87	85	78	84
Juneau.....	16	17	19	23	32	31	34	39	36	41
Kenosha.....	21	20	23	23	23	25	32	34	27	23
Kewaunee.....	12	13	10	13	15	19	17	17	17	20
La Crosse.....	37	31	34	39	46	50	53	58	63	75
LaFayette.....	25	28	28	28	29	35	40	29	35	37
Langlade.....		1	1	3	1	2	3	5	4	6
Lincoln.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	6	6
Manitowoc.....	61	56	63	66	74	84	81	91	84	81
Marathon.....	8	12	12	21	23	28	30	26	30	37
Marquette.....	5	9	14	14	13	17	17	18	20	20
Marquette.....	9	10	8	11	10	10	13	15	16	16
Milwaukee.....	240	267	290	276	279	318	330	339	339	363
Monroe.....	21	22	18	17	19	26	23	25	27	32
Oconto.....	18	21	22	23	19	20	25	29	31	33
Oneida.....								1	1	3
Outagamie.....	42	45	41	42	53	61	64	63	73	61
Ozaukee.....	19	19	23	23	29	29	26	28	33	35
Pepin.....	7	5	15	8	7	9	7	7	6	7
Pierce.....	21	19	21	25	28	28	23	27	26	30
Polk.....	9	9	12	16	19	19	24	26	25	29
Portage.....	14	17	17	18	19	22	23	24	20	26
Price.....						1	1	4	2	2
Racine.....	37	33	33	45	46	55	52	51	59	70
Richland.....	11	14	1	21	24	22	24	28	28	26
Rock.....	53	54	71	72	69	73	78	88	107	109
St. Croix.....	13	21	18	22	21	21	25	28	34	34
Sauk.....	25	29	34	37	40	49	59	59	60	61
Sawyer.....										1
Shawano.....	9	10	8	8	9	10	10	11	8	11
Sheboygan.....	54	63	67	80	86	93	107	101	102	95
Taylor.....	1	2	2	6	1	3	3	6	7	8
Trempealeau.....	15	22	22	23	23	26	29	35	38	37
Vernon.....	23	24	27	26	25	30	30	36	42	44
Walworth.....	50	54	59	61	58	63	66	79	77	77
Washburn.....			1	1	1	2	1	3	3	4
Washington.....	37	34	36	31	34	36	38	39	39	37
Waukesha.....	46	54	47	49	47	55	55	58	65	70
Waupaca.....	29	30	28	29	31	37	34	35	41	37
Waushara.....	9	9	7	15	13	9	9	13	14	12
Winnebago.....	54	67	78	70	84	88	96	99	95	104
Wood.....	10	9	10	9	6	12	8	10	13	12
State at large.....	47	52	60	91	123	127	137	142	171	164
Totals.....	1,773	1,913	2,075	2,238	2,370	2,610	2,755	2,875	2,989	3,139

*Statistics.*SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF INSANITY TO THE POPULATION  
FOR TEN YEARS.

(One insane person to each number given in the table.)

COUNTIES.	1881.	1882	1883	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Adams	823	738	674	843	865	989	866	865	692	688
Ashland		779	779	519	2,314	1,388	1,157	991	1,157	2,496
Barron	1,756	1,405	1,756	1,770	1,942	1,236	1,511	1,359	1,046	962
Bayfield	564		564	564	3,431	3,431	1,144	572	686	1,446
Brown	775	643	541	467	485	493	512	438	429	448
Buffalo	3,106	1,412	1,294	1,635	1,079	969	785	824	749	551
Burnett	1,647	785	448	394	461	512	511	419	419	399
Calumet	978	732	875	929	981	848	768	737	631	615
Chippewa	1,408	861	969	775	898	762	679	628	613	553
Clark	765	974	893	714	1,102	907	811	1,028	1,186	1,249
Columbia	700	597	550	492	585	563	515	389	466	459
Crawford	1,422	1,117	869	745	599	575	506	505	503	499
Dane	598	619	603	585	573	508	500	446	443	435
Dodge	685	718	621	604	513	552	503	548	602	599
Door	1,039	1,456	1,164	831	1,111	915	741	648	740	681
Douglas	655	655	655	655		1,352		2,704	1,352	3,351
Dunn	841	801	701	495	731	757	665	646	523	461
Eau Claire	769	833	800	588	994	828	695	693	706	601
Florence						1,720	573	860	430	650
Fond du Lac	660	689	651	689	578	544	544	571	608	489
Forest							425	425	21	1,012
Grant	641	601	582	557	556	557	490	510	466	447
Green	587	455	483	395	398	366	312	334	349	324
Green Lake	1,207	1,448	1,600	905	1,000	941	762	696	592	606
Iowa	576	525	511	492	431	424	416	395	440	389
Jackson	1,022	949	830	638	884	843	757	837	837	584
Jefferson	554	527	466	429	428	385	394	403	439	398
Juneau	974	916	820	677	532	547	501	444	473	417
Kenosha	644	678	589	589	615	565	442	413	543	556
Kewaunee	1,316	1,216	1,580	1,216	1,152	910	1,016	1,571	1,014	851
La Crosse	732	873	796	694	756	696	656	599	512	516
La Fayette	851	759	759	759	705	585	511	706	585	548
Langlade		685	685	228	5,912	2,956	1,970	1,182	1,478	1,572
Lincoln	2,011	2,011	2,011	1,005	3,495	3,495	6,989	1,496	1,165	1,596
Manitowoc	105	669	595	568	523	461	478	425	461	465
Marathon	2,140	1,427	1,427	815	1,176	966	601	1,040	962	761
Marinette	1,788	992	637	637	1,038	794	794	843	675	1,015
Marquette	990	890	1,113	809	949	949	729	632	593	604
Milwaukee	577	519	478	502	673	590	568	559	553	643
Monroe	1,029	942	1,300	1,271	1,239	905	1,024	942	872	724
Oconto	547	469	447	604	695	660	529	455	428	455
Oneida										1,054
Outagamie	684	638	700	684	671	583	555	564	487	633
Ozaukee	814	814	672	672	545	545	607	564	478	425
Pepin	889	1,255	415	778	996	774	995	996	1,162	989
Pierce	845	934	845	709	705	702	854	728	754	679
Polk	1,113	1,113	935	626	678	678	536	495	515	446
Portage	1,266	1,043	1,043	984	1,223	1,057	1,011	969	1,162	918
Price						3,071	3,071	768	1,535	2,628
Racine	896	937	937	687	769	643	680	694	600	516
Richland	1,652	1,298	1,136	903	804	877	804	699	689	734
Rock	733	719	746	539	618	585	546	485	400	396
St. Croix	1,458	903	1,053	861	1,066	1,066	895	829	658	679
Sauk	1,149	991	845	776	759	619	514	515	506	501
Sawyer										1,978
Shawano	1,152	1,037	1,291	1,291	1,861	1,663	1,662	1,512	2,080	1,748
Sheboygan	633	543	510	427	449	415	360	382	372	446
Taylor	2,311	1,156	1,156	385	5,703	1,901	1,901	951	814	835
Trempealeau	1,146	781	781	747	831	735	659	546	503	510
Vernon	1,010	927	860	1,010	977	814	810	678	581	571
Walworth	525	486	445	430	479	441	421	352	362	360
Washburn					1,671	835	1,671	557	557	731
Washington	634	689	651	756	697	638	623	608	607	618
Waukesha	629	536	612	591	662	566	566	537	479	473
Waupaca	73	698	748	723	817	685	745	724	618	722
Waushara	1,410	1,410	1,813	846	1,071	1,547	1,549	1,071	995	1,124
Winnebago	791	638	548	610	600	572	525	509	530	481
Wood	804	998	898	998	2,398	1,196	1,775	1,435	1,104	1,276
Average of state	742	688	634	590	660	595	567	544	523	534

*Insanity.*

## STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1889.—1. POPULATION.

COUNTIES.	No. at beginning of year.			No. received during year.			Total for year.			No. discharged recovered.			No. discharged improved.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total
Brown.....	52	46	98	4	3	7	56	49	105	1	...	1	3	...	3
Columbia.....	20	37	57	4	3	7	24	40	64	...	...	...	...	3	3
Dane.....	59	53	112	...	...	...	59	53	112	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dodge.....	53	50	103	10	5	15	63	55	118	...	...	...	6	2	8
Fond du Lac...	53	46	99	9	8	17	62	54	116	...	1	1	2	3	5
Grant.....	59	50	109	2	2	4	61	52	113	...	...	...	...	2	2
Green.....	23	22	45	16	16	32	39	38	77	...	1	1	...	1	1
Iowa.....	50	53	103	2	2	4	52	55	107	...	...	...	2	...	2
Jefferson.....	52	44	96	3	6	9	55	50	105	...	...	...	...	1	1
La Crosse.....	45	49	94	10	9	19	55	58	113	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manitowoc.....	58	49	107	4	6	10	62	55	117	1	3	4	1	2	3
Milwaukee.....	...	...	...	52	51	103	52	51	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rock.....	31	50	81	12	9	21	43	59	102	...	...	...	...	2	2
Sauk.....	22	29	51	3	2	5	25	31	56	...	...	...	2	2	4
Sheboygan.....	53	23	81	3	2	5	56	30	86	...	...	...	1	...	1
Vernon.....	...	...	...	68	29	97	68	29	97	...	1	1	...	...	...
Walworth.....	48	30	78	3	...	3	51	30	81	...	...	...	1	...	1
Winnebago.....	35	40	75	2	2	4	37	42	79	...	...	...	1	...	1
<b>Total</b> .....	713	676	1,389	207	155	362	920	831	1,751	2	6	8	19	18	37

## STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1890.—1. POPULATION.

COUNTIES.	Number at beginning of year.			Number received during the year.			Total for year.			Number discharged recovered.			Number discharged improved.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total
Brown.....	49	48	97	8	5	13	57	53	110	...	...	...	3	2	5
Columbia.....	18	36	54	4	3	7	22	39	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dane.....	57	49	106	9	6	15	66	55	121	...	...	...	1	2	3
Dodge.....	55	45	100	8	12	20	63	57	120	...	...	...	1	...	1
Fond du Lac...	54	44	98	7	5	12	61	49	110	...	...	...	1	1	2
Grant.....	59	46	105	0	2	2	59	48	107	...	...	...	2	2	4
Green.....	37	34	71	4	3	7	41	37	78	...	1	1	2	1	3
Iowa.....	45	52	97	7	4	11	52	56	108	...	...	...	1	1	2
Jefferson.....	52	41	93	6	5	11	58	46	104	...	...	...	1	1	2
La Crosse.....	46	49	95	11	7	18	57	56	113	...	...	...	2	2	4
Manitowoc.....	60	47	107	3	4	7	63	51	114	5	0	5	2	2	4
Milwaukee.....	50	50	100	1	1	2	51	51	102	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outagamie.....	...	...	...	47	39	86	47	39	86	...	...	...	2	0	2
Racine.....	...	...	...	34	38	72	34	38	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rock.....	40	47	87	1	7	8	41	54	95	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sauk.....	23	26	49	5	7	12	28	33	61	...	...	...	...	2	2
Sheboygan.....	49	27	76	5	18	18	54	40	94	...	...	...	1	2	3
Vernon.....	63	27	92	6	15	21	71	42	113	...	1	1	2	1	3
Walworth.....	48	30	78	4	6	10	52	36	88	...	...	...	4	2	6
Winnebago.....	32	40	72	8	6	14	40	46	86	...	...	...	1	1	2
<b>Total</b> .....	839	738	1,577	178	188	366	1,017	926	1,943	5	2	7	24	23	47

*Statistics.*

## STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1889.—POPULATION.

COUNTIES.	Number discharged not improved.			Number escaped.			Number died during year.			Total loss of population.			No. remaining in asylum Sept. 30, 1889			No. absent on leave Sept. 30, 1889		
	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total
Brown...	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	7	1	8	49	48	97	2	...	2
Columbia...	1	1	2	1	...	1	4	...	4	6	4	10	18	36	54	...	1	1
Dane...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	2	4	6	57	49	106	...	1	1
Dodge...	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	6	7	2	8	10	18	15	45	100	...	1
F. du Lac...	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	5	11	2	10	18	54	44	98	...	3	3
Grant...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	3	4	2	6	8	59	46	105	...	2	2
Green...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	4	6	37	34	71	...	5	8
Iowa...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	2	6	2	2	9	45	53	98	...	...	...
Jefferson...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	7	9	3	2	12	52	41	93	...	2	2
La Crosse...	5	7	12	1	...	1	3	2	5	9	9	18	46	49	95	...	...	...
Manitow'c...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	8	10	60	47	107	...	5	6
Milwaukee...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	50	50	100	...	...	11
Rock...	1	6	7	1	...	1	1	4	5	3	12	15	40	47	87	...	1	1
Sauk...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	3	5	8	22	26	48	...	4	8
Sheboyg'n...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	6	3	3	10	49	27	76	...	...	...
Vernon...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	2	2	5	65	27	92	...	...	...
Walworth...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	48	30	78	...	...	...
Winneb'go...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	5	2	7	32	40	72	...	...	...
Total.	17	21	38	8	...	8	36	47	83	82	92	174	838	739	1577	31	20	57

## STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1890.—POPULATION.

COUNTIES.	Number discharged not improved.			No. escaped.			Number died during the year.			Total loss of population.			Number remaining Sep. 30, 1890.			Number absent on leave Sep. 30, 1890.		
	Male.		Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total
Brown	3	7	10				1	2	3	7	11	18	50	42	92	2	2	4
Columbia				1		1	3	3	6	4	3	7	18	36	54		1	1
Dane	5	9	14				2		2	8	11	19	58	44	102	9	3	12
Dodge	12	11	23	1		1	3	3	6	17	14	31	46	43	89	1	1	2
F. du Lac				1		1	5	2	7	7	3	10	54	46	100	5	4	9
Grant							2	1	3	4	3	7	55	45	100	2	4	6
Green							1	1	2	3	3	6	38	34	72	5	3	8
Iowa							1	4	5	2	5	7	50	51	101	1	1	2
Jefferson							1	5	6	2	6	8	56	40	96	1	1	2
La Crosse	1	1	2				4	1	5	5	4	9	52	52	104			
Manitow'c					1	1	5	4	9	12	7	19	51	44	95	2	2	4
Milwaukee		1	1	1	1	2	2		2	3	2	5	48	49	97			
Outag'mie							1	3	4	3	3	6	44	36	80	2		2
Racine								2	2		2	2	34	36	70			
Rock	3	8	11				1	3	4	4	12	16	37	42	79			
Sauk				1		1	4	1	5	5	3	8	23	30	53			
Sheboyg'n	3		3					2	3	5	4	9	49	36	85	3		3
Vernon				1		1		7	7	10	2	12	61	40	101	2	1	3
Walworth							7		7	11	2	13	41	34	75	2		2
Winneb'o.	5	3	8		1	1	2	1	3	8	6	14	32	40	72	1	1	2
Total.	32	40	72	6	3	9	53	38	91	120	106	226	877	820	1717	38	24	62

*Insanity.*

## STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1889.—OCCUPATION.

COUNTIES.	Number who work all day.			Number who work half a day or more.			Number who work a less amount.			Number who do not labor.			Number physically disabled.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total
Brown.....	9	8	17	4	11	15	28	9	37	15	21	36	13	17	30
Columbia.....	12	21	33	2	3	5	2	1	3	2	11	13	2	11	13
Dane.....	28	28	56	10	9	19	13	8	21	6	4	10	2	2	4
Dodge.....	11	10	21	13	11	24	16	16	32	15	8	23	7	6	13
Fond du Lac.....	23	14	37	7	5	12	12	13	25	2	12	24	8	9	17
Grant.....	34	20	54	8	15	23	6	2	8	10	9	19	.....	.....	.....
Green.....	24	21	45	7	8	15	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11	6	5	11
Iowa.....	34	28	62	8	11	19	1	2	3	1	11	12	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	25	19	44	10	8	18	11	5	16	6	9	15	6	9	15
La Crosse.....	24	28	52	5	4	9	6	8	14	8	10	18	6	2	8
Manitowoc.....	38	26	64	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	20	18	38	3	3	6
Milwaukee.....	26	13	39	14	24	38	.....	.....	.....	11	13	24	3	3	6
Rock.....	20	18	38	.....	9	9	3	4	7	17	16	33	6	5	11
Sauk.....	20	17	37	.....	3	3	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	.....	1
Sheboygan.....	24	5	29	4	7	11	4	4	8	17	11	28	10	3	13
Vernon.....	15	9	24	23	6	28	6	5	11	22	7	29	18	7	25
Walworth.....	14	8	22	12	6	18	9	4	13	13	12	25	2	4	6
Winnebago.....	15	13	28	3	5	8	10	13	23	4	9	13	2	6	10
Total.....	396	306	702	129	145	274	130	100	230	186	189	375	95	94	189

## STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1890.—OCCUPATION.

COUNTIES.	Number who work all day.			Number who work half a day or more.			Number who work a less amount.			Number who do not labor.			Number physically disabled.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total
Brown.....	10	10	20	6	12	18	12	14	26	19	17	36	12	10	22
Columbia.....	11	21	32	2	3	5	3	1	4	4	9	13	4	9	13
Dane.....	38	23	61	11	7	18	6	4	10	6	8	14	4	3	7
Dodge.....	11	11	22	7	13	20	5	6	11	23	13	36	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	21	14	35	3	8	11	8	12	20	20	14	34	8	9	17
Grant.....	31	19	50	4	12	16	16	3	19	4	11	15	1	4	5
Green.....	21	19	40	11	7	19	.....	.....	.....	9	10	19	9	10	19
Iowa.....	36	29	65	7	7	14	2	6	8	4	9	13	4	9	13
Jefferson.....	24	19	47	14	9	23	13	7	20	1	5	6	1	5	6
La Crosse.....	30	39	69	4	1	5	9	6	15	9	6	15	7	3	10
Manitowoc.....	33	26	59	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	16	16	32	1	3	4
Milwaukee.....	32	30	62	7	8	15	4	4	8	5	6	11	4	4	8
Outagamie.....	28	2	30	6	5	11	2	11	13	15	14	29	5	4	9
Racine.....	21	20	41	3	7	10	6	4	10	3	6	9	.....	4	4
Rock.....	21	13	34	3	12	15	2	3	5	11	14	25	4	3	7
Sauk.....	22	22	44	.....	3	3	1	.....	1	.....	5	5	.....	4	4
Sheboygan.....	28	10	38	4	4	8	5	6	11	11	16	27	9	3	12
Vernon.....	27	7	34	13	12	25	9	8	17	12	13	25	3	6	9
Walworth.....	12	10	22	15	14	29	8	4	12	7	5	12	2	1	3
Winnebago.....	14	10	24	3	5	8	11	14	25	5	11	16	2	4	6
Total.....	475	354	829	123	150	273	133	116	249	184	208	392	80	98	178

*Statistics.*

## STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1889.—RESTRAINT.

(Including both mechanical restraint and seclusion.)

COUNTIES.	Number in restraint all the time.			Number in restraint one month or more at a time.			Number temporarily in restraint.			Number never in restraint.			Total number of days in restraint.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total
Brown.....							2	2		56	49	105	...	121	121
Columbia.....										23	41	64	...	30	30
Dane.....				1	1					59	52	111	...	2	2
Dodge.....							3	4		59	55	114	2	4½	8½
Fond du Lac.....							3	3	6	59	51	110	4	2	2
Grant.....								1	1	61	52	113	...	2	2
Green.....										39	37	76	...	½	½
Iowa.....										52	55	107	...		
Jefferson.....										55	50	105	...		
La Crosse.....							1	1		55	57	112	...	½	½
Manitowoc.....										62	55	117	...		
Milwaukee.....							2	3	5	41	56	97	9	5	14
Rock.....										25	31	56	...		
Sauk.....										56	30	86	...		
Sheboygan.....							4	3	7	64	26	90	½	1	1½
Vernon.....										51	30	81	...		
Winnebago.....							1	2	3	36	40	76	3	52	55
Total.....				1	1		14	15	29	906	816	1,722	18½	216	234½

## STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1890.—RESTRAINT.

COUNTIES.	Number in restraint all the time.			Number in restraint one month or more at a time.			Number temporarily in restraint.			Number never in restraint.			Total number of days in restraint.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total
Brown.....							2	2		57	51	108	½	79¼	79¾
Columbia.....										22	39	61	...	2	19
Dane.....							4	1	5	62	54	116	17	2	2½
Dodge.....							1	1	2	62	58	118	2½	1	3
Fond du Lac.....							3	1	4	58	48	106	2		
Grant.....										59	48	107	...		
Green.....										41	37	78	...		
Iowa.....										52	56	108	...		
Jefferson.....										58	46	104	...		
La Crosse.....							1	1		57	53	112	...	5	5
Manitowoc.....										63	51	114	...		
Milwaukee.....				2	2		6	18	24	45	31	76	20½	505¾	526½
Outagamie.....							3	9	12	44	30	74	1	12	13
Racine.....							1	1	2	33	37	70	33¾	4¼	37½
Rock.....								4	4	41	50	91	...	12½	12½
Sauk.....										28	33	61	...		
Sheboygan.....		1	1							54	39	93	...	319	319
Vernon.....							1		1	70	42	112	½		½
Walworth.....										52	36	88	...		
Winnebago.....							3	3		40	43	83	...	20	20
Total.....	1	2	3	2	2		18	40	58	998	832	1,830	77	960¾	1037¾



*Insanity.*

## STATISTICS FOR COUNTY ASYLUMS OF 1889.—EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Paid for salaries and wages.	Paid for subsistence.	Paid for fuel and light.	Paid for clothing.	Paid for furniture.	Paid for repairs.	Paid for other ordinary expenses.	Total gross current expenses.
Brown....	\$2,606 48	\$3,576 48	\$801 78	\$1,001 75	\$462 27	\$591 50	\$598 37	\$9,638 68
Columbia.	1,961 62	1,297 54	342 00	554 42	67 62	524 99		4,751 19
Dane .....	3,077 91	2,374 92	566 19	737 75	102 07	154 91	2,590 39	10,124 14
Dodge .....	3,133 86	2,865 78	1,352 10	504 90	38 29	59 43	1,670 32	9,624 68
F. du Lac.	3,008 70	3,010 68	1,512 94	546 72		35 22	643 86	8,798 12
Grant .....	2,041 00	4,720 00	40 00	1,575 00	72 00	85 00	506 00	9,042 00
Green .....	2,100 00	1,323 87	993 60	761 81		177 67	883 59	6,240 54
Iowa .....	3,088 04	2,782 98	1,092 24	1,250 71	186 78	73 99	396 30	8,871 04
Jefferson..	2,724 08	3,123 88	1,500 00	901 00		100 00		8,352 96
La Crosse.	2,478 41	3,017 72	1,276 60	917 69	218 93		934 72	9,080 64
Manitowoc	2,607 99	3,427 01	830 24	804 43	504 81	648 56	627 50	9,450 54
Milwaukee	976 43	752 20		182 50	420 83		44 81	2,386 77
Rock .....	1,993 96	2,194 91	863 17	474 01	339 82	278 57	490 45	6,024 89
Sauk .....	1,502 73	743 83	363 36	395 11		100 21	757 35	3,863 09
Sheboygan	3,109 24	2,728 51	771 03	758 00	296 89	278 46	513 19	8,455 32
Vernon .....	2,004 85	1,793 63	1,022 13	535 62	160 00	20 81	348 93	5,880 97
Walworth.	1,833 85	2,123 17	419 55	820 00	11 66	142 46	161 76	5,517 45
Winnebago	1,880 66	1,340 78	379 24	502 88		79 34	1,071 33	5,263 23
Total .....	\$42,138 81	\$43,727 89	\$14,156 67	\$13,244 30	\$2,892 07	\$3,577 69	\$12,288 87	\$131,966 20

## STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1889.—RECEIPTS, ETC.

COUNTIES.	Received from sales.	Received from inmates.	Received from other sources	Total receipts.	Net current expenses.	Number of weeks board.	Average cost per week.
Brown .....	\$38 00			\$38 00	\$9,600 63	5,058	\$1 89
Columbia .....	257 57	\$250 00		507 57	4,243 62	2,790	1 52
Dane .....	974 15	299 20		1,273 35	8,850 79	5,644	1 57
Dodge .....					9,624 68	5,182	1 86
Fond du Lac .....	5 05	156 43		161 48	8,636 64	5,406½	1 60
Grant .....	869 75			869 75	8,172 25	5,555	1 47
Green .....	132 66	856 29		988 95	5,511 59	3,039	1 72
Iowa .....					8,871 04	5,217	1 70
Jefferson .....					8,352 96	4,972	1 68
La Crosse .....	345 23			345 23	8,735 41	4,854	1 80
Manitowoc .....	201 06			201 06	9,249 48	5,429	1 72
Milwaukee .....					2,386 77	738	*3 23
Rock .....	57 35	288 07		345 42	6,279 47	4,243	1 47
Sauk .....	7 12	124 50		131 62	3,731 47	2,692	1 32
Sheboygan .....		156 00		156 00	8,209 32	3,618	2 29
Vernon .....					5,880 97	2,223	2 64
Walworth .....	392 69			392 69	5,124 76	4,010	1 28
Winnebago .....	327 05	227 58		554 63	4,708 60	3,744	1 25
Total .....	\$3,607 68	\$2,358 07		\$5,965 75	\$126,000 45	74,415	\$1 69

\* Fraction of year only.

Average number of inmates in all asylums .....  
 Average for each asylum.....  
 Percentage of restraint.....  
 Percentage of occupation.....

1423  
 79  
 .00045  
 .77

*Insanity.*

## STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1890—EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Paid for salaries and wages.	Paid for subsistence purchased.	Paid for fuel and light purchased.	Paid for clothing purchased.	Paid for furniture purchased.	Paid for ordinary repairs.	Paid for other ordinary expenses.	Total current expenses.
Brown....	\$2,245 50	\$3,291 84	\$897 65	\$348 20	\$220 25	\$725 40	\$1,246 16	\$9,475 00
Columbia....	2,454 17	1,364 13	313 61	352 56	93 05	76 62	219 52	4,903 66
Dane....	3,155 35	2,563 90	1,076 65	312 22	152 81	131 91	2,671 98	10,059 82
Dodge....	2,536 25	2,898 27	1,176 58	639 50	86 69	363 07	804 37	8,514 73
Fond du Lac....	2,994 50	3,605 20	1,536 87	753 58	...	...	403 49	9,293 64
Grant....	2,129 00	3,797 51	172 71	1,738 68	55 00	816 62	841 72	9,591 24
Green....	2,455 40	2,028 87	768 71	948 00	92 00	687 43	349 49	7,429 90
Iowa....	3,119 54	1,790 07	105 33	1,200 45	273 96	50 84	503 67	7,048 86
Jefferson....	2,800 03	2,681 57	1,266 00	1,101 25	...	...	...	7,848 90
La Crosse....	2,729 67	2,912 33	547 10	582 69	161 03	320 85	784 21	8,037 88
Manitowoc....	2,585 98	2,711 94	552 88	813 85	435 98	443 21	349 55	7,899 39
Milwaukee....	5,512 89	4,332 91	1,868 55	971 63	...	145 53	202 60	13,034 11
Outagamie....	3,164 62	1,760 68	1,055 46	136 03	2 40	18 02	1,139 60	7,277 28
Racine....	2,237 66	3,256 33	2,371 46	464 63	636 09	72 30	321 86	9,410 33
Rock....	1,967 96	1,824 22	832 61	298 32	20 00	658 98	368 49	5,970 58
Sauk....	1,452 60	707 55	109 55	315 17	39 80	20 00	623 46	3,273 13
Sheboygan....	3,038 36	2,490 82	1,145 85	778 44	229 96	218 30	1,057 69	8,959 42
Vernon....	3,121 43	3,228 86	1,134 03	828 23	170 40	74 96	287 56	8,845 47
Walworth....	1,874 50	1,170 85	840 96	641 00	78 75	292 66	823 46	5,722 18
Winnebago....	1,949 61	1,026 67	435 13	564 50	35 36	86 61	916 85	5,014 93
Total....	\$33,575 27	\$49,449 52	\$18,207 69	\$14,280 98	\$2,883 53	\$5,203 31	\$13,995 75	\$157,605 05

## STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1890—RECEIPTS, ETC

COUNTIES.	Received from sale of produce, stock, etc.	Received from expenses of inmates paid by themselves or friends.	Received from other sources.	Total receipts.	Net expenses.	Number of weeks board furnished.	Average capita per week.
Brown....	\$34 20	...	...	\$34 20	\$9,440 80	5,103	\$1 85
Columbia....	242 51	...	...	242 51	4,661 15	2,820	1 65
Dane....	553 62	\$169 48	...	723 10	9,336 72	5,328	1 75
Dodge....	...	...	...	...	8,514 73	4,769	1 78
Fond du Lac....	110 00	...	...	110 00	9,183 64	5,066	1 81
Grant....	...	39 00	...	39 00	9,552 24	5,322	1 79
Green....	...	1,077 88	...	1,077 88	6,352 02	3,637	1 74
Iowa....	...	357 71	\$231 30	589 01	6,459 65	5,224	1 24
Jefferson....	...	...	...	...	7,848 90	4,845	1 62
La Crosse....	969 64	...	...	969 64	7,068 24	5,340	1 32
Manitowoc....	250 00	...	...	250 00	7,643 39	5,070	1 51
Milwaukee....	...	...	...	...	13,034 11	5,138	2 54
Outagamie....	113 56	...	...	113 55	7,163 73	2,184	3 28
Racine....	...	...	...	...	9,410 33	2,521	3 73
Rock....	90 90	264 25	...	355 15	5,615 43	4,184	1 57
Sauk....	89 57	235 28	...	324 85	2,948 23	2,702	1 09
Sheboygan....	...	156 00	...	156 00	8,808 42	4,432	1 98
Vernon....	35 35	...	147 50	182 85	8,662 62	5,168	1 68
Walworth....	228 09	...	...	228 09	5,494 09	4,150	1 53
Winnebago....	368 34	228 43	...	596 77	4,418 16	3,747	1 18
Total....	\$3,085 77	\$2,528 03	\$378 80	\$5,992 60	\$151,641 85	86,754	1 75

Average number of inmates in all asylums ..... 1,668  
 Average for each asylum ..... 84  
 Percentage of restraint ..... .003  
 Percentage of occupation ..... .81

*Insanity.***BILLS FOR THE CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE IN COUNTY ASYLUMS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1889.****AS APPROVED BY THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.**

<b>Brown county, for its own insane</b> .....	<b>\$5,001 64</b>	
for Calumet county insane.....	1,503 14	
for Door county insane.....	173 13	
for Kewaunee county insane.....	1,179 67	
for Marinette county insane.....	1,148 33	
for Oconto county insane.....	1,529 59	
<b>Total appropriation to Brown county</b> .....		<b>\$10,535 50</b>
<b>Columbia county, for its own insane</b> .....	<b>\$3,848 55</b>	
for Adams county insane.....	173 52	
for Jackson county insane.....	171 37	
for Juneau county insane.....	62 08	
for Marathon county insane.....	167 82	
for Marquette county insane.....	163 81	
<b>Total appropriation to Columbia county</b> .....		<b>\$4,587 15</b>
<b>Dane county, for its own insane</b> .....	<b>\$6,703 50</b>	
for Buffalo county insane.....	159 38	
for Pierce county insane.....	649 89	
for Racine county insane.....	2,332 26	
<b>Total appropriation to Dane county</b> .....		<b>\$9,845 03</b>
<b>Dodge county, for its own insane</b> .....	<b>\$5,225 36</b>	
for Oconto county insane.....	985 32	
for Outagamie county insane.....	4,000 58	
for Shawano county insane.....	337 21	
<b>Total appropriation to Dodge county</b> .....		<b>\$10,548 47</b>
<b>Fond du Lac county, for its own insane</b> .....	<b>\$4,916 76</b>	
for Green Lake county insane.....	280 63	
for Marquette county insane.....	1,314 86	
for Washington county insane.....	2,163 90	
for Waupaca county insane.....	2,474 25	
for Wood county insane.....	318 20	
<b>Total appropriation for Fond du Lac county</b> .....		<b>\$11,468 60</b>
<b>Grant county, for its own insane</b> .....	<b>\$4,632 21</b>	
for Barron county insane.....	342 18	
for Crawford county insane.....	3,520 04	
for Eau Claire county insane.....	2,534 70	
for La Fayette county insane.....	166 54	
for Richland county insane.....	1,485 52	
<b>Total appropriation to Grant county</b> .....		<b>\$12,681 19</b>
<b>Green county, for its own insane</b> .....	<b>\$3,472 07</b>	
for La Fayette county insane.....	1,298 99	
<b>Total appropriation to Green county</b> .....		<b>\$4,771 06</b>

*Statistics.*

Iowa county, for its own insane .....	\$3,556 71	
for Jackson county insane.....	505 09	
for Pierce county insane .....	510 85	
for Polk county insane.....	2,458 09	
for Waukesha county insane.....	5,304 80	
Total appropriation to Iowa county.....		\$12,335 54
Jefferson county, for its own insane.....	\$5,331 85	
for Burnett county insane.....	1,204 30	
for Juneau county insane.....	3,331 02	
Total appropriation to Jefferson county.....		\$9,917 17
La Crosse county, for its own insane .....	\$3,214 29	
for Buffalo county insane.. ..	1,872 77	
for Clark county insane.....	1,516 98	
for Dunn county insane.....	2,921 78	
for St. Croix county insane .....	1,645 40	
for Vernon county insane.....	611 02	
Total appropriation to La Crosse county.....		\$11,782 24
Manitowoc county, for its own insane .....	\$5,613 21	
for Calumet county insane .....	826 90	
for Marathon county insane.....	1,677 70	
for Ozaukee county insane.....	2,921 17	
Total appropriation to Manitowoc county.....		\$11,038 98
Milwaukee county, for its own insane.....	\$1,106 57	\$1,106 57
Rock county, for its own insane .....	\$5,253 71	
for Dunn county insane .....	323 31	
for Kenosha county insane .....	1,650 02	
Total appropriation to Rock county.....		\$7,227 04
Sauk county, for its own insane .....	\$3,006 85	
for Trempealeau county insane.....	1,887 93	
Total appropriation to Sauk county.....		\$4,894 78
Sheboygan county, for its own insane.....	\$5,428 07	
for Chippewa county insane.....	838 14	
for Dunn county insane .....	221 43	
for Racine county insane .....	493 23	
for Washington county insane .....	166 18	
Total appropriation to Sheboygan county.....		\$7,157 06
Vernon county, for its own insane.....	\$1,395 21	
for Chippewa county insane .....	904 32	
for Crawford county insane.....	189 99	
for Monroe county insane .....	606 93	
for Portage county insane .....	78 19	
for Richland county insane.....	55 68	
for Trempealeau county insane.....	684 54	
for Wood county insane .....	89 98	
for state at large.....	1,809 28	
Total appropriation to Vernon county .....		\$5,814 12

*Insanity.*

Walworth county, for its own insane.....	\$4,500 43	
for Chippewa county insane .....	695 23	
for Kenosha county insane .....	961 85	
for Pepin county insane .....	540 29	
for Richland county insane .....	1,233 00	
Total appropriation to Walworth county.....		\$7,930 7
Winnebago county, for its own insane.....	\$4,767 85	
for Portage county insane.....	335 24	
for Racine county insane.....	1,145 33	
Total appropriation to Winnebago county.....		\$6,248 42
Grand total.....		<u>\$149,839 69</u>

## SUMMARY OF ABOVE..

Payment by the state to counties for their own insane. ....	\$76,974 73
Payment by the state to counties for insane from other counties. ....	33,257 59
Payment by the state for state insane.....	1,809 25
Total paid by the state.....	<u>\$112,041 60</u>
Special tax on counties for insane belonging to them kept by other counties....	37,818 09
Total receipts by counties having asylums .....	<u>\$149,889 69</u>

*Statistics.***BILLS FOR THE CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE IN COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1890.****AS APPROVED BY THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.**

<b>Brown</b> county, for its own insane.....	\$5,550 00	
for Calumet county insane.....	687 31	
for Door county insane.....	176 93	
for Kewaunee county insane.....	1,021 76	
for Marinette county insane.....	1,150 47	
for Oconto county insane.....	1,565 71	
Total appropriation to Brown county.....		\$10,152 18
<b>Columbia</b> county, for its own insane.....	\$3,917 57	
for Adams county insane.....	172 82	
for Jackson county insane.....	171 07	
for Marathon county insane.....	171 82	
for Marquette county insane.....	168 61	
Total appropriation to Columbia county.....		\$4,601 89
<b>Dane</b> county, for its own insane.....	\$7,189 71	
for Buffalo county insane.....	161 94	
for Pierce county insane.....	654 06	
for Racine county insane.....	622 30	
Total appropriation to Dane county.....		\$8,628 01
<b>Dodge</b> county, for its own insane.....	\$5,344 71	
for Oconto county insane.....	979 88	
for Outagamie county insane.....	1,262 81	
for Shawano county insane.....	339 16	
for Washington county insane.....	1,292 51	
Total appropriation to Dodge county.....		\$9,219 07
<b>Fond du Lac</b> county, for its own insane.....	\$4,779 00	
for Green Lake county insane.....	332 07	
for Marquette county insane.....	1,328 06	
for Washington county insane.....	1,831 09	
for Waupaca county insane.....	2,262 39	
for Wood county insane.....	225 58	
Total appropriation to Fond du Lac county.....		\$10,758 19
<b>Grant</b> county, for its own insane.....	\$4,559 14	
for Barron county insane.....	348 56	
for Crawford county insane.....	3,222 92	
for Eau Claire county insane.....	2,474 77	
for La Fayette county insane.....	170 07	
for Richland county insane.....	1,175 79	
Total appropriation to Grant county.....		\$11,951 25
<b>Green</b> county, for its own insane.....	\$3,387 43	
for La Fayette county insane.....	3,004 94	
Total appropriation to Green county.....		\$6,392 37

*Insanity.*

<b>Iowa county, for its own insane</b> .....	<b>\$3,667 93</b>	
for Jackson county insane.....	525 63	
for Pierce county insane.....	503 93	
for Polk county insane.....	2,311 09	
for Waukesha county insane.....	5,268 63	
<b>Total appropriation to Iowa county</b> .....		<b>\$12,277 21</b>
<b>Jefferson county, for its own insane</b> .....	<b>\$5,137 28</b>	
for Burnett county insane.....	1,207 21	
for Juneau county insane.....	3,292 61	
for Eau Claire county insane.....	138 12	
<b>Total appropriation to Jefferson county</b> .....		<b>\$9,776 22</b>
<b>La Crosse county, for its own insane</b> .....	<b>\$3,718 71</b>	
for Buffalo county insane.....	1,782 14	
for Clark county insane.....	1,307 03	
for Dunn county insane.....	4,315 96	
for Jackson county insane.....	197 23	
for St. Croix county insane.....	1,405 75	
<b>Total appropriation to La Crosse county</b> .....		<b>\$12,726 92</b>
<b>Manitowoc county, for its own insane</b> .....	<b>\$5,137 29</b>	
for Calumet county insane.....	362 49	
for Marathon county insane.....	1,710 34	
for Ozaukee county insane.....	3,138 12	
<b>Total appropriation to Manitowoc county</b> .....		<b>\$10,348 24</b>
<b>Milwaukee county, for its own insane</b> .....		<b>\$7,708 07</b>
<b>Outagamie county, for its insane</b> .....	<b>\$2,570 78</b>	
for Calumet insane.....	1,197 61	
for Kewaunee county insane.....	180 39	
for Langlade county insane.....	5 14	
for Oconto county insane.....	30 85	
for Shawano county insane.....	10 28	
for Waupaca county insane.....	25 71	
<b>Total appropriation to Outagamie county</b> .....		<b>\$1,020 76</b>
<b>Racine county, for its own insane</b> .....	<b>\$3,023 14</b>	
for Kenosha county.....	1,642 80	
<b>Total appropriation to Racine county</b> .....		<b>\$4,665 94</b>
<b>Rock county, for its own insane</b> .....	<b>\$5,799 50</b>	
for Kenosha county insane.....	596 87	
<b>Total appropriation to Rock county</b> ..		<b>\$6,396 37</b>
<b>Sauk county, for its own insane</b> .....	<b>\$2,963 35</b>	
for Trempealeau county insane.....	1,785 46	
<b>Total appropriation to Sauk county</b> .....		<b>\$4,748 81</b>

*Statistics.*

Sheboygan county, for its own insane.....	\$6,050 14	
for Chippewa county insane.....	838 59	
for Racine county insane.....	106 03	
for Washington county insane.....	166 17	
Total appropriation to Sheboygan county .....		\$7,160 93
Vernon county, for its own insane .....	\$2,549 57	
for Chippewa county insane.....	2,872 90	
for Crawford county insane .....	342 77	
for Monroe county insane.....	1,709 95	
for Portage county insane.....	315 86	
for Richland county insane.....	278 27	
for Trempealeau county insane.....	1,121 12	
for Wood county insane.....	172 74	
for state at large.....	4,620 81	
Total appropriation to Vernon county.....		\$13,982 99
Walworth county, for its own insane.....	\$4,794 21	
for Chippewa county insane.....	653 19	
for Kenosha county insane.....	908 47	
for Pepin county insane.....	535 53	
for Richland county insane .....	1,202 23	
Total appropriation to Walworth county.....		\$8,093 63
Winnebago county, for its own insane.....	\$5,199 21	
for Portage county insane.....	327 92	
for Racine county insane.....	273 94	
Total appropriation to Winnebago county.....		\$5,801 07
Grand total .....		<u><u>\$169,409 12</u></u>

## SUMMARY OF ABOVE.

Payment by the state to counties for their own insane.....	\$93,046 74
Payment by the state to counties for insane from other counties.....	33,271 93
Payment by the state for state insane.....	4,620 31
Total paid by the state.....	<u>\$130,938 98</u>
Special tax on counties for insane belonging to them kept by other counties...	38,470 14
Total receipts by counties having asylums.....	<u><u>\$169,409 12</u></u>



*Insanity.*DIVISION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1889.—(Part I.)

County from which transferred.	County to be paid for the care.	From state.	Special tax on counties from which transferred.	Total.
Adams .....	Columbia .....	\$78 21	\$95 31	\$173 52
Barron .....	Grant .....	156 43	185 75	342 18
Buffalo .....	Dane .....	78 21	81 17	159 38
Buffalo .....	La Crosse .....	896 58	976 19	1,872 77
Burnett .....	Jefferson .....	547 50	656 80	1,204 30
Calumet .....	Manitowoc .....	391 07	435 83	826 90
Calumet .....	Brown .....	703 93	799 21	1,503 14
Chippewa .....	Sheboygan .....	391 07	447 07	838 14
Chippewa .....	Walworth .....	312 86	382 36	695 22
Chippewa .....	Vernon .....	388 29	516 03	904 32
Clark .....	La Crosse .....	718 93	798 05	1,516 98
Crawford .....	Grant .....	1,613 78	1,906 26	3,520 04
Crawford .....	Vernon .....	86 36	103 63	189 99
Door .....	Brown .....	78 22	94 91	173 13
Dunn .....	La Crosse .....	1,378 50	1,543 28	2,921 78
Dunn .....	Sheboygan .....	106 04	125 39	231 43
Dunn .....	Rock .....	146 78	176 53	323 31
Eau Claire .....	Grant .....	1,173 21	1,361 49	2,534 70
Green Lake .....	Fond du Lac .....	132 21	148 42	280 63
Jackson .....	Columbia .....	78 21	93 16	171 37
Jackson .....	Iowa .....	234 64	270 45	505 09
Juneau .....	Columbia .....	23 14	38 94	62 08
Juneau .....	Jefferson .....	1,578 21	1,802 81	3,381 02
Kewaunee .....	Brown .....	550 72	638 95	1,179 67
Kenosha .....	Rock .....	774 00	876 02	1,650 02
Kenosha .....	Walworth .....	419 57	542 28	961 85
LaFayette .....	Grant .....	78 21	88 33	166 54
LaFayette .....	Green .....	617 18	681 86	1,298 99
Marathon .....	Columbia .....	78 21	89 61	167 82
Marathon .....	Manitowoc .....	791 15	886 55	1,677 70
Marinette .....	Brown .....	548 79	599 54	1,148 33
Marquette .....	Columbia .....	78 21	85 60	163 81
Marquette .....	Fond du Lac .....	635 71	689 15	1,324 86
Monroe .....	Vernon .....	262 92	344 01	606 93
Oconto .....	Brown .....	703 93	825 66	1,529 59
Oconto .....	Dodge .....	469 29	516 03	985 32
Outagamie .....	Dodge .....	1,921 72	2,078 86	4,000 58
Ozaukee .....	Manitowoc .....	1,383 43	1,537 74	2,921 17
Pepin .....	Walworth .....	234 64	305 65	540 29
Pierce .....	Dane .....	313 50	336 39	649 89
Pierce .....	Iowa .....	236 57	274 28	510 85
Polk .....	Iowa .....	1,139 14	1,318 95	2,458 09
Portage .....	Winnebago .....	156 43	178 81	335 24
Portage .....	Vernon .....	35 35	42 84	78 19
Racine .....	Dane .....	1,107 00	1,225 28	2,332 28
Racine .....	Sheboygan .....	234 61	258 59	493 23
Racine .....	Winnebago .....	547 50	597 83	1,145 33
Richland .....	Grant .....	678 42	807 10	1,485 52
Richland .....	Walworth .....	547 50	685 50	1,233 00
Richland .....	Vernon .....	19 71	35 97	55 68
Shawano .....	Dodge .....	156 43	180 78	337 21
St. Croix .....	La Crosse .....	782 15	863 25	1,645 40
Trempealeau .....	Sauk .....	900 86	987 07	1,887 93
Trempealeau .....	Vernon .....	304 71	379 83	684 54
Vernon .....	La Crosse .....	290 58	320 44	611 02
Waukesha .....	Iowa .....	2,502 86	2,801 94	5,304 80
Washington .....	Fond du Lac .....	1,027 28	1,136 62	2,163 90
Washington .....	Sheboygan .....	78 21	87 97	166 18
Waupaca .....	Fond du Lac .....	1,173 21	1,301 04	2,474 25
Wood .....	Fond du Lac .....	156 43	161 77	318 20
Wood .....	Vernon .....	39 00	50 98	89 98
Totals .....		\$33,257 59	\$37,848 09	\$71,105 68

*Statistics.*DIVISION OF APPROPRIATION TO COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1890.—(Part I.)

County from which transferred.	County to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties from which transferred.	Total.
Adams.....	Columbia.....	\$78 21	\$94 61	\$172 82
Barron.....	Grant.....	156 43	192 13	348 56
Buffalo.....	Dane.....	78 21	83 73	161 94
Buffalo.....	La Crosse.....	862 93	919 21	1,782 14
Burnett.....	Jefferson.....	547 50	659 71	1,207 21
Calumet.....	Manitowoc.....	166 07	196 42	362 49
Calumet.....	Brown.....	302 79	384 52	687 31
Calumet.....	Outagamie.....	583 93	613 63	1,197 61
Chippewa.....	Sheboygan.....	391 07	447 53	838 59
Chippewa.....	Walworth.....	288 22	364 97	653 19
Chippewa.....	Vernon.....	1,313 57	1,559 33	2,872 90
Clark.....	La Crosse.....	625 72	681 31	1,307 03
Crawford.....	Grant.....	1,465 29	1,757 63	3,222 92
Crawford.....	Vernon.....	156 43	186 34	342 77
Door.....	Brown.....	78 22	98 71	176 93
Dunn.....	La Crosse.....	2,916 65	2,269 31	4,815 96
Eau Claire.....	Jefferson.....	59 14	78 98	138 12
Eau Claire.....	Grant.....	1,137 43	1,337 34	2,474 77
Green Lake.....	Fond du Lac.....	156 43	175 64	332 07
Jackson.....	Columbia.....	78 21	92 86	171 07
Jackson.....	Iowa.....	234 64	290 99	525 63
Jackson.....	La Crosse.....	95 79	101 54	197 33
Juneau.....	Jefferson.....	1,523 33	1,769 25	3,292 61
Kewaunee.....	Brown.....	472 50	549 26	1,021 76
Kewaunee.....	Outagamie.....	85 71	94 68	180 39
Kenosha.....	Racine.....	259 00	883 80	1,642 80
Kenosha.....	Rock.....	250 71	346 16	596 87
Kenosha.....	Walworth.....	391 07	517 40	908 47
La Fayette.....	Grant.....	78 21	91 86	170 07
La Fayette.....	Green.....	1,407 87	1,597 07	3,004 94
Langlade.....	Outagamie.....	2 57	2 57	5 14
Marathon.....	Columbia.....	78 21	93 61	171 82
Marathon.....	Manitowoc.....	805 07	903 27	1,710 34
Marquette.....	Brown.....	547 50	602 97	1,150 47
Marquette.....	Columbia.....	78 21	90 40	168 61
Marquette.....	Fond du Lac.....	625 72	702 34	1,328 06
Monroe.....	Vernon.....	772 71	937 24	1,709 95
Oconto.....	Brown.....	708 93	861 78	1,565 71
Oconto.....	Dodge.....	469 29	510 59	979 88
Oconto.....	Outagamie.....	15 43	15 42	30 85
Outagamie.....	Dodge.....	556 93	705 88	1,262 81
Ozaukee.....	Manitowoc.....	1,494 21	1,643 91	3,138 12
Pepin.....	Walworth.....	234 64	300 89	535 53
Pierce.....	Dane.....	312 85	341 21	654 06
Pierce.....	Iowa.....	234 64	269 29	503 93
Polk.....	Iowa.....	1,058 57	1,252 52	2,311 09
Portage.....	Vernon.....	145 07	170 29	315 36
Portage.....	Winnebago.....	136 43	171 49	327 92
Racine.....	Dane.....	255 00	367 30	622 30
Racine.....	Sheboygan.....	50 14	55 89	106 03
Racine.....	Winnebago.....	121 50	152 44	273 94
Richland.....	Grant.....	547 50	628 29	1,175 79
Richland.....	Walworth.....	517 29	684 94	1,202 23
Richland.....	Vernon.....	123 43	154 84	278 27
Shawano.....	Dodge.....	156 43	182 73	339 16
Shawano.....	Outagamie.....	5 14	5 14	10 28
St. Croix.....	La Crosse.....	660 65	745 10	1,405 75
Trempealeau.....	Sauk.....	855 21	930 25	1,785 46
Trempealeau.....	Vernon.....	511 93	609 19	1,121 12
Waukesha.....	Iowa.....	2,482 29	2,786 34	5,268 63
Washington.....	Dodge.....	627 43	665 08	1,292 51
Washington.....	Fond du Lac.....	853 93	977 16	1,831 09
Washington.....	Sheboygan.....	78 21	87 96	166 17
Waupaca.....	Fond du Lac.....	1,063 50	1,198 89	2,262 39
Waupaca.....	Outagamie.....	12 85	12 86	25 71
Wood.....	Fond du Lac.....	108 00	117 58	225 58
Wood.....	Vernon.....	78 21	94 53	172 74
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$33,271 93</b>	<b>\$38,470 14</b>	<b>\$71,743 07</b>

*Insanity.*DIVISION OF APPROPRIATION TO COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1889.

(Part II.—For their own insane.)

Brown county .....	\$5,001 64
Columbia county .....	3,848 55
Dane county .....	6,703 50
Dodge county .....	5,225 36
Fond du Lac county .....	4,916 76
Grant county .....	4,632 21
Green county .....	3,472 07
Iowa county .....	3,556 71
Jefferson county .....	5,331 85
La Crosse county .....	3,214 29
Manitowoc county .....	5,613 21
Milwaukee county .....	1,106 57
Rock county .....	5,253 71
Sauk county .....	3,006 85
Sheboygan county .....	5,428 07
Vernon county .....	1,395 21
Walworth county .....	4,540 42
Winnebago county .....	4,767 85
Total .....	\$76,974 73
Vernon county for state at large .....	1,409 28

DIVISION OF APPROPRIATION TO COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1890.

(Part II.—For their own insane.)

Brown .....	\$5,550 00
Columbia .....	3,917 57
Dane .....	7,189 71
Dodge .....	5,344 71
Fond du Lac .....	4,779 00
Grant .....	4,559 14
Green .....	3,287 43
Iowa .....	3,667 93
Jefferson .....	5,137 28
La Crosse .....	3,718 71
Manitowoc .....	5,137 29
Milwaukee .....	7,708 07
Outagamie .....	2,570 78
Racine .....	3,023 14
Rock .....	5,799 50
Sauk .....	2,963 35
Sheboygan .....	6,050 14
Vernon .....	2,549 57
Walworth .....	4,794 21
Winnebago .....	5,199 21
Total .....	\$93,046 74
Vernon county for the state insane .....	\$4,620 31

*Statistics.*

## MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL.

*Movement of Population.*

Table showing admissions and discharges during the years 1889 and 1890, and the number remaining under treatment September 30, of each year.

	1889.			1890.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total
Remaining under treatment end of year .....	167	171	338	117	125	242
New admissions for the year.....	49	44	93	59	40	99
Re-admission from parol's, bond, etc.....	27	28	55	23	11	34
Whole number treated.....	243	243	486	199	176	375
Average number treated .....	327			258		
Discharged recovered .....	23	31	54	24	16	40
Discharged improved .....	24	20	44	26	9	35
Discharged unimproved.....	6	2	8	4	4	8
Not insane.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Discharged sober .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Transferred to Milwaukee County Asylum for Chronic Insane.....	51	51	102	.....	.....	.....
Died.....	21	14	35	6	8	14
Total discharged.....	126	118	244	65	37	102
Remaining under treatment September 30, each year	117	125	242	134	139	273

## TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

For all purposes from opening of the Institution, March 26, 1880, to October 1st, 1890. (Not including original cost of building and land).

## RECEIPTS.

Current expenditures, appropriations by the county board.

Total appropriation from March 20, 1888, until September 30, 1888.	\$504,359 84
Tenth year ending September 30th, 1889 .....	75,000 00
Eleventh year ending September 30th, 1890.....	60,000 00
Total.....	\$639,359 84

## IMPROVEMENTS.

General and special appropriations by the county board.

From March 20th 1880, to September 30th, 1888 .....	\$73,621 16
Tenth year ending September 30th, 1889 .....	2,450 00
Eleventh year ending September 30th, 1890.....	4,000 00
Total .....	\$80,071 16
Total appropriations.....	\$719,431 00

*Insanity.*

## RECEIPTS FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES.

Receipts for board of private patients, for sales from farm and for sales of waste materials.	
From March 20th, 1880, to September 30th, 1888.....	\$76,561 83
Tenth year ending September 30th, 1889.....	10,108 11
Eleventh year ending September 30th, 1890.....	10,959 94
Total.....	\$98,129 88

## RECEIPTS FROM STATE FOR BOARD OF PATIENTS AT PUBLIC CHARGE.

From March 26th, 1880, to July 1st, 1889.....	\$323,479 36
For six months ending January 1st, 1889.....	22,497 75
For six months ending July 1st, 1889.....	22,352 26
For six months ending January 1st 1890.....	17,176 89
For six months ending July 1st, 1890.....	16,285 43
Total.....	\$401,791 69

## BILLS SENT TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR BOARD AND CLOTHING OF PATIENTS FROM OTHER COUNTIES AT PUBLIC CHARGE.

From March 26th, 1880, to September 30th, 1890.....	\$9,530 64
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## AMOUNTS DUE HOSPITAL OCTOBER 1ST, 1890.

From state for board of patients at public charge, from	
June 30th, 1890, to October 1st, 1890.....	\$8,794 11
For board and treatment of private patients.....	1,779 98
Total.....	\$10,574 09
Total.....	\$520,026 30

## DISBURSEMENTS.

## CURRENT EXPENDITURES.

From March 26th, 1880, to September 3th, 1888.....	\$513,902 44
For fiscal year ending September 30th, 1889.....	65,191 28
For fiscal year ending September 30th, 1890.....	57,950 28
	\$637,052 98

## IMPROVEMENTS.

From March 26th, 1880, to September 30th, 1888.....	\$67,013 84
For the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1889.....	7,920 85
For the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1890.....	3,052 80
Total.....	\$77,986 49
Total.....	\$715,039 47

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Total appropriation by county board.....	\$719,481 00
Paid in county treasury by secretary for current expenses, 1880.....	725 29
Paid in county treasury by secretary for current expenses Dec. 15, 1882.....	1,727 08
Paid in county treasury by secretary for current expenses Dec. 18, 1882.....	154 20
Order May 17th, 1887, No. 394, cancelled by order of board.....	65 97
Total sum placed to credit of hospital.....	\$722,103 54
Less disbursements for all purposes.....	715,039 47
Balance in treasury.....	\$7,064 07
Credited as follows:	
Current expense account.....	\$4,979 40
Improvement account.....	2,084 67
	\$7,064 07

*Statistics.*

## TOTAL CURRENT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Total current expenditures.....	\$637,052 98
Less supplies in stock October 1st, 1890.....	1,867 60
	<u>\$635,185 38</u>
Less receipts and earnings of the hospital.....	520,026 90
Net cost to Milwaukee county.....	<u>\$115,159 08</u>
Total number of weeks' board furnished all patients from March 26, 1880, to October 1st, 1890.....	162,346 5-7
Weekly per capita, cost on actual consumption.....	\$3-91
Weekly per capita, cost to Milwaukee county.....	<u>71</u>

## ACTUAL COST TO MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Original land.....	\$9,770 00
Cost of building by contract.....	\$134,983 00
Insurance on same.....	3,574 80
Artesian well.....	2,043 44
Grading.....	2,268 00
For specification.....	110 00
For drainage.....	1,500 00
Superintending.....	4,049 49
	<u>149,128 73</u>
Engine, boiler and heating apparatus.....	25,000 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	<u>20,058 49</u>

## ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS MADE BY COUNTY BOARD.

Fire escapes.....	\$1,480 00
Spur track.....	3,500 00
Piece of land.....	150 00
Falbe farm.....	15,000 00
Automatic fire alarm.....	2,500 00
	<u>22,930 00</u>
Improvements made by trustees as above.....	77,986 49
Total current expenses from beginning.....	637,052 98
Total.....	<u>\$941,926 69</u>

## CREDITS.

Cash from state, half cost of building.....	\$75,000 00
Receipt, from state for board of patients.....	401,791 69
Due from state October 1st.....	8,794 11
Receipts from other counties.....	9,530 64
Receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....	98,069 88
Due from private patients.....	1,779 93
Total.....	<u>\$594,966 30</u>

Amount of special tax which would have been collected from Milwaukee county for care of patients in a state hospital, saved by the county by the existence of this institution 162,347 weeks at \$1.50 a week and an average of 25 cents a week for clothing.....

234,107 25

Total.....	<u>\$879,073 55</u>
	<u>62,853 14</u>

*Insanity.*

## TOTAL COST OF STATE HOSPITAL.

YEAR.	Permanent Improvements.	Current Ex- penses.	Total costs.	Aver- age No.	Annual Cost per Patient.	Weekly Cost per Patient.
1856 } 1860 }	\$224,925 33	\$3,875 89	\$228,801 22	7		
1861	20,724 24	21,602 18	42,326 42	90	\$240 03	\$4 61
1862	28,615 06	22,038 49	50,653 55	117	190 90	3 79
1863	7,074 54	31,716 36	38,790 90	162	195 75	3 75
1864	3,351 25	35,311 12	38,662 37	187	188 83	3 63
1865	4,342 26	47,303 78	51,658 04	179	264 30	5 03
1866	2,091 20	40,495 60	42,586 80	181	223 73	4 30
1867	80,112 00	44,118 87	124,230 87	185	236 28	4 50
1868	65,261 97	46,818 00	112,079 97	203	230 62	4 43
1869	35,657 63	71,320 08	107,177 71	310	230 06	4 42
1870	15,361 52	80,518 37	95,879 89	362	223 66	4 30
1871	18,043 26	76,890 61	94,933 87	359	214 17	4 13
1872	19,103 22	80,770 56	105,975 78	365	237 43	4 59
1873	31,815 00	87,503 15	119,438 15	329	266 15	5 13
1874	20,000 00	86,567 08	96,567 08	337	250 94	4 81
1875	34,000 00	98,885 75	132,885 75	364	271 66	5 23
1876	28,822 60	101,611 03	130,433 63	334	304 23	5 85
1877		96,886 92	96,886 92	370	261 50	5 03
1878		95,015 85	95,015 85	380	250 01	4 81
1879	32,726 05	102,560 47	135,290 42	425	245 96	4 73
1880	57,214 52	141,020 39	198,234 91	550	256 40	4 93
1881		129,998 37	129,998 37	566	229 68	4 42
1882	2,529 42	95,648 37	98,177 79	469	203 95	3 92
1883	21,468 48	96,545 70	118,014 18	476	202 82	3 90
1884	115 00	91,722 22	91,837 22	510	179 85	3 46
1885	488 30	94,517 11	95,005 41	515	183 59	3 53
1886		94,206 59	94,206 59	523	180 13	3 46
1887	799 00	95,213 15	96,012 15	516	184 52	3 55
1888	3,134 77	93,154 83	96,289 60	479	194 48	3 74
1889	1,083 41	95,208 55	96,291 96	464	197 41	3 78
1890	15,328 86	100,106 11	115,434 97	502	199 51	3 83
Total	\$56,547 79	\$2,417,111 92	\$3,179,755 94			

## TOTAL COST OF NORTHERN HOSPITAL.

YEAR.	Permanent Improvements.	Current Expenses.	Total Cost.	Average No. Pa- tients.	Annual Cost per Patient.	Weekly Cost per Patient.
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	70	\$482 14	\$9 27
1874	65,712 03	62,551 31	128,263 34	232	335 02	6 44
1875	123,954 43	86,623 73	210,578 16	258	346 14	6 46
1876	39,861 79	106,915 97	146,807 76	399	267 45	5 14
1877	16,500 00	132,174 17	148,674 17	542	243 42	4 68
1878	16,019 19	130,799 81	146,819 00	513	210 88	4 61
1879	11,783 66	120,278 16	132,066 82	554	219 00	4 20
1880	19,026 73	128,489 76	147,516 49	529	212 89	4 35
1881		118,741 41	118,741 41	521	227 91	4 38
1882	6,537 94	98,160 02	104,697 96	529	185 56	3 57
1883	5,806 07	114,735 48	120,541 55	567	202 56	3 89
1884	433 47	117,110 52	117,543 99	613	191 04	3 67
1885	5,849 80	121,536 58	127,386 38	626	194 15	3 73
1886		106,502 85	106,502 85	637	167 19	3 23
1887	257 52	122,076 02	122,333 51	630	172 42	3 33
1888	68 21	125,219 62	125,287 83	634	197 51	3 80
1889	1,089 63	114,551 51	115,641 14	641	178 71	3 44
1890	6,765 72	118,618 25	125,383 97	616	192 51	3 70
Total	\$736,675 79	\$1,947,863 20	\$2,674,538 99			

*Statistics.*

## WEEKLY COST PER CAPITA OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

*As reported by the officers in charge of each.*

## FOR FIRST DECADE.

INSTITUTIONS.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1865.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
State Hospital .....	\$4 61	\$3 79	\$3 75	\$3 63	\$5 08	\$4 30	\$4 50	\$4 43	\$4 42	\$4 30
Northern Hospital.....										

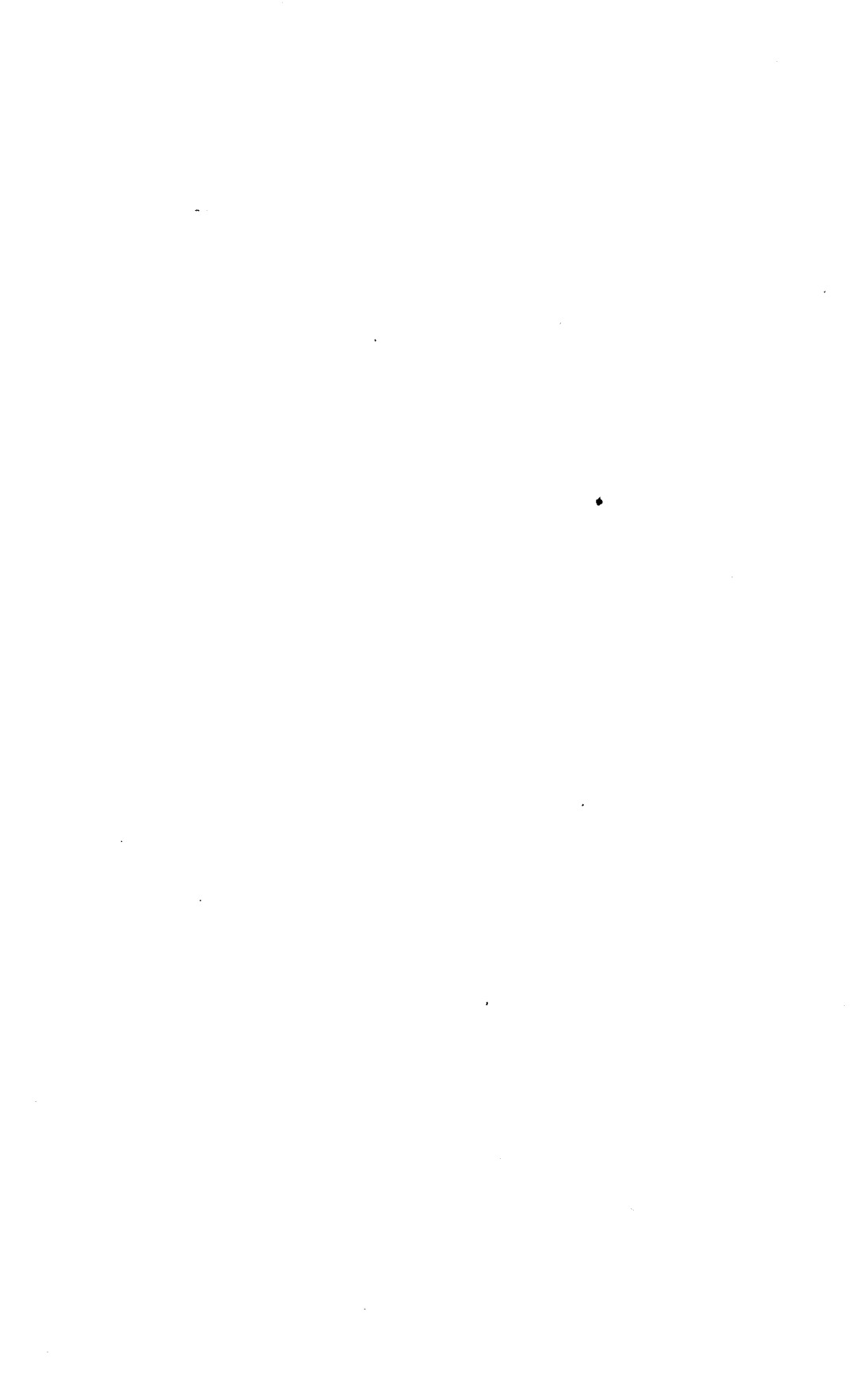
## FOR SECOND DECADE.

INSTITUTIONS.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
State Hospital.....	\$4 12	\$4 59	\$5 12	\$4 81	\$5 22	\$5 85	\$5 03	\$4 81	\$4 73	\$4 93
Northern Hospital.....			9 27	6 44	6 46	5 14	4 68	4 61	4 20	4 25
Milwaukee Hospital.....										2 91

## FOR THIRD DECADE.

INSTITUTIONS.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
State Hospital .....	\$4 42	\$3 92	\$3 90	\$3 46	\$3 53	\$3 46	\$3 55	\$3 74	\$3 78	\$3 83
Northern Hospital.....	4 38	3 57	3 89	3 67	3 73	3 22	3 32	3 80	3 44	3 70
Milwaukee Hospital.....	3 66	4 14	3 89	3 86	3 94	4 16	3 79	3 88	3 21	3 58
COUNTY ASYLUMS.										
Brown.....		2 15	2 16	2 00	1 61	1 88	1 65	1 70	1 89	1 85
Columbia.....			1 32	1 33	1 67	1 27	1 39	1 48	1 52	1 65
Dane.....			2 09	2 01	1 90	1 68	1 61	1 34	1 57	1 75
Dodge.....			2 33	2 27	2 11	1 93	1 80	1 82	1 86	1 78
Fond du Lac.....						2 00	1 85	1 78	1 60	1 81
Grant.....			2 00	2 00	1 87	1 81	1 89	1 56	1 47	1 79
Green.....			1 71	1 94	1 73	1 41	1 47	1 65	1 72	1 74
Iowa.....							1 57	1 80	1 70	1 24
Jefferson.....		1 02	95	1 28	1 40	1 50	1 52	1 60	1 68	1 62
La Crosse.....								2 30	1 80	1 32
Manitowoc.....					1 73	1 93	1 87	1 80	1 72	1 51
Milwaukee.....									3 23	2 54
Outagamie.....										3 28
Racine.....										3 73
Rock.....		1 70	1 57	1 33	1 73	2 14	1 83	1 64	1 47	1 87
Sauk.....							1 49	1 17	1 39	1 09
Sheboygan.....		2 30	2 24	2 19	2 10	2 10	2 37	2 63	2 29	1 93
Vernon.....									2 64	1 08
Walworth.....		1 32	1 20	1 23	1 53	80	1 09	1 22	1 28	1 33
Winnebago.....		1 47	1 13	1 50	1 28	1 33	1 32	1 25	1 25	1 18
Av. for County Asylums...		1 66	1 68	1 79	1 89	1 70	1 65	1 64	1 69	1 75





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PART II.

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PAUPERISM.

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# PAUPERISM.

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## Section 1.—Systems of Poor Relief.

In this state we have nominally two systems of poor relief, but actually three. The law provides distinctly for the town and the county systems of poor relief, and the mixed system as carried on in many counties is so different in its practical workings as to need a separate name, although legally it is a variety of the town system.

Under the town system of poor relief each town, village or city relieves its own poor through its own officers, and those of the poor who have no pauper settlement in the town are cared for at the expense of the county. The laws of pauper settlement are much simpler than they are in many eastern states. A person who has lived one year in a town without receiving poor relief during that time acquires a pauper settlement for himself and his legal family, and must be relieved by the town, village or city in which he has that pauper settlement in case he needs poor relief. This relief is administered usually by the supervisors of the town or by the village board. In the cities it is sometimes administered by the different members of the common council, and sometimes by a committee of the common council, and sometimes by a superintendent of the poor, appointed by the common council, and usually under their advice and direction.

The county system of poor relief may be adopted in any county by a resolution of the county board. As a county board consists of the several town chairmen with supervisors from each town, village or ward of a city every municipality which is affected by the change has a voice in the matter. In case of such a resolution, the distinction between town and county poor is abolished and all the poor become county poor. A settlement is acquired in this case by residence in the county one year without poor relief. Poor relief in this case is usually administered by three superintendents of the poor, who are chosen by the county board, although there are occasional instances of one or two superintendents in a county instead of three. These superintendents of the poor cannot be members of the county board, except in one county which has a special law for that purpose, but they must act under the direction of the county board. In many cases, the several supervisors give more or less poor relief within their several districts without informing the superintendents of the poor till the end of the year. A great deal of confusion is caused in many counties by this practice, and we find it almost impossible to get satisfactory reports of poor relief from these counties having the county system of

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*Pauperism.*

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poor relief. We believe that it would be better for the supervisors in no case to give poor relief, except authorized to do so by the superintendents of the poor. It is hard for a supervisor to say no, when urged by one of his own constituents to put his hand in the county treasury and give that constituent something. In some counties having the county system of poor relief, the outdoor relief costs excessively and some supervisors give a very large amount of poor relief or demand it to be given by the superintendents of the poor. The same thing occurs in some cities under the town system of poor relief, where the aldermen give poor relief directly or demand it to be given by the superintendent of the poor, or by the committee on poor. This is practically to put their hands in the city treasury for the advantage of particular constituents in their own wards. Experience shows that many supervisors will not so readily use the funds of their own town for poor relief as the funds of the county, and that aldermen in a city will more readily use the city funds for poor relief than they would do if each case was to be paid by a tax on their own wards.

These facts in some counties led to a change from the county system back to the town system of poor relief. In some cases the irrepressible conflict between county and city, on account of the city having so large a proportion of pauperism has had its influence in making this change. In the mixed system of poor relief the poorhouse is under the management of the county and all the county paupers are sent to it, that is, transient paupers who have no legal settlement in any particular town of the county. The towns may also send their paupers to the county poorhouse at an agreed rate, which is generally somewhere between \$1.50 and \$2.00 a week. Another difference between the county system of poor relief and the mixed system is in the management of poorhouses. In the county system the superintendents act as trustees and elect the overseer of the poorhouse. In the mixed system the overseer is usually called superintendent and is elected by the county board or by a committee thereof.

We believe the first plan to be superior to the second as a method of managing a poorhouse and we also believe that three good men or one good man can better manage out door relief for the county than twenty to forty men. We also believe that it is better for the three superintendents of the poor to act as a board rather than to divide the county into districts each giving relief independently in his own district. This diversity of systems of poor relief and the changing of the counties from one system to another make the work in this office to keep track of out door relief, very perplexing and unsatisfactory. We find it very difficult to get a full report of out door relief from a very large number of the counties. We give below a table of counties with the different systems of poor relief carried on in each.

*Systems of Poor Relief.*

## SYSTEMS OF POOR RELIEF.

Counties.	Systems.	Counties.	Systems.
Adams ....	County system with poorhouse.	Manitowoc	Town system.
Ashland ...	County system with poorhouse.	Marathon .	Mixed system with poorhouse.
Barron ....	Mixed system with poorhouse.	Mariquette .	Town system.
Bayfield ...	Town system.	Marquette .	Town system.
Brown .....	Mixed system with poorhouse.	Milwaukee	County system with poorhouse.
Buffalo ....	Town system.	Monroe ....	County system with poorhouse.
Burnett ....	Town system.	Oconto ....	Town system.
Calumet ...	Town system.	Outagamie	Town system, city poorhouse in Appleton.
Chippewa ..	County system with poorhouse.	Ozaukee ...	Town system.
Clark .....	Mixed system with poorhouse.	Pepin. ....	Town system.
Columbia ..	County system with poorhouse.	Pierce ....	Mixed system with poorhouse.
Crawford ..	County system with poorhouse.	Polk .....	Town system.
Dane .....	County system with poorhouse.	Portage ...	Town system, city poorhouse in Stevens Point.
Dodge .....	Mixed system with poorhouse.	Price .....	County system with poorhouse.
Door .....	Town system.	Racine ....	Mixed system with poorhouse.
Douglas ...	County system with poorhouse.	Richland ..	County system with poorhouse.
Dunn .....	County system with poorhouse.	Rock .....	County system with poorhouse.
Eau Claire .	Mixed system with poorhouse.	St. Croix ..	County system with poorhouse.
Florence ...	Town system.	Sauk .....	County system with poorhouse.
Fond du L.	Mixed system with poorhouse.	Sawyer ....	Town system.
Forest ....	Town system.	Shawano ..	Town system.
Grant .....	Mixed system with poorhouse.	Sheboygan	Town system, city poorhouse in Sheboygan.
Green .....	County system with poorhouse.	Taylor .....	County system with poorhouse.
Green Lake	Town system.	Trempealeu	Town system.
Iowa .....	County system with poorhouse.	Vernon ....	County system with poorhouse.
Jackson ...	Mixed system with poorhouse.	Walworth ..	County system with poorhouse.
Jefferson ..	County system with poorhouse.	Washburn .	Town system.
Juneau ....	County system with poorhouse.	Washington	County system with poorhouse.
Kenosha ...	Town system, city poorhouse in Kenosha.	Waukesha .	Mixed system with poorhouse.
Keweenaw ..	Mixed system with poorhouse.	Waupaca ..	County system with poorhouse.
La Crosse .	Town system, city poorhouse in LaCrosse.	Waushara .	Town system.
La Fayette	Mixed system with poorhouse.	Winnebago	Mixed system with poorhouse.
Langlade ..	Town system.	Wood .....	County system with poorhouse.
Lincoln ...	County system with poorhouse.		

With the large amount of work which we are obliged to do we have found it impossible to personally inspect the treatment of the large number of cases of full support of paupers outside the poorhouse. We have no doubt that in some cases there is needless expense in out-door relief. In other counties in which a poorhouse has been established there has been a great reduction in the number of paupers.

In many counties there have been a large number of dependents on public charity who ought not to be supported by it, and when a poorhouse has been erected they have been obliged to take care of themselves or be taken care of by some relative who ought to do so. The usual rule is that when a poorhouse is erected the total cost of poor relief is reduced one-half. That is, the cost of maintaining the poorhouse added to the cost of out-door relief is half or less than half what the cost of out-door relief alone had been. We believe that there are still quite a number of counties in which the establishment of a poorhouse would be a great saving in the

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*Pauperism.*

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end to the county, and would much reduce the number of people who are unnecessarily supported by the public.

The poorhouses of the state have very few of them been built upon any regular plan. In many cases a poorhouse is an old farm house patched up and added to. The principal defects in such buildings have been lack of separation of sexes, lack of sitting rooms, lack of ventilation, lack of bathing facilities and lack of proper drainage and fire protection. Some of these defects, especially the first named, have been remedied from time to time, as we have called attention to them. But within the last few years several of the new poorhouses have been constructed upon plans specially prepared for them, and have been well built and well arranged.

We have noted in our general report the changes in the management of poorhouses which have been caused by our visits and recommendations.

## Section 2.—State School for Dependent Children.

The object of this institution is to care for children who “are declared dependent upon the public for support” and “to provide for such children a temporary home in said school until homes can be provided for them in good families.”

It is a school only in the sense of preparing the children for homes. It is in no sense an asylum for homeless children, but “a state clearing house through which the state kindly reaches out for the homeless child and gives it a home.” Its best purpose is only served when it places out each child received, as soon as the child is prepared for a home.

No official connected with the management of our public institutions occupies a more responsible position than does the superintendent of our State School. He ought to know each child intimately, and this can only be done by making each pupil an individual study. There is a limit to human capacity, and in view of the frequent changes of the inmates, we think this institution has now as many inmates as can be profitably cared for, and thus secure the best results.

It is shown that about twenty-seven per cent. of the children placed out are returned to this institution. This percentage, we think, could be greatly reduced by employing an additional agent, preferably a woman.

The State School for Dependent Children at Coldwater, Michigan, after which this institution is modelled, met the same difficulty a few years after it had been established, and for a time kept on erecting additional buildings instead of having more agents to place out the children. It was discovered after a time that this is a mistaken policy, and a number of

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*Poorhouses.*

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unnecessary buildings now mutely testify to this past error in Michigan, which we hope Wisconsin will escape.

The internal management of the school appears to be excellent, and we cannot suggest wherein it could be improved, except such as would follow a proper reduction of the number of children. The government of the school is paternal, and the religious bias of the children and their parents, friends and relatives, is considered in the selection of homes as well as in their treatment at the institution.

### Section 3.—Poorhouses.

**ADAMS COUNTY POORHOUSE** — This is a small county. The poorhouse is cheaply built and has comparatively few inmates, who are mostly permanent. Two insane persons still remain here, whom we have not removed, because they appeared to be well treated and to have a large amount of liberty. There are five feeble minded and idiotic inmates, who also appear to be well cared for. The general management of the institution appears to be good, and the buildings, with the changes made two years ago, are perhaps as good as can be expected in a small county like this.

**ASHLAND COUNTY POORHOUSE** — This is a comparatively new poorhouse. There are very few permanent paupers, most of the inmates being disabled by disease. In consequence of this and of the expenses incident to the beginning of a new institution, the cost of maintenance is higher than the average. There have been no insane or idiotic inmates and scarcely any old people. The inmates have been mostly laboring men, temporarily disabled by sickness or accident. The institution has therefore been more like a hospital than an ordinary poorhouse. The housekeeping is excellent and the management satisfactory.

**BARRON COUNTY POORHOUSE** — This poorhouse has had a small number of inmates and the expense for each one has therefore averaged high. An institution with an average of ten inmates cannot be maintained at as low a cost for each one as an institution having twice or three times that number. There are four insane persons in the poorhouse, whom we have not removed, because they appeared to be well treated, and the distance of this county from any state hospital or county asylum is so great. There is one idiotic inmate. Nearly all the rest are old people. This institution appears to be well managed.

**BROWN COUNTY POORHOUSE.**—This poorhouse was constructed two years ago out of a farm house with considerable additions and changes. It is situated some distance from the county asylum and is under the same management, the superintendent residing in the asylum and an assistant



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*Pauperism.*

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in the poorhouse. The inmates represent all classes usually found in a poorhouse except the insane. The majority of the inmates are old people. Several soldiers of the civil war are, or have recently been, inmates of this poorhouse, some of whom refuse to be transferred to the National Soldiers' Home. The standard of care in this poorhouse seems to be kept up to that of the asylum. Good housekeeping, good food and kindly, quiet discipline make this one of the best poorhouses in the state.

**CHIPPEWA COUNTY POORHOUSE.**—This building, both in its structure and its location, is by no means what such a county as Chippewa ought to possess. We believe that the economy which has been wisely shown in the management of out-door relief in this county, has been carried to an unwise extent in failing to provide properly located and arranged buildings for a poorhouse. The most of the inmates have been disabled by old age or by disease. There are no insane. There are four idiotic inmates. The treatment of the inmates appears to be good, and we have frequently noticed in our visits that the food is better than in most poorhouses.

**CLARK COUNTY POORHOUSE.**—This is a cheap wooden building on a good farm. The number of inmates is comparatively small and the cost of maintenance proportionately large. There are no insane and only one idiotic inmate. The food has always appeared to be good on our visits. There has been some improvement in the housekeeping and we should like to see more yet. In this respect Clark county poorhouse is not up to the average county poorhouse.

**COLUMBIA COUNTY POORHOUSE.**—This building and site were purchased years ago, because they were offered cheap. The building was constructed for a hotel and was utterly unadapted to the purposes of a poorhouse. Additions and changes have been made from time to time on the penny-wise policy of making as small an expenditure as possible at any given time. The result is a patched up building, poorly adapted for its purpose, and a dangerous fire trap. The management has been as good as possible in such a building, and we have only words of praise for the wise economy and yet true humanity with which this institution has been administered. Nearly all the inmates have been disabled by old age or by disease. There are no idiots in the poorhouse. The county asylum stands close by, and the dining room of the poorhouse is also used for the insane, compelling additional expense for domestic help. Several of the insane have been allowed to remain in the poorhouse rather than overcrowd the inadequate building now used for the insane.

Since writing the above the county board have voted a large addition to the county asylum, which will relieve the poorhouse of its overcrowding.

**DANE COUNTY POORHOUSE.**—This building furnishes as good an illustration as can be found anywhere in a large and wealthy county of the tem-

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*Poorhouses.*

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porising policy of building for the present without any reference to the future. Of this we spoke fully in our last report, to which we refer.

An addition has recently been constructed which will greatly improve this poorhouse. As soon as it is ready there will be sufficient accommodation for the large number of paupers. Two good hospital rooms will provide for the sick, of whom there are always a number. The dining room will be enlarged and improved. The system of heating is changed from the dangerous stoves to the safer and more comfortable hot water pipes. The management of the institution has always been admirable. The discipline has been good, the food ample and the care of the sick far better than in many poorhouses. There are fourteen idiotic inmates, and representatives of every class usually found in poorhouses.

DODGE COUNTY POORHOUSE. — This building is, in general, well constructed and excellently managed. We again recommend some special room or buildings for hospital purposes. In so large a poorhouse as this, there are almost always several sick persons, who ought to be in a hospital room, both for their own comfort and that of the institution. Dane county furnishes a good example to Dodge county in this respect. Most of the inmates here are permanent inmates, but there are no insane or idiotic persons. The county asylum connected with this institution is in charge of an assistant superintendent, the superintendent of both institutions residing in the poorhouse.

Mrs. Rudolph, the wife of the superintendent sacrificed her life last winter, to her interest in the insane who were being transferred to Outagamie county, at a time when she had not fully recovered from the grippe. We deeply regret her loss. She was an excellent matron and an estimable lady.

DOUGLAS COUNTY POORHOUSE. — The number of inmates in this institution has been so small as to make the proportional cost for each excessive. It is, however, profitable to the county in preventing many demands for out door relief, which would otherwise be made. The poorhouse appears to be well managed.

DUNN COUNTY POORHOUSE. — This poorhouse was opened one year ago, and the county system of poor relief adopted by the county board of supervisors. The building itself is well constructed, and as well adapted for its purpose as a small building can be, except the stair-cases, which are steep, narrow and winding. On our recommendation, a hand rail has since been put in, to aid old people in climbing one of these stair-ways. We have also recommended that two large bath rooms be fitted up in the basement and that the narrow rooms now used for that purpose be turned into clothes presses. We have also recommended a wind-mill pump and a tank for fire protection and water supply, and we urged that a separate laundry

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*Pauperism.*

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building be put up with a root cellar below, to relieve the basement of the poorhouse of the vegetables and the washing, neither of which ought to be there. The management of this new institution is very satisfactory to us. In beginning a new institution the cost is necessarily greater at first than it need to be afterward. There are no insane, but several idiotic inmates. Most of the inmates are disabled by old age or sickness. The number of women is greater than that of men, a very unusual thing in a poorhouse.

**EAU CLAIRE COUNTY POORHOUSE.**— This institution has been excellently managed during the biennial period. Only a few of the inmates are permanent, the majority being disabled by disease or accident and many being transients, having no residence in the county.

**FOND DU LAC COUNTY POORHOUSE.**— The county board have at last decided to erect decent buildings for the poorhouse. Some of the tumble-down old grout buildings have been torn down. The building formerly occupied by the insane, which is the best building on the premises is to be rearranged and added to for the use of the paupers. This is by no means a model building but is a great improvement on the buildings formerly used. Most of the inmates here are permanent, being disabled by old age. Some of the farm buildings were destroyed by lightning during the last year.

**GRANT COUNTY POORHOUSE.**— The buildings occupied by the poorhouse appear better than they really are. The building is a mere shell, uncomfortable and not easily kept clean. The management has been good. The majority of the inmates are permanent, nine being idiots and many others permanently disabled.

**GREEN COUNTY POORHOUSE.**— This is one of the best poorhouses in the state, and is on the same farm with a good asylum, and under the same management. In cleanliness, comfort and good order, as well as in the construction and arrangement of the building, this poorhouse takes high rank. A large share of the inmates are permanent, being disabled by old age or by some deformity.

**IOWA COUNTY POORHOUSE.**— This is a mere apology for a building, built many years ago in the cheapest possible way and very poorly fitted for the purposes of a poorhouse. We believe, however, that it will not be long before proper buildings well planned and well constructed will be erected somewhat nearer the county asylum than the present. The cash received by Iowa county from the state and from other counties more than pays for all the expenses of the asylum and the poorhouse and out-door relief of the county. It is therefore obvious that the county can well afford to put up a good poorhouse. The management has been as good as possible in such buildings. Nearly all the inmates here are permanently disabled, mostly by old age.

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*Poorhouses.*

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**JACKSON COUNTY POORHOUSE.**—Some changes have been made in the buildings, so as to provide for a proper separation of the sexes. Some improvements have also been made in the management, so that this poorhouse may now be considered as in good condition. Most of the inmates are permanent and among them are several idiots.

**JEFFERSON COUNTY POORHOUSE.**—The buildings occupied by the poorhouse are in fair condition, though far from being equal with those of the asylum. The management is excellent. Kindness and cheerfulness mitigate the melancholy of hopeless dependence and cleanliness and comfort characterize the physical care of these unfortunates. A large share of the inmates are permanent, being disabled by old age or chronic maladies, and five are idiotic.

**JUNEAU COUNTY POORHOUSE.**—This is one of the best buildings for a poorhouse in the state, being constructed of solid brick and very conveniently arranged. The management is very satisfactory, being characterized by cleanliness, comfort and liberality. Some complaints of ill treatment of inmates were investigated by us during the year. We believe that they were either unfounded or caused by the proper discipline of the institution being misunderstood and misrepresented by paupers. We have frequently advised the authorities of this poorhouse, that some occupation for all the inmates able to labor is best for their health and best for the good order of the institution, and they are trying to carry out this idea as far as possible. The majority of the inmates here are permanently disabled by old age.

**KEWAUNEE COUNTY POORHOUSE.**—The buildings are cheap, but sufficient for a small county. The management has been quite satisfactory. There are nine idiots, mostly consisting of one family, a mother and seven sons. These nine idiots and three old people constitute the population of the poorhouse.

**LINCOLN COUNTY POORHOUSE.**—The building is the cheap frame building formerly used by the city of Merrill for a poorhouse, cold in winter, hot in summer, and a fire trap. The county owns land intended for a poorfarm, and will probably soon erect a proper poorhouse. The inmates are nearly all transient, being disabled by disease or sickness for a short time. The institution is, therefore, practically a hospital.

**MARATHON COUNTY POORHOUSE.**—This poorhouse is a cheap frame building not very well arranged but sufficient for the small number of inmates with the good management which now exists. About half the inmates are permanent, the others transient.

**MILWAUKEE COUNTY POORHOUSES.**—A new poorhouse is very much needed in this great county. The old buildings are greatly overcrowded and are practically worn out with long service. House-keeping in such

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*Pauperism.*

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buildings is a constant battle against vermin, dirt and disease. With so many disadvantages it is remarkable that the house-keeping has been so good in this institution. One means to that end is secured by using an out building for tramps and keeping them away from the main building. There is only one bath tub for all the inmates and all the water must be carried by hand quite a distance. We believe that a new poorhouse is an imperative necessity. We have formerly suggested and renew the suggestion that if the county hospital should be removed to the city the hospital building can be used for a poorhouse. With some additions it would make a good poorhouse. The greater share of the inmates of the institution are permanent. With so large a number it is difficult to apply the labor test satisfactorily. There are a considerable number of inmates who regularly make this their winter home but support themselves during the summer outside. We believe that some indoor industry should be provided, such as cane-seating chairs, basket making, brush making or broom making, to furnish work for all inmates not actually disabled, especially in winter. Under the charge of Mr. Hasse and now of Mr. Wedenkamp, the internal management of the poorhouse has been brought up to a high standard of cleanliness and comfort, as good as is possible in such a building.

**MILWAUKEE HOME FOR IMBECILES.**—This is a cheap frame building intended for temporary use only, until some better provision can be made for the idiots now kept here. We hope some arrangement will be made soon for a permanent institution.

**MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOSPITAL.**—This is in a very fine building, which could easily be used for an idiot asylum or a poorhouse, if it should be thought best to move the hospital to the city. The house-keeping of the hospital has always been good, and as far as we can judge, the nursing and medical attendance have also been good. The serious evil here is the considerable number of inmates not proper subjects for a hospital, but in the present condition of the poorhouse we think it would be unwise to insist on the removal of such cases.

**MONROE COUNTY POORHOUSE.**—These are cheap frame buildings, but will do for the small number of inmates. The management appears to be very good. The house-keeping is a marked improvement upon what it was some years ago. Dirt and disorder and vermin have been entirely banished. Some occupation is secured from all the inmates capable of any. There are four insane in this poorhouse, whom we have not removed, because we have found them so well treated.

**PIERCE COUNTY POORHOUSE.**—This is a fine brick building, well constructed and well arranged, nearly a model for a small poorhouse. The house keeping is untidy but not dirty. Everything seems to be comfortable and the inmates well treated. Most of the inmates are permanently dis-

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*Poorhouses.*

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abled. One case particularly struck us, an intelligent young man paralyzed in the lower part of his body, who wheels himself around the building on a sort of a couch specially made for him.

PRICE COUNTY POORHOUSE.—These are cheap frame buildings, with a small number of inmates, mostly temporarily disabled by disease or accident.

RACINE COUNTY POORHOUSE.—These are poor old buildings not well adapted to the purpose of a poorhouse. The overseer of the institution is a woman, who manages the poorhouse better than it has ever been managed before. Most of the inmates are permanently disabled by old age disease.

RICHLAND COUNTY POORHOUSE. -- These are cheap frame buildings on a large farm, and a long distance from the railroad or the county seat. At the request of a committee of the county board, we have recommended the location of the poorhouse to be changed to a smaller farm near Richland Center. Our reasons were, economy in the transportation of supplies, and of the surplus products of the farm, and in carrying inmates back and forth; but especially the publicity which would be gained, preventing such evils in the future as have existed in the past in this poorhouse. The management we believe is better than it has been, but the best security against abuses in the future will be frequent visits from the officers and citizens generally. There are eight idiots inmates of the institution.

ROCK COUNTY POORHOUSE.—We cannot commend this building either for any convenience of arrangement, or for any security against fire. We have already expressed ourselves in regard to it, under the head of county asylums. The house-keeping has been excellent, indeed better than could be possibly expected in such buildings. Many of the inmates here are permanently disabled, but quite a few come here for hospital treatment. A little hospital building put up for this purpose greatly aids in taking care of them.

SAUK COUNTY POORHOUSE.—This is a fine brick building with some small detached frame buildings. The plan of small detached buildings for some of the more trusty inmates has been tried here and found to work well. The management of this institution cannot be excelled anywhere for economy, cleanliness and good order. The special feature in which this institution excels more than in anything else is in securing regular occupation for every inmate who is able to do even a little. We quote from a paper on employment in poorhouses, read by our secretary at the National Conference of Charities and Correction, in 1889, as showing not only what is done in this poorhouse, but in many others in our state, of which this is a good example.

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*Pauperism.*

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"July 9, 1889, I visited the Sauk county poorhouse and made full notes with reference to the question of occupation. Besides the insane in the asylum there were at the time of my visit thirty-five inmates of the poorhouse itself, of whom only seven did no work. The reasons for lack of employment in these cases were as follows: one was sick in bed, one was paralyzed, one was blind and eighty-six years old, one was blind and eighty years old, one was eighty-five years old and had rheumatism so badly as to need constant attendance, one was an idiot child perfectly helpless, and one was a little child. The other twenty-eight inmates were at work at something. Twenty of them did a full day's work or nearly so. By this it is not meant that their work was worth as much as ordinary labor. With the exception of two feeble-minded persons, their labor was worth only a little in a pecuniary sense. But it was valuable to them. Each had a certain definite kind of work to do, and was held responsible for it. At a previous visit, I had gone around, unaccompanied by any officer, and inquired of each inmate what he or she did in the institution. You should have seen the pride with which they exhibited to me their little work, in the way of sewing, knitting, gardening, care of cattle, and so on, and the satisfaction they took in it. Contrary to the usual rule in visits to poorhouses, I heard not one single complaint from an inmate. Some years earlier I had visited this poorhouse, before the present superintendent and matron were in charge, and had seen the handcuffs and cells which were used to coerce refractory inmates. Nothing of the kind is now used or needed. This condition of affairs was not attained easily. When I advised the superintendent and matron, on their taking charge, to secure labor from the inmates as much as possible, I at the same time warned them that they would be lied about, and would have trouble in securing labor from lazy paupers. It so happened; and at one time I feared they would lose their place, so strong had the feeling become in the county on account of the false stories started by drones who had been stung out of this hive of industry. But that is all over now, and the people of the county recognize that the poorhouse is admirably managed."

ST. CROIX COUNTY POORHOUSE.—The buildings here are cheap wooden structures. A detached building formerly used for the insane has been remodeled for male paupers. There has been a wonderful change in the management since the contract system was abolished. Cleanliness, comfort and good discipline now characterize this institution. Many of the inmates here are permanent. The farm is a good one, and the distance from the county seat or from some railroad station is the only serious objection.

TAYLOR COUNTY POORHOUSE.—The building here is a frame structure, well arranged. The inmates are mostly transient. A small number at

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*Poorhouses.*

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any given time makes the weekly cost for each inmate larger than the average. The management is excellent.

VERNON COUNTY POORHOUSE.—The contrast between the very fine asylum building and the cheaply built and poorly arranged poorhouse is very great. The management has been satisfactory. Most of the paupers here are disabled by old age or disease. There are several idiots here.

WALWORTH COUNTY POORHOUSE.—The original poorhouse here consists of a three story brick building. A small detached brick building was used for the insane. A substantial two story brick building entirely detached from the main building, has been erected for the male insane and a similar building connected by a corridor to the main building for the female insane. The original poorhouse building is now used for superintendent's residence, for kitchen and dining rooms for both insane and paupers and for the female paupers. The detached building originally occupied by male insane is now occupied by the male paupers. Most of the paupers here are permanent inmates. Two hospital wards for use in case of sickness of either paupers or insane would be a great convenience here. The management of this institution is excellent.

WASHINGTON COUNTY POORHOUSE.—This poorhouse consists of a number of detached buildings, varying greatly in character. The one last built, now used by female paupers, is one of the best constructed and best arranged buildings for the purpose in the state. Some of the older buildings are practically worn out and ought to be replaced by better ones. A part of the insane formerly kept here have been removed to Dodge county asylum. Some of the quiet cases who were attached to the poorhouse as their home were allowed to remain. Nearly all the inmates here are permanent ones.

A change has been made in the overseer. Under both the former and the present management the house-keeping has been excellent, a great improvement upon former times.

WAUKESHA COUNTY POORHOUSE.—This consists of one frame building and one stone and one brick building. Good housekeeping is not easy in some of these buildings. A small hospital building would be a great assistance in caring for the sick. A large number of the inmates are permanently disabled by old age and disease. The management here has been very good indeed.

WAUPACA COUNTY POORHOUSE.—The building here is a pretentious frame structure, poorly adapted for the needs of this climate and not well arranged for a poorhouse. A small detached structure made of boulders stands as a monument of the old fashioned barbarous care of the insane, none of whom are left here now. The management of this institution has been good. The number of inmates is comparatively small.



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*Pauperism.*

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WINNEBAGO COUNTY POORHOUSE.—This is a three story brick veneered building with a wing of solid brick now used for the insane asylum. The third story, we think, is dangerous in case of fire. It is expected that some change will soon be made either by building a new poorhouse or a new asylum. The management has been good. The majority of the inmates here are permanent. Hospital rooms for the sick would be a great improvement.

WOOD COUNTY POORHOUSE.—This is a frame farm house changed into a poorhouse by additions. The management here is very good indeed, especially in the important matter of occupation for the inmates. The paupers here are mostly permanent inmates.

#### CITY POORHOUSES.

APPLETON CITY POORHOUSE.—This is a moderate sized frame building inside the city limits. More attention has been paid to good housekeeping and to separation of the sexes than formerly.

KENOSHA CITY POORHOUSE.—This is a moderate sized frame building inside the city limits with a small population, mostly permanent, and has been well managed.

LA CROSSE CITY POORHOUSE.—This is a cheap frame structure some distance from the city. In such buildings it is very difficult to furnish comfort or cleanliness. As far as possible, however, this has been done. The inmates are mostly transients, temporarily disabled by sickness, disease, accident or childbirth.

SHEBOYGAN CITY POORHOUSE.—This is located within the city limits. It has a small number of inmates, mostly permanent. An addition 30x60, two stories high, was built the last year, increasing the accommodations by about 40; much greater than the needs of the city require. We have advised the county to own this poorhouse and adopt the county system of poor relief. We think this would be wise economy for both city and county, as it would greatly tend to reduce outside relief. reported for 1890 at \$14,522.48. In that case the poorhouse and asylum could be under the same management.

*Statistics.***Section 4.—Statistics of Pauperism.**

Owing to the reduction in the size of our report, we are unable to give full tables of pauperism, as heretofore. We give below the totals for the state.

In every case the years 1889 and 1890 mean the twelve months ending September 30.

<i>Movement of population in poorhouses —</i>	1888.	1890.
Number in poorhouse at the beginning of the year.....	958	1,031
Of whom there were men and boys.....	640	690
And women and girls.....	318	327
There were received during the year.....	867	738
Of whom there were men and boys.....	603	530
And women and girls.....	258	184
There were born in poorhouses, boys.....	11	7
And girls.....	16	11
Making the total number of different persons in poorhouses during the year.....	1,852	1,810
Of whom there were males.....	1,260	1,221
And females.....	592	507
There were discharged during the year.....	653	635
Of whom there were males.....	447	446
And females.....	206	155
There were placed out in families during the year.....	21	17
Of whom there were boys.....	12	7
And girls.....	9	10
Ran away during the year.....	16	10
Of whom there were men.....	12	9
And women.....	4	1
There died in the poorhouses during the year.....	106	125
Of whom there were males.....	78	85
And females.....	28	32
The number remaining in poorhouses at the end of the year was....	1,056	1,007
Of whom there were males.....	711	669
And females.....	345	302

In the above table there are some discrepancies owing to errors in the reports made to us by overseers of poorhouses to which we could not get complete correction. These errors consist almost entirely in not reporting the males and females separately, but only the totals. There is no real discrepancy between the figures given on page nine and in this table for the aggregate number in poorhouses. For the purpose of comparison with our report of 1871 in which the report of city poorhouses are omitted, we gave on page nine only the figures for county poorhouses.

*Pauperism.**Ages of Paupers in Poorhouses—*

	1889.	1890.
There were inmates of the poorhouse under five years old at the close of the year.....	27	24
And there had been in all during the year .....	79	72
There were between five and sixteen at the close of each year .....	24	28
And there had been in all during the year.....	105	124
Of these there were of sound mind and body at the close of each year.....	24	9
And there had been during the year .....	45	25
There were between sixteen and sixty at the close of each year.....	443	424
And there had been in all during the year.....	707	756
There were over sixty years old at the close of each year.....	443	548
And there had been during the year .....	617	737

From the above table it appears that about one-half of the permanent paupers in poorhouses are over sixty years old and that nearly all of this age are permanent inmates. It also appears that very few children are kept any length of time in poorhouses.

CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.—These as reported to us by the officers in charge were as follows for those in the poorhouse at the close of each year:

*Causes of Pauperism in Poorhouses—*

	1889.	1890.
Insanity .....	29	23
Epilepsy .....	17	11
Idiocy .....	95	83
Old age .....	365	389
Disease .....	197	188
Deformity or loss of limbs.....	42	38
Blindness.....	38	38
Deaf Mutism .....	10	8
Lying in cases .....	13	13
Not disabled.....	195	162

The above table is quite defective because many officers failed to report upon it.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF POORHOUSES.

## EXPENDITURES.

	1889.	1890.
Salaries of overseers and matrons .....	\$21,628 11	\$21,515 92
Wages of employes.....	15,539 33	14,407 07
Medical attendance.....	5,815 12	4,508 58
Groceries and provisions .....	25,126 62	26,719 90
Fuel and lights .....	5,525 03	4,733 45
Clothing .....	6,695 44	7,050 18
Furniture .....	2,042 75	2,175 68
Ordinary repairs.....	5,018 20	3,404 13
Other ordinary expenses .....	16,730 63	20,209 80
Total current expenses.....	\$101,779 74	\$104,725 71

## RECEIPTS.

From sales of farm produce .....	\$9,150 36	\$10,399 10
From expenses of inmates refunded.....	1,580 41	881 70
From other sources.....	1,350 46	1,127 86
Total receipts.....	\$11,881 24	\$12,338 66
The net expenses therefore were.....	89,898 50	92,387 05
The total number weeks board furnished.....	52,318	56,657
And the average cost of support per week .....	\$1 71	\$1 65

In our statement on page nine we gave the population and expenses of the county poorhouses only. In the above statement we have added in the city poorhouses also.

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*Statistics.*

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## COST OF POOR RELIEF.

We present herewith a table relating to poor relief by counties for a series of years. This table is based upon the tables published by the secretary of state biennially of the amount expended by the several counties, and by the towns, villages and cities in each county for poor relief. These tables are published only for each alternate year. But that is sufficient for the purpose of a fair average.

The average for the state is twenty-six cents taxation for each man, woman and child of the population. That is, a county having 10,000 population, if it had an average amount of poor relief would spend \$2,600. It will be seen by the table that the variation from this average is very great, some counties giving half as much and others giving four times as much. As this is for a series of years and not for one year only, the variation is not from accidental causes, but depends upon some tolerably permanent reasons. We believe that wherever the amount of poor relief greatly exceeds the average for the state, that there is a waste of public money and that the recipients of such unnecessary relief are being injured instead of benefited. We think that in those counties measures ought to be taken by the authorities to reduce the amount of poor relief given.

# COST OF POOR RELIEF.

	1881.	1883.	1885.	1887.	1889.	Total.	Average annual cost.	Average of population 1880 and 1890.	Cost of poor relief to population.
Adams .....	\$2,200 00	\$1,915 56	\$1,989 00	\$2,000 00	\$1,822 92	\$9,927 48	\$1,985 49	6,814	\$0 29
Ashland .....	970 70	523 56	1,100 00	5,315 47	6,944 99	14,854 72	2,970 94	10,760	28
Barron .....	1,992 88	5,207 13	6,038 27	4,111 35	4,380 32	20,929 95	4,185 99	11,208	37
Bayfield .....	400 00	81 06	1,100 00	3,713 63	3,506 00	8,890 74	1,778 14	3,897	46
Brown .....	9,280 59	8,844 01	9,386 49	5,885 20	7,482 56	40,378 85	8,075 77	36,543	22
Buffalo .....	1,975 46	1,710 25	2,605 32	2,047 80	2,354 00	10,692 83	2,138 56	15,751	13
Burnett .....	305 96	392 53	400 00	5 00	475 00	1,578 54	315 71	3,766	08
Calumet .....	3,868 01	2,573 41	2,139 19	2,236 50	2,484 24	13,301 35	2,660 07	16,624	16
Chippewa .....	3,435 85	3,627 91	7,255 66	5,312 49	8,072 30	27,704 30	5,540 86	20,243	27
Clark .....	4,470 68	4,381 29	3,757 32	4,988 06	5,971 68	23,569 01	4,713 60	15,395	31
Columbia .....	7,425 42	10,193 73	9,066 32	11,159 06	11,198 02	49,072 55	9,814 51	28,188	34
Crawford .....	3,757 60	810 00	3,650 00	4,524 33	7,832 53	20,579 46	4,115 89	15,802	26
Dane .....	12,930 20	12,278 48	11,134 43	15,758 50	14,269 31	66,370 92	13,275 18	56,392	24
Dodge .....	11,684 83	10,398 45	12,056 45	5,669 49	4,855 19	44,864 41	8,972 88	45,429	20
Door .....	1,299 23	1,842 26	2,328 96	3,820 10	1,817 76	11,108 31	2,221 66	13,604	16
Douglas .....	1,000 00	1,000 00	5,087 85	9,227 59	16,100 00	32,415 44	6,483 08	7,030	93
Dunn .....	2,254 28	4,521 53	6,051 68	7,003 85	7,325 54	27,156 88	5,431 37	19,691	28
Eau Claire .....	3,422 00	8,731 42	8,502 55	5,073 27	4,350 61	30,079 85	6,015 97	25,332	24
Florence .....		1,303 29	4,534 86	1,000 00	11,241 12	8,079 27	2,019 81	2,602	77
Fond du Lac .....	11,966 84	11,441 69	14,685 67	11,077 20	10,680 00	59,851 60	11,970 12	45,432	26
Forest .....				663 28	25 00	688 28	344 14	1,112	34
Grant .....	7,503 08	7,124 39	4,312 47	3,498 71	2,777 13	25,015 78	5,003 15	37,250	13
Green .....	4,250 80	5,891 65	6,700 00	8,000 00	10,994 90	35,837 35	7,167 47	22,214	32
Green Lake .....	3,476 13	3,497 13	1,964 41	3,378 73	3,348 45	15,664 95	3,132 99	14,817	21
Iowa .....	3,007 00	3,021 50	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	18,628 50	3,725 70	22,897	16
Jackson .....	3,037 76	3,050 00	4,468 63	3,735 38	8,043 74	22,935 51	4,587 10	14,525	32
Jefferson .....	9,366 78	5,607 81	6,720 06	6,529 71	5,863 33	31,067 69	6,817 33	32,795	21
Juneau .....	4,502 88	4,907 47	5,383 63	4,000 00	4,000 00	22,783 98	4,556 79	16,342	27
Kenosha .....	3,525 56	3,787 76	3,523 79	3,510 62	2,669 55	17,017 28	3,403 45	14,562	23
Kewaunee .....	2,770 50	2,908 72	3,133 39	4,310 48	3,370 00	16,494 09	3,298 84	15,984	21
La Crosse .....	2,620 58	7,300 00	3,412 80	15,316 57	4,249 82	32,899 77	6,579 95	32,916	19
La Fayette .....	9,496 82	7,372 50	5,974 00	6,254 61	5,447 35	34,545 28	6,909 05	20,772	33
Langlade .....	50 00	150 00	912 84	3,017 37	2,165 91	6,296 12	1,259 22	5,060	24
Lincoln .....		1,500 00	3,455 51	2,291 66	2,989 71	10,236 88	2,559 22	6,993	36
Manitowoc .....	4,064 50	5,700 00	8,268 75	6,035 74	4,523 46	28,592 45	5,718 49	37,577	15
Marathon .....	6,866 54	8,466 09	15,315 30	24,095 62	6,772 84	61,516 39	12,303 27	22,637	54
Marquette .....	2,874 37	5,523 38	2,326 49	2,603 58	3,309 78	16,639 60	3,327 92	14,616	23
Marquette .....	1,773 00	1,200 00	1,152 44	930 60	1,215 00	6,270 44	1,214 50	9,266	13

Pauperism.

## Statistics.

Milwaukee.....	99,527 26	124,654 11	52,941 09	52,500 00	39,286 58	368,909 04	73,781 81	167,137	44
Monroe.....	4,500 00	4,500 00	5,000 00	5,500 00	5,500 00	25,000 00	5,000 00	22,393	22
Oconto.....	3,031 09	4,674 88	4,274 04	3,643 43	5,739 58	21,363 02	4,272 60	12,439	34
Oneida.....					4,156 25	4,156 25	4,156 25	4,965	84
Outagamie.....	6,362 23	4,780 61	5,722 76	5,024 54	5,272 81	27,162 95	5,432 59	33,654	16
Ozaukee.....	1,747 40	1,183 68	1,275 00	1,193 95	698 60	6,103 63	1,220 72	15,173	09
Pepin.....	590 30	205 00	404 07	208 70	623 20	2,031 27	406 25	6,575	06
Pierce.....	4,829 36	3,905 15	4,530 66	5,264 12	6,096 30	24,620 53	4,924 11	19,055	25
Polk.....	1,303 09	1,602 82	2,745 68	1,934 57	2,701 22	10,287 36	2,057 45	11,469	18
Portage.....	3,392 05	5,327 97	2,911 29	4,253 79	5,190 36	21,080 47	4,216 09	20,806	20
Price.....	2,590 74	4,000 00	3,994 13	2,500 00	6,826 46	19,911 33	3,982 26	3,017	1 31
Racine.....	6,250 00	8,465 11	5,428 57	6,603 97	6,199 71	33,197 36	6,639 47	33,532	19
Richland.....	2,000 00	2,235 84	2,000 00	3,243 23	3,000 00	12,479 07	2,495 81	18,634	13
Rock.....	8,456 25	12,000 00	14,141 43	14,726 92	15,350 95	64,675 55	12,935 16	41,012	31
St. Croix.....	1,214 54	4,066 16	4,748 68	5,036 45	6,523 49	21,589 32	4,317 86	21,018	20
Sauk.....	6,000 00	5,000 00	5,500 00	9,628 50	9,433 00	35,566 50	7,113 30	29,646	24
Sawyer.....		5 58	1,168 06	3,364 07	5,000 00	9,537 71	2,384 42	1,975	1 21
Shawano.....	1,110 00	1,531 30	1,625 00	1,777 00	2,555 00	8,598 00	1,719 60	14,800	12
Sheboygan.....	12,406 00	6,341 21	6,723 01	8,487 42	20,759 05	54,716 69	10,943 33	38,293	28
Taylor.....	2,601 83	3,216 03	4,597 75	4,255 73	6,780 77	21,452 11	4,290 42	8,995	47
Trempealeau.....	4,054 64	2,925 00	4,506 14	3,520 14	3,364 93	18,370 85	3,674 17	18,023	20
Vernon.....	3,000 00	3,100 00	3,800 00	4,000 60	3,500 00	17,400 00	3,480 00	24,180	14
Walworth.....	4,500 00	7,000 00	6,000 00	9,000 00	8,512 00	35,012 00	7,002 40	26,996	26
Washburn.....								2,925	
Washington.....	1,660 00	1,600 00	2,745 00	3,590 00	2,790 00	12,385 00	2,477 00	23,039	11
Waukesha.....	3,074 96	4,475 03	6,915 61	6,303 77	6,726 37	27,495 74	5,499 14	31,049	17
Waupaca.....	5,030 48	6,927 19	8,450 00	10,686 58	6,879 80	37,974 05	7,594 81	23,243	32
Waushara.....	2,078 05	2,257 00	2,010 19	2,992 86	1,733 03	11,076 18	2,213 23	13,088	17
Winnebago.....	12,152 15	13,134 35	17,026 95	16,860 74	13,489 89	73,664 08	14,732 81	46,374	32
Wood.....	575 00	3,850 00	4,350 00	5,172 62	5,384 86	19,332 48	3,866 49	13,941	27
Total.....	\$357,054 25	\$403,640 89	\$382,059 62	\$412,886 85	\$407,719 40	\$1,963,261 01	\$392,672 20	1,499,597	26

# LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS OF POORHOUSES.

COUNTIES.	Name of superintendents of Poor.	Post offices of superintendents.	Names of persons in charge of Poorhouses.	Post office.	Salary.	Remarks.
Adams.....	R. Beeston .....	Spring Creek.....	Wm. Bidwell ...	Big Spring.....	\$400 00	
	L. Schoonover .....	Easton .....				
Ashland.....	D. S. Mackie.....	Ashland.....	C. B. McLean.....	Highbridge ...	900 00	
	Henry Beese, Sr. ....	Butternut .....				
Barron.....	James Blackburn.....	Hurley .....	John Darrow.....	Barron .....	600 00	
Brown.....	John Darrow.....	Barron .....	John Cryan .....	Green Bay.....	1,000 00	Is also Supt. of insane asylum.
	John Cryan.....	Green Bay .....				
Chippewa .....	J. A. Morris.....	Chippewa Falls .....	R. P. Dickinson..	Chippewa Falls	550 00	Overseer a'so pays kitchen help.
	C. P. Barker.....	Chippewa Falls .....				
	A. Jackson.....	Bloomer .....				
Clark.....	Henry Meyers.....	Neillsville .....	C. H. Ebbe.....	Neillsville ..	450 00	
	Moses Mead .....	Greenwood .....				
	G. F. Walbridge .....	Colby .....				
Columbia... ..	J. Q. Adams.....	Columbus .....	B. Miller.....	Wyocena.....	900 00	Is also Supt. of insane asylum.
	John Graham.....	Portage .....				
Crawford .....	Allan Bogue.....	Arlington.....	E. L. Wannemaker	Seneca .....	900 00	Pays farm and kitchen help.
	E. L. Wannemaker .....	Seneca .....				
Dane .....	Maj. A. B. Platt .....	Mazomanie .....	J. S. Meyers.....	Verona.....	1,000 00	Is also Supt. of asylum. Wife has \$300 a year, matron of poorhouse.
	Wm. B. West.....	Utica .....				
	Chas. Heinrich.....	Madison .....	S. Rudolph.....	Juneau.....	800 00	Is also Supt. of insane asylum.
Dodge.....	S. Rudolph.....	Juneau .....				
	John Herberg.....	Mayville .....				
	Fred Engel.....	Horicon .....				
Douglas.....	J. C. Bertrand.....	Superior .....	A. F. Burdette ...	Superior City...	600 00	
Dunn .....	Thos. Darling.....	Kuapp .....	E. P. Dalrymple ..	Menominee.....		
	A. J. Tibbets.....	Downsville .....				
Eau Claire... ..	G. Brewer .....	Menominee .....	C. A. Seaman .....	Eau Claire.....	550 00	
	Com. of county board .....					
Fond du Lac.. ..	Louis Manderschied.....	Fond du Lac.....	L. Manderschied..	Fond du Lac ...	725 00	Is also Supt. of insane asylum.
Grant.. ..	Joseph Harris.....	Cuba City .....	Geo. McFall.....	Lancaster .....	1,200 00	Is also Supt. of insane asylum.
	Wm. Scott.....	Boscobel .....				
	Herman Grimm.....	Cassville .....				
Green.....	J. C. Zimmerman.....	New Glarus .....	R. C. Whitcomb..	Monroe.....	850 00	Is also Supt. of insane asylum.
	R. J. Day.....	Brodhead .....				
	Thos. Emerson.....	Monroe .....				

*Pauperism.*

## Statistics.

Iowa.....	Ole Steensland.....	Perry, Dane Co....	E. J. Perkins.....	Dodgeville.....	900 00	Is also Supt. of insane asylum. Wife has salary of \$300, as matron.
Jackson.....	Josephus Bailey.....	Cobb.....	Wm. Cavis, Jr....	Black Riv. Falls	525 00	
Jefferson.....	S. Swinehart.....	Avoca.....	H. I. Graeszel....	Jefferson.....	900 00	Is also Supt. of insane asylum. Wife is matron, with salary of \$300.
Juneau.....	Com. of county board.	Watertown.....	Rufus F. Jones...	New Lisbon....	450 00	
Kewaunee.....	Wm. H. Rohr.....	Jefferson.....	Antoine Gokey...	Alaska.....	550 00	Also furnishes teams, etc.
La Fayette.....	Henry Haskell.....	Ft. Atkinson.....	W. W. Murphy...	Darlington.....	700 00	
Lincoln.....	Frank Willard.....	Mauston.....	Mrs. Chas. Quick..	Merrill.....	800 00	Overseer furnishes all help.
Marathon.....	Michael Heery.....	Alaska.....	Charles Fisch.....	Wausau.....	1,000 00	
	Antoine Gokey.....	Merrill.....	F. Wedenkampf.....	Wauwatosa.....	1,200 00	
Milwaukee...	Com. of county board.		(Poorhouse).....	Wauwatosa.....		
			Dr. M. E. Connell	Milwaukee..		
Monroe.....	A. H. Isham.....	Sparta.....	(County Hospital)			
	L. Conger.....	Norwalk.....	William Klug,			
	L. S. Benjamin.....	Tomah.....	(Outdoor Relief)			
Pierce.....	H. S. Bascom.....	Prescott.....	A. Boss.....	Sparta.....	675 00	Also pays kitchen and farm help.
Price.....	J. B. Jenson.....	Ellsworth.....	C. Fenton.....	Ellsworth.....	600 00	
	N. A. Nelson.....	Wildwood.....	N. Auley.....	Phillips.....	800 00	
Racine.....	N. Auley.....	Phillips.....	Mrs. Elizabeth	Union Grove...	900 00	Furnishes teams, tools and kitchen and farm help.
	A. B. Hayes.....	Union Grove...	Dietrich.....	Bloom City....	500 00	
Richland.....	Frank Hoyt.....	Rochester.....	David W. James..	Johnstown....	800 00	Also Supt. of insane asylum.
Rock.....	Jos. Fuhrman.....	Racine.....	Peter Aller.....	Pleasant Valley	600 00	
St. Croix.....	James McBain.....	Bloom City....	J. P. Foley.....	Reedsburg.....	850 00	Also Supt. of insane asylum.
	S. B. Kenyon.....	Janesville.....	A. Forbes.....	Medford.....	600 00	Overseer pays kitchen help.
Sauk.....	Chas. North.....	Beloit.....	Paul May.....	Viroqua.....	600 00	
	Peter Aller.....	Johnstown....	John Friedle.....	Elkhorn.....	1,000 00	Also Supt. of asylum. Wife, \$200 as matron.
Taylor.....	W. R. Marvin.....	Star Prairie....	John P. Davis.....	West Bend.....	550 00	Pays kitchen help.
Vernon.....	Peter Hawkins.....	Roberts.....	Wm. Wendelborn..	Waukesha.....	700 00	Furnishes one team.
	Hans Borchsenius.	Baldwin.....	Martin Fardy....			
Walworth...	E. O. Holden.....	Baraboo.....				
	Thomas Baker.....	Prairie du Sac..				
Washington.	A. C. Harris.....	Lime Ridge.....				
	Paul May.....	Medford.....				
Waukesha.....	O. P. Hill.....	Viroqua.....				
	Elisha Hulce.....	Whitewater.....				
	Chas. Dunlap.....	Elkhorn.....				
	John P. Davis.....	Elkhorn.....				
	H. Albinger.....	West Bend.....				
	Jac. Hanes.....	Newburg.....				
	Christopher Herman.	Jackson.....				
	Martin Fardy.....	Waukesha.....				



## LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS OF POORHOUSES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Name of superintendents of Poor.	Post offices of superintendents.	Names of persons in charge of Poorhouses.	Post Office.	Salary.	Remarks.
Winnebago..	A. H. F. Krueger..... C. P. Northrop..... Charles Morgan.....	Neenah..... Menasha..... Oshkosh.....	C. C. Vosburg....	Winnebago.....	\$800 00	
Wood.....	A. Abrams .....	Port Edwards.....	A. Abrams .....	Port Edwards..	600 00	
CITY POOR- HOUSES.						
Appleton.....	John Goelzer.....	Appleton.....	Peter Stoffel .....	Appleton.....	360 00	
Kenosha.....	M. J. Brady.....	Kenosha.....		Kenosha.....	150 00	
La Crosse.....	O. H. Smith.....	La Crosse.....	Frank Metz.....	La Crosse.....	700 00	Pays kitchen help.
Sheboygan....	Joseph Landgraf.....	Sheboygan.....	Jacob Lieble.....	Sheboygan.....		

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PART III.

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CRIME.

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# CRIME.

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## Section 1.—Prisons.

### THE STATE PRISON.

We have in Wisconsin a law abiding population, and have a much less proportion of prisoners in state prison than in most other states. We attribute this to a combination of causes, which we considered in our last report.

The internal management of the prison has been satisfactory. Food, clothing, labor and discipline have been up to all reasonable demands for a prison. The new warden has been taking pains to become acquainted with each prisoner and to use a personal influence, and especially with new prisoners. We believe this has a true reformatory influence upon some prisoners such as no system without human sympathy can possibly exert. The experiences of the warden as a sheriff are valuable in dealing with prisoners in this personal way.

A school has been maintained with about ninety enrolled. Attendance is voluntary and preference is given to those who are illiterate. The school is in session from 6:30 to 7:40, three evenings in the week, for recitation, and the members of the school are expected to study in their cells. The teachers are selected from among the educated prisoners. We believe that all prisoners should be required to attend school, unless excused for old age, sickness or previous education. By classifying the members of the school a part could recite each evening. By gradation and promotion additional incentives to study would be given. The school could thus be made an additional means of reformation and a means of preventing the insanity into which quite a few convicts drift. It would give prisoners something valuable to think of instead of brooding over their troubles, in addition to the ordinary benefits of a good common school education, which few of the prisoners have.

We expressed our opinion fully upon the question of contract labor in our last report, and need not repeat it here.

The new law providing for indeterminate sentences and conditional liberation for those prisoners who may be so sentenced by the trial judges has been in operation less than two years. Up to September 30, 1890, there had been twenty-eight received under it and three conditionally liberated. The law meets our hearty approval and we hope to see it soon extended to all prisoners, or at least to all first offenders.

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*Crime.*

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The Bertillon system of measurements of the human body is the most perfect method of identifying criminals yet devised. In our general report we have advised that our state prison adopt this system and join the association of prisons which has been organized to exchange information respecting escaped prisoners and professional criminals. This will make it much easier to identify convicts here who have been previously convicted elsewhere.

We hope that habitual criminals may be sentenced for a longer time than first offenders, in order to protect society from them.

MILWAUKEE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

During this biennial period a separate building has been erected for female prisoners, making a more effective separation of the sexes.

The management has been excellent. This prison is conducted on the public account plan, with short term prisoners, whose labor is not worth as much as that of long term prisoners, and yet is financially successful. The only industry is chair making.

The farce of sentencing habitual misdemeanants to short terms still continues, and the farce of sentencing tramps to comfortable winter quarters also continues. Cumulative sentences for repeated offenses ought to be enacted into a statute or enforced by the police courts within the limits of the present statutes.

## Section 2.—Reformatories.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is for boys who would otherwise be sentenced to jail or prison for crime, or who are sent by their parents as incorrigible. They are received between the ages of ten and sixteen, and under recent legislation, they may be sent here up to eighteen. They may be held under guardianship of the school till twenty-one. When discharged they are usually sent out on trial, and are liable to be brought back, if the place to which they are sent is unsuitable, or if they behave badly. The guardianship of the school is thus over the boys outside, as well as inside the school, till they get fairly started in life. Many of these boys have no natural guardians, or have incapable or unfit parents or relatives, and only need a firm government to turn out well. Others have the taint of bad heredity. Nearly all have had a bad bringing up, and are deficient in education and in habits. They average a little lower in intellectual ability, than public school boys. A few are on the verge of idiocy. Others are very bright.

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*Reformatories.*

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Four hours a day for each boy are given to study, and five to manual labor. But the school is divided into two sections, so that half the boys work in the morning and study in the afternoon, and half reverse this programme. There are no study hours outside of school; but library books and papers and magazines are read freely, much more so than by the average public school boys. There is no regular vacation, but when there is a press of work in farm or garden, the scholars work all day for a few days.

The subjects studied are those in the public school course. There is a very competent principal, and a good set of teachers.

There are grades enough now so that boys can pass freely up or down according to their attainments. These grades are held subject to change according to the best interests of the school, from time to time, and are so changed occasionally as to keep a proper number of boys in each room. The work seems to be as carefully done, as in our best graded schools, and the discipline and instruction to be all that could be desired.

About five years will carry an average boy from the bottom to the top of the school, which is less time than is required to do the same work in an ordinary graded school. But it must be remembered that the age of pupils in the lowest room is about twice that of pupils in an ordinary primary school; so that greater maturity of the mind helps the pupils to make greater progress. It may well be imagined, too, that the incentives to study here are greater than can be used in a public school. But after making all allowance it seems that the results have proven that real study, not dawdling, need not be very many hours a day to be very profitable.

The industries taught here, besides farming and gardening are shoe making, tailoring, baking, knitting, stitching by machinery, all sorts of house work and a little painting and carpentering.

At least three-fourths of the boys turn out well, probably more than that do so. A very small proportion ever reach the state prison. It is safe to say that a very large number of these boys would have become tramps or criminals, if they had not been cared for here or somewhere.

#### WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This institution was originally established in order to receive abandoned and neglected children. Under the revised statutes of Wisconsin vagrant children may be committed to some industrial school. Under another section the following classes may be committed: beggars, rag-pickers, children destitute because orphans or having parents undergoing imprisonment, children who frequent the company of reputed thieves, or of lewd, wanton or lascivious persons, inmates of houses of ill-fame or of poorhouses, those abandoned in any way by parents or guardians, and any child upon

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*Crime.*

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petition of his parents or guardians showing that the best interests of the child require it. Under these two sections boys under ten and girls under sixteen may be committed to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, but by a court of record only. The obvious intention of this statute is to give the institution what is called preventive work, to save children likely to fall into crime, not to reform those who have already fallen. Yet under this statute, cases were not infrequent in which the commitment papers did not express all the facts in the case, and actual criminals were committed to the industrial school as vagrants, or as frequenters of bad company, or upon petition of their parents for their best welfare. Moreover inmates of houses of ill-fame are guilty of a criminal offense, but may be committed under these sections of the revised statutes. The consequence is that while the large majority of the inmates were innocent of any actual crime, many being very young indeed, there were always some genuine criminals here. In order to make proper classification, the institution erected a separate cottage some years ago for those girls who had been inmates of houses of ill-fame or otherwise persistently unchaste. In 1887 an act was passed which contained the following section:

“Any child under the age of eighteen, convicted of a criminal offense, may, in the discretion of the judge or magistrate before whom the case is tried, be committed to some one of the industrial schools in this state, instead of to the state prison or house of correction, county jail or police station, as the case may be, till the age of twenty-one years.”

The board of managers of this institution much prefer to keep it as an institution for destitute and abandoned children, but there is no reform school for girls in this state, and no woman's prison, and the best that can be done with many girls is to send them to such an institution as this. Substantially the same classes of girls were sent before 1887 as have been sent since, the only real difference being, that since 1887 criminal girls may be committed as such to the Industrial School, while before that they had to be committed under some other name.

The State Board of Charities and Reform agree with the managers of the Industrial School for Girls, that it is very desirable to have a woman's reformatory in the state. In addition to other reasons for such an institution, a few of the worst girls from the Industrial School could be transferred there.

We classify this in our report as a reformatory rather than a charitable institution, although it partakes in some respects of the nature of both. The work of the institution during the biennial period has been very satisfactory.

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*Jails.*

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## BOYS' HOME.

This is nominally a separate institution, but really a part of St. Aemilianus' Orphan Asylum. Necessarily the really vicious or criminal boys cannot be committed here, or if committed are transferred by the trustees to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys. There is a board of trustees of business men whose influence is valuable. The school room work here is excellent and the influences are of a high order for the reformation of boys not really depraved. The trustees are planning for more labor for the boys, we are glad to say.

## HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

This is a large institution, receiving both delinquent and dependent girls, but classifying them very carefully, and thus avoiding the evils of mingling these two classes in the same institution. An addition has been built at a cost of \$35,000, making it a very complete institution for the purpose. The internal management of the institution is admirable. Another institution of the same name has recently been established at Green Bay.

**Section 3.—Jails.**

During this two years the State Board of Charities have had full power to condemn jails, and while we have exercised that power in only a small number of instances, the existence of the power has given us much more influence toward the improvement of the jails. Quite a number of jails are being erected upon the best plans and the general house keeping of jails has been very greatly improved. Sheets and pillow cases are now generally used, which show dirt and therefore have to be washed, instead of the blankets which were washed once or twice a year. Dirt and vermin have been fought more persistently, and greater efforts have been made to keep the prisoners' persons clean. Wherever there are city water works the sewerage has been connected with it, thus securing a constant flow of water. In many other cases on our recommendation, tight covered jail buckets have been substituted for privy vaults with their unwholesome smells.

The jails which now exist in the state may be classified as follows:

1. New jails on the separate or Ohio plan, as approved by us. The jails in Milwaukee, La Crosse, Ashland, Columbia, Sauk, Dodge, Monroe and Washington counties are of this class. They have been built within a very few years, four of them this year, those in La Crosse, Monroe, Sauk and Dodge counties. They are all provided with every requisite for the safe



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*Crime.*

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keeping and health of prisoners, and in addition they need not be made schools of crime and vice by the indiscriminate association of youthful prisoners and first offenders, as well as witnesses and insane, with hardened criminals. If all the jails in this state were built in this way, and were properly managed by the officers in charge, jails would at least cease to be crime breeders and might become to some extent reformatories.

2. Jails on the cage plan in proper buildings. This has been the fashionable plan until recently, providing as it does for safe keeping and healthfulness. But it has the one capital defect of herding the prisoners together in idleness, with practically no separation whatever. The jails in the following counties are of this class: Buffalo, Chippewa, Door, Douglas, Eau Claire, Florence, Jackson, Juneau, Kenosha, Lincoln, Marathon, Oconto, Oneida, Trempealeau, Vernon, Walworth and Waukesha.

Several of these jails have separate rooms for women, boys and insane, but the ordinary prisoners are herded together as stated above.

3. Jails built with separate corridors to classify the prisoners. These provide for a separation of one class of prisoners from another, generally into four classes, and where this classification is followed by the officer in charge, many of the evils of the indiscriminate associations in jail are prevented. The following are good jails of this class, except that some of them are getting quite old: Jefferson, Fond du Lac, Calumet, Dane, Dunn, Grant, Green, Kewaunee, Rock and Waupaca counties.

4. The other jails of this state, which do not come under either of these classes, are some of them basement jails, as in Bayfield, Brown, Crawford, Manitowoc, Marinette, Pierce, Portage, St. Croix, Shawano, Sheboygan, Winnebago and Wood counties. Most of these basement jails are largely above ground, but are so walled up and shut in, as to have all the disadvantages of full basements. There are also a number of small jails, which do not provide proper classification, but have so few prisoners that this is not very necessary. There are also a number of jails which are very defective in various ways which are not placed in either of the above classes.

ADAMS COUNTY has no jail. When there are prisoners, which is seldom, they are kept in Columbia county jail.

ASHLAND COUNTY has a brick jail with steel and iron cells, erected in 1888 at a cost of \$35,000. This is one of the finest jails in the state, and far the best in northern Wisconsin. It has been well kept by the present sheriff. The Young Men's Christian Association hold a service here every Sunday.

BARRON COUNTY has a cheap, wooden jail, erected twelve years ago at a cost of about \$1,000, containing two cells. The rapid growth of this county

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*Jails.*

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in population obviously calls for a new jail, but the question of location of the county seat complicates matters at present.

BAYFIELD COUNTY has a jail in the basement of the court house. Like all basement jails, it is dark, damp and unhealthy. Being located on a side hill full of springs, it is far more damp than ordinary basement jails. It is not easy to prevent communication with the outside. Upon our remonstrance with the county authorities, promises have been made that some of the defects should be remedied, but practically nothing has yet been done. It was a mistake to put the jail in the basement in the first place, but Bayfield county is scarcely prepared to build a new jail. We have finally recommended that the earth be dug away from around the rear of the basement, in which the jail is located, and protected by a wall so as to form a jail yard, that the windows be thereupon enlarged to the ordinary size so as to provide fresh air and sunlight, and also so as to discourage dirt and disorder, that love darkness rather than light. We are glad to say that an efficient system of sewerage has been provided. The jail has been fairly well kept by the present sheriff.

BROWN COUNTY has a basement jail subject to all the usual faults of such a jail. A committee of this Board met with the county board, and pointed out to them the serious defects in this jail. The county offices have been removed from the court house, and it is now proposed to fit up the rooms thus vacated to be used for prisoners. Some minor improvements have been made in the basement, much improving its healthfulness.

BUFFALO COUNTY has a new jail, constructed in 1888, at a cost of \$5,000. The prisoners have been few and the jail has been well kept.

BURNETT COUNTY has a cheap apology for a jail, scarcely ever used.

CALUMET COUNTY has a very fair jail which has been well kept, with a comparatively small number of prisoners.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY has a jail of stone and iron work, costing \$20,000, which has been well kept under the present sheriff.

CLARK COUNTY has a jail which was built by a very economical county board. It is so cramped for space that it impossible to handle prisoners properly in the narrow corridors, or to find room in the cells for the number who are frequently confined there at one time. Every sheriff complains of it and with good reason. We suppose it is intended at some time to put an additional cage upon the cage now standing in the cell room. If this is done there will then be four cells, properly accommodating not to exceed eight prisoners. There have been fifteen at one time during the past year.

COLUMBIA COUNTY has one of the best jails in the state, constructed two years ago at a cost of \$18,000. Considerable employment is furnished the

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*Crime.*

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prisoners here, but not enough to discourage the excessive number of tramps. This jail has been frequently visited and has always been found in excellent condition, but the separation of the prisoners for which the jail was planned and constructed, has not been carried out.

CRAWFORD COUNTY has a basement jail. There has been a remarkable change in the management in consequence of our remonstrances to the sheriff. The excessive number of tramps here brought with them their usual dirt and vermin, and no proper effort was made at first to keep the tramps or the jail clean. All this has been changed and we cannot now complain of the manner in which the jail is kept, although the jail itself is not what it ought to be.

DANE COUNTY has a jail built nearly half a century ago, which at that time was ample for the needs of the county, and for those times well planned and built. The jail now feels the effects of old age and is utterly inadequate to the demands often made upon it by the number of prisoners committed to it. It has been as well kept as is possible for such a jail to be. The county board are considering the question of building a new jail, and we believe will soon make up their minds to retire the old jail from active service. Tramps have not been encouraged in this county, we are glad to say.

DODGE COUNTY has nearly finished a new jail, which is admirable in every way, and the old jail, which is responsible for the deaths of several innocent persons not prisoners, will soon become merely a relic of barbarism. Nearly all the prisoners in this county have been tramps. The State Board of Charities and Reform under their legal power condemned this jail upon their own observations and the written opinion of the State Board of Health as well as the urgent request of many citizens of Dodge county.

DOOR COUNTY has a small jail, well built and well kept, with few inmates.

DOUGLAS COUNTY has a brick jail with iron cage erected in 1888, at the cost of \$17,000, which accommodates thirty-two prisoners. The remarkable growth of Superior has already made this jail utterly inadequate for the number and character of the prisoners usually confined there, notwithstanding tramps are not encouraged. We have recommended to this county to erect a house of correction, where sentenced prisoners should be kept at labor. If this were done, the jail would be large enough for prisoners waiting trial. Religious services have been held here occasionally by local clergymen.

DUNN COUNTY has a fair jail, well kept. Owing to the excessive number of tramps, the jail has been overcrowded.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY has a fine brick jail which ought to be burglar

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*Jails.*

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proof, but is not. The cages were intended to hold the prisoners, but the common practice here as elsewhere, of letting prisoners have the run of the outside corridor as well as the cage, resulted in some daring attempts at escape. The jail has been well kept. There have been a considerable number of desperate prisoners and quite a few tramps. Services are held here regularly, and reading matter furnished by the Young Men's Christian Association.

FLORENCE COUNTY has a new jail constructed last year at a cost of \$7,000. The number of prisoners is not very large. The jail has been well kept. Religious services are held regularly by a local clergyman.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY has a very good jail, which has, as usual, been well kept.

GRANT COUNTY has a very fair jail, which has been well kept, except for the defective sewerage. In regard to this we have addressed a communication to the county board in the interests of the health of the citizens generally, as well as that of the prisoners. The number of prisoners has been comparatively small. Religious services have been held occasionally by local clergymen.

GREEN COUNTY has a fair jail, which has been well kept.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY has a fair, average jail, with comparatively few prisoners.

IOWA COUNTY has a fair jail very well kept and with scarcely any prisoners.

JACKSON COUNTY has a good jail, with a poor sheriff's residence. The jail has been well kept.

JEFFERSON COUNTY has one of the best jails of the old fashioned kind in the state. It has been admirably kept, being clean and wholesome, and the prisoners under proper discipline.

JUNEAU COUNTY has a good jail on the cage plan, which has been well kept, and tramps have not been encouraged.

KENOSHA COUNTY has an excellent jail, constructed in 1885. It has been reasonably well kept, but the number of tramps has been enormous. For quite a number of years this county, by an agreement between the sheriff and the county board, has kept down the charges of the sheriff and the nuisance of the tramps. This agreement has not had the force of law, but has depended upon the honor of the sheriff to carry it out. The present sheriff has refused to make or carry out such an agreement, and the result shows one of the great evils of the fee system.

KEWAUNEE COUNTY has a nice little jail, well kept, with not many prisoners.

LA CROSSE COUNTY has just completed a new jail at a cost of \$50,000,

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*Crime.*

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which is one of the best jails in the United States. It is so constructed that every prisoner can be kept separate from every other prisoner. Besides rooms for women, for boys and for insane, there are two excellent hospital rooms for sick prisoners. This is a new and admirable feature in the jail construction. The old jail has been as well kept as possible under the present sheriff, and tramps have not been encouraged. Religious services are held regularly and reading matter furnished by the Young Men's Christian Association.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY has a very poor apology for a jail. The ventilation has been improved since our last report. The number of prisoners has been very small. Tramps have been received without commitment to save expense to the county.

LANGLADE COUNTY has a fair jail which has been well kept.

MANITOWOC COUNTY has a basement jail. It has been as well kept as such a place can be. The practice of putting insane persons in jail before committing them to the state hospital, is carried too far in this county.

MARATHON COUNTY has a good jail on the cage plan, which has been well kept.

MARINETTE COUNTY has a basement jail with very defective sewerage, with no sufficient separation of the sexes, and with no separation of boys from old and hardened offenders. We have addressed an official communication to the county board in relation to these defects in their jail. In addition to this the jail is frequently overcrowded, notwithstanding that tramps are not encouraged here.

MARQUETTE COUNTY has about the weakest jail in the state. The only wonder is that no attempts at escape have been made.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY has the most expensive jail in the state, and one of the best arranged. This jail is used only for prisoners awaiting trial, and has never been full, although a very large number of prisoners have been held here for short terms. This jail was built by the county board upon the Ohio plan, in order that every prisoner should be kept separate from every other prisoner, expecting thus to break up the school of vice and crime which unrestricted association of hardened criminals with first offenders necessarily produces, as well as to keep witnesses separate from prisoners, charged with crime, and the innocent from the presumably guilty. We have repeatedly urged upon the officers in charge of this jail, to keep the prisoners separate from one another, but they have persistently refused. The housekeeping of the jail has always been admirable, and except for this one fault, the jail has been well managed.

MONROE COUNTY has a very poor jail, which has been condemned by us and a new one is in process of erection which will be a vast improvement. It provides for complete separation of prisoners from one another.

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*Jails.*

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OCONTO COUNTY has a good brick jail constructed in 1887 at the cost of \$8,000, which has been well kept.

ONEIDA COUNTY has a very fair brick jail, erected in 1888.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY has a new jail, constructed in 1887, at a cost of \$27,000, on the rotary plan. This plan was adopted by the county board against our protest, and is a failure. As far as keeping the prisoners after they are once in, it is a success, because it is so difficult to rotate the jail on its axis that it is rarely done. As the flushing of the closets depends upon the rotation of the jail, the stench is frequently intolerable. Tramps are not discouraged here and add their peculiarities to the atmosphere of the jail. The corridor is used altogether too much and the cells too little for proper safe keeping of prisoners, one cause for this undoubtedly being the difficulty of rotating the cells.

OZAUKEE COUNTY has a small jail with very few prisoners. At our advice some slight improvements have been made.

PEPIN COUNTY has a small jail with few prisoners.

PIERCE COUNTY has a jail in the lower story of the court house consisting of a small cage room which is somewhat dark. Some minor improvements have been made and the jail has been well kept. The number of prisoners has been comparatively small.

POLK COUNTY has a jail consisting of a small steel cage with two cells, placed in the darkest end of a cellar under the old saloon building temporarily used as a court house. As long as prisoners are kept inside the cage it is quite secure, but would be just as secure in any other location. It is dark, damp, and generally unwholesome. These defects can be easily remedied by moving the steel cage into some better location, which we think will be done. This cage was originally purchased on our recommendation as the only means of getting a decent jail, in the unsettled condition of the county seat question, as the cage could be easily moved in case the county seat should be moved. But we did not recommend that this cage should be placed in as unfit a place for it as could be found in the whole county. Fortunately, the number of prisoners is quite small.

PORTAGE COUNTY has a basement jail which, in darkness, dampness and stench, has rivaled the worst English jails which Howard reformed, or the worst Russian prison of today. Precisely the same sort of open box for excrement, which Kennan has recently described as one of the worst evils of Russian prisons, has been in use here, and was pointed out by us to the chairman of the county board, as such. The question of a new jail has been before the county board for consideration, but the difficulty is that the county is deeply in debt. One year ago we served a notice of condemnation of this jail, but at the same time suggested minor improvements

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*Crime.*

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which we would accept as temporary measures until the county is better able to build. These improvements have been made by enlarging the windows on each side of the jail to full size, and protecting them with steel guards, thus giving plenty of light and fresh air, and by putting in a proper system of sewerage connected with the city water works, and by providing a supply of decent bedding. There have been very few prisoners this year.

PRICE COUNTY has a good brick jail, built in 1887 at the cost of \$18,000. It has been fairly well kept. Quite a number of tramps were received without commitment.

RACINE COUNTY has a jail in the rear of the court house, which has long been superannuated. Nearly a half century of service is enough to wear out an ordinary building, and especially a building which has been treated as this jail has. Vault privies have been used for many years, and have been moved from time to time until now, if we are rightly informed, there are at least six festering masses of corruption directly under this jail. The amount of sunshine and fresh air which can be received here is altogether too small. There is no possibility of separation of prisoners, but all are herded together in one common receptacle of vice and crime, to teach all the evils they can to first offenders who may be placed with them. It is insecure and requires much care on the part of the officers to prevent the escape of the more desperate prisoners. Tramps have not been encouraged in this county, and still the number of prisoners has been comparatively large. Nearly every insane person who has been taken to the hospital has been first placed in this jail, a practice against which we decidedly protest. We have recently represented the condition of this jail to the county board and we believe that it will not be long before a new jail will be built, which will be a credit to this intelligent, wealthy and populous county. Religious services are held here every Sunday by the Young Men's Christian Association.

RICHLAND COUNTY has an awkwardly constructed and well kept jail and very few prisoners.

ROCK COUNTY has a jail built before the recent improved methods of jail construction were invented. The lower story is dark and damp. There is more opportunity for labor for prisoners here than in any other jail in the state and some labor is secured. The number of tramps here has been enormous. The jail has been utterly inadequate to the large number of prisoners confined here, but if tramps were not received there would be no trouble on this score. Since better sewerage and ventilation were provided on our request some years ago, we have not thought best to recommend any further alterations of this jail, until such time as a new one can be built on modern plans.

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*Jails.*

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ST. CROIX COUNTY has a jail in the lower story of the court house which is very insecure to hold prisoners. The jail has been very clean and well kept.

SAUK COUNTY has at last abandoned its old jail, and has completed a new jail at a cost of \$20,000. This is one of the best jails anywhere, its special excellence being the very large amount of sunlight in the cell room and the separation of prisoners. The old jail has been as well kept as possible. There has been a comparatively small number of prisoners and very few tramps.

SAWYER COUNTY has made the changes which we recommended, by purchasing a steel cage and improving the sewerage. The jail has been fairly well kept. The number of prisoners has been large for so small a county, and among them have been an excessive number of witnesses. It is a disgrace to our civilization, that our law provides for detaining witnesses in jail with the persons against whom they are to testify, to the serious detriment of their character, and often of their business. There are other ways in which the ends of justice can be secured.

SHAWANO COUNTY has a damp basement jail with very few prisoners.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY has a basement jail with all the usual defects of such jails, and in addition thereto, some cells in the center which are absolutely dark. We have presented the matter to the county board in hope that a new jail will be provided soon. The jail has been well kept, and has not had an excessive number of prisoners. Religious services are held here occasionally.

TAYLOR COUNTY has a cheap wooden jail well kept. A few tramps have been kept here, but many were received without commitment to save expense to the county.

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY has a small brick jail with three steel cells. Owing to a curious case of lynching, which resulted in murder, this jail was for a time overcrowded, but it has generally been large enough for the needs of the county. It has been well kept.

VERNON COUNTY has a good brick jail on the cage plan which has been well kept.

WALWORTH COUNTY has a good brick jail with wrought iron cage. The sewerage has been greatly improved, and the jail has been kept in good condition. Religious services are held regularly by the Young Men's Christian Association.

WASHBURN COUNTY has a cheap jail with small steel cages. When visited it was found in a very bad condition, but we have since received affidavits that the house keeping has been greatly improved.

WASHINGTON COUNTY has an excellent brick jail, so arranged that each



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*Crime.*

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prisoner can be kept separate from every other prisoner. The prisoners have been very few and the jail has been well kept.

WAUKESHA COUNTY has a very fine stone jail costing \$22,000. The house keeping of the jail has been very good. The number of prisoners has been very large, including an excessive number of tramps. Religious services have been held regularly by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

WAUPACA COUNTY has a good looking jail, not very strong, which is always well kept, with very few prisoners except vagrants.

WAUSHARA COUNTY has a cheap jail with few prisoners.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY has a jail in the basement of the court house, ingeniously constructed to furnish the smallest amount of sunshine and fresh air possible, and the largest amount of dampness. A prisoner who attempted to escape would be liable to be lost in the labyrinth of passages. It is impossible in such a place to have good housekeeping. Sunshine and fresh air are the best disinfectants and are greater foes to disease and dirt than even soap and water, efficient as these are. This intelligent and prosperous county ought to have a new jail built and properly planned. Steam heating has been introduced during the year, which secures greater comfort but no better ventilation. There has been quite a large number of prisoners, only a small part of them being tramps. Religious services have been held regularly by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

WOOD COUNTY has a basement jail which is frequently very damp owing to the springs in the side hill. It has been well kept, with comparatively few prisoners.

#### JAIL STATISTICS.

Owing to the limitation in size of our report we are not able to publish jail statistics of each jail, as reported to us by the sheriffs, but only totals for the state, with comments.

The total number of prisoners in jail during the year ending October 31, 1889, was 11,770, of whom 398 were women and girls, and 11,372 were men and boys. The total number remaining on October 31, 1889, was 329, of whom 315 were men and boys, and 14 were women and girls.

The total number of prisoners in jail during the year ending October 31, 1890, was 11,203, of whom 333 were women and girls, and 11,153 were men and boys. The total number remaining on October 31, 1890, was 907, of whom 894 were men and boys, and 13 were women and girls.

*Statistics.***Section 4.—Statistics of Jails.**

To comply with the law limiting the size of state reports, we omit the detailed statistics of jails and police stations, which we have compiled. These statistics are not entirely complete. For 1889 we have no returns for the counties of Florence, Polk, Richland, Sawyer and Wood; and for 1890 we have no returns for the counties of Dane, Door, Fond du Lac, Marathon, Pepin, Waushara and Wood. Of the jails reporting some fail to answer a portion of the questions. This will account for some discrepancies in the totals as we give them, which are based necessarily upon the returns made to us by the sheriff. The errors are wholly errors of omission. The actual number of prisoners for instance was a trifle greater than the number reported here, and the actual number of vagrants, drunks, etc., was also somewhat greater than the number we give from the sheriff's reports. The greatest difference is in the "additional facts."

**Statistics for 1889.****MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.**

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number prisoners in jail Nov. 1, 1888.....	193	11	204
Number received during the year .....	11,179	387	11,566
Total number during year ..	11,372	398	11,770
Number removed to state prison during year.....	2,262	6	2,268
Number removed to industrial schools .....	121	7	128
Number let out on bail.....	306	18	324
Number discharged on nolle prosequi.....	88	3	91
Number discharged on writ of habeas corpus.....	38	.....	38
Number escaped and not recaptured .....	50	2	52
Number died in jail.....	7	.....	7
Number otherwise removed.....	10,185	348	10,533
Total number passed out.....	11,057	384	11,441
Number prisoners remaining.....	515	14	529

**CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.**

Number serving sentence in jail.....	6,920
Number waiting trial.....	1,657
Number of city or village prisoners not charged against the county.....	249
Number detained as witnesses.....	77
Number of insane or idiotic prisoners.....	315
Number of vagrants or tramps received without commitment .....	2,214

**ESCAPES.**

Number of attempts at escape.....	67
Unsuccessful attempts .....	37
Successful attempts .....	30
Number actually escaped .....	69
How many were recaptured.....	35

*Crime.*

## - ALLEGED OFFENSES OF PRISONERS HELD FOR TRIAL.

	Male.	Female.
Murder .....	41	1
Manslaughter .....	12	.....
Rape .....	38	.....
Assault with intent to kill .....	44	.....
Assault with intent to do bodily harm .....	85	1
Arson .....	27	2
Burglary .....	192	.....
Embezzlement .....	30	.....
Forgery .....	48	1
Grand larceny .....	218	16
Horse stealing .....	29	1
Obtaining money under false pretences .....	54	.....
Robbery .....	36	.....
Adultery .....	30	8
Bigamy .....	8	1
Incest .....	8	3
Fornication .....	8	2
Seduction .....	11	.....
Perjury .....	2	.....
Selling liquor to Indians .....	15	2
Violation of revenue laws .....	4	.....
Robbing the mail .....	5	.....
Counterfeiting .....	4	.....

## OFFENSES OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

	Male.	Female.
Vagrancy .....	5,710	9
Drunk and disorderly .....	2,210	27
Petit larceny .....	502	6
Assault and battery .....	449	10
Prostitution .....	19	89
Malicious mischief .....	93	4
Bastardy .....	38	.....
Breach of peace .....	26	2
Contempt of court .....	26	.....
Fornication .....	18	2
Violation of the liquor law .....	13	3
Indecent exposure of person .....	16	.....
Violating game law .....	11	.....
Skiping board bill .....	9	.....
Using obscene language .....	6	.....
Gambling .....	6	.....
Keeping house of ill-fame .....	3	3
Destroying property .....	5	.....
Resisting officers .....	5	.....
Desertion of family .....	4	.....
Incorrigible .....	3	1
Imprisoned for debt .....	3	.....
Attempting to liberate prisoners .....	2	1
Carrying concealed weapons .....	1	1
Whipping child .....	1	.....
Practicing medicine without license .....	1	.....
Mayhem .....	1	.....
Concealing death of bastard .....	1	.....
Common law cheat .....	1	.....
Selling mortgaged property .....	1	.....
All other offenses (not specified in report) .....	465	.....

*Statistics.*

## ADDITIONAL FACTS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number foreign born prisoners.....	2,885	89	3,966
Number of native born prisoners.....	5,193	159	5,656
Prisoners who could not read or write.....	339	7	346
Prisoners habitually intemperate.....	737	14	751
Number between 16 and 21 years of age.....	690	22	712
Number under 16 years of age.....	105	15	120
Number insane in jail September 30, 1889.....	11	6	17
Number idiotic in jail September 30, 1889.....	2	.....	2

## Statistics for 1890.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	* Male.	Female.	Total.
Number prisoners in jail November 1, 1889.....	263	20	283
Number received during the year.....	10,890	313	11,203
Total number during year.....	11,153	333	11,486
Number removed to state prison.....	211	12	223
Number removed to industrial schools.....	89	25	114
Number out on bail.....	320	39	359
Number discharged on nolle prosequi.....	442	12	454
Number discharged on writ of habeas corpus.....	24	1	25
Number escaped and not recaptured.....	82	.....	82
Number died in jail.....	7	.....	7
Number otherwise removed.....	9,134	231	9,365
Total number passed out.....	10,259	320	10,579
Number of prisoners remaining.....	894	13	907

## CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS, 1890.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number serving sentence.....	7,541	129	7,670
Number waiting trial.....	505	26	531
Number of city or village prisoners not charged against the county.....	270	14	284
Number detained as witnesses.....	64	12	76
Number insane or idiotic persons.....	243	80	323
Number vagrants received or lodged without commitment..	1,019	2	1,021

*Crime.*

## ESCAPES.

Number different attempts at escape, 53; successful, 36; unsuccessful, 17.

Persons actually escaped, 41 males, no females.

Number recaptured, 17 males, no females.

## ALLEGED OFFENSES OF PRISONERS WAITING TRIAL.

	Male.	Female.
Murder.....	38	6
Manslaughter.....	12	1
Assault with intent to kill.....	66	4
Assault with intent to do bodily harm.....	92	
Arson.....	23	
Burglary.....	157	
Embezzlement.....	14	
Forgery.....	45	
Grand larceny.....	80	2
Horse stealing.....	30	
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	51	
Robbery.....	27	
Adultery.....	13	3
Bigamy.....	7	1
Incest.....	6	
Fornication.....	5	1
Seduction.....	14	
Perjury.....	5	2
Selling liquor to Indians.....	22	
Violation of revenue laws.....	24	3
Robbing the mail.....	8	
Counterfeiting.....	7	

*Statistics.*

## OFFENSES OF PRISONERS SENTENCED.

	Male.	Female.
Vagrancy.....	3,365	4
Drunk and disorderly.....	2,419	24
Petit larceny.....	625	32
Assault and battery.....	511	11
Prostitution.....	31	90
Bastardy.....	57	
Malicious mischief.....	54	
Contempt of court.....	34	
Desertion of family.....	28	
Using obscene language.....	15	5
Violation of liquor law.....	15	
Skippping board bill.....	14	
Keeping house of ill fame.....	8	6
Fornication.....	4	2
Deserters from army.....	5	
Train wrecking.....	4	
Carrying concealed weapons.....	3	
Indecent exposure of person.....	3	
Breach of peace.....	2	
Felony.....	2	
Highway robbery.....	2	
Sick.....	2	
Lewdness.....	1	1
Disturbing religious meeting.....	1	
Sodomy.....	1	
Swindling.....	1	
Peddling without license.....	1	
Threatening to kill.....	1	

## ADDITIONAL FACTS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number foreign born prisoners.....	3,168	72	3,240
Number native born prisoners.....	4,585	115	4,700
Prisoners who could not read or write.....	443	13	456
Number habitually intemperate.....	1,190	8	1,198
Number between 16 and 21 years of age.....	683	42	725
Number under 16 years of age.....	131	25	156
Number insane or idiotic persons on September 30, 1890.....	2		2
Number idiotic persons on September 30, 1890.....	2		2

*Crime.*

## CONSTRUCTION OF JAILS, 1890.

COUNTIES.	Material of which constructed.	Date of construction.	Total cost including additions	Is there a jail yard and of what constituted?	Capacity of jail.	Largest No. of prisoners at one time during year.
Ashland.....	Brown stone, brick, steel and iron.....	1888	Dls. Cts. 135,000 00	No.....	76	45
Barron.....	Wood.....	1878	1,000 00	No.....	8	8
Bayfield.....	Brown stone and iron.....	1884	35,000 00	No.....	14	12
Brown.....	Stone and brick.....	1868	40,000 00	Wood.....	32	17
Buffalo.....	Brick.....	1888	5,000 00	No.....	8	5
Burnett.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.....	3	2
Calumet.....	Stone and iron.....	.....	.....	.....	12	5
Chippewa.....	Stone and iron.....	1875	20,000 00	.....	44	28
Columbia.....	Stone, brick and iron.....	1888	18,000 00	No.....	57	71
Clark.....	Brick, stone and iron.....	1881	.....	.....	4	15
Crawford.....	Stone and iron.....	.....	26,000 00	Picket fence.....	25	20
Dodge.....	Stone.....	.....	20,000 00	.....	15	24
Door.....	Brick and iron.....	1883	6,190 00	.....	6	3
Douglas.....	Stone, brick and iron.....	1888	17,000 00	Pine p'kt fe'ce.....	32	48
Dunn.....	Brick.....	1874	18,000 00	.....	20	30
Eau Claire.....	Brick.....	1884	.....	No.....	30	19
Florence.....	Brick.....	1889	7,000 00	.....	12	9
Grant.....	Brick, rock and iron.....	1871	21,740 09	No.....	28	9
Green.....	Brick and iron.....	1870	21,000 00	No.....	22	9
Green Lake.....	Stone, iron and wood.....	.....	.....	Wood.....	10	12
Iowa.....	Stone and iron.....	1875	14,000 00	No.....	8	4
Jackson.....	Brick and stone.....	1878	5,600 00	No.....	18	5
Jefferson.....	Iron and stone.....	1872	18,000 00	No.....	32	13
Juneau.....	Stone and brick.....	1878	11,800 00	No.....	16	8
Kewaunee.....	Brick and iron.....	1876	5,595 00	.....	6	3
Kenosha.....	Brick, cells of steel.....	1885	.....	.....	24	59
La Crosse.....	Iron, stone and wood.....	1865	21,350 00	No.....	38	37
La Fayette.....	Stone.....	.....	.....	Stone.....	16	5
Langlade.....	Lime-stone, brick and lumber.....	1885	.....	.....	25	14
Lincoln.....	Brick and iron.....	1885	4,000 00	No.....	12	3
Manitowoc.....	Brick and stone.....	1856	12,000 00	No.....	14	10
Marinette.....	Brick.....	1879	16,000 00	No.....	11	15
Marquette.....	Stone.....	1860	1,500 00	No.....	4	3
Milwaukee.....	Stone, iron, brick and mortar.....	1887	.....	No.....	75	38
Monroe.....	Brick.....	1864	.....	Board fence.....	8	16
Oconto.....	Brick, stone and iron.....	1887	8,000 00	No.....	26	5
Oneida.....	Wood, brick and steel.....	1888	.....	No.....	25	14
Outagamie.....	Brick, iron and steel.....	1887	27,000 00	No.....	46	65
Ozaukee.....	Stone.....	1853	unknown	Brick.....	4	3
Pierce.....	Brick, stone and iron.....	1870	18,000 00	No.....	14	9
Polk.....	Stone, with steel cells.....	1878	4,000 00	.....	5	6
Portage.....	Stone.....	1872	30,000 00	No.....	10	4
Price.....	Brick and iron.....	1887	18,000 00	No.....	16	18
Racine.....	Brick.....	1840	5,600 00	Boards.....	22	16
Richland.....	Stone.....	1867	8,800 00	No.....	12	5
Rock.....	Brick and stone.....	1860	.....	High b'd fence.....	50	121
St. Croix.....	Stone.....	1857	.....	No.....	12	17
Sauk.....	Wood and stone.....	1858	7,000 00	No.....	16	15
Sawyer.....	Wood.....	.....	.....	No.....	20	.....
Shawano.....	Stone.....	1880	.....	.....	10	4
Sheboygan.....	.....	1867	60,000 00	No.....	20	15
Taylor.....	Wood.....	1879	.....	No.....	6	4
Trempealeau.....	Brick and stone, steel cages.....	1886	8,134 05	No.....	10	8
Vernon.....	Stone.....	.....	.....	No.....	9	7
Walworth.....	Brick.....	1878	.....	No.....	40	32
Washburn.....	Brick.....	1883	2,000 00	No.....	6	4
Washington.....	Brick, stone and iron.....	1886	15,000 00	Wood.....	24	9
Waukesha.....	Stone.....	1885	22,000 00	No.....	32	35
Waupaca.....	Stone.....	.....	.....	Pine lumber.....	16	15
Waushara.....	Brick, wood and iron.....	1880	2,000 00	No.....	4	2
Winnebago.....	Stone.....	.....	.....	No.....	35	27

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*Police Stations.*

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**Section 5 — Police Stations.**

During this biennial period we have visited all the more important police stations, and a considerable part of the rest, so that with the annual reports received from the officers in charge, we have the material for full details regarding them. This, however, is not necessary to give, as there is a family likeness between most lockups. The evolution of the lockup is about as follows:

In a growing village cases occur of drunkenness, or petty offenses connected with drunkenness. A safe place is needed in which to lock up a noisy or quarrelsome drunkard till he sleeps off his debauch; or tramps are frequent, and demand a lodging place, and it is feared they will commit some depredations if not taken care of. The village board vote as small a sum as possible for a lockup, on the popular idea of economy, that the way to economize is by making two bites of a cherry, by putting up too small a building and then adding to it afterward, and by saving at the spigot and losing at the bung hole.

This lockup is sometimes a room in a building used for no other purpose, but more generally a small building put up for that purpose. As the village grows into a city it becomes utterly inadequate, and there is also a demand for a city hall or for an engine house. "Economy" again comes into play, and the lockup is put in the basement, or was till the passage of a law in this state which forbade the use of basements for that purpose.

The result of this gradual evolution of lockups is that most of them are inadequate for their purpose, badly planned, poorly built, liable to burn down with prisoners in them, easy to escape from, but hard to keep decently clean.

A few police stations in larger places are model buildings, and deserve imitation, including some which are combined with city halls or engine houses, but not in the basements of such.

We furnish reports upon a few lockups which have something specially noteworthy. We have visited a large number of others, reports of which we omit, because sufficiently reported in the table which follows:

**MILWAUKEE POLICE STATIONS.**

The Central Police Station is one of the best in the world, both in its construction and its management. The West Side Station is also a new one, complete in every respect. The South Side Station is old and not large enough for its present needs. The system of patrol wagons is equal to the best in the country. There is a police matron in the Central Station who takes charge of all women and little children, including not only



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*Crime.*

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prisoners but lost children, women with children accidentally left at railroad depots without money, and other people temporarily under the protection of the police.

The contrast between the police stations as they are now and as they were ten years ago, is as great as the contrast between the old police force appointed by political influence and the present police force appointed under civil service rules.

WEST SUPERIOR POLICE STATION.

This is a room in the city hall which is impossible to ventilate and which is often greatly overcrowded. The only possible separation of men from women is by putting the men inside the cage and the women outside of it in the same room. Considering the character of many of the men and women confined here we can believe that anything might happen here.

Aside from any outrageous action by drunken and depraved wretches of both sexes, which are very liable to occur, the foulness of the atmosphere and the close crowding of so many such people together is a great evil which ought to be remedied at once by constructing a new police station ample in size and properly arranged.

These statements were made to the mayor and chief of police in person.

RACINE POLICE STATION.

A new lockup has been arranged in the basement of the city hall. This is in violation of the law forbidding jails or lockups to be constructed in the basement of other buildings. But the basement is partly above ground, is well lighted, warmed and ventilated and is therefore free from all the evils of basement lockups except the danger of dampness to which all are liable. The use of this lockup saves the jail from tramps.

EAU CLAIRE POLICE STATIONS.

These two underground dungeons are among the worst in the state for dampness and darkness. The one on the west side which is much the dampest is not used. The one on the east side has been frequently spoken of by us in our reports. One year's notice has been served upon the city clerk of the condemnation of this lockup. But upon consultation with the city authorities it was decided to withhold the condemnation in case the city ceased the practice of sentencing city prisoners to this lockup. Holding a prisoner for thirty days or so at a time in this place is much worse than holding him over night.

BELOIT LOCKUP.

The door of this institution stands open to all comers. This invitation to tramps is accepted by many of these gentry. But the building itself is well arranged and kept in fair condition.

### *Police Stations.*

#### NORTH LA CROSSE LOCKUP.

This is wholly under ground, being located in the basement of the engine house. The lack of ventilation is a triumph of ingenuity on the part of the builders. The authorities on our remonstrance agreed to arrange for a ventilating flue.

#### OSHKOSH POLICE STATION.

This is in the first story of the new city hall, and is well arranged on the cage plan and well kept.

#### NEENAH POLICE STATION.

This is also in the new city hall, and is a good police station.

### POLICE STATION REPORTS.

1889.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Insane in lockup.....	274	26	300
City or village prisoners arrested.....	13,125	90	13,215
Prisoners serving sentence.....	75	13	88
Tramps or vagrants.....	8,111	555	8,666
County prisoners in lockup.....	404	13	417
Total number of prisoners in lockup.....	21,989	697	22,686
1890.			
Insane in lockup.....	87	21	108
City or village prisoners arrested.....	8,912	674	9,586
Prisoners serving sentence.....	552	22	574
Tramps or vagrants.....	11,889	2	11,891
County prisoners in lockup.....	365	4	369
Total number of prisoners in lockup.....	21,805	723	22,528

# POLICE STATIONS.

NAME OF PLACE.	Material of which constructed.	Date when constructed.	Cost including additions.	No. of cells.	Size of each cell.	Size of outer room.	Capacity.	Largest No. at one time.	How heated.	How ventilated.	Safe guards against fire.
Ahnapee .....	Hemlock plank .....	1870	\$150 00	2	8x10	12x16	3	1	Stove.....	Windows .....	Watchman.
Antigo .....	Pine scantling .....	1887	50 00	2	6x8	.....	2	.....	Stove.....	Large .....	Hose connected with force pump.
Appleton .....	Wood and iron.....	1862	400 00	5	4x8	14x14	10	26	Coal stove ...	By ventilators....	
Ashland .....	Stone basement of court house ...	1875	300 00	6 {	5, 6x16 1, 10x16	10x40	12	25	Wood stove...	Windows .....	Hose attached to hydrant.
Auburndale .....	Wood.....	1883	400 00	2	8x10	16x16	2	1	Stove in outer room .....	Windows. ....	None.
Augusta .....	Wood.....	.....	250 00	3	.....	12x16	.....	3	Stove.....	Hole in ceiling....	
Avoca .....	Stone.....	1875	100 00	2	10x10	None.	2	None	Wood stove...	Transom over windows.....	
Baldwin .....	Brick .....	1875	14,000 00	2	7x10	10x14	2	2	Box stove ....	Doors and windows.....	Cells are in engine room.
Baraboo .....	Wood .....	1886	150 00	1	12x18	12x20	6	9	Stove in outer room....	Windows.....	
Beaver Dam.....	Brick.....	1886	3,750 00	4	6x12	23x23	.....	11	Stove .....	Window ventilators.....	Brick building next fire department.
Berlin .....	Wood and brick..	1875	1,700 00	3	5x10	16x16	6	3	Stove. ....	Windows.....	
Bloomer .....	Pine .....	1885	130 00	2 {	7x7 5x7	11x9	6	3	Stove.....	Holes on side and overhead.....	
Bloomington ...	Wood, in basem't .....	.....	.....	1	6x10	10x10	1	.....	Stove. ....	Windows knocked out .....	
Boscobel .....	Stone wall, plank inside .....	1875	3,000 00	2	14x16	.....	6	9	Stove.....	Transoms .....	
Brillion .....	Wood .....	1885	.....	1	10x12	.....	4	3	Stove in out-side cell .....	.....	
Brodhead .....	Stone.....	.....	.....	3	5x7	11x16	3	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	
Burlington .....	Brick and stone .....	1889	4,200 00	2	6x10	.....	.....	2	Coal stove...	Windows.....	Cells open in engine room.
Butternut .....	Stone, wood and iron.....	1887	600 00	1	8x10	16x20	10	7	Stove.....	Windows .....	
Cambria.....	Oak plank.....	1868	200 00	2	7x9	6x14	2	1	Stove.....	Transoms over door.....	Village water works.

Crime.

*Police Stations.*

Cassville	Wood	1889	500 00	.....	8x13	8x10	2	5	Stove.....	4 windows and iron barr'd doors	Cells fire proof.
Chippewa Falls..	Stone, brick and iron	1883	26,000 00	4	5x8	5x30	8	10	Steam .....	Ventilators .....	Watchman, day and night
Cedarburg .....	Iron, brick, cement and wood.	1884	200 00	2	10x10	14x18	4	...	Wood fire....	Window ventilators	
Clinton.....	Wood.....	1885	250 00	3	5x8	4x18	10	8	Coal stove....	Grated windows..	Fire engine.
Columbus.....	Frame, 2x4 scantling	.....	.....	3	5x8	12x16	12	4	Stove.....	Register in ceiling	
Commonwealth..	Wood	1888	500 00	3	6x6	4x24	6	5	Wood stove...	Ventilators.....	
Deerfield .....	Stone basement.	1889	.....	2	6x10	7x10	4	3	Stove.....	Windows .....	Watchman employed.
Eau Claire .....	Brick basement.	1874	.....	6	6x9	.....	.....	10	Furnace.....	Windows .....	Water works.
Edgerton.....	Brick .....	1888	4,000 00	4	6½x7	30x8	8	4	Coal .....	Windows .....	Good.
Evansville.....	Stone and wood .....	.....	250 00	.....	.....	8x14	3	9	Coal stove....	Windows .....	
Fairchild.....	Pine 2x4s spiked together.....	1882	700 00	2 {	4x8 8x12	8x12	6	4	Box stove....	.....	Night watch.
Fennimore.....	Wood .....	1885	.....	1	12x12	.....	2	1	Stove.....	Windows .....	
Fifield.....	Steel cells.....	1888	5,000 00	2	6x8	16x8	4	4	Stove.....	Windows .....	
Fond du Lac..	Stone, brick, iron and oak plank..	1866	3,500 00	10 {	6½x8 7x8	Corridor 8ft wide	16	14	Wood and coal stoves.....	Ventilators.....	Water works.
Fort Howard....	Stone and iron.....	.....	.....	3	6x8	18x4	3	12	Wood stove..	Windows .....	Water works.
Fountain City...	Brick .....	1883	4,000 00	3	8x12	.....	6	5	Stove.....	Wheel ventilators	Next addition contains fire engine.
Grand Rapids...	Wood .....	1875	75 00	2	8x20	.....	2	2	Stove...	.....	
Grantsburg.....	Hewn timber.....	1888	800 00	3	12x6	18x6	3	2	Stove.....	Ventilators in top	
Green Bay.....	Stone wall, iron roof, cement floor.....	1860	.....	4	6x8	8x20	6	6	Wood stove...	Windows .....	
Hammond.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5x8	14x20	6	1	Wood stove...	.....	
Hartford.....	Steel cages located in a hall.....	.....	.....	2	8x6	.....	6	3	.....	.....	
Hayward .....	Brick, stone and iron.....	1885	.....	3 {	10x10 11x12	60x25	8	4	Coal stove....	Windows and doors	Watchman.
Hazel Green.....	Lumber .....	1855	75 00	1	10x10	.....	3	.....	.....	Grated windows..	
Highland.....	Stone wall and shingle roof.....	1874	.....	3	5x7	5x7	3	1	.....	Two small windows.....	
Hillsboro .....	Wood.....	1896	100 00	2	6x6	6x12	4	2	Stove .....	.....	
Horicon.....	Wood.....	1873	75 00	2 {	5x6 6x9	5x13	8	5	Wood stove...	.....	Watchman.
Hortonville....	Plank.....	1886	150 00	2	4x6	12x6	2	4	Wood.....	Windows .....	

# POLICE STATIONS — Continued.

NAME OF PLACE.	Material of which constructed.	Date when constructed.	Cost, including additions	No. of cells.	Size of each cell.	Size of outer room.	Capacity.	Largest No. at one time.	How heated.	How ventilated.	Safe guards against fire.
Independence...	Wood.....	1886	\$700 00	2	8x8	16x24	4	4	Stove.....	Opening from each cell.....	Water works. Fire engine.
Kaukauna...	Brick and iron.....	1887	850 00	5	5x8	8x20	...	4	Stove.....	Doors and windows	
Kilbourn City...	Frame and brick.....	1874	600 00	2	8x8	14x16	25	3	Stove.....	Transom.....	Zinc around stove.
Lake Geneva ..	Wood with steel cages	1885	800 00	3	5x7	2x6	...	5	Stove.....	Windows.....	
Lake Mills.....	Wood.....	1860	200 00	2	8x12	...	6	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	
Lavalle.....	Wood.....	1884	150 00	2	8x12	6x14	4	2	Stove.....	Two half windows.	
Little Chute.....	Wood.....	1887	150 00	3	8x10	4x20	3	1	Stove.....	Windows.....	
Lodi.....	Wood.....	1873	240 00	2	4 1/2 x 6 1/2	6 1/2 x 9	...	...	Stove.....	Windows.....	
Madison.....	Brick.....	1856	...	3	1, 10x12	18x18	10	8	Coal stove...	Well ventilated...	Addition to hose house.
Manitowoc.....	Brick.....	...	...	2	9x10	20x20	4	14	Stove.....	Window.....	Fire engine next door.
Marathon.....	Frame.....	1884	200 00	2	5x8	28x20	10	4	Stove.....	Transom and windows.	
Marinette.....	Brick.....	1888	700 00	4	5 1/2 x 7	7x14	2	2	Coal stove...	Two windows. ...	Fire engine in same building.
Marshfield.....	Wooden building.	1887	100 00	1	12x24	12x24	...	6	Stove.....	Raising windows.	Water works.
Mauston.....	Stone.....	...	...	2	8x8	4x8	5	5	Stove.....	Shafts and windows	Fireproof.
Mazomanie.....	Stone.....	1872	...	2	8x12	...	...	...	Stove.....	Air holes.....	
Menasha.....	12 inch brick wall.	1885	1,000 00	2	6x8	8x20	...	11	Wood stove..	Window.....	
Menomonie.....	Brick.....	1874	18,000 00	6	5x10	...	12	9	...	Front door and windows.	
Merrill.....	Solid brick.....	1889	25,000 00	3	12x20	...	...	6	Steam.....	Windows.....	Right kind of stoves.
Milwaukee —					6x12	hallw'y	24	...	...	...	
South.....	Brick stone.....	1876	8,550 00	55	5x7 1/2	...	55	48	Steam.....	...	
Central.....	Cement and iron.	1885	35,355 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
West.....	Pine lumber.....	1887	22,823 00	2	12x12	24x20	4	2	None.....	...	
Muscada.....	Brick and stone..	1874	850 00	2	8x8	12x16	6	4	Furnace.....	...	
Necedah.....	Plank.....	1887	12,000 00	2	...	...	...	...	Stove.....	...	
Neillsville.....	...	1860	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New Lisbon.....	Wood and stone..	...	1,000 00	2	5x9	9x11	2	1	Wood stove..	...	
New London.....	Stone.....	1880	2,000 00	4	6x8	10x12	...	5	Stoves.....	...	

*Police Stations.*

New Richmond..	Stone .....	1886	12,000 00	3	10x12	12x14	6	3	Stove.....	Windows.....	
Oconomowoc ...	Brick and iron...	1887	20,000 00	2	5x8	20x22	15	5	Wood stove...	Windows at top..	
Omro .....	Wood .....	1880	.....	2	4x9 3/4	.....	2	3	Stove .....	2 windows, 8 doors	
Oshkosh .....	Stone, brick and iron .....	1887	40,000 00	13	4x8	4x46	24	22	Steam .....	Windows and ventilating shafts...	Water works.
Palmyra .....	Wood .....	1870	125 00	1	12x14	.....	6	4	Stove .....	Two windows....	
Pewaukee .....	Frame .....	1876	450 00	2	8x10	16x14	6	16	Wood fire .....	Doors and windows.....	
Plainfield .....	Pine lumber.....	1876	300 00	2	6x8	16x16	4	1	Stove .....	Windows.....	
Platteville.....	Stone and brick..	.....	.....	2	12x14	.....	6	4	Stove .....	Ventilated in roof	River.
Plymouth .....	Stone and iron...	1887	1,600 00	2	8x8	20x30	8	8	Stove .....	Three windows...	By pails of water.
Portage .....	Brick .....	1880	.....	3	6x4	10x18	6	18	Stove .....	Trans'm over door	
Potosi .....	Wood .....	.....	112 00	2	4x8	.....	2	4	Stove .....	Two small windows.....	
Prescott.....	Wood .....	1883	300 00	2	4x8	14x16	5	8	Stove.....	Well ventilated...	Watch.
Princeton .....	Stone and thick metal roof.....	1878	.....	2	8x10	5x20	4	4	Stove.....	Two windows....	Fire proof.
Randolph .....	Wood .....	.....	100 00	2	3x8	.....	4	1	Coal stove.....	.....	
Reedsburg .....	Brick .....	1883	500 00	3	4x7	6x12	9	6	Stove .....	.....	
Rhineland .....	Stone and iron...	1889	1,500 00	7	8x10	12x6	8	4	Stove .....	Ventilators over windows .....	Fire proof.
Rice Lake .....	Wood .....	1881	300 00	3	5x8	4x16	4	3	Stove.....	Window .....	
Richland Center.	Wood .....	.....	50 00	2	6 1/2 x 6 3/4	7x10	2	1	Stove.....	Air holes .....	
Rio.....	Wood .....	1887	100 00	2	5x9	.....	.....	4	Wood stove...	Doors and windows.....	
Ripon .....	Iron, stone and cement.....	1882	2,000 00	4	4 1/2 x 8	8x12	7	4	Coal stove .....	Windows.....	
River Falls.....	Wood .....	1880	.....	2	6x10	18x14	16	3	Stove.....	Windows.....	Fire engine.
St. Croix Falls..	Log building .....	1876	250 00	2	8x8	6x16	4	3	Stove.....	Windows .....	Guard.
Shawano .....	Wood .....	1884	800 00	5	8x10	.....	12	10	Wood stove...	Window appertures.....	Engine room adjoining.
Sheboygan .....	Wood.....	1887	.....	2	4 1/2 x 8	7x11	.....	13	Coal stove....	Ventilated from above .....	Cells lined with sheet iron
Sparta .....	Brick .....	1875	7,000 00	1	6x8	10x16	12	8	Stove.....	Windows and transoms.....	
Spring Green ...	Wood .....	1879	.....	2	9x9	15x16	5	4	Stove .....	Barred windows..	
Stevens Point. }	No. 1, stone.....	1876	1,000 00	4	.....	1, 11x15	12	4	Stove.....	Window in transom over outer door.....	Waterworks.
	No. 2, brick.....	.....	.....	2	6x8	2, 14x16	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Stoughton.....	Pine, oak and iron	1883	.....	3	6x12	.....	6	6	Wood stove...	Grating in wall...	
Sturgeon Bay ...	Wood .....	1881	500 00	4	6x6	17x23	.....	2	Box stove.....	With grating.....	
Tomah.....	Brick .....	1870	250 00	2	8x10	6x20	4	7	Stove .....	Ventilators .....	

## POLICE STATIONS — Continued.

NAME OF PLACE.	Material of which constructed.	Date when constructed.	Cost, including additions	No. of cells.	Size of each cell.	Size of outer room.	Capacity.	Largest No. at one time.	How heated.	How ventilated.	Safe guards against fire.
Tomahawk .....	Wood .....	1888	\$200 00	2	8x10	5x10	4	4	Stove .....	Transoms and windows .....	Watch.
Turtle Lake.....	Norway pine ...	...	100 00	3	4x8	.....	3	2	Stove .....	Air box in top...	
Two Rivers.....	Frame and brick lined.....	1872	3,000 00	2	12x12	12x14	4	8	Stove .....	Windows .....	Steam engine.
Washburn .....	Located in town hall .....	1886		3	6x8	12x14	12	8	Stove .....	Windows .....	Watchmen.
Watertown. ....	Stone and iron ..	1884	20,000 00	3	6x9	7x24	14	13	Coal stove ..	Two windows. ....	Engine in same building.
Waupun.....	Stone and iron ..	1874	900 00	4	3x7	8x8	6	6	Wood fire .....	From hall .....	
Wausau.....	Brick and stone ..	1885	10,000 00	4	10x16	14x20	16	10	Furnace.....	Cold air tubes ...	Waterworks.
West Depere .....	Wood .....	.....	.....	2	5x10	20x40	6	4	Coal stove.....		Force pump.
West Superior...	Brick and iron..	1888	.....	6	5x7	8x40	24	19	Steam .....	Grated transom and windows ...	Fire department in same building.
Weyauwega. ....	Wood .....	1862	600 00	4	{ 7x9 10x10	{ 10x16	8	3	Stove.....	Window .....	Night watch.
Whitehall.....	Wood .....	1887	100 00	1	7½ 11½	3½ x11	4	3	Coal stove..	Sliding window...	Water pails.
Whitewater .....	Brick and stone ..	.....	250 00	2	8½x6	10x12	4	13	Coal stove.....	.....	
Winneconne.....	Frame .....	1870	200 00	2	{ 12x12 10x12	{ 12x12	6	1	Stove .....	Windows .....	
Wonnewoc.....	Wood.....	1890	.....	2	6x10	8x12	4	3	Stove .....	One door and two windows .....	

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PART IV.

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Miscellaneous Institutions.

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# MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

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## SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Deaf mutes form a peculiar class, cut off from the rest of the world by their infirmity. The value of language to man is shown by the helplessness of uneducated deaf mutes, in the struggles for a livelihood, and by their narrow range of ideas. The difference is very great between an illiterate hearing person who has the advantage of spoken language and the education of social life, and an illiterate deaf mute, who can only communicate with others by a few natural signs or inarticulate sounds. An illiterate hearing person has a greater advantage over an uneducated deaf mute than an uneducated hearing person has over an illiterate one. It is a natural corollary to the theorem that the state should guarantee every child a fair education, that deaf mutes should be educated by the state. And therefore the education of deaf mutes, which began a century ago as a charity, has now become a part of our state school systems.

Generally it has been found necessary to bring deaf mute children together in a boarding school. The exception to this is in a few large cities where there are enough deaf mute children to form a school by themselves. The advantage of these day schools is that the children are at home with their parents; the advantages of the boarding schools are that regular attendance and evening study are secured, that trades can be taught for their future support, and that better discipline can be enforced, a thing which is needed, as deaf mute children are often spoiled by tender mothers, or by the difficulty of parental communication with them.

Every boarding school for deaf mutes in the United States is an industrial school in the best sense of that word. The consequence is that very few deaf mutes are now found in poorhouses, and none who are educated, and that scarcely any are ever convicted of even petty crimes. The moral influence of their schools have made them sober, industrious and law-abiding citizens, a blessing instead of a burden to society.

Some deaf mute schools are conducted upon the theory that all deaf mutes should be taught to articulate words and to read the lips, thus making them carry on an ordinary conversation. Nearly all such schools now teach some deaf mutes articulation. It is agreed by all, that some deaf mutes can learn to articulate, especially those who have once been able to speak, but who are now deaf, and with their deafness have lost their speech through disease. These semi-mutes, as they are called, can gen-

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*Miscellaneous Institutions.*

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erally re-learn spoken language, and some who have never spoken, can learn it also. But it is claimed by the majority of deaf mute teachers that the mass of deaf mutes cannot learn articulation well enough to be of any great service to them, and that the time spent in trying to teach them articulation, and to teach everything else through the means of spoken language, could be better spent in learning a language which they can use with facility. We have seen a few deaf mutes who can use and understand spoken language fairly well. We have seen many more who could use and understand spoken language with a great effort, and in a way that is painful to the hearers as well as to the speakers. Still we are open to conviction upon further evidence, but till then we hold with the great majority of those who are best acquainted with this subject.

The methods of instruction in deaf mute schools ought to be of special interest to teachers in schools for hearing children. Where they differ from methods in other schools, they throw light upon problems of psychology and pedagogy. Deaf mute children are like all other children except in this defect of hearing, and therefore of language. An ordinary child comes to a public school at six years of age, with four years' work in spoken language already accomplished and with four years' observation of common things and conversation about them. A deaf mute child comes to school at eight or ten years of age, with no knowledge of spoken or written language, and with less knowledge of common things than the ordinary child of six, and his opportunities in school are limited to the time he is actually with the teachers. The first work must be to teach him language and all through his course this must be emphasized. Written and spoken language go hand in hand. The first year's work is to teach him a list of ordinary words, about four hundred in all, and the simplest combinations of these words in sentences. Objects are shown and the names written on the blackboard and copied. Actions are performed and the proper verbs written. At the same time the words are spelled by the finger alphabet. In the articulation schools, or articulation classes in other schools, the pupils are also taught to articulate the same words.

The articulation is of special interest with reference to teaching phonics. It is not enough to have the pupils imitate the teacher. Attention is called to the position of the vocal organs in both pupil and teacher. Where necessary the hand is used, as in feeling of the teacher's throat while the guttural letters are pronounced, or in placing the pupil's lips right to enunciate the labial letters. A stick or other instrument is often used to place the pupil's tongue right to pronounce the lingual letters. Bell's "visible speech" is also used to indicate the position of the vocal organs with each letter.

In the first year the average pupil gets the names of a large number of

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*School for the Deaf.*

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common objects. The article and the plural forms are also taught. He learns a list of common adjectives, the personal pronouns in all cases and numbers, and a list of verbs expressing simple actions as well as the verb to be, and a number of prepositions. Penmanship, of course, is incidental to this. A little arithmetic is also given.

In the second year this process is continued, with an enlarged list of words, and grammatical forms. A reader is now used, which has been especially made for deaf mutes. The peculiarity of this reader is that it avoids colloquialisms, which would be familiar to a hearing child, but are a special difficulty to a deaf mute. It also goes very slow, repeating words and phrases more than an ordinary reader needs to do. Writing and spelling on the fingers is continued, as well as simple arithmetic. Systematic work in drawing and penmanship is introduced.

By the end of the second year the deaf mute pupils have about reached the standard of scholarship attained by hearing pupils in their first school year with advantage of four years of home study of language.

After this the same system is continued, but with the aid of ordinary text-books, including school readers and supplementary reading from juvenile magazines and good books. The tendency now is to give more work in writing, and to practice more on reading than formerly, so as to bring the pupils into readier communication with the great world of people and of books. By the end of the eighth year the pupils have attained about the same standard of scholarship as pupils finishing the eighth grade of a graded school, though many of them go on still further.

But in doing this they have also learned the peculiar languages which have been invented for the use of deaf mutes. The best known of these, and the one which deaf mutes learn first, is the finger alphabet, in the use of which they acquire a surprising dexterity. Even more important than this for the use of deaf mutes among themselves is the sign language, which is a conventional system of signs based on natural signs made by the hands and the body, and which express ideas rather than words. It is very interesting to see a teacher translating to deaf mutes in sign language what some hearing person has said to them. An ordinary address can be put into the sign language nearly as fast as it is given orally. As this can be used so much faster than the slow process of spelling out words by the finger alphabet, it is generally used by deaf mutes. In cases of proper names, or of new words, the finger alphabet is used. The sign language has the advantage of being the same for all nations, as it expresses ideas instead of words.

Thus with writing, with articulation, with the finger alphabet and with the sign language, many deaf mutes have several different methods of communication, and all educated deaf mutes have at least three of these.

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*Miscellaneous Institutions.*

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Besides these many deaf mutes learn other means of communication also, such as the double-handed alphabet, the alphabet on the palm of the hand, writing in the air, the long distance alphabet, made by the whole body, the foot alphabet, the alphabet of facial expression, and the use of the common finger alphabet by feeling in the dark or when blindfolded.

#### SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The school for the blind has been as successful as ever during this biennial period. The kindergarden is a very valuable aid to the first instruction of blind children. A good literary education is given under the limitations which loss of sight entails, which requires a special style of printing and of writing for the blind, adapted to the sense of touch. Much is done in the way of music. Much also is done in industrial education, to fit the pupils to be self sustaining members of society.

#### WISCONSIN VETERANS' HOME.

This institution received an appropriation of \$50,000 from the last legislature, which has been wisely and economically expended, mostly in providing needed buildings. The number of inmates here has rapidly increased. The management of the institution has been satisfactory during this period. We give herewith the report made by the president of this board to the governor, in relation to the Veterans' Home:

*To William D. Hoard, Governor of Wisconsin:*

The report which I was expected to make in August last, of my visits to the Soldiers' Homes of the states of Michigan, Illinois and Iowa, made in July, 1889, in company with Messrs. Woodnorth and Wright, trustees, and Caldwell, superintendent of the Waupaca Veterans' Home, has been delayed until this time, for the reason that many of the buildings at the home at Waupaca were in an unfinished condition when I visited there the first time on August 6th last; and I was desirous to compare our own state home with those of our neighbors, and as the representative of the people of the state outside of any military organization, felt it my duty to wait until I could see the Veterans' Home in cold weather, and after the dining hall and headquarters were completed and occupied, and therefore visited the home again March 4th and 5th, 1890.

The homes in Michigan and Iowa are constructed on the congregate plan, being large, three story buildings, and by using the attic in one and basement in the other, are practically four stories high. In the Michigan home improvements were in progress, which will materially better it.

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*Wisconsin Veterans' Home.*

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Both institutions were seriously overcrowded, which aggravated the evils arising from their faulty construction. The so called "cottage plan" of building in the Illinois State Home is the one especially commended by the National Inspector, Gen. Averill. Our party all preferred the Illinois State Home building plan to those of Michigan and Iowa, but objected to the expensive system of steam heating from a central plant, and to the plan of carrying all the food from a common kitchen, some distance to the separate buildings. They partly avoid the discomforts of cold food by using a peculiar plan of covered cart in which to convey it.

A "cottage" there means a building for about fifty men, containing dormitories, sitting-rooms, dining-room and bath-room, which is not what is meant in the Wisconsin Veterans' Home by the term cottage. In my opinion these homes are *now* too large, Illinois having over 600 and the other two each over 300 old soldiers, with an expensive staff of officers and employes, and a tendency to still larger growth, on the mistaken idea that a large institution can be carried on cheaper in proportion than a smaller one.

The "Wisconsin Veterans' Home" is a village on the banks of a beautiful lake. It consists of a series of frame buildings of various sizes, including dining hall, kitchen, hospital, administrative building, and more than thirty single cottages for a man and his wife, and four or five double cottages for two soldiers and their wives, and suitable outhouses, barns, etc. There are at this time about 140 inmates, and the capacity of the buildings and cottages is about 200. At my visit in summer I was satisfied that the cottages for married couples are much better than rooms in a large building; but I wished to see how this plan would work in winter. At my recent visit the thermometer marking more than twenty degrees below zero at 7 o'clock in the morning, I saw the men and women at breakfast, and afterward in the cottages and other buildings, and am satisfied that these cottages are very comfortable in winter, and there is no difficulty about the question of food. Most of the inmates have no trouble in going to the dining room, and the few who cannot go are easily supplied with their meals. The water supply is now ample for the needs of the institution, and furnishes good fire protection, which is specially needed where there are so many wooden buildings. I believe this institution is now large enough for economy and efficiency in management, and am informed that the cost per capita is less than at any other Soldiers' Home in the United States, and the food was, to say the least, as good as in the three Homes I visited, and the inmates, with several of whom I conversed on the subject, all say it was a fair sample of their usual fare, and their clothing was good. The special feature of this Home is to receive disabled

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*Miscellaneous Institutions.*

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soldiers, their wives and dependent widows. Of course they cannot refuse to receive Wisconsin soldiers who make proper application for admission, but I think they are *not* trying to fill the Home with those who might as well be in the National Home, or who are able to support themselves and thus impose a needless expense upon the state, and I specially commend this feature of the management. It is said that one other state only has made provision for the needy wives and widows of soldiers, and that Wisconsin was the state to inaugurate this plan. It is obvious to those who look at the inmates of Soldiers' Homes, that they really need care. Not far from two-thirds are physically incapacitated for labor and all the others partially so. This fact adds to the expense and labor of caring for them, makes a hospital a necessity and funerals frequent.

AND. E. ELMORE,

*President State Board of Charities.*

MADISON, March 7, 1890,

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PART V.

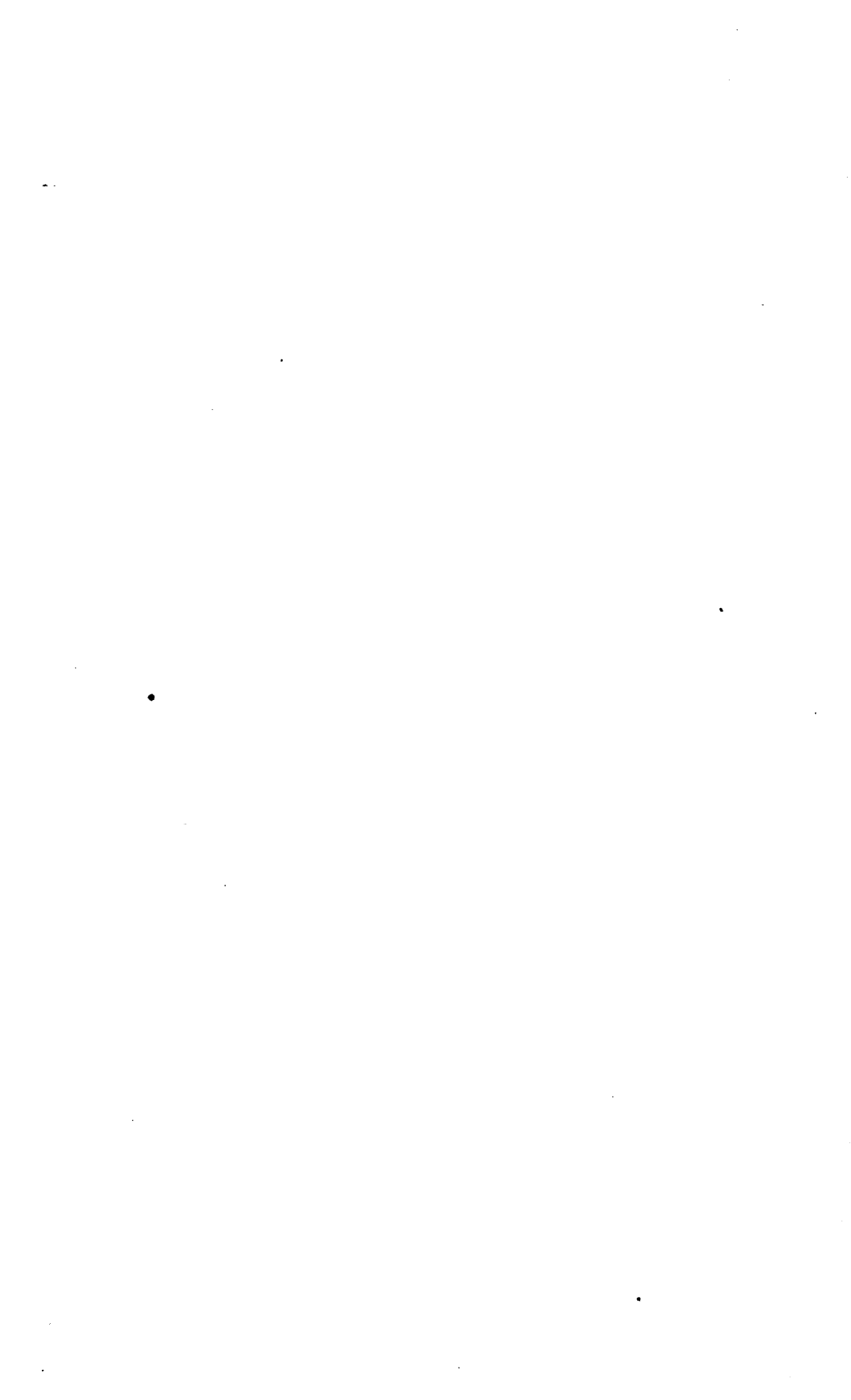
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APPENDIX.

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# APPENDIX.

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## MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

Meetings of the board have been held during this biennial period as follows:

### 1889.

January 3, at Madison.  
February 14, at Madison.  
March 12, at Madison.  
April 15 and 16, at Madison.  
July 2, at Madison.  
September 2, at Madison.  
October 16 and 17, at Madison.  
November 11 and 12, at Madison.  
December 5, at Sparta.  
December 5, at Madison.

### 1890.

January 9, at Madison.  
February 19, at Madison.  
April 3 and 4, at Madison.  
April 9, at Delavan.  
April 9, at Madison.  
May 1, at Madison.  
June 10, at Madison.  
July 1, at Madison.  
September 1, at Madison.  
October 17 and 18, at Madison.  
November 5, 6 and 7, at Madison.  
Nov. 24, at Plankinton House, Milwaukee.  
December 11, at Madison.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

The following have been the proceedings of the board, not including reports to the board of visits made by members or the secretary, and other routine business:

JANUARY 3, 1889. — The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There is now ample accommodation in the county asylums for the chronic insane for all the insane not under state or private care, therefore,

*Resolved*, That all insane now otherwise provided for shall be removed to one of the county asylums for chronic insane, and

*Resolved*, That the president and secretary are hereby directed to make such removals as fast as the arrangements therefor can be made.

A complaint of cruelty in the state prison by a keeper to a convict was sent to the State Board of Charities by the Wisconsin Humane Society. It was referred for investigation to Dr. Reed and Mr. Giles.

Mr. John Matheson, chairman of the building committee of Walworth county met with the board and presented building plans for a new building for female insane with a capacity of fifty. After full discussion the

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*Appendix.*

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plans were approved by the board upon an agreement with Mr. Matheson that one large dining room be provided in the center building for 100 insane, and that a separate dining room be provided for the paupers. And it was also understood that within three years Walworth county must take some measures toward building a new poorhouse and a certificate was given him to that effect.

FEBRUARY 14, 1839.—It was voted to certify to Vernon county asylum as follows:

“The State Board of Charities and Reform having ascertained and determined that insufficient provision has been made for the care and support of the insane in the state hospitals and county asylums now established according to law, we hereby certify to the Secretary of State in accordance with the provisions of chapter 233 of the laws of 1881, that the county of Vernon on the eleventh day of January, 1889, had completed and then possessed accommodations for the proper care of the chronic insane as designated in chapter 233 of the laws of 1881, or county asylums for chronic insane, as designated in chapter 172 of the laws of 1885.”

It was voted to abolish the extraordinary capacity of county asylums for chronic insane and to raise the capacity of Jefferson county asylum to 100 and to raise the capacity of Green county asylum to 100.

APRIL 15, 1889.—Mr. George S. Graves having been appointed and confirmed a member of the State Board of Charities and Reform, was present and took his seat as a member.

The secretary was instructed to send a certificate of approval of the plans of Racine county asylum to the building committee.

The annual election of officers was held with the following result:

*President* — Andrew E. Elmore.

*Vice President* — W. W. Reed.

*Secretary* — A. O. Wright, for three years.

The plans for Outagamie county asylum were submitted to the board and approved, and the secretary was instructed to send a certificate of approval.

JULY 2, 1889.—The following report was represented by the committee appointed at the last meeting and adopted:

“The committee appointed to examine into the care of the insane now kept in the poorhouses of Rock and Columbia counties, have visited and inspected the institutions referred to and respectfully report.

“In Rock county there are thirteen insane kept or sleep in the poorhouse, and in Columbia county twelve so kept.

“The accommodations provided for them are quite as good as those provided in the asylums proper, and we see no reason to find much fault, from the fact that this board have once accepted the accommodations pro-

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*Minutes.*

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vided, at least in Columbia county. Separate rooms are provided for the insane and set apart for their use in both poorhouses.

"In Rock county there are ten patients from Kenosha county, and in Columbia county four from as many counties.

"We would advise that when the new asylums in process of erection are completed that these foreign cases be transferred to such new asylums, and the counties mentioned be permitted to care for their own insane in the quarters now provided, so long as they shall care for them in a manner satisfactory to this board.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1889. — Mrs. Fairbanks presented a statement made by Martin Vollendorf, in relation to the food supplied the patients in Manitowoc county asylum, complaining that it was too meagre. It was referred to Messrs. Giles, Graves and Reed with power to act.

OCTOBER 16, 1889. — Bills for the chronic insane were approved. (See page 70.)

The following certificate from the county asylum for the chronic insane in Milwaukee county was ordered filed with the Secretary of State in accordance with law:

"The State Board of Charities and Reform having ascertained and determined that insufficient provision has been made for the care and support of the insane in the hospitals and asylums now established according to law, do hereby certify to the secretary of state in accordance with the provisions of chapter 233, laws of 1881, as amended by chapter 105, laws of 1889, that Milwaukee county now possesses and on the fifteenth day of July, 1889, did possess proper accommodations for the care of the chronic insane in the new county asylum for the chronic insane in said county."

Notices of condemnation of the Eau Claire city lockup was directed to be served on the county clerk.

Messrs. Giles and Graves reported the result of their visit to Manitowoc county asylum and improvements made in the management in consequence of said visit.

NOVEMBER 12, 1889. — The case of a Monroe county patient who had died at Vernon county asylum in consequence of injuries received from another patient, was presented to the board. Dr. Reed and Mr. Giles were appointed as a committee to investigate the case next Friday, and the county judge and the superintendent of the poor of Monroe county and the trustees of the Vernon county asylum were invited to be present at said investigation.

Mr. Giles was authorized to attend the meeting of the Dodge county board, and the secretary, that of the Sauk county board, and to urge upon them the need of having a new jail.

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*Appendix.*

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The following resolution was adopted and ordered to be served upon the county clerk of Portage county:

"WHEREAS, In the opinion of the State Board of Charities and Reform, the jail of Portage county is so constructed (in the basement of a court-house) that it is insecure for the detention of prisoners with ordinary diligence on the part of the officers, that it is necessarily unhealthy and filthy for want of light and ventilation, and does not provide for the separation of prisoners as required by law. Therefore,

"Resolved, That the county board of Portage county be and they are hereby notified that the defects in said jail must be remedied within one year from the date of service of this notice, otherwise it will become the duty of the State Board of Charities and Reform to condemn said jail as provided in chapter 218 of the laws of 1889.

"Opening the windows to their original size as indicated on the outside, with proper protection, the removing of such portions of the stone cells as can be safely done without interfering with other portions of the structure and replacing them by steel cages, or placing steel cages in what is now the residence portion, and the fitting up of a room for female prisoners in the residence part of the jail, would be satisfactory to the board.

"These changes, taken in connection with the improved condition of the closets which we are pleased to note, with proper diligence on the part of the officers in charge, would produce most of the conditions of a good jail, light, air, cleanliness and safety, and would answer the purpose for several years until the county would be better prepared to build a new jail."

SPARTA, December 5, 1889.--The State Board of Charities and Reform, with all members present, met in the court house in Sparta at 9 A. M. to hear statements in support of the application of the city board of health of Sparta that this board condemn the Monroe county jail, and also in support of the remonstrances against such proceedings sent by the mayor of Tomah to the governor and to the president of the board.

MADISON, December 5, 1889.—The committee appointed to investigate the death of a patient in Vernon county asylum, presented the following report, which was adopted, and a copy ordered to be furnished to the county judge:

"Your committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the death of Welcome T. Bell, an inmate of the Vernon County asylum for the chronic insane, and determine whether by neglect or otherwise the officers or employes of that institution were in any manner responsible for its occurrence, have made the necessary inquiry, and respectfully submit the following facts and conclusions:

"The committee met, as prearranged by the board, in the city of Sparta,

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*Minutes.*

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Friday morning, November 15, and accompanied by the county judge, district attorney and superintendent of the poor of Monroe county, proceeded directly to the Vernon County asylum for the chronic insane, where the trustees, visiting physician, resident officers and employes of the asylum were met.

“Through personal observation of the premises, free conversation with the officials of both counties, the sworn testimony of the asylum superintendent, visiting physician and attendant, the application for the admission to the asylum of the deceased and his injurer, the record of the latter while at the state hospital, and the statement of the physician who conducted the autopsy, the following facts were re-elicited:

“That Welcome T. Bell, eighty-two years of age, afflicted with senile dementia and “erysipelas symptoms,” who was in the habit of making disturbance in the night by wandering about the room pounding, scolding and sometimes threatening, on the night after his admission into the asylum, was assigned to an associated dormitory, on the first floor, with twelve other inmates, including Paul Radumski, whose record shows him to have been ordinarily quiet, pleasant and industrious, but when crossed in his rights, fancied or real, he was willful, passionate and revengeful. He is recorded at the state hospital as having struck at a patient for some imaginary offense while walking together; as having thrown a stone at the laundryman because he asked him to work; as having attacked an attendant because he asked him to attend chapel; as having attacked his roommate because he made a noise during the night, and as having struck a patient who he thought owed him money. By some strange fortuity, these two men were given adjacent beds for occupancy during the night.

“Having seen the occupants of this dormitory undressed and all quietly in bed, the attendant locked the door as had been the custom and retired to his room on the opposite side of the corridor. About ten o'clock, shortly after going to bed, he heard a noise, as if someone was breaking a window, and immediately went to the dormitory; on entering saw the broken pieces of a chamber pot on the floor, but the occupants, including Bell, were in bed; on inspection found the former unconscious with bruises on his face and a cut on the side of his head. The superintendent was notified, and with bathing and such other domestic treatment as they could furnish, he soon recovered consciousness. In order to place him under the immediate notice of the attendant and prevent disturbance in the dormitory, his bed was removed to the corridor, where he passed the remainder of the night quietly; dressed quietly the next morning and appeared at the breakfast table and continued to eat his meals regularly until the morning of November 8th, when erysipelatous inflammation, of

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*Appendix.*

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which he died, was first noticed, eight days after his injuries were received. From the circumstances, aside from his confession, it is obvious that Bell's injuries were inflicted by Radumski. The theory is, that sometime after they were locked up Bell commenced the peculiar racket mentioned in his application, and that Radumski, true to his morbid impulses, so often manifested at the hospital, proceeded to avenge the disturbance, with the result mentioned. In assigning these two men to the same associated dormitory and to adjacent beds, had their peculiar characteristics been known, the superintendent would have been guilty of gross carelessness; but really very little was known to him about either of them, and especially Radumski, with whom his own experience was of such a character as to allay the little suspicion raised by the application. "He was good and quiet nights, and showed no disposition to quarrel with others," was the testimony of the attendant. "His conduct has been good since he came here; he has shown no anger but once; he was not considered dangerous," was the testimony of the superintendent. Had a synopsis of his hospital record been sent to the asylum as the law, passed at the request of the State Board of Charities, requires, apprising the superintendent of the many delusions, morbid impulses and outbursts of passion manifested at the state hospital, he would have realized that their repetition was only awaiting an exciting cause, notwithstanding his continued good conduct in the asylum, and judging from his general good management, would have guarded against their consequences; but left to his own experience with this man, which was of a pleasant character, there was no known reason for assigning him to a single room or selecting his companions.

Bell's peculiar mental aberrations were better known, and had suggested the propriety of his occupying a single room, not because his personal comfort or safety was supposed to require it or that these conditions could be better promoted than in the associated dormitory, but simply to secure so great a number against his petty nocturnal annoyances. He was therefore, merely placed in the dormitory as a kind of temporary necessity. Out of consideration for his age and infirmities it was not thought best to send him to a second floor, and there being no single room on the first floor that could be conveniently vacated that day, was assigned to the dormitory with the idea of an early change. This attack on Bell by Radumski, like his attack on others at the state hospital, was evidently not intended as homicide, but as punishment suited by morbid impulse to the disturbance nor was it such as would necessarily produce a serious result. His wounds were quite severe but not on that account, fatal. The erysipelatous inflammations of which the visiting physician says he died, and of which the physicians who conducted the autopsy, say there was evidence, would

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*Minutes.*

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have been just as likely in his case, to have followed a mere abrasion as an extensive wound, and would not have followed either had it not been that beneath this immediate and apparent cause of the disease lay certain conditions of its production. That the orderly, cleanly and general good appearance of the asylum and its inmates under the present management, which must have impressed every one present and which we know is its normal condition is a sufficient contradiction of negligence. Your committee is of the opinion that no human foresight would have been sufficient, under the circumstances, to guard against the unfortunate occurrence.

Finally, we wish to bear testimony to the frankness with which all our inquiries were met by the officers of the asylum, and also to thank the officials of Monroe county for their assistance, their fairness and candor in making this inquiry.

W. W. REED,  
H. H. GILES.

The consideration of the question as to the condemnation of the Monroe county jail was postponed till the meeting in January.

The secretary was directed to send the following letter to the State Board of Health:

MADISON, Wisconsin, December 5, 1889.

DR. J. T. REEVE,

*Dear Sir*—The State Board of Charities and Reform direct me to ask the State Board of Health to inspect the condition of the following jails, which in our opinion are in bad sanitary condition, and to inform us in writing what changes can be made to remedy these defects, if any such changes are practicable:

Dodge county jail,  
Monroe county jail,  
St. Croix county jail,  
Bayfield county jail.

Will you do us the favor to inspect these jails with reference to their sanitary condition and advise us of the results?

Yours respectfully,

A. O. WRIGHT,  
*Secretary of State Board of Charities and Reform.*

A communication from the county board of Juneau county was presented by the secretary, applying to be authorized to erect a county asylum as soon as another one should be needed. The communication was placed on file.

JANUARY 9, 1890.—On the report of the committee who examined them, the board approved the plans of the Sauk county jail.



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*Appendix.*

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The secretary was directed to file with the Secretary of State the usual certificates for Racine county asylum and Outagamie county asylum.

FEBRUARY 19, 1890.—The plans for the addition to the Dane county poor-house were examined and approved.

APRIL 4, 1890.—Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

*President*, A. E. Elmore.

*Vice-President*, W. W. Reed.

A committee consisting of the president, vice-president and Mrs. Fairbanks was appointed to confer with a committee of the trustees of the Milwaukee hospital, and with a committee of the Milwaukee county asylum whenever they should appoint such committee in relation to transfers of insane between the two institutions.

The report of the State Board of Health upon the sanitary condition of the jails in Bayfield, Monroe and Dodge counties was presented, they having not yet completed their report upon St. Croix county jail. Mr. Giles moved that the board condemn the jails in Bayfield and Monroe counties. The motion was carried, all voting aye except Dr. Reed, who voted no. Mr. Graves moved to condemn the Dodge county jail. The motion was carried, all voting aye except Dr. Reed who voted no.

JULY 1, 1890.—The plans for the Monroe county jail as adopted by the committee of the county board were presented by the committee and approved, and the president and secretary were authorized to sign the following certificate.

„ MADISON, July 1, 1890.—In accordance with law, the State Board of Charities and Reform have examined the plans and specifications for the Monroe county jail, as presented to us this day by the committee of the county board, and have approved them for said purpose.”

The plans for the Dodge county jail were presented by the committee and a similar certificate made.

Mr. Giles presented a report and recommendations respecting the Brown county jail, which was adopted by the board and a copy sent to the committee of the board.

The president and secretary presented to the Board a written report of their visit to institutions east. (See page 160.)

SEPTEMBER 1, 1890. It was voted that the notice of final condemnation of the Eau Claire city lockup be prepared and served upon the city clerk.

The following list of jails which are especially bad was prepared and the president was requested to visit them himself, or by members of the Board as soon as practicable and report to this board. Bayfield, Crawford, Dane, Grant, La Fayette, Manitowoc, Marinette, Racine, Rock, St. Croix, Shawano, Sheboygan, Taylor, Washburn and Winnebago counties.

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*Minutes.*

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OCTOBER 17, 1890. — Bills for the care of the chronic insane were approved. (See page 73.)

A request from the trustees of the Rock county asylum, for advice and assistance in relation to charges against an officer of said asylum was referred to Dr. Reed and Mr. Graves for investigation.

A complaint in regard to cruelty to a boy in the Industrial School for Boys was referred to Mr. Giles and Mrs. Fairbanks for investigation.

NOVEMBER 5, 1890.—A communication was presented from the chairman of the county board of Dunn county, relating to the establishing of a county asylum in that county.

Mr. Graves offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

*Resolved*, That if Dunn county shall erect a county asylum for the chronic insane within one year from next spring, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the State Board of Charities and Reform, such asylum will be accepted by this board, and that thereupon all chronic patients from Dunn county may be immediately transferred to it, and that insane from other counties will be transferred by this board to such asylum after all the asylums now existing shall be filled, and before any other asylum hereafter authorized shall have insane transferred to them from other counties.

NOVEMBER 7, 1890 — Mr. Giles and Dr. Reed were appointed a committee to investigate the condition of the jail and poorhouse in La Fayette county, and make such recommendations to the county board and other authorities as they find to be necessary.

A report in regard to a case of alleged cruelty in the Wisconsin Industrial School was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Reed was requested to send a communication to the county board of Bayfield county in relation to improvements needed in their jail.

On motion of Dr. Reed, Mr. Graves was requested to notify the proper authorities of the city of Eau Claire that in case the ordinance under which city prisoners are now sentenced for several days to the police station, is repealed, the police station will not be condemned by this board.

A resolution in regard to the lack of sewerage of the Grant county jail was ordered sent to the county board of Grant county.

The secretary was directed to send a communication to the Marinette county board in relation to their jail, calling their attention to its defective sanitary condition, and to the fact that there is in the jail no proper separation of the sexes or of children from old offenders.

The secretary was directed to write to the Portage county board in relation to its jail.

NOVEMBER 24, 1890 — The board met at the Plankinton House with a

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*Appendix.*

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delegation of ladies representing the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls and discussed with them the question of a Woman's Reformatory. It was agreed that such an institution is much needed, that it should be managed by women, that it should receive all women now committed to the State Prison, the House of Correction or the county jails, and that there should be some power to transfer to it from the Industrial School for Girls cases unsuitable for them. No final action was taken.

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### VISIT BY INDIANA STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

The following is from advance sheets of the report of the Indiana State Board of Charities:

"On the invitation of the Board of Charities and Reform, of Wisconsin, the chairman of the committee on Insanity, accompanied by the secretary, visited that state to inspect the system of small asylums for the chronic insane, which has been very successfully established there.

"They left Indianapolis on Tuesday, July 22, at 11:30 P. M., and arrived at Racine, Wis., on Wednesday morning. Here they were met by A. O. Wright, secretary of the Wisconsin board, and under his escort, and also having the company of Messrs. Elmore, Giles and Reed, members of the board, they spent four days visiting various county asylums. On their tour they were made the guests of the state of Wisconsin, their expenses being defrayed from their leaving Chicago until they returned there, out of an appropriation which the state makes to its board of charities for such purposes. The result of the investigation was to convince them that the Wisconsin system of the care of the chronic insane is superior to that of any other state, both from considerations of economy and humanity.

"The committee visited five of the asylums, viz.: those of Racine, Dane, Milwaukee, Jefferson and Iowa counties.

"The capacity of these asylums is about 100 patients each. They are located on farms varying from 80 to 400 acres, the preferred size being about 200 acres. The asylums are substantial two-story brick buildings, well but plainly furnished and equipped, the average cost per capita, including furniture and equipment, being about \$425. Each contains four wards, two for men and two for women; there is one attendant to each ward of twenty-five patients. Very little domestic help is required, as nearly all the work, both inside the house and on the farm, is done by the patients. The wards have open doors, and the committee saw among the five hundred patients inspected, only two instances of mechanical restraint, and those of a very light character. When visited there were no patients

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*Report of Visit by Indiana State Board.*

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locked in their bed rooms. The reports published monthly by the Board of Charities show, practically, no restraint or seclusion employed.

"Between 80 and 90 per cent. of the patients are usefully employed, and about half of them are allowed to go around as they please without an attendant.

"The committee examined the details of the work of these asylums very carefully, especially questioning the superintendents and matrons as to their methods of management. The answers were very simple and practical. They may be summed up briefly in the words occupation, absence of restraint, kindness.

"Mr. Meyers, the very intelligent superintendent of Dane county asylum, was asked: "Could you not just as easily manage 250 or 300 patients as you do 100?" replied, "No, sir; that would be too many. At present I have fifty men to think and plan for, and the matron has fifty women. We must think for every one of them, and for every one separately. I keep my men employed; if they get tired of one task I find another. I may have to change half the routine of my farm to get one man on a job that he likes and will do. If I had more to think for, they could not have the individual attention, which is the only way to manage them." Here is seen the essential feature of the system, viz., the individual thought for each patient by the superintendent. This could not be delegated to subordinates. They would necessarily have to receive instructions for the mass. So the number must be kept down to the limit the Wisconsin Board assigns.

"The cost of each patient in these small asylums averages about \$1.75 a week, over and above the products of the farms. Some of them on the larger and more productive farms, cost much less than this amount.

"There are twenty of these asylums in the state, giving full accommodation for all the chronic insane. The lands and buildings are owned by the counties. The state pays \$1.50 per week towards the support of each patient. Payment is made quarterly on the certificate of the Board of Charities that the asylums are properly equipped and managed. This gives a very complete and efficient state control and insures proper care and treatment. The counties not having asylums send their chronic insane to those that have them, in which case they pay another sum of \$1.50 per week for each patient, so that the asylums make a profit on the patients received from other counties.

"A very natural question arose in the minds of the committee as to whether the chronic insane they saw were not selected good cases from the state hospitals. To determine this point they visited the state hospital at Mendota. Here the superintendent, Dr. Buckmaster, very kindly went

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*Appendix.*

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over the list of the chronic insane remaining with him, and gave the reason why each was still there. The number was very small, from five to eight per cent. of the total number of chronic insane from the counties of the district. Some were pay patients, whose friends preferred to keep them at the state hospital. Some were criminal insane kept there by law. Some were old cases of fifteen or twenty years' standing, who had grown accustomed to their places, and would be unhappy if removed. A very few were extremely violent or homicidal cases. The conclusion reached was that the chronics at the county asylums were not selected mild cases, but were the general average of this class.

"Many pleasant illustrations of the method of these asylums might be mentioned did space permit. The committee returned to Indiana convinced that all the Board of Charities of Wisconsin claimed for the system they have inaugurated is fully justified by the results."

JOHN R. ELDER,  
W. A. JOHNSON.

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## REPORT OF VISITS TO INSTITUTIONS EAST.

The undersigned, in accordance with a resolution of the State Board of Charities and Reform, attended the National Conference of Charities and Correction held at Baltimore and visited many institutions in the eastern states upon the same trip. We talked with many officers of institutions and members of state boards as well as listened to the valuable papers and discussions of the conference. To report in detail all that we noted would require too much space. We therefore report fully only those things of the most practical importance to our work in Wisconsin.

### PRISONS.

The eastern Pennsylvania prison system we believe of special importance for the very reason that it differs so widely from the ordinary American prisons. We visited the eastern Pennsylvania penitentiary and the Delaware county jail, both conducted upon the plan of individual treatment of prisoners. Our general opinion upon this plan is that for a county jail it is superior to anything else with which we are acquainted; and that for a state prison this plan possesses great merits, which entitle it to at least equal consideration with the congregate system.

Originally the eastern Pennsylvania system was that of separate confinement for each prisoner with labor in his cell. When prisoners left their cells they were masked to prevent their being recognized by other prison-

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*Report of Visit to Eastern Institutions.*

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ers. This has been modified in recent years in several ways. The overcrowding of the prison has compelled the authorities to place two prisoners in a cell in many cases. Certain prisoners who are engaged in the necessary work of the prison, in the kitchen and engine room and in cleaning the halls are allowed to go around without masks. Sick prisoners in hospitals are given much freedom, and insane convicts are kept out in the garden as much as possible, also without masks. These modifications of the strictness of the separate system have changed it so far that it is now more properly called the individual system.

We spent several days in visiting this prison and were more and more impressed with its value. By its means hardened criminals are kept separate from each other and from first offenders and are not allowed to teach methods or to enlist new recruits for gangs of burglars and pickpockets.

The penitentiary, therefore, does not assist the growth of crime; a thing which is almost always possible under the congregate system. On the individual system, decent men who have committed crime in some moment of temptation, are not obliged to associate with ruffians, and on the completion of their sentence are not liable to be followed and blackmailed by prison associates. It is easier on this plan to teach a prisoner a trade than it is where the labor is on the factory plan, and it is easier to suit the labor to each prisoner's best interests. Illiterate prisoners are taught to read and write in their cells, but we believe that education as an element of prison reform can be better applied in a congregate prison. The discipline of this prison is very easy. There are no guards on the walls; no officer goes armed by daylight; there is rarely any occasion for punishment, and there has not been an escape in ten years. The isolation of prisoners prevents conspiracies of all kinds, in the prison, and it prevents conspirators outside communicating with the prisoners and aiding escape. And it also prevents the formation of public opinion in the prison in opposition to officers which emboldens resistance to rules, and which also frequently makes punishments seem necessary to uphold authority when they otherwise might be dispensed with. It is frequently objected to this individual plan of treatment of prisoners that it is solitary confinement. This idea is an erroneous one. Prisoners, even if alone in their cells, are frequently visited by prison officers bringing food and arranging respecting their labor. Friends and relatives are allowed to visit prisoners as often as they are in other prisons, and the members of the prison society and other benevolent persons have ample opportunity to see the prisoners. No prisoners here are kept in solitary confinement a single day and there are no dark cells for punishment.

The labor system is that of hand labor without power machinery and the

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*Appendix.*

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special results are fully as satisfactory under this system as under that usually found in state prisons of factory labor with power machinery. Some industries are carried on in this prison which cannot be profitable. We believe a careful selection of industries would make a better showing in money with no harm to the prisoners, for an industry not profitable to the prison is unlikely to be of any value to a prisoner after his release. More money might easily be made under this system than is made, by working the men harder. Instead of that they are given tasks which can be done in six hours and are then paid for extra work. Out of the money thus gained, they are allowed to purchase little adornments for their cells and good clothes when they go out, or to send it to their families, all of which we heartily approve. This labor system has its advantages that a great variety of industries can be carried on in the prison on a very small outlay of capital to begin with; that the labor can be suited to the prisoners and that the complaints of competition with outside labor can be largely stopped.

The construction of this prison is unique. From a central rotunda radiate long corridors in every direction so that every cell door can be seen from the rotunda in which one or more officers are constantly stationed. These corridors are with one exception one story in height with a row of cells on each side. Each cell is large, light and airy; and has a little yard a few feet square connected with it. The contrast between the narrow, dark and damp cells of the ordinary prison block with their tendencies to consumption, pneumonia and rheumatism, and these healthful cells is very great. The cheering, invigorating and disinfecting power of sunlight is given a fair chance here. We most heartily commend this plan of construction for its humanity to the prisoners; even for prisons in which the congregate system of labor is to be employed.

The Delaware county jail is a sample of jails in eastern Pennsylvania, conducted and managed upon the same general plan as the Eastern Pennsylvania penitentiary. The building is arranged for complete separation of each prisoner from every other one, though not exactly like the penitentiary. The experience of half a century since it was erected can furnish some improvements in its construction, but as it stands even now it is better planned than most new jails. All sentenced prisoners are kept at work in their cells having tasks assigned them and being paid for extra work. Most prisoners waiting trial ask for work as a privilege, and are given it on the same terms as sentenced prisoners. The jail is governed by a board of trustees appointed partly by the circuit judge, and partly by the county commissioners, who appoint a jailer. He is paid a salary and has no fees. His private interests are therefore not in opposition to the public interest

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*Report of Visit to Eastern Institutions.*

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as is often the case under our vicious system of fees for committing and for boarding prisoners. We most heartily commend this system and hope some similar plan of managing jails may be adopted in Wisconsin.

The state of Maryland has a very efficient Prisoners' Aid Society, a volunteer organization of benevolent gentlemen which provides a place for discharged prisoners, and befriends them in such ways as their experience shows to be wise. This society frequently visits the jail and poorhouses under special powers given them by law, and has much improved their condition by these visits.

In the Maryland penitentiary we saw a common dining room which is pleasanter for the prisoners than to eat in their cells, and is said to promote economy of food and cleanliness of the cells, and not to injure the discipline of the prison.

In the Baltimore jail the corridors are used to set the table. The cells are large and well ventilated, and are the best cells we have seen in a prison built on the ordinary block plan, though like all cells on this plan, they lack the sunlight furnished by the Philadelphia plan of construction.

#### THE INSANE.

We visited a number of the best hospitals for the insane, especially the Maryland State Hospital near Baltimore, the State Hospital at Northampton, Mass., and the State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,

The state hospitals which we visited were on the whole most excellent institutions. They have the faults of construction and management almost unavoidable in large institutions. But they all show the great change in the treatment of patients which has recently taken place in this country following the lead of the English asylums. Among 2,000 patients in these three hospitals there was but one in mechanical restraint when visited. The buildings recently erected for the male department of the Hudson River Hospital are models of economy and appropriateness for their object.

The tendency of thought among the managers of large state institutions is toward greater economy of buildings, and therefore of management; toward little or no restraint of patients; and toward smaller buildings scattered for convenience of farm work, and for the sake of greater liberty. It is found that the insane with certain exceptions can be better taken care of in large dormitories than in single bed rooms or small dormitories, and that large dining rooms are much more convenient and economical and pleasant for the patients than the old-fashioned small dining rooms in the wards to which the food is carried a long distance, getting cold on the way.



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*Appendix.*

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We also inquired into the Massachusetts experiment in placing out some insane in families, and regret that we could not have visited a number of the insane so placed out as we were invited to do by the State Board of Charities of that state. Under this plan quite a number of the harmless chronic insane are placed out in families at an expense which will be a serious objection to its general adoption, as it is about the same as it costs to maintain them in a state hospital. The selection of the cases and the careful supervision of them as well as assurances from reliable persons make us believe that they are well cared for on this plan. We have no doubt if the question of expense could be adjusted that a considerable part of the chronic insane now in our state hospitals and county asylums could be thus placed out in families with no harm to themselves or the community.

#### THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

We visited two schools for the feeble-minded. The large Pennsylvania Institution, near Philadelphia, and the small Maryland Institution, near Baltimore. We learned at the former institution that feeble-minded children from outside the state will be received there at a reasonable rate, which will be good news to several families in this state who have hitherto been unable to find any place for their feeble-minded children.

We were interested in both these institutions. In the first to see how the difficulties of large institutions were over-come; and in the second to see how such good work could be done with limited means by a faithful and intelligent superintendent. Our prepossessions are strongly in favor of small institutions. But some of the principal evils of large institutions are obviated in the Pennsylvania school by the cottage system and by the new plan of placing a matron in charge of each group of inmates with several attendants under her direction. These matrons are well paid and are persons of intelligence and refinement. The evils in asylums for insane and idiots of having an inferior class of attendants are well known to all asylum managers. In a small institution where the responsible head is near the inmates, he or she can control them; but in large institutions the only way to guard against these evils is to have some responsible and capable officer in charge of a group so small that he or she can know of all that goes on in it. In this particular institution, these matrons are placed in charge of the male as well as the female cottages. It is an interesting experiment and the superintendent says it is very successful. We were specially interested in the Maryland institution because it is managed by a woman and because it is so well managed with small means and few facilities.

*Report of Visit to Eastern Institutions.*

What we saw in both institutions tended to confirm our opinion that the chief value of such institutions for the feeble-minded is in their custodial care, not in their educational success. Only a few selected cases are educated so that they are capable of fully caring for themselves. A larger fraction can be so trained that if they have proper homes they may become useful, but not self-directing members of society. A large number of them, however, either from their own incapacity or from not having proper homes to go to ought to be kept in custodial institutions. For this purpose our experience with the chronic insane leads us to favor a system of small asylums on large farms. This suggestion was first made by Gov. Rusk, in 1887, in declining to sign the bill providing for a state home for idiots.

New York and New Jersey now have small custodial asylums for female idiots, for the special purpose of preventing the propagation of their kind. Such institutions are needed here as well as there.

A. E. ELMORE,  
A. O. WRIGHT.

## EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

*For the year ending September 30, 1889.*

A. E. Elmore, president, per diem and mileage .....	\$2,070 04
H. H. Giles, per diem and mileage .....	952 04
Mrs. E. B. Fairbanks, per diem and mileage .....	798 96
John H. Vivian, per diem and mileage .....	818 33
W. W. Reid, per diem and mileage .....	857 00
George S. Graves, per diem and mileage .....	452 00
A. O. Wight, secretary, salary .....	1,500 00
A. O. Wright, expenses .....	228 60
Clerical services .....	360 00
Proceedings of National Conference of Charities .....	112 50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$8,139 46</b>

*For the year ending September 30, 1890.*

A. E. Elmore, president, per diem and mileage .....	\$2,445 68
Mrs. E. B. Fairbanks, per diem and mileage .....	910 80
H. H. Giles, per diem and mileage .....	1,230 08
G. S. Graves, per diem and mileage .....	717 00
A. O. Wight, secretary, salary .....	1,500 00
A. O. Wright, expenses .....	530 22
Clerical help .....	40 00
Proceedings of National Conference of Charities .....	165 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$7,548 88</b>

# INDEX.

[THE FIGURES REFER TO PAGES.]

## A.

Adams county insane, 35.  
Adams county poorhouse, 91, 106.  
Alexian Brothers' asylum, 57.  
Appleton city poorhouse, 100, 108.  
Ashland county jail, 115, 116.  
Ashland county poorhouse, 91, 106.  
Asylums. (*See County Asylums.*)  
Asylums for insane, private, 57.

## B.

Barron county insane, 39.  
Barron county jail, 116.  
Barron county poorhouse, 91, 106.  
Bayfield county jail, 116, 117, 155, 156.  
Bell, Mr. and Mrs., 38.  
Beloit Police Station, 132.  
Bertillon system of measurements, 17.  
Boys' home, 115.  
Brown county asylum, 33, 58-83.  
Brown county insane, 33.  
Brown county jail, 116, 117.  
Brown county poorhouse, 91, 106.  
Buffalo county insane, 36, 43.  
Buffalo county jail, 116, 117.  
Burnett county insane, 42.  
Burnett county jail, 117.

## C.

Calumet county insane, 46.  
Calumet county jail, 116, 117.  
Charities. (*See State Board of Charities and Reform.*)  
Children, dependent. (*See State School for Dependent Children.*)  
Chippewa county insane, 50, 51, 52.  
Chippewa county jail, 116, 117.  
Chippewa county poorhouse, 92, 106.  
Chronic insane. (*See Insane.*)  
Clark county insane, 43.  
Clark county jail, 117.  
Clark county poorhouse, 92, 106.  
Columbia county asylum, 34, 58-83, 150.  
Columbia county insane, 34.  
Columbia county jail, 115, 117.  
Columbia county poorhouse, 92, 106.  
Conditional liberation of prisoners, 16.  
Cost — total of asylums, 34-53.  
of hospitals, 32.  
per capita of asylums and hospitals, 33.

COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE, 28-53.  
amusements, 31.  
attendants in, 27.  
bills for, 70-77.  
changes recommended, 33, 34, 35, 48, 49.  
clothing, 32.  
common dining rooms, 33, 35, 40, 41.  
cost of, 34-53.  
discharges from, 30.  
economic value of insane labor, 30, 41.  
education of insane, 32.

## COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE—

escapes, 29.  
fire protection, 27, 33, 34.  
food, 32.  
investigation of death in, 51, 152.  
leaves of absence, 29.  
liberty for inmates, 28.  
literary society, 42.  
methods of securing labor, 31.  
occupation, 30.  
officers of, 58.  
open doors, 28.  
parole system, 29.  
percentage of occupation, 31.  
restraints used, 28.  
sanitary condition, 27.  
sanitary value, 31.  
seclusion, 28.  
weekly per capita cost, 33.  
Crawford county insane, 39, 51.  
Crawford county jail, 116, 118.  
CRIME, 10, 111-138.  
Cumulative sentences, 17.

## D.

Dane county asylum, 35, 58-83, 158.  
Dane county insane, 36.  
Dane county jail, 116, 118.  
Dane county poorhouse, 92, 106.  
Dependent children. (*See State School for Dependent Children.*)  
Dodge county asylum, 37, 58-83.  
Dodge county jail, 116, 118, 155, 156.  
Dodge county poorhouse, 93, 106.  
Door county insane, 33.  
Door county jail, 116, 118.  
Douglas county jail, 116, 118.  
Douglas county poorhouse, 93, 106.  
Drown, Mr. and Mrs., 37.  
Dunn county asylum, 157.  
Dunn county insane, 43.  
Dunn county jail, 116, 118.  
Dunn county poorhouse, 93, 106.

## E.

Eau Claire county insane, 39, 42.  
Eau Claire county jail, 116, 118.  
Eau Claire county poorhouse, 94, 106.  
Eau Claire police stations, 132, 151, 157.

## F.

Florence county jail, 116, 118.  
Fond du Lac county asylum, 33, 58-83.  
Fond du Lac county insane, 38.  
Fond du Lac county jail, 116, 119.  
Fond du Lac county poorhouse, 94, 106.

## G.

Grant county asylum, 35, 39, 58-83.  
Grant county insane, 39.  
Grant county jail, 116, 119.

## Index.

Grant county poorhouse, 94, 106.  
 Green county asylum, 40, 58-83.  
 Green county insane, 40.  
 Green county jail, 116, 119.  
 Green county poorhouse, 94, 106.  
 Green Lake county insane, 38.  
 Green Lake county jail, 116, 119, 157.

## H.

HOSPITALS FOR INSANE, 54-57.  
 Hospital, Northern. (*See Northern Hospital.*)  
 Hospital, State. (*See State Hospital.*)  
 House of the Good Shepherd, 115.  
 Houses of correction recommended, 15.  
   labor system for, 15.

## I.

Idiots, custodial care for, 14.  
 Indeterminate sentences of prisoners, 13, 16.  
 Indiana State Board of Charities, report of  
   visit to Wisconsin institutions, 153.  
 Industrial schools, 12, 112.  
 Industrial School for Boys, 112.  
 Industrial School for Girls, 113.  
 INSANITY, 3, 24-83.  
 Insane, bills for chronic, 70-77.  
   census of, for 1889, 60.  
   census of, for 1890, 61.  
   chronic, 2, 14, 26.  
   county asylums for, 6, 14, 26-53.  
   economy in care, 5, 26, 30.  
   hospitals for, improved, 7, 14, 54, 55.  
   hospitals now for acute insane, 54.  
   humanity in care of, 6, 23, 31, 32, 38, 55.  
   increase of, 4, 14.  
   jury trials should be optional, 24.  
   laws in regard to commitment, 24.  
   liberty for, 28, 55.  
   Massachusetts boarding out plan, 25.  
   methods of discharge, 25.  
   occupation for, 30, 55.  
   physicians in hospitals, 54.  
   private asylums for, 57.  
   process of commitment should be  
     changed, 14, 24.  
   should be cared for by public authority,  
     23.  
   should not be placed in jails, 14, 24.  
   state care for all insane impracticable,  
     25.  
   too often arrested by officers, 24.  
   turkish baths for patients, 57.  
   Wisconsin system of care, 25.  
 Iowa county asylum, 41, 58-83, 158.  
 Iowa county insane, 41.  
 Iowa county jail, 116, 119.  
 Iowa county poorhouse, 94, 107.

## J.

Jackson county insane, 35, 41, 43.  
 Jackson county jail, 116, 119.  
 Jackson county poorhouse, 95, 107.  
 JAILS, 10-15, 115-130.  
 Jails, bad condition of, 10.  
   effects of power to condemn, 11.  
   efforts to secure better, 10, 13.  
   in basement of other buildings, 11.  
   labor not provided, 15.  
   statistics of, 125.  
   system of boarding prisoners abused, 15.  
   witnesses should not be imprisoned in,  
     15.

Jefferson county asylum, 42, 58-83, 158.  
 Jefferson county insane, 42.  
 Jefferson county jail, 116, 119.  
 Jefferson county poorhouse, 95, 107.  
 Juneau county insane, 42.  
 Juneau county jail, 116, 119.  
 Juneau county poorhouse, 95, 107.  
 Juvenile offenders, special treatment of, 16.

## K.

Kenosha city poorhouse, 100, 108.  
 Kenosha county insane, 47, 52.  
 Kenosha county jail, 116, 119.  
 Kewaunee county insane, 33, 46.  
 Kewaunee county jail, 116, 119.  
 Kewaunee county poorhouse, 95, 107.

## L.

La Crosse city poorhouse, 100, 108.  
 La Crosse county asylum, 26, 43, 58-83.  
 La Crosse county insane, 43.  
 La Crosse county jail, 115, 119.  
 La Fayette county insane, 39, 40.  
 La Fayette county jail, 120, 157.  
 La Fayette county poorhouse, 157.  
 Langlade county insane, 46.  
 Langlade county jail, 120.  
 Lincoln county jail, 116.  
 Lincoln county poorhouse, 95, 107.  
 Lockups. (*See Police Stations.*)

## M.

McFall, Geo., 39.  
 Manderscheid, Mr. and Mrs., 38.  
 Manitowoc county asylum, 44, 58-83, 151.  
 Manitowoc county insane, 44.  
 Manitowoc county jail, 116, 120.  
 Marathon county insane, 35, 44.  
 Marathon county jail, 116, 120.  
 Marathon county poorhouse, 95, 107.  
 Marinette county insane, 33.  
 Marinette county jail, 116, 120, 157.  
 Marquette county insane, 35, 38.  
 Massachusetts plan of boarding out in-  
   sane, 25.  
 Milwaukee county asylum for chronic in-  
   sane, 45, 58-83, 151, 158.  
 Milwaukee county insane, 45.  
 Milwaukee county hospital, 96, 107.  
 Milwaukee county jail, 115, 120.  
 Milwaukee county poorhouse, 95, 107.  
 Milwaukee home for imbeciles, 96.  
 Milwaukee hospital for insane, 6, 14, 56, 79-81.  
 Milwaukee house of correction, 15, 16, 112.  
 Milwaukee police stations, 131, 136.  
 Milwaukee sanitarium, 57.  
 Monroe county insane, 51, 151, 152.  
 Monroe county jail, 120, 152, 155, 156.  
 Monroe county poorhouse, 96, 107.

## N.

National Conference of Charities and Cor-  
   rection, 19.  
 Neenah police station, 133.  
 Northern hospital for insane, 5, 55, 82-83.  
 North La Crosse police station, 133.

## O.

Oakwood Retreat, 57.  
 Oconto county insane, 33, 37, 46.

*Index.*

- Oconto county jail, 116, 121.  
 Officers of county asylums, 58.  
 Officers of county poorhouses, 106.  
 Oneida county jail, 116, 121.  
 Oshkosh police station, 133.  
 Outagamie county asylum, 26, 37, 46, 58-83, 150, 156.  
 Outagamie county insane, 37, 46.  
 Outagamie county jail, 121.  
 Outdoor relief of poor, 9, 14.  
 Ozaukee county insane, 44.  
 Ozaukee county jail, 121.
- P.**
- PAUPERISM, 8, 87-108.  
 Paupers, letting out to lowest bidder. No longer practiced, 9.  
 Pennsylvania penitentiary, eastern, 160.  
 Pepin county insane, 52.  
 Pepin county jail, 121.  
 Pierce county insane, 36, 41.  
 Pierce county jail, 116, 121.  
 Pierce county poorhouse, 96, 107.  
 POLICE STATIONS, 11-13, 131-138.  
 Polk county insane, 41.  
 Polk county jail, 116, 121.  
 Poor relief, abuses in, 14, 88, 89.  
     ccst of, 103, 105.  
     county system, 89.  
     mixed system, 89.  
     systems of, 87-90.  
     town system, 89.  
 POORHOUSES, 8, 10, 91-108.  
 Portage county insane, 51, 53.  
 Portage county jail, 116, 121, 152, 157.  
 Price county jail, 121.  
 Price county poorhouse, 97, 107.  
 PRISONS, 111-112.  
 Prisons (*See Jails and State Prison*).  
 Prisons, eastern, report of visits, 160.  
 Private asylums for insane, 57.  
 Probation officers recommended, 15.  
 Professional criminals, 17.
- R.**
- Racine county asylum, 26, 47, 58-83, 156-158.  
 Racine county insane, 47.  
 Racine county jail, 116, 122.  
 Racine county poorhouse, 97, 107.  
 Racine police station, 132.  
 REFORMATORIES, 112, 115.  
 Reformatory for women, 17, 158.  
 Reformatory prison for first offenders, 17.  
 Richland county insane, 39, 51, 52.  
 Richland county jail, 122.  
 Richland county poorhouse, 97, 107.  
 Rock county asylum, 48, 58-83, 150, 157.  
 Rock county insane, 48.  
 Rock county jail, 116, 122.  
 Rock county poorhouse, 97, 107.  
 Rudolph, Mrs., death of, 37.
- S.**
- Sauk county asylum, 49, 58-83.  
 Sauk county insane, 49.  
 Sauk county jail, 115, 123, 155.  
 Sauk county poorhouse, 97, 107.  
 Sawyer county jail, 123.  
 School for the blind, 144.  
 School for the deaf, 141.  
 Sentences, cumulative, 17.  
     indeterminate, 13, 16.  
     suspended, 16.  
 Shawano county insane, 37, 46.
- Shawano county jail, 116, 123.  
 Sheboygan city poorhouse, 100, 108.  
 Sheboygan county asylum, 50, 58-83.  
 Sheboygan county insane, 50.  
 Sheboygan county jail, 116, 123.  
 Showalter, Mr. and Mrs., 99.  
 Soldiers' homes in Michigan, Illinois and Iowa, 144.  
 State at large insane, 51.  
 State Board of Charities and Reform, membership, 2.  
     meetings, 149.  
     proceedings, 150.  
     expenses.  
 State conference and charities and corrections, 19.  
 State hospital for insane, 5, 55, 82-83.  
 State prison, 12, 13, 111.  
     Bertillon system of movements, 17, 111.  
     contract method of labor, 12.  
     indeterminate sentence to, 13, 16, 111.  
     education in, 111.  
     system of management changed, 12.  
 State school for dependent children, 10, 90.  
 STATISTICS, summary of, 18.  
     of crime, 121-138.  
     of insanity, 58, 83.  
     of pauperism, 101-108.  
 St. Croix county insane, 43.  
 St. Croix county jail, 116, 122, 155.  
 St. Croix county poorhouse, 98, 107.
- T.**
- Taylor county jail, 123.  
 Taylor county poorhouse, 98, 107.  
 Trempealeau county insane, 49, 51.  
 Trempealeau county jail, 116, 123.
- V.**
- Vernon county asylum, 22, 51, 58-83, 150-152.  
 Vernon county insane, 51.  
 Vernon county jail, 116, 123.  
 Vernon county poorhouse, 99, 107.  
 Veteran's Home, 144.
- W.**
- Walworth county asylum, 52, 58-83, 150.  
 Walworth county insane, 52.  
 Walworth county jail, 116, 123.  
 Walworth county poorhouse, 90, 107.  
 Washburn county jail, 116, 123.  
 Washington county insane, 37, 38, 50.  
 Washington county jail, 115, 123.  
 Washington county poorhouse, 99, 107.  
 Waukesha county insane, 41.  
 Waukesha county jail, 116, 121.  
 Waukesha county poorhouse, 99, 107.  
 Waupaca county insane, 38, 46.  
 Waupaca county jail, 116, 124.  
 Waupaca county poorhouse, 99, 108.  
 Waushara county jail, 124.  
 West Superior police station, 132.  
 Wiggins, Mr. and Mrs., 37.  
 Winnebago county asylum, 53, 58-83.  
 Winnebago county insane, 53.  
 Winnebago county jail, 116, 124.  
 Winnebago county poorhouse, 100, 108.  
 Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, 112.  
 Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, 112.  
 Wisconsin School for the Blind, 144.  
 Wisconsin School for the Deaf, 141.  
 Wisconsin Veteran's Home, 144.  
 Wood county insane, 38, 51.  
 Wood county jail, 116, 124.  
 Wood county poorhouse, 100, 108.





FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF REGENTS  
OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
FOR THE  
SCHOOL YEARS 1888-9, 1889-90.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.  
1890.





FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

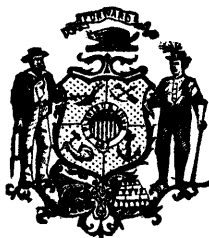
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FOR THE

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MADISON, WISCONSIN:  
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1890.

# BOARD OF REGENTS.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *Ex-Officio*.  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY, *Ex-Officio*.

								TERM EXPIRES.
STATE-AT-LARGE,	FERDINAND KUEHN, Milwaukee	-	-	-	-	-	-	1891
STATE-AT-LARGE,	L. S. HANKS, Madison	-	-	-	-	-	-	1892
FIRST DISTRICT,	CHAS. R. BEACH, Whitewater	-	-	-	-	-	-	1892
SECOND DISTRICT,	JOHN A. RICE, Merton	-	-	-	-	-	-	1892
THIRD DISTRICT,	GEO. RAYMER, Madison	-	-	-	-	-	-	1893
FOURTH DISTRICT,	GEO. H. NOYES, Milwaukee	-	-	-	-	-	-	1893
FIFTH DISTRICT,	JAMES H. MEAD, Sheboygan	-	-	-	-	-	-	1893
SIXTH DISTRICT,	FRANK CHALLONER, Oshkosh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1892
SEVENTH DISTRICT,	J. M. TRUE, Baraboo	-	-	-	-	-	-	1892
EIGHTH DISTRICT,	WILLIAM P. BARTLETT, Eau Claire	-	-	-	-	-	-	1893
NINTH DISTRICT,	E. L. BROWNE, Waupaca	-	-	-	-	-	-	1891

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

GEO. RAYMER, *President*.

WM. P. PARTLETT, *Vice-President*.

E. F. RILEY, *Secretary*.

STATE TREASURER, *Ex-Officio Treasurer*.

## COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

*Executive Committee* — L. S. HANKS, J. B. THAYER, J. M. TRUE.

*Farm Committee* — J. M. TRUE, JOHN A. RICE, C. R. BEACH.

*Law Committee* — WM. P. BARTLETT, E. L. BROWNE, GEO. H. NOYES.

*Library and Text-Books* — JOHN A. RICE, J. B. THAYER, FERD. KUEHN.

*Mechanic Arts* — FRANK CHALLONER, W. P. BARTLETT, J. H. MEAD.

*Building Committee* — E. L. BROWNE, J. B. THAYER, J. H. MEAD, L. S. HANKS,  
and GEO. RAYMER.

*Finance Committee* — G. H. NOYES, J. H. MEAD, FERD. KUEHN.

*Office of Regents* — No. 24 East Mifflin street.

# UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

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## BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

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*To His Excellency,*

WILLIAM D. HOARD, *Governor:*

The two years that have intervened since the last biennial report of the Board of Regents, have marked many changes and a very satisfactory degree of progress in the chief educational institution of the state. More than eight hundred young men and women are now receiving instruction in the different departments of the University. The increase in numbers of students with each succeeding year, as shown by the accompanying report of the President, is very gratifying, but not more so than the constantly increasing facilities for giving to students the best instruction and the raising still higher each year the standard of admission. To say that the University is keeping pace with the demands of the state, is to say a good deal. Many new courses have been added, but not more than is demanded. With double the number of students and the largely increased courses of study, made necessary by the progress of a great state, the resources of the University have been constantly and heavily taxed. When only languages, literature, mathematics and natural history were taught in the University, the apparatus and appliances for giving instruction were comparatively inexpensive. Twenty years ago one theodolite chain and staff answered all the requirements of the civil engineering department, while the departments of mechanical and electrical engineering

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*University of Wisconsin.*

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and that of agriculture were even less expensively equipped. The demands made upon the University are very different now. The application of machinery to almost every human industry, has created a demand for young men educated in many branches of engineering; while new, or improved, methods of agriculture and live stock growing require large expenditures to enable the University to meet the advancing demands of the state. The generous aid extended to the University by both the state and the nation has so far enabled the institution to successfully perform its great work.

It is certainly the wish of the people of the state, and it has been the aim of the Board of Regents and President and Faculty of the University of Wisconsin, to maintain for the institution committed to their care a place in the front rank in the training of young men and women for the duties of a most remarkable, progressive and exacting age. Many thousands of dollars of the income of the University, for the past two years, have gone into machines, apparatus, appliances and material for giving, to the best advantage, the instruction demanded by the times, and many thousands of dollars must yet be expended in this way.

In the department of Agriculture the University of Wisconsin is in the forefront and is known not only all over the United States, but most favorably abroad. The University of Wisconsin was one of the first in the United States to begin scientific and systematic work in the interest and for the advancement of Agriculture. It is not exaggeration to state that it is better known to-day, among the best agriculturalists and live stock growers of Great Britain and Scotland, than any similar institution in America. The graduates of the several engineering courses of the University are fast coming to the front in the management of railways and other great industries, and no field of human endeavor is more inviting, or

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*Report of the President of the Board.*

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promises greater rewards to young men of enterprise, integrity and education.

For a more comprehensive statement of the success with which the University is meeting the requirements of the state, you are respectfully referred to the valuable report of the President; and for a full and itemized account of the receipts and expenditures for the biennial term, reference is made to the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. RAYMER,

*.President of the Board of Regents.*

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*University of Wisconsin.*


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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

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MADISON, WISCONSIN, October 1st, 1890.

HON. GEORGE RAYMER,

*President of the Board of Regents:*

SIR:—I submit my report as Treasurer of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, fiscal years ending September 30th, 1889, and 1890.

### RECEIPTS.

October 1, 1888.	Balance on hand.....	\$13,096.53
	From State Treas., year ending Sept. 30, '89 .....	183,966.40
	From State Treas., year ending Sept. 30, '90 .....	182,987.00
	Total.....	<u>\$380,049.92</u>

### DISBURSEMENTS.

On orders, fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '89.....	\$176,543.64	
On orders, fiscal year ending Sept. 30, '90 .....	174,361.87	\$350,905.51
Balance on hand Oct. 1st, 1890.....		<u>\$29,144.41</u>

H. B. HARSHAW,

*Treasurer of Board of Regents of University of Wisconsin.*

*Financial Condition.*

## FINANCIAL CONDITION.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

MADISON, October 1, 1890.

HON. GEORGE RAYMER,

*President of the Board of Regents:*

SIR:—I report herewith the financial condition of the State University, for the biennial fiscal year ending September 30, 1890.

## UNIVERSITY FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of lands granted by acts of congress for the support of the University, approved June 12, 1838 August 6, 1843, and December 12, 1854.

The number of acres of land unsold is 1,232.71.

The cash receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.	1889.	1890.
Sales of lands .....	\$199 97	\$268 05
Due on certificates of sales .....	1,306 00	615 00
Loans .....	906 58	356 58
Waupaca county bonds .....	20,000 00	.....
Loan to Shawano county .....	.....	1,500 00
Loan to Waupaca county .....	.....	5,000 00
	\$22,412 55	\$10,784 63
Total receipts for two years .....	.....	\$33,147 18
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Vernon county bonds .....	\$20,000 00	.....
Manitowoc county bonds .....	.....	\$30,000 00
Loan to Waupaca county .....	.....	8,000 00
Loan to city of Menomonie .....	.....	10,000 00
	\$20,000 00	\$48,000 00
Total disbursements for two years .....	.....	68,000 00
Total receipts for two years .....	23,147 18	.....
Balance September 30, 1888 .....	39,341 61	.....
Balance September 30, 1890 .....	.....	4,388 78
	\$72,388 79	\$72,388 79



*University of Wisconsin.*

The amount of productive University funds on the the 30th days of September, 1889 and 1890, were as follows:

	1889.	1890.
Due on certificates of sales .....	\$16,167 00	\$15,411 00
Due on loans .....	1,781 32	1,424 74
Certificates of indebtedness .....	111,000 00	111,000 00
Eau Claire county bonds .....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Manitowoc county bonds .....		30,000 00
Vernon county bonds ..	20,000 00	20,000 00
Waupaca county bonds .....	8,000 00	8,000 00
Platteville city bonds .....	6,000 00	6,000 00
Loan to Shawano county .....	15,000 00	13,500 00
Loan to city of Menomonie .....		10,000 00
Total at interest .....	\$187,948 32	\$225,335 74

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of 240,000 acres of land granted by act of congress, approved July 2, 1862, to the state, "for the support of an institution of learning, where shall be taught the principles of agriculture and the mechanic arts." The number of acres of land unsold is 1,173.22.

The cash receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.	1889.	1890.
Sales of lands .....	\$65 19	\$214 63
Due on certificates of sales .....	3,407 00	3,470 00
Edgerton city bonds .....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Grand Rapids city bonds .....		1,000 00
New Richmond city bonds .....	100 00	100 00
Rushford town bonds .....	500 00	500 00
Loan to city of Manitowoc .....	4,000 00	4,00 00
Loan to city of Merrill .....		1,000 00
Loan to town of Day, Marathon Co. ....	400 00	400 00
Loan to town of Withee, Clark Co. ....	714 00	714 00
	\$10,186 19	\$12,398 63
Total receipts for two years .....		\$22,584 81
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Board of education, city Neenah, bonds .....	\$3,000 00	
Grand Rapids city bonds .....	10,000 00	
Manitowoc county bonds .....		\$80,000 00
	\$13,000 00	\$80,000 00
Total disbursements for two years .....		\$93,000 00
Total receipts for two years .....	\$22,584 81	
Balance September 30, 1888 .....	74,957 98	
Balance September 30, 1890 .....		4,542 79
	\$97,542 79	\$97,542 79

*Financial Condition.*

The amount of productive Agricultural College funds on the 30th days of September, 1889 and 1890, were as follows:

	1889.	1890.
Due on certificates of sales .....	\$75,046 00	\$71,576 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	60,600 00	60,600 00
Eau Claire county bonds.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Manitowoc county bonds.....		80,000 00
Edgerton city bonds.....	3,000 00	2,000 00
Grand Rapids city bonds.....	10,000 00	9,000 00
Board of Education, city of Neenah, bonds.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
Black River Falls city bonds.....	20,000 00	20,000 00
Madison city bonds.....	2,500 00	2,500 00
Milwaukee city bonds.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Rushford town bonds.....	1,700 00	1,000 00
New Richmond city bonds.....	3,600 00	3,500 00
Platteville city bonds.....	10,500 00	10,500 00
Loan to city of Manitowoc.....	8,000 00	4,000 00
Loan to city of Merrill.....	10,000 00	9,000 00
Loan to town of Day.....	1,200 00	803 00
Loan to town of Withee.....	714 00	
Total at interest.....	\$229,660 00	\$297,476 00

SALE OF LANDS.

Sale of University lands for the two years ending September 30th, 1890, amounted to 258.25 acres, and of Agricultural College lands 480.00; leaving unsold and held by the state at the end of the fiscal year, September 30th, 1890, 1,232.71 acres University lands, and 1,173.22 acres of Agricultural College lands.

# University of Wisconsin.

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
Income from productive University Fund.....	\$14,072 72	
Income from productive Agricultural College Fund.....	14,486 46	
State tax, chapter 300, laws 1883.....	71,653 73	
Appropriation, chapter 62, laws 1887.....	12,000 00	
Appropriation, chapter 500, laws 1887.....	19,814 87	
Appropriation, chapter 416, laws 1889.....	5,000 00	
State of Wisconsin one-half expense pumping.....	952 00	
Johnston scholarship.....	250 00	
Johnston fellowship.....	400 00	
Treasurer United States for Experiment Station.....	15,000 00	
From students, tuition, room rent, incidental fees, etc.....	14,881 88	
From students, laboratory expenses.....	2,967 84	
From students, library fines.....	6 70	
From students, for repairs.....	13 10	
From Washburn Observatory, time service.....	960 50	
From Experiment Station, sale products.....	1,028 31	
From work done in shops.....	86 65	
From rents.....	300 00	
From sale of material.....	89 14	
From bills payable F. W. Crosby (to buy three lots).....	10,000 00	
Total receipts.....	\$183,966 40	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
For salaries.....	\$73,412 70	
For expenses of regents.....	408 88	
For insurance.....	1,097 00	
For repairs.....	2,723 54	
For incidental expenses.....	12,186 93	
For fuel and light.....	8,227 28	
For printing and advertising.....	1,851 17	
For library.....	2,380 96	
For furniture.....	232 99	
For laboratory supplies.....	2,677 70	
For apparatus.....	970 51	
For improvements.....	1,340 71	
For Experiment Station.....	14,430 02	
For Johnson Endowment Fund income.....	358 33	
For Agricultural Institute Fund.....	12,150 00	
For Washburn Observatory.....	5,919 78	
For roads and grounds.....	1,264 91	
For machine shop.....	1,423 19	
For furniture (A), chapter 500, laws 1887.....	955 59	
For apparatus (A), chapter 500, laws 1887.....	18,859 23	
For Johnston fellowship.....	400 00	
For Johnston scholarship.....	250 00	
For real estate.....	10,022 17	
For account steam heating Ladies' Hall.....	3,000 00	
	\$176,543 64	
Total receipts and disbursements.....	\$183,966 40	\$176,543 64
Balance September 30, 1888.....	13,096 52	
Balance September 30, 1889.....		20,519 28
	\$197,062 92	\$197,062 92

*Disbursements, 1889.*

SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL FORCE.

T. C. Chamberlin, president, house and	\$4,000 00	
J. B. Parkinson, vice president	2,400 00	
Alex. Kerr, professor	2,200 00	
J. E. Davies, professor	2,200 00	
W. F. Allen, professor	2,200 00	
W. W. Daniells, professor	2,200 00	
W. H. Rosenstengel, professor	2,200 00	
D. B. Frankenburger, professor	2,200 00	
F. B. Power, professor	2,200 00	
J. C. Freeman, professor	2,200 00	
E. A. Birge, professor	2,200 00	
W. A. Henry, professor	2,500 00	
S. M. Babcock, professor	2,000 00	
F. H. King, professor	2,000 00	
J. W. Stearns, professor	2,000 00	
F. A. Parker, professor	2,000 00	
C. R. Barnes, professor	2,000 00	
C. A. Van Velzer, professor	2,000 00	
Storm Bull, professor	1,700 00	
W. H. Williams, professor	1,650 00	
C. I. King, professor	1,650 00	
A. D. Conover, professor	1,592 09	
Jos. Jastrow, professor	1,500 00	
Lucius Heritage, professor	1,500 00	
E. T. Owen, professor	1,466 66	
C. R. Van Hise, professor	1,125 00	
J. E. Olson, assistant professor	1,125 00	
L. M. Hoskins, assistant professor	1,125 00	
H. W. Hillyer, assistant professor	1,025 00	
C. S. Slichter, assistant professor	1,025 00	
E. S. Goff, professor	900 00	
Susie A. Sterling, instructor	800 00	
V. T. Atkinson, professor	666 66	
Floyd Davis, professor	650 00	
Lucy M. Gay, instructor	600 00	
O. H. Ecke, instructor	583 33	
David E. Spencer, instructor	525 00	
G. B. Ransom, professor	500 00	
Chas. E. Bennett, professor	500 00	
Therese Favill, library attendant	450 00	
Mary E. Witton, principal, Ladies' Hall	425 00	
F. J. Turner, assistant professor	375 00	
Almah J. Frisby, preceptress	375 00	
Grace Clark, instructor	200 00	
Florence Cornelius, instructor	200 00	
Walter Smith, assistant librarian	163 88	
F. H. Whitton, library assistant and fellow	132 33	
John W. Decker, instructor	120 25	
Jacob Canham, assistant in pharmacy	100 00	
W. F. Seymour, instructor	89 50	
F. W. McNair, instructor	25 00	
Jas. R. Young, instructor	6 75	
Sarah B. Flesh, fellow	100 00	
Jas. B. Kerr, fellow	100 00	
A. W. Richter, fellow	100 00	
Jos. H. Powers, fellow	100 00	
Louise M. McMynn, fellow	300 00	
Harriet T. Remington, fellow	400 00	
John S. Roeseler, fellow	400 00	
Harry L. Russell, laboratory assistant and fellow	438 75	
F. A. Brockhaus, books (Babcock)	419 20	
I. C. Sloan, dean law faculty	2,118 00	
J. H. Carpenter, professor of law	664 00	
J. B. Cassoday, professor of law	342 00	
B. W. Jones, professor of law	664 00	
C. E. Estabrook, professor of law	342 00	
Clark Gapen, professor of law	180 00	
Jas. G. Jenkins, lectures	28 50	
Wm. E. Carter, lectures	200 00	
George H. Noyes, lectures	208 50	
John B. Winslow, lectures	125 00	
S. D. Hastings, Jr., lectures	225 00	
George Clementson, lectures	300 00	

*University of Wisconsin.***SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL FORCE—Continued.**

W. T. Kennedy, law library attendant.....	\$25 00	
Cramer, Aikens & Cramer, printing.....	18 00	
M. J. Cantwell, printing.....	33 00	
Democrat Printing Co., printing.....	19 50	
I. C. Sloan, dean, bills paid.....	2 00	
E. F. Riley, secretary, bills paid.....	2 80	
		<b>\$73,412 70</b>

**EXPENSES OF REGENTS.**

C. H. Williams, expenses.....	\$6 50	
H. D. Hitt, expenses.....	24 00	
George H. Paul, expenses.....	45 72	
Frank Challoner, expenses.....	47 75	
W. P. Bartlett, expenses.....	71 65	
John A. Rice, expenses.....	22 00	
George Koeppen, expenses.....	34 00	
Hiram Smith, expenses.....	40 21	
John M. True, expenses.....	19 04	
E. L. Browne, expenses.....	24 95	
J. V. Charles, expenses.....	23 46	
L. S. Hanks, expenses.....	14 10	
Hess & Schmitz, livery.....	20 00	
Kentzler Bros., livery.....	15 50	
		<b>\$408 88</b>

**INSURANCE.**

H. B. Hobbins, premiums.....	\$62 50	
Wootton & Lamont, agents, premiums.....	139 50	
Jos. S. Keyes, agent, premium.....	667 50	
A. H. Main, agent, premiums.....	227 50	
		<b>\$1,097 00</b>

**REPAIRS.**

Pay roll, mechanics and laborers.....	\$1,062 35	
Crain Bros. Mfg. Co., merchandise.....	23 14	
Jas. Livesey, mason work.....	4 90	
Rattan Warming and Ventilating Co., furnace lining.....	70 50	
Loeffelholz & Co., brass.....	6 50	
Jones & Laughlins (limited), steel.....	2 63	
W. W. Pollard, painting.....	237 21	
Frederickson & Fish, lumber.....	202 68	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, hardware.....	91 37	
Secretary, Board of Regents, bills paid.....	8 80	
Conklin & Co., fuel, cement and clay.....	17 95	
Jas. R. Young, work in shop.....	31 12	
A. H. Hollister, merchandise.....	5 51	
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	21 25	
Vroman & Mason, lumber.....	22 94	
Thos. Regan, plumbing and material.....	154 82	
E. Sharp & Co., plastering.....	33 75	
Scheibel & Krehl, hardware.....	5 52	
Sumner & Morris, hardware.....	18 54	
Johnson Electric Service Co., merchandise.....	22 94	
King & Walker Co., material and labor.....	6 90	
John W. Deards, weather strips.....	17 77	
Win. Askew, plumbing.....	8 30	
Askew & Mason, plumbing.....	9 70	
Payton & Higgins, castings.....	83 71	
Joseph Hussy, plumbing.....	4 50	
Rundel, Spence & Co., castings.....	271 50	
Wisconsin Molds Co., castings.....	7 08	
The B. F. Goodrich Co., merchandise.....	4 85	
J. A. Fay & Co., merchandise.....	1 24	
C. R. Stein & Co., lumber.....	33 24	
C. E. Estabrook, repairs in brick house.....	83 63	
Heine Safety Boiler Co., tile.....	6 50	
John B. Helm, plumbing.....	11 54	
J. H. D. Baker, merchandise.....	68	
F. C. Sheasby, painting.....	122 00	
		<b>\$2,728 54</b>

# Disbursements, 1889.

## INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Pay roll, janitors and laborers	\$6,832 26	
Madison City Gas Light and Coke Co., gas	14 71	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, hardware	17 67	
E. W. Keyes, rent	390 00	
T. C. Chamberlin, president, bills paid	300 00	
Western Union Telegraph Co., messages	10 26	
Secretary Board Regents, bills paid	164 91	
A. H. Hollister, merchandise	14 52	
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise	15 95	
H. G. Goodwin, merchandise	1 00	
Thos. Regan, plumbing and material	9 85	
W. J. Park & Sons, merchandise	46 46	
J. H. D. Baker, merchandise	80 33	
Sumner & Morris, hardware	12 49	
A. H. Andrews & Co., chalk	12 50	
Magie Bros., grease	3 75	
Madison Mfg. Co., stoves	10 00	
W. T. McConnell, merchandise	8 41	
Payton & Higgins, castings	1 23	
Wisconsin Telephone Co., use telephone	186 00	
Conklin & Co., fuel and ice	81 82	
Jas. E. Moseley, merchandise	10 75	
Joseph Tyrrell, material and labor	1 20	
New York Store, merchandise	5 80	
Mary E. Whitton, bills paid	16 35	
John W. Deards, strips	1 20	
Julius Zehnter & Co., merchandise	73 99	
W. W. Pollard, painting	50 80	
Wm. Kinney, brooms	13 50	
City Water Works, water	144 46	
C. F. Lamb, expenses as witness, suit	153 00	
Lamb & Jones, attorneys, suit and disbursements	325 00	
Levi M. Brezee, board witnesses	34 75	
Chas. Hoebel, merchandise	5 50	
C. H. Keyes, expenses as visitor	28 53	
H. O. Fairchild, expenses as visitor	47 20	
W. W. Kimball, expenses as visitor	27 65	
Ira B. Bradford, expense as visitor	37 70	
Geo. End, expense as visitor	38 00	
I. N. Mitchell, expense as visitor	18 88	
O. B. Wyman, expense as visitor	31 08	
C. Smith, expense as visitor	75 00	
John H. Savage, expense as visitor	25 70	
George W. Bird, chairman, bills paid	4 25	
H. B. Favill, battalion surgeon	40 00	
E. F. Riley, salary as secretary	1,800 00	
Scheibel & Krehl, tin work	85	
F. S. Horner, printing	14 90	
G. Grimm, binding	15 25	
N. Neidecken & Co., merchandise	3 90	
H. C. Koch, architect	61 26	
Allen D. Conover, plans	70 00	
D. J. Gallagher, waste	3 20	
Wisconsin Type-writer Co., type-writer and desk	125 00	
Hess & Schmitz, livery	9 00	
Kentzler Bros., livery	30 00	
N. Frederickson & Sons, lumber	12 16	
George Baldwin, witness expense	67 03	
H. Butler, services in suit	16 00	
A. L. Parman, witness expense	118 43	
F. W. Holt, witness expense	148 34	
John Lueders, music	115 00	
B. E. Smiley, tuning	40 00	
I. P. Ketchum, filling diplomas	103 20	
F. Tiete, clean vault	10 00	
		\$12,186 98

## FUEL AND LIGHT.

Madison City Gas Light & Coke Co., gas	\$569 14	
Conklin & Co., fuel, cement and clay	7,472 29	
Mary E. Whitton, gas, rebates	122 68	
Chas. Nelson, wood	10 00	

# University of Wisconsin.

## FUEL AND LIGHT—Continued.

E. C. Hammersly, wood.....	\$40 00	
J. H. D. Baker, merchandise.....	5 35	
Pay roll, laborers.....	1 13	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	69	
Excelsior Electric Co., merchandise.....	6 00	
		\$8,227 28

## PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

David Atwood, printing.....	\$99 50	
F. S. Horner, printing.....	18 55	
Western Farmer Co., printing.....	54 80	
Cramer, Aikens & Cramer, printing.....	817 00	
Egis Association, advertising.....	100 00	
Badger Association, advertising.....	50 00	
M. J. Cantwell, printing.....	32 50	
Capital City Publishing Co., printing.....	19 00	
G. Grimm, registers and blanks.....	19 88	
W. A. Olmsted, envelopes.....	30 85	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	218 93	
Pay roll, mechanics for Milwaukee exposition.....	109 01	
Jas. R. Young, work in shop Milwaukee exposition.....	15 63	
Johnson Electric Service Co., merchandise Milwaukee exposition.....	8 51	
Payton & Higgins, castings Milwaukee exposition.....	1 75	
C. I. King, expenses Milwaukee exp-sition.....	17 46	
J. E. Conahan, expenses Milwaukee exposition.....	10 13	
A. J. Hoskin, expenses Milwaukee exposition.....	17 38	
W. F. Funk, expenses Milwaukee exposition.....	23 38	
Chas. A. Hayne, expenses Milwaukee exposition.....	18 28	
J. S. Baker, expenses Milwaukee exposition.....	17 98	
John C. McMynn, expenses Milwaukee exposition.....	17 40	
X. Caverno, expenses Milwaukee exposition.....	12 70	
E. P. Worden, expenses Milwaukee exposition.....	2 25	
		\$1,851 17

## LIBRARY.

F. A. Brockhaus, books.....	\$573 20	
J. C. Freeman, secretary, postage and bills paid.....	18 55	
West Publishing Co., books.....	54 80	
W. H. Rosenstengel, books.....	2 00	
The Gilbert Book Co., books.....	17 50	
D. Appleton & Co., books.....	18 00	
Andrews & Co., periodical.....	75	
Ginn & Co., periodical.....	9 00	
S. A. Maxwell & Co., books.....	4 31	
American Journal of Mathematics, periodical.....	5 00	
Library Notes.....	1 00	
B. Westerman & Co., books and charts.....	23 90	
G. Grimm, books and binding.....	202 70	
Jas. E. Moseley, merchandise.....	167 34	
D. C. Heath & Co., books.....	8 00	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	44 48	
Publishers' Weekly, periodical.....	8 00	
N. Murray, periodical.....	14 25	
Henry Southeran & Co., books.....	307 55	
Modern Language Notes, periodical.....	1 50	
Callaghan & Co., books.....	518 10	
Pharmaceutische Rundschau, periodical.....	4 00	
Fords, Howard & Hulbert, books.....	4 00	
Torry Botanical Club, periodical.....	1 00	
Gustav E. Stechert, books and periodicals.....	120 45	
J. H. Hickcox, periodical.....	5 00	
George H. Ellis, book.....	2 75	
J. C. Stockbridge, books.....	4 40	
Wm. J. Park & Sons, periodicals and merchandise.....	61 43	
Little, Brown & Co., books.....	175 00	
American Journal of Pharmacy, periodical.....	8 00	
		\$2,880 96

## FURNITURE.

Pay roll, carpenters.....	\$43 48	
New York Store, matting and oil cloth.....	59 68	

## Disbursements, 1889.

## FURNITURE—Continued.

Jas. E. Fisher, furniture.....	\$29 00	
Mary E. Whitton, furniture.....	10 27	
Schiebel & Krehl, hardware.....	8 55	
W. W. Pollard, painting and calking.....	32 15	
A. H. Andrews & Co., black boards.....	23 40	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, merchandise and labor.....	28 22	
Jos. Tyrell, material and labor.....	8 25	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	85	
Sumner & Morris, merchandise.....	4 20	
Payton & Higgins, castings.....	9 91	
		\$232 99

## LABORATORY SUPPLIES.

Madison City Gas Light & Coke Co., gas.....	\$212 77	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, hardware.....	33 85	
Eimer & Amend, chemicals.....	424 06	
W. H. Schieffelin, chemicals.....	47 11	
Democrat Printing Co., printing.....	11 50	
B. H. Van Vleck, specimens.....	25 00	
E. H. Sargent & Co., vitrol.....	28 40	
Richards & Co., chemicals.....	1,156 46	
Friedlander & Son, books.....	51 70	
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	65 37	
W. W. Pollard, painting.....	1 75	
W. T. McConnell, merchandise.....	22 48	
A. H. Hollister, merchandise.....	265 55	
New York Store, merchandise.....	2 88	
Empire Distilling Co., alcohol.....	55 50	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	118 40	
L. J. Smith, plants.....	8 00	
Henry Heil, merchandise.....	10 95	
W. J. Gilmore, ground flint.....	13 89	
Scheibel & Krehl, tin work.....	4 15	
J. H. D. Baker, merchandise.....	2 41	
Electrical Supply Co., merchandise.....	2 08	
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., merchandise.....	3 00	
Sumner & Morris, merchandise.....	3 90	
Payton & Higgins, castings.....	4 50	
Pay roll, carpenters and employes.....	2 38	
F. S. Horner, printing.....	8 00	
Excelsior Electric Co., merchandise.....	8 16	
Frederickson & Fish, lumber.....	2 10	
A. Schlhof, merchandise.....	2 92	
Dexter Curtis zinc.....	18 66	
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., moulds.....	30 00	
Educational Supply Co., merchandise.....	32 34	
M. J. Cantwell, printing.....	4 50	
		\$2,677 70

## APPARATUS.

Pay roll, carpenters and employes.....	\$43 81	
F. A. Brockhaus, books.....	13 78	
Lyon & Healy, trumpets.....	18 90	
Ames Sword Co., swords and belts.....	25 00	
Wm. Rohlfing & Co., stools.....	30 00	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	7 80	
W. W. Warner, pianos and stools.....	623 00	
A. H. Andrews & Co., merchandise.....	40 00	
Scheibel & Krehl, merchandise.....	2 87	
Ordinance Office War Department, guns, etc.....	96 74	
Buff & Berger, repairs apparatus.....	36 00	
Eimer & Amend, apparatus.....	12 00	
C. R. Stein & Co., lumber.....	7 65	
Payton & Higgins, castings.....	12 38	
		\$970 51

## IMPROVEMENTS.

Pay roll, carpenters and laborers.....	\$589 30	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, hardware.....	20 85	
A. H. Hollister, merchandise.....	2 55	



*University of Wisconsin.*

## IMPROVEMENTS—Continued.

Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	\$10 40	
Vroman & Mason, lumber.....	118 00	
Thos. Regan, Plumbing and material.....	129 08	
Sumner & Morris, hardware.....	16 15	
W. W. Pollard, painting and calking.....	18 02	
Jas. Livesey, mason work.....	43 30	
John McMynn, electrical work.....	6 20	
J. L. Burnham & Sons, brick.....	20 00	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	9 51	
C. R. Stein & Co., lumber.....	9 85	
Grant, Voss & Breese, slate for piers.....	5 00	
N. Frederickson & Sons, floor laid.....	342 55	
		\$1,340 71

## EXPERIMENT STATION.

Pay roll, chemists employes and laborers.....	\$5,915 88	
Madison City Gas Light & Coke Co., gas.....	300 18	
A. Schulof, frames.....	23 30	
W. A. Henry, expenses and bills paid.....	309 26	
L. H. Adams, expenses.....	23 11	
G. Grimm, books.....	22 49	
N. P. Jones, photographs.....	10 00	
J. B. Thayer, dictionaries.....	21 00	
E. H. Sargent & Co., thermometers.....	53 90	
Wisconsin Typewriter Co., paper.....	32 54	
Esser & Oakey, mason work.....	76 16	
Jas. Bray, carpenter work.....	36 25	
J. E. Fisher, furniture.....	45 00	
F. B. Fargo & Co., merchandise.....	13 27	
John Plankington & Co., dried blood.....	3 00	
Borden, Selleck & Co., scales.....	182 80	
Jas. R. Young, work in shop.....	7 13	
Vroman & Ma-on, lumber.....	382 43	
H. G. Goodwin, merchandise.....	4 00	
Thos. Regan, plumbing and material.....	135 87	
E. Sharp & Co., plastering.....	46 44	
Wm. Helm, cow.....	35 00	
T. Purcell, hauling sand.....	13 60	
Robbins & Baltzell, feed.....	148 61	
American Met. Journal Co.....	9 83	
Hall Rubber Co., tubing.....	19 80	
W. W. Pollard, painting.....	224 38	
C. Gastenbei, brick.....	12 00	
Conklin & Co., lime and cement.....	306 60	
Frederickson & Fish, lumber.....	98 18	
Sumner & Morris, hardware.....	100 35	
Hiram Smith, expenses.....	70 39	
S. L. Sheldon Co., tools and machinery.....	261 83	
C. Gerhardt, chemicals.....	648 72	
Western Farmer Co., printing.....	96 50	
Jas. W. Queen & Co., apparatus.....	30 15	
Excelsior Electric Co., dynamo and lamps.....	250 00	
University pay roll, carpenters and laborers.....	558 70	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, merchandise and labor.....	292 60	
Wisconsin Telephone Co., use telephones.....	106 00	
Elmer & Amend, chemicals and apparatus.....	142 64	
E. C. Hamersly, oats and sheep.....	637 57	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	151 86	
Donovan & Hayes, shoeing.....	13 60	
Capital City Mills, feed.....	264 91	
New York Store, merchandise.....	17 31	
H. Moores & Co., merchandise.....	41 40	
Shea, Smith & Co., merchandise.....	7 00	
H. G. Dodge and Sons, salt and coal.....	39 65	
W. J. Park & Co., merchandise.....	32 53	
W. J. Park & Sons, merchandise.....	9 55	
D. L. Delaney, brooms.....	3 00	
J. C. Vaughn, plants.....	16 88	
Jos. J. Tyrell, merchandise.....	50 19	
Henry J. Green, merchandise.....	60	
P. J. Depold, blacksmith work.....	35 55	
H. D. Hitt, travel expenses.....	42 95	

*Disbursements, 1889.*

EXPERIMENT STATION — Continued.

G. B. Kirkbride & Co., flax seed.....	\$21 30	
Cramer, Aikens & Cramer, advertising.....	11 60	
J. H. Saunders Publishing Co., advertising.....	16 80	
W. D. Hoard, advertising.....	24 64	
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	57 60	
Farmers' Review, advertising.....	8 40	
Orange Judd Farmer Co., advertising.....	16 00	
Farm, Stock and Home Pub. Co., advertising.....	8 40	
Sentinel Co., advertising.....	6 50	
Geo. Wylie, pig.....	15 00	
Democrat Printing Co., printing.....	366 52	
A. C. McClurg & Co., books.....	1 71	
Fuller & Johnson, Mfg. Co., blocks.....	2 00	
Jas. E. Moseley, books and merchandise.....	9 58	
Chas. Hoebel, merchandise.....	46 62	
A. H. Hollister, merchandise.....	26 40	
Scheibel & Krehl, tin work.....	4 45	
Mrs. E. A. Potter, horse.....	170 00	
American Short Horn Breeders' Association, books and certificate of stock.....	101 50	
Breeders' Gazette, books.....	50 63	
Association American Agricultural College and Experiment Stations, assessment and membership fees.....	50 00	
C. R. Stein & Co., lumber.....	72 01	
John A. Salzer Seed Co., seed.....	3 00	
Joseph Hausmann, ice.....	15 75	
Emil Greiner, tubes.....	21 30	
Schoch & Bolender, merchandise.....	4 20	
Office Specialty Mfg. Co.....	5 00	
F. G. Short, expenses.....	34 00	
W. T. McConnell, merchandise.....	77 39	
W. E. Allen, material and labor.....	19 44	
Jas. C. Martin, seed.....	1 65	
E. R. Curtiss, merchandise.....	7-01	
Daniel Appleton & Co., book.....	5 19	
R. Douglas & Sons, trees.....	21 97	
Cornish, Curtiss & Green, seeds.....	1 40	
Bruce & Chase, seeds.....	4 20	
Asbestos Packing Co., asbestos.....	6 25	
Almond Atwood, merchandise.....	3 08	
H. A. Terry, trees.....	5 10	
O. H. Alexander, seeds.....	1 10	
Green's Nursery Co., plants.....	1 00	
C. H. Dana, labels.....	10 00	
E. F. Riley, secretary, to pay five bills.....	2 78	
M. F. Pierson, seeds.....	2 25	
Burt Eddy, plants.....	1 10	
Boston & Lockport Block Co., labels and stakes.....	2 18	
George P. Pilling & Son, merchandise.....	2 00	
F. H. King, traveling expenses.....	4 55	
L. J. Smith, plants.....	1 35	
F. Huels, keys.....	1 35	
Eclipse Wind Engine Co., tanks.....	34 00	
J. W. Hills, slides.....	26 00	
W. W. Barnard, bellows.....	2 00	
Brittingham & Hixon, lumber.....	444 38	
John D. Hayes, shoeing.....	12 40	
E. E. Stein, potatoes.....	3 85	
E. Worden, repair of pump.....	2 00	
Frank S. Horner, printing.....	11 50	
Bausch and Lomb Optical Co., apparatus.....	81 75	
A. J. Cook, apparatus.....	9 50	
F. J. Emmerich & Son, apparatus.....	9 45	
Jas. E. Fisher, merchandise.....	26 00	
		\$14,430 02

JOHNSON ENDOWMENT FUND INCOME.

Aid to students.....	\$358 33	\$358 33
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*University of Wisconsin.*

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE FUND.		
Salary of Superintendent .....	\$2,200 00	
Expenses of Institutes .....	9,950 00	\$12,150 00
WASHBURN OBSERVATORY.		
Asaph Hall, salary .....	\$250 00	
George C. Comstock, salary .....	2,000 00	
Pay roll, assistants and janitors .....	1,822 88	
Fauth & Co., theodolite .....	886 95	
Conklin & Co., coal .....	235 25	
Madison City Gas Light and Coke Co., gas .....	79 52	
W. W. Pollard, painting .....	71 52	
F. A. Brockhaus, books .....	3 00	
Frederickson & Fish, lumber .....	36 94	
Schiebel & Krehl, hardware .....	66 80	
J. H. D. Baker, merchandise .....	1 65	
Sumner & Morris, hardware .....	11 15	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, merchandise and labor .....	3 10	
Peyton & Higgins, castings .....	1 58	
Wisconsin Telephone Co., use of telephone .....	50 00	
Vroman & Mason, lumber .....	82	
Western Electric Co., supplies .....	52 28	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid .....	32 50	
Royce & Marean, supplies .....	71 00	
David Atwood, printing .....	2 75	
H. B. Hobbins, agent, insurance premiums .....	50 00	
Jos. S. Keyes, agent, insurance premiums .....	50 00	
A. H. Hollister, merchandise .....	9 75	
Jas. R. Young, work in shop .....	3 75	
Richards & Co., mercury .....	45 90	
Frank S. Horner, printing .....	14 75	
Harvard College, announcements .....	7 17	
Jas. E. Fisher, merchandise .....	30 45	
Jas. E. Moseley, merchandise .....	3 12	
H. R. Spencer Optical Co., apparatus .....	14 00	
G. Grimm, binding .....	11 70	\$5,919 78
ROADS AND GROUNDS.		
Pay roll, laborers .....	\$706 93	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, hardware .....	70 80	
The S. L. Sheldon Co., extras lawn mower .....	18 32	
Sumner & Morris, hardware .....	6 65	
W. T. McConnell, merchandise .....	10 64	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid .....	52 75	
Chas. Hoebel, merchandise .....	4 30	
John D. Hayes, shoeing .....	2 40	
Schiebel & Krehl, merchandise .....	1 00	
Augustine & Co., trees .....	6 95	
R. Douglas & Sons, trees .....	9 00	
City of Madison, grading .....	150 00	
Payton & Higgins, castings .....	67	
Ambrose Cox, gutter .....	96 00	
Barney Halligan, gutter .....	80 00	
Jas. E. Moseley, merchandise .....	50	
T. Harrington, gutter .....	48 00	\$1,264 91
MACHINE SHOP.		
Pay roll, mechanics .....	\$563 84	
Frederickson & Fish, lumber .....	3 75	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, hardware .....	93 13	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid .....	15 14	
Jas. R. Young, work in shop .....	49 25	
A. H. Hollister, merchandise .....	6 95	
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise .....	2 06	
Vroman & Mason, lumber .....	23 10	
W. J. Park & Co., merchandise .....	18 30	
Brown & Sharp Mfg. Co., gear cutter .....	32 92	
Excelsior Electric Co., lamps .....	180 00	

*Disbursements, 1889.*

MACHINE SHOP—Continued.

Sumner & Morris, merchandise .....	\$7 98	
Payton & Higgins, castings .....	127 58	
Conklin & Co., fuel .....	20 00	
Globe Oil Co., oil .....	67 87	
Machinists' Supply Co., merchandise .....	112 17	
A. A. Pardee, oil .....	4 50	
J. A. Fay & Co., merchandise .....	15 70	
Kellogg, Johnson & Bliss, merchandise .....	49 72	
Scheibel & Krehl, tin work .....	3 35	
Samuel Harris & Co., merchandise .....	5 78	
D. J. Gallagher, waste .....	10 00	
N. Frederickson & Sons, lumber .....	7 55	
Jas. E. Moseley, merchandise .....	2 55	
		\$1,423 19

FURNITURE—(A) Chap. 500, Laws 1887.

Pay roll, carpenters .....	\$304 18	
Fredrickson & Fish, lumber .....	51 50	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, hardware .....	29 31	
A. H. Hollister, merchandise .....	8 90	
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise .....	41 50	
Vroman & Mason, lumber .....	24 92	
Thos. Regan, plumbing and material .....	109 77	
Sumner & Morris, hardware .....	57 85	
W. A. Olmsted, black boards .....	9 00	
Union School Furniture Co., settees .....	221 13	
W. W. Pollard, painting and calking .....	6 30	
A. H. Andrews & Co., black boards .....	28 12	
Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., castings and cotters .....	1 50	
E. Sharp & Co., black boards .....	26 25	
Payton & Higgins, castings .....	11 18	
Vroman & Mason, lumber .....	9 60	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid .....	14 58	
		\$955 59

APPARATUS—(A) Chap. 500, Laws 1887.

Pay roll, carpenters and mechanics .....	\$721 04	
F. A. Brockhaus, books .....	1,116 10	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, hardware .....	106 77	
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., apparatus .....	1,558 13	
R. Davis, iron .....	12 60	
Chicago Stamping Co., granite iron pans .....	15 50	
Eug. Albrecht, apparatus .....	194 70	
Educational Supply Co., photos .....	162 34	
W. & L. E. Gurley, plummet arm .....	4 00	
C. E. Akley, taxidermy .....	325 69	
Jas. W. Queen & Co., scale .....	542 91	
Abbott & Son, marble .....	5 45	
Geo F. Card Mfg. Co., motor .....	12 50	
Western Electric Co., apparatus .....	98 52	
Gayton A. Douglas & Co., apparatus .....	237 12	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid .....	450 83	
Friedlander & Son, books .....	1,204 40	
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise .....	1 50	
Vroman & Mason, lumber .....	46 41	
Thos. Regan, plumbing and material .....	79 94	
Sumner & Morris, hardware .....	24 71	
Johnson Electric Service Co., merchandise .....	65 93	
Machinists' Supply Co., merchandise .....	25 45	
W. F. & John Barnes Co., apparatus .....	181 75	
D. Van Nostrand, books .....	240 53	
W. J. Johnston, books .....	18 00	
Ward and Howell, specimens .....	1,694 50	
Schwabb Stamp & Seal Co., rubber stamps .....	3 55	
Kroeschel Bros., tank .....	42 00	
E. W. Blatchford Co., tank .....	101 83	
A. Montandon, models .....	499 00	
G. Barry, moving beams .....	15 00	
Eddy Electrical Mfg. Co., speed indicator .....	10 00	
G. R. Cook, repairs apparatus .....	7 50	
Jas. E. Moseley, books .....	44 62	

*University of Wisconsin.*

## APPARATUS (A) — Continued.

Newton & Co., apparatus.....	\$864 20	
B. Westerman & Co., books and charts.....	20 60	
Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., castings and cotters.....	12 95	
Tineus Olson & Co., tools and instruments.....	180 00	
Dr. Dagincourt, map.....	39 74	
Law Telephone Co., batteries.....	6 00	
Dennison Mfg. Co., wire and hooks.....	5 42	
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., moulds.....	15 00	
Stazione Zoologica, collection for museum.....	288 45	
E. S. Ritchie & Sons, disks and dial boxes.....	14 68	
Electrical Supply Co., apparatus.....	259 67	
N. W. Accumulator Co., accumulators.....	76 25	
Dr. August Miller, specimens.....	390 83	
Chas. W. Raymond, lamps.....	13 28	
Excelsior Electric Co., dynamo and lamps.....	542 00	
W. J. Park & Co., merchandise.....	32 75	
G. Grimm, books and binding.....	138 63	
Payton & Higgins, castings.....	112 94	
Scheibel & Krehl, merchandise and labor.....	5 00	
A. H. Hollister, merchandise.....	8 20	
Elmer & Amend, chemicals and apparatus.....	415 86	
Richards & Co., chemicals and apparatus.....	241 96	
Chas. H. Besly & Co., merchandise.....	8 97	
Eclipse Electric Co., batteries.....	13 50	
Woodman Clark Standards, batteries.....	22 50	
Ivan Werlein, prisms.....	15 00	
Chas. Munson Belting Co., belting.....	49 51	
U. S. Enc. Tile Co., tile.....	10 10	
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., glass.....	9 12	
C. Gerhart apparatus.....	453 55	
Springer Torsion Balance Co., scale.....	42 00	
M. J. Cantwell, printing.....	22 50	
J. A. Fay & Co., merchandise.....	30 00	
Henry Heil, merchandise.....	7 90	
Carnegie, Phipps & Co., merchandise.....	4 53	
A. M. Collins Mfg. Co., merchandise.....	2 43	
Chas. Beck, merchandise.....	1 17	
Chas. J. Cohen, merchandise.....	2 75	
Dr. Stohrer & Son, apparatus.....	14 03	
Julius Zehnter & Co., merchandise.....	64	
Prang Educational Co., merchandise.....	4 00	
F. Webber & Co., merchandise.....	4 80	
B. F. Sturtevant, blower.....	22 00	
M. Hipp, apparatus.....	98 99	
Voigt & Hochgesang, apparatus.....	409 94	
Chas. E. Bross, brackets.....	1 60	
Mather Electric Co., apparatus.....	160 00	
Henry Southeran & Co., books.....	43 33	
Henry A. Ward, models.....	346 25	
E. S. Greeley & Co., lamps.....	2 80	
W. W. Warner, apparatus.....	2 75	
Dexter Curtis, merchandise.....	2 27	
Hartford Dynamic Co., apparatus.....	1 67	
Young & Sons, plane table.....	200 00	
R. Fuess, apparatus.....	215 97	
Frederickson & Fish, lumber.....	1 08	
Philip Allen, Jr., administrator, mineral specimens.....	2,000 00	
Romain Talbot, apparatus.....	76 18	
W. N. Merriam, packing minerals.....	67 49	
Electric Fare Box Co., apparatus.....	4 75	
Richard Kny, apparatus.....	17 33	
George V. Cresson, hangers.....	4 65	
C. R. Stein & Co., lumber.....	4 63	
W. W. Pollard, curtains.....	26 55	
Scovill Mfg. Co., merchandise.....	3 94	
N. Frederickson & Sons, lumber.....	22 40	
Whithall, Tatum & Co., apparatus.....	158 88	
C. A. Steinhell & Son, apparatus.....	242 50	
Sperry Electric Co., apparatus.....	36 00	
A. H. Revell Mfg. Co., show cases.....	247 50	
Weston Electrical Instrument Co., apparatus.....	75 00	
Dr. A. Zeigler, models.....	329 10	
		\$18,859 28

*Disbursements, 1889.*

<b>JOHN JOHNSTON FELLOWSHIP.</b>		
W. A. Rogers, fellow.....	\$400 00	.....
		\$400 00
<b>JOHN JOHNSTON SCHOLARSHIP.</b>		
Paul S. Reinsch.....	\$250 00	.....
		\$250 00
<b>REAL ESTATE.</b>		
W. F. Vilas, lots 6 and 20, block 6, Madison.....	\$6,022 17	.....
Eugene O. Kney, lot 5, block 6, Madison (Carr lot).....	4,000 00	.....
		\$10,022 17
<b>STEAM HEATING LADIES' HALL (Chap. 416, Laws 1889.)</b>		
King & Walker Co., steam heating apparatus, on account.....	\$3,000 00	.....
		\$3,000 00
Total disbursements 1888-1889.....		\$176,543 64

*University of Wisconsin.*

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
Income from productive University Fund.....	\$12,993 65	
Income from productive Agricultural College Fund.....	14,462 97	
State tax, chapter 300, laws 1883.....	72,136 60	
Appropriation, chapter 62, laws 1887.....	12,000 00	
Appropriation, chapter 418, laws 1887.....	6,000 00	
Appropriation, chapter 500, laws 1887.....	7,476 17	
Appropriation, chapter 282, laws 1889.....	14,957 27	
Treasurer U. S. for Experiment Station.....	18,750 00	
From students, tuition, room rent, incidentals, etc.....	16,548 97	
From students, laboratory expenses.....	2,906 70	
From students, library fines.....	3 54	
From students, for repairs.....	1 00	
From Washburn Observatory, time service.....	1,270 50	
From Experiment Station, sales, etc.....	2,410 92	
From work done in shops.....	19 10	
From rents.....	100 00	
From material sold.....	286 81	
From insurance.....	12 80	
From Johnston scholarship.....	250 00	
From Johnston fellowship.....	400 00	
Total receipts.....	\$182,987 00	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
For Experiment Station.....		\$17,502 14
For salaries.....		84,617 14
For college engineering.....		4,878 50
For repairs.....		4,542 58
For incidental expenses.....		13,442 88
For laboratory supplies.....		3,203 78
For apparatus.....		344 48
For insurance.....		489 38
For real estate.....		650 00
For Agricultural Institute Fund.....		11,400 00
For John Johnston fellowship.....		317 50
For John Johnston scholarship.....		250 00
For steam heating Ladies' hall, chapter 416, laws 1889.....		1,919 50
For interest.....		318 00
For expenses regents.....		465 95
For fuel and light.....		8,442 74
For Washburn Observatory.....		5,344 50
For printing and advertising.....		1,836 72
For library.....		2,997 11
For furniture.....		1,277 15
For roads and grounds.....		1,558 34
For improvements.....		1,087 81
For apparatus (A).....		6,902 75
For furniture (A).....		573 42
		\$174,361 87
Total receipts and disbursements.....	\$182,987 00	\$174,361 87
Balance September 30, 1889.....	20,519 28	
Balance September 30, 1890.....		29,144 41
	\$203,506 28	\$203,506 28

*Disbursements, 1890.*

## EXPERIMENT STATION.

Pay roll, chemists, employes and laborers.	\$9,755 85	
Esser & Oakey, mason work.	372 91	
Frank H. MacKay, mantel.	30 00	
John D. Hayes, shoeing.	33 20	
P. J. Depold, blacksmith work.	58 55	
W. A. Henry, expenses and bills paid.	447 59	
Jas. Bray, carpenter — work.	266 01	
F. C. Sheasby, painting.	434 34	
J. W. Wood, tools.	5 50	
George Hammersly, oats.	26 00	
Jas Livesey, use jacks.	1 50	
New York Store, carpets, etc.	39 06	
Conklin & Co., coal.	412 15	
E. Sharp & Co., plastering.	201 11	
C. R. Stein, lumber.	837 94	
Democrat Printing Co. printing.	140 95	
Frank S. Horner, printing.	15 20	
A. H. Hollister, merchandise.	41 99	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, merchandise.	735 80	
Sumner & Morris, merchandise.	105 10	
W. J. Park & Sons, merchandise.	86 16	
Madison City Gas Light & Coke Co., gas.	154 85	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.	127 22	
Jas. W. Queen & Co., chemicals and apparatus.	49 85	
University pay roll, carpenters and laborers.	87 30	
Henry Gugel, feed.	22 60	
F. Walters, feed.	70 65	
Robbins & Baltzell, feed.	31 00	
Capital City Mills, feed.	406 83	
D. Stephens, brick.	7 00	
S. I. Ogilvie, merchandise.	1 25	
Cleveland Nursery Co., merchandise.	6 40	
Corry Brothers, merchandise.	2 00	
A. W. Gratz, cows.	55 00	
Dewey & Co., book.	3 00	
Wisconsin Telephone Co., use telephone.	106 00	
Jewell Nursery Co., seedlings.	6 25	
Alex. Gill, merchandise.	8 50	
H. Kleuter, feed.	6 93	
W. W. Pollard, painting.	151 10	
Henry West, feed.	153 17	
Williams & Sons, merchandise.	30 10	
John W. Decker, investigations.	200 00	
M. H. Ball, castings.	120 38	
A. O. Fox, use ram.	20 00	
Henry J. Green, apparatus.	177 85	
John W. Hills, apparatus.	53 50	
Brittingham & Hixon, lumber.	44 68	
J. F. McLain, apparatus.	10 65	
E. M. Nichols, straw.	6 00	
F. A. Brockhaus, books.	78 81	
Field Force Pump Co., pump.	2 50	
Marr & Richards Engraving Co., engraving.	3 60	
H. Scheler, butchering.	8 85	
The Eastman Co., slides.	4 17	
M. M. Johnson, pump.	2 00	
Vinton & Co., limited, books.	27 08	
E. C. Hammersly, sheep.	784 33	
Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, fees.	32 50	
Jos. Hausmann, ice.	29 05	
E. M. O'Connell, expenses.	13 88	
L. R. Baker, doctoring.	1 50	
L. H. Adams, superintendent, expenses and bills paid.	31 00	
H. A. Taylor, paper and printing.	4 70	
L. J. Smith, plants.	3 20	
H. D. Goodwin & Co., merchandise.	3 50	
S. M. Babcock, expenses.	4 84	
T. C. Chamberlin, president, expenses.	90 60	
American Meteorological Journal, periodical.	3 00	
J. H. D. Baker, merchandise.	5 25	
Albert Dickinson Seed Co., seeds.	7 86	
E. B. Chope, cork.	2 08	



*University of Wisconsin.*

## EXPERIMENT STATION—Continued.

R. Douglas & Sons, trees	\$24 20	
August Van Dusen, wagon	4 00	
Clark Brothers, bags	5 00	
Sweet, Wallach & Co., plates	11 85	
Jas. J.-H. Gregory, seeds	1 20	
Peter Henderson & Co., seeds	1 90	
C. E. Angel, seeds	10 35	
George Craft, fittings	1 23	
Johnson & Stokes, seeds	10 81	
G. D. Howe, seeds	10 00	
Ellwanger & Barry, plants	12 21	
Mrs. Seeman, sewing	1 10	
C. F. Ford, repairing	1 00	
Whitall, Tatum & Co., apparatus	9 20	
A. R. Ames, plants	1 50	
C. A. Belden, merchandise	60	
Jos. Harris Seed Co., merchandise	28	
V. H. Hallack & Son, merchandise	88	
Iowa Seed Co., merchandise	63	
David Landreth & Sons, merchandise	43	
J. C. Vaughn, merchandise	48	
Mrs. E. M. Green, merchandise	75	
W. W. Barnard & Co., merchandise	39	
H. G. Faust & Co., merchandise	81	
Jas. E. Fisher, merchandise	9 30	
Madison Manufacturing Co., castings	17 70	
State Journal Printing Co., printing	23 20	
Askew & Mason, merchandise	2 75	
J. B. Thayer, superintendent, dictionary	7 00	
Smalley Manufacturing Co., machinery	86 00	
S. L. Sheldon Co., machinery	278 21	
Storm Bull, expenses	50 00	
E. F. Riley, use bull	20 00	
Fuller & Johnson, Manufacturing Co., machinery	4 25	
George Wiley, live stock	31 00	
A. A. Arnold, live stock	32 50	
A. J. Lovejoy & Son, live stock	20 00	
Theo. Louis, live stock	26 00	
Wm. H. Jacobs, live stock	30 00	
Payton & Higgins, castings	8 35	
W. D. Hoard, advertising	30 80	
Warner & Swansey, gear	1 20	
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., apparatus	27 08	
A. J. Lundsén, merchandise	2 62	
Cornish, Curtiss & Green, apparatus	194 83	
Barretts Bindery, binders	37 84	
Jas. E. Moseley, merchandise	10 66	
E. S. Goff, expenses	71 95	
C. A. Woodford, doctoring	7 00	
F. H. King, expenses	7 74	
Emil Greiner, apparatus	190 51	
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise	24 65	
Wm. M. Gay, cows	85 00	
Western Farmer Co., advertising	20 00	
Munn & Co., books	17 82	
D. H. Roe & Co., dairy apparatus	250 68	
Thos. Regan, plumbing	238 38	
J. V. Cotta, scions	1 00	
J. A. Fay & Co., merchandise	4 05	
Belle City Manufacturing Co., merchandise	1 32	
H. Mooers & Co., pipe	146 50	
Orange Judd & Co., books	4 88	
John Boyd, apparatus	115 20	
Farm, Stock & Home Publishing Co., advertising	12 60	
Eclipse Wind Engine Co., merchandise	40 74	
Riehle Bros., apparatus	140 00	
Boston School Supply Co., maps	9 45	
Lorenz Kleinhenz, washing	12 15	
J. H. Sanders Publishing Co., advertising	28 00	
A. L. Hatch, fruit and seeds	4 00	
Farmers' Review, advertising	16 80	
Eimer & Amend, apparatus	184 60	
Alex. Findlay, merchandise	90	

*Disbursements, 1890.*

## EXPERIMENT STATION — Continued.

Frederickson & Sons, lumber .....	\$217 18	.....
Chas. Hoebel, merchandise .....	24 75	.....
W. T. McConnell, merchandise .....	64 98	.....
Bross & Quinn, move telephones .....	5 00	.....
C. N. Casper, books .....	42 25	.....
Brown & Sharp Manufacturing Co., merchandise .....	2 70	.....
Henry A. Ward, skeleton .....	75 00	.....
G. Grimm, binding .....	46 50	.....
	\$17,502 14	.....

## SALARIES.

T. C. Chamberlin, president, house and .....	\$4,000 00	.....
J. B. Parkinson, vice-president .....	2,400 00	.....
Alex. Kerr, professor .....	2,200 00	.....
W. F. Allen, professor .....	550 00	.....
E. A. Birge, professor .....	2,200 00	.....
J. E. Davies, professor .....	2,200 00	.....
W. W. Daniells, professor .....	2,200 00	.....
D. B. Frankenburger, professor .....	2,200 00	.....
J. C. Freeman, professor .....	2,200 00	.....
F. B. Power, professor .....	2,200 00	.....
W. H. Rosenstengel, professor .....	2,200 00	.....
A. D. Conover, professor .....	984 22	.....
W. A. Henry, professor .....	2,500 00	.....
S. M. Babcock, professor .....	2,000 00	.....
C. A. Van Velzer, professor .....	2,000 00	.....
J. W. Stearns, professor .....	2,000 00	.....
F. A. Parker, professor .....	2,000 00	.....
Storm Bull, professor .....	2,000 00	.....
C. R. Barnes, professor .....	2,000 00	.....
Chas. E. Bennett, professor .....	2,000 00	.....
F. H. King, professor .....	2,000 00	.....
E. S. Goff, professor .....	2,000 00	.....
Jos. Jastrow, professor .....	2,000 00	.....
W. H. Williams, professor .....	1,800 00	.....
C. I. King, professor .....	1,800 00	.....
F. J. Turner, assistant professor .....	1,500 00	.....
Almah J. Frisby, preceptress .....	1,500 00	.....
E. T. Owen, professor .....	1,466 64	.....
V. T. Atkinson, professor .....	666 66	.....
G. B. Ransom, professor .....	500 00	.....
Chas. D. Marx, professor .....	500 00	.....
Wm. H. Hobbs, assistant professor .....	1,300 00	.....
L. M. Hoskins, assistant professor .....	1,200 00	.....
J. E. Olson, assistant professor .....	1,200 00	.....
H. W. Hillyer, assistant professor .....	1,200 00	.....
C. S. Slichter, assistant professor .....	1,100 00	.....
Chas. H. Haskins, assistant professor .....	300 00	.....
H. B. Loomis, assistant professor .....	250 00	.....
A. E. Palmer, assistant professor .....	150 00	.....
Guido H. Stemple, assistant professor .....	175 00	.....
Edward Kremers, assistant professor .....	150 00	.....
Wm. G. Sired, assistant professor .....	100 00	.....
E. B. Rosa, instructor .....	1,000 00	.....
Susan A. Sterling, instructor .....	800 00	.....
David E. Spencer, instructor .....	742 12	.....
Grace Clark, instructor .....	675 00	.....
L. M. Hooper, instructor .....	650 00	.....
O. H. Eeke, instructor .....	525 00	.....
Florence Cornelius, instructor .....	400 00	.....
Clara E. S. Ballard, instructor .....	250 00	.....
F. W. McNair, instructor .....	147 75	.....
Lucy M. Gay, instructor .....	125 00	.....
W. F. Robinson, instructor .....	20 25	.....
John W. Decker, instructor .....	14 25	.....
L. S. Cheney, instructor .....	14 00	.....
Harriet T. Remington, fellow .....	300 00	.....
J. S. Roesler, fellow .....	300 00	.....
H. L. Russell, fellow .....	300 00	.....
Sarah B. Flesch, fellow .....	400 00	.....
Jas. B. Kerr, fellow .....	300 00	.....
Walter M. Smith, fellow and librarian .....	475 00	.....

*University of Wisconsin.*

## SALARIES—Continued.

A. W. Richter, fellow .....	\$400 00	
Jos. H. Powers, fellow .....	300 00	
F. H. Whittin, fellow .....	300 00	
Jacob Cambier, fellow .....	300 00	
R. H. True, fellow .....	216 25	
Wm. B. Cairns, fellow .....	100 00	
Kate A. Everest, fellow .....	100 00	
A. W. Phelps, fellow .....	100 00	
S. D. Townley, fellow .....	100 00	
E. E. Bryant, dean of law faculty .....	4,375 00	
I. C. Sloan, professor of law .....	2,280 00	
J. H. Carpenter, professor of law .....	-1,140 00	
B. W. Jones, professor of law .....	1,140 00	
J. B. Cassoday, professor of law .....	570 00	
Wm. F. Vilas, professor of law .....	570 00	
D. J. Whittemore, lecture expenses .....	25 00	
John M. Harlan, lecture expenses .....	200 00	
State Journal Printing Co., printing .....	20 50	
E. F. Riley, secretary, bills paid .....	49 50	
		\$84,617 14

## COLLEGE ENGINEERING.

Pay roll, mechanics .....	\$2,004 37	
Bliss, Bullard & Gormley, tools .....	6 37	
B. F. Goodrich Co., packing .....	23 63	
N. Frederickson & Sons, lumber .....	121 13	
New York Store, merchandise, etc. ....	1 57	
Conklin & Co., coal .....	240 00	
W. W. Pollard, painting .....	3 25	
A. H. Hollister, merchandise .....	24 16	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, merchandise .....	208 85	
Thos. Regan, plumber .....	4 04	
Madison City Gas Light & Coke Co., gas .....	100 32	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid .....	93 07	
J. A. Fay & Co., planer .....	345 75	
Storm Bull, expenses .....	83 02	
E. R. Curtiss, mounting photos .....	3 30	
Payton & Higgins, castings .....	186 38	
Excelsior Electric Co., lamps .....	60 00	
Jas. W. Queen & Co., apparatus .....	37 50	
Williams Globe Wire Works, sieves .....	4 80	
E. W. Lawton, writing .....	2 50	
A. D. Couover, expenses .....	13 10	
J. R. Young, clock .....	4 00	
Vacuum Oil Co., grease .....	55 76	
Pradt & Whitney Co., dies and taps .....	5 17	
Machinists' Supply Co., merchandise .....	73 68	
H. G. Kroncke, merchandise .....	2 25	
Ed. Stockwell, lamps .....	6 80	
L. Wolf Manufacturing Co., pipe .....	6 00	
Webster Manufacturing Co., stools .....	32 00	
Alex. Findlay, merchandise .....	61	
W. J. Park & Sons, merchandise .....	60	
Sumner & Morris, merchandise .....	18 51	
W. T. McConnell, merchandise .....	50	
W. S. Main, assignee, painting .....	3 90	
J. E. Moseley, merchandise .....	6 55	
H. Gotze, apparatus .....	86 91	
Brittingham & Hixon, lumber .....	163 52	
Nicholson File Co., files .....	9 72	
Scheibel & Krehl, merchandise .....	8 70	
M. H. Ball, castings .....	53 03	
D. Stephens, brick .....	7 00	
Garvin Machine Co., screw machine .....	400 00	
Wisconsin Mitis Co., castings .....	18 89	
Grant, Voss & Breese, slate slabs .....	30 50	
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise .....	20 95	
John B. Heim, plumbing .....	1 00	
The Trenton Iron Co., wire .....	12 00	
D. J. Gallagher, waste .....	8 03	
M. J. Cantwell, printing .....	4 50	
Chas. Hoebel, merchandise .....	25	

## Disbursements, 1890.

## COLLEGE ENGINEERING—Continued.

Samuel Harris & Co., merchandise	\$32 72	
Heer & Seelig, rep. compass	12 10	
Brown & Sharp Manufacturing Co., merchandise	2 24	
Duplex Wind Mill Co., merchandise	8 25	
Stannard & Dillon, merchandise	11 50	
W. F. & John Barnes, wheel	1 23	
Jas. Livesey, mason work	154 60	
Madison Manufacturing Co., castings	3 04	
B. Thomas, writing	3 82	
Hooks Smelting Co., babbitt	9 70	
Crane Co., sleeve	8 00	
B. F. Goodrich Co., packing	9 60	
Asscn. Am. Ag. Col's & Exp. Stations, expenses	12 50	
		\$4,878 50

## REPAIRS.

Pay roll, mechanics	\$850 55	
Frederickson & Sons, lumber	576 40	
Conklin & Co., coal	2 13	
W. W. Pollard & Co., painting	984 08	
E. Sharp & Co., plastering	163 29	
C. R. Stein & Co., lumber	82 50	
A. H. Hollister, merchandise	7 11	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, merchandise	210 44	
Sumner & Morris, merchandise	61 29	
Thos. Regan, plumbing	357 46	
Brittingham & Hixon, lumber	273 39	
Jas. Livesey, mason work	156 43	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid	5 73	
John B. Heim, plumbing	10 95	
Payton & Higgins, castings	27 38	
Scheibel & Krehl, merchandise	52 40	
Esser & Oakey, mason work	9 07	
H. Mooers & Co., material and labor	6 50	
King & Walker Co., repair boiler	12 80	
W. S. Main, assignee, painting	35	
Henry R. Worthington, merchandise	3 20	
Western Electric Co., batteries	2 25	
Crain Bros' Manufacturing Co., joint	5 25	
Rundle, Spence & Co., joint	5 07	
Askew & Mason, merchandise	38 77	
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise	25 73	
Joseph Pickering, mason work	609 12	
C. I. King, merchandise	3 00	
		\$4,542 58

## INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Pay roll, janitors and stenographers	\$7,367 70	
Geo. W. Bird, legal services, balance	827 96	
Lamb & Jones, legal service, balance	700 00	
New York Store, merchandise	4 87	
Democrat Printing Co., printing	6 58	
G. Grimm, binding	21 75	
A. H. Hollister, merchandise	31 49	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, merchandise	40	
Sumner & Morris, merchandise	18 03	
W. J. Park & Son, merchandise	27 30	
E. W. Keyes, rent	480 00	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid	207 51	
Madison City Gas Light & Coke Co., gas	14 82	
W. A. Olmsted, crayons	2 88	
Scheibel & Krehl, merchandise	5 50	
H. G. Kroncke, merchandise	75	
Wisconsin Telephone Co., rentals	186 00	
Chas. Hoebel, merchandise	7 75	
W. T. McConnell, merchandise	22 40	
Conklin & Co., coal	52 80	
J. H. D. Baker, merchandise	35 58	
Wm. Kinney, brooms	6 00	
T. C. Chamberlin, president, contingent	300 00	
Kentzier Bros., livery	2 50	

*University of Wisconsin.*

## INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—Continued.

John Sullivan, judgments and costs.....	\$286 91	
Gregory, Bird & Gregory, attorneys in suit.....	125 00	
Angell & Hastreiter, maps.....	11 00	
City Water Works, water.....	11 52	
L. D. Harvey, expense as visitor.....	29 85	
John W. Bashford, expense as visitor.....	53 65	
E. C. Wiswall, expense as visitor.....	22 60	
W. E. Brown, expense as visitor.....	58 56	
E. L. Grant, expense as visitor.....	27 52	
H. J. Hilbert, expense as visitor.....	37 27	
A. J. Hutton, expense as visitor.....	21 37	
Jas. E. Moseley, merchandise.....	4 75	
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	92	
W. W. Pollard, painting, etc.....	3 20	
Shea, Smith & Co., merchandise.....	16 20	
B. E. Smiley, tuning pianos.....	40 00	
Harry Favill, M. D., battalion surgeon.....	40 00	
E. B. Andrews, expenses in address.....	75 00	
I. P. Ketchum, filling diplomas.....	92 00	
John Lueders, music commencement.....	125 00	
F. M. Dorn & Co., livery.....	8 00	
State Journal Printing Co., printing.....	21 50	
E. F. Riley, salary.....	2,000 00	
		\$13,442 38

## LABORATORY SUPPLIES.

A. H. Hollister, merchandise.....	\$256 80	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, merchandise.....	28 15	
Sumner & Morris, merchandise.....	1 45	
Lehn & Pink, chemicals.....	108 87	
Madison City Gas Light & Coke Co., gas.....	326 29	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	125 69	
Jas. W. Queen & Co., chemicals.....	1,629 39	
Jas. M. Thorburn & Co., seeds.....	1 77	
Dennison Manufacturing Co., labels.....	9 70	
Emil Greiner, apparatus.....	14 75	
Machinists' Supply Co., merchandise.....	21 35	
Dexter Curtis, zinc.....	4 48	
C. & A. Smelting & Refining Co., silver.....	9 98	
Geo. H. Reissman, merchandise.....	5 50	
Empire Distilling Co., alcohol.....	27 60	
Educational Supply Co., merchandise.....	13 75	
Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., repairing apparatus.....	2 20	
Eimer & Amend, apparatus.....	73 74	
W. T. McConnell, merchandise.....	15 52	
J. H. D. Baker, merchandise.....	53	
E. H. Sargent & Co., merchandise.....	66 24	
Engineering News, cement.....	5 50	
John W. Decker, plants.....	5 00	
Macmillan & Co., book.....	2 45	
E. T. Erickson, cement.....	18 55	
E. A. Birge, specimens.....	6 85	
Whitall, Tatum & Co., merchandise.....	11 00	
A. E. Foote, merchandise.....	3 40	
Scheibel & Krehl, merchandise.....	85	
Richard Kny & Co., merchandise.....	126 89	
J. Bishop & Co., repairing crucibles.....	21 48	
National Distilling Co., alcohol.....	13 80	
Payton & Higgins, castings.....	8 13	
Jas. E. Moseley, books and merchandise.....	1 55	
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	6 25	
A. B. Seymour, paper.....	10 50	
M. J. Cantwell, printing.....	1 50	
L. J. Smith, plants.....	4 60	
W. W. Pollard, painting, etc.....	12 25	
A. Schulhof, merchandise.....	85	
Pay roll, carpenters and employes.....	7 17	
Richard G. Norton, repairing apparatus.....	6 75	
G. Grimm, binding.....	75 37	
Torry Botanical Club, periodical.....	1 00	
Gustav E. Stechert, books and periodicals.....	2 70	
Friedlander & Son, periodicals.....	77 14	
Empire Distilling Co., alcohol.....	28 50	
		\$3,203 78

*Disbursements, 1890.*

APPARATUS.		
Pay roll, mechanics.....	\$9 01	
Sumner & Morris, merchandise.....	85	
Eimer & Amend, apparatus.....	152 65	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	17 77	
W. A. Olmsted, maps.....	3 90	
F. B. Powers, bills paid.....	1 25	
Romain Talbot, slides.....	37 35	
Frank H. Mackay, slating tables.....	19 20	
A. H. Andrews & Co., maps.....	30 00	
J. A. Switzer, slides.....	42 50	
F. Huels, repairing.....	2 50	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, merchandise.....	3 50	
John Wanamaker, merchandise.....	14 00	
C. I. King, merchandise.....	10 00	
		\$444 48
INSURANCE.		
H. B. Hobbins, agent, premiums.....	\$59 38	
A. H. Main, agent, premiums.....	200 00	
Wootton & Lamont, agents, premiums.....	90 00	
Jos. S. Keyes, agent, premiums.....	110 00	
Theodore Herfurth, agent, premiums.....	30 00	
		\$489 38
REAL ESTATE.		
Burr W. Jones, legal service.....	\$47 00	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	3 00	
W. T. Crosby, interest.....	600 00	
		\$650 00
AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE FUND.		
Salary, superintendent.....	\$2,200 00	
Expenses of institutes.....	9,200 00	
		\$11,400 00
JOHN JOHNSTON FELLOWSHIP.		
E. T. Erickson.....	\$300 00	
E. T. Erickson, material for experiments.....	17 50	
		\$317 50
JOHN JOHNSTON SCHOLARSHIP.		
P. S. Reinsch.....	\$250 00	
		\$250 00
STEAM HEATING LADIES' HALL, Chap. 416, Laws '89.		
Johnson Electric Service Co.....	\$1,250 00	
King & Walker Co., balance steam heating apparatus.....	669 50	
		\$1,919 50
INTEREST.		
Ben C. Parkinson, leader, Lewis prize.....	\$18 00	
Johnson Endowment Fund Income, aid to students.....	300 00	
		\$318 00
EXPENSES OF REGENTS.		
George H. Paul, president, expenses.....	\$24 39	
Frank Challoner, expenses.....	55 00	
John M. True, expenses.....	49 48	
J. V. Quarles, expenses.....	21 21	
Wm. P. Bartlett, expenses.....	44 65	
E. L. Browne, expenses.....	92 11	
John A. Rice, expenses.....	24 25	
Hiram Smith, expenses.....	44 40	
C. R. Beach, expenses.....	14 00	

## University of Wisconsin.

## EXPENSES OF REGENTS — Continued.

Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	\$60 96	.....
Kentzler Bros., livery.....	19 00	.....
Hess & Schmitz, livery.....	16 50	.....
		\$485 95

## FUEL AND LIGHT.

Pay roll, laborers.....	\$43 99	.....
Madison City Gas Light and Coke Co., gas.....	1,059 56	.....
Conklin & Co., coal.....	7,150 45	.....
A. H. Hollister, merchandise.....	1 18	.....
Payton & Higgins, castings.....	9 88	.....
Chas. Nelson, wood.....	10 00	.....
Sumner & Morris, merchandise.....	20 88	.....
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, merchandise.....	11 65	.....
J. H. D. Baker, merchandise.....	1 96	.....
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	3 70	.....
Excelsior Electric Co., lamps.....	128 30	.....
W. T. McConnell, merchandise.....	2 19	.....
		\$8,442 74

## WASHBURN OBSERVATORY.

George C. Comstock, salary.....	\$2,000 00	.....
Albert S. Flint, salary.....	916 67	.....
Asaph Hall, salary.....	250 00	.....
Pay roll, assistants and janitors.....	528 06	.....
N. Frederickson & Sons, lumber.....	3 34	.....
Conklin & Co., coal.....	203 76	.....
Richard G. Norton, repair apparatus.....	75	.....
Sumner & Morris, merchandise.....	2 31	.....
Madison City Gas Light & Coke Co., gas.....	69 73	.....
King & Walker Co., steam pipe work.....	30 00	.....
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	25 00	.....
Jas. E. Moseley, merchandise.....	15 38	.....
Esser & Oakey, mason work.....	7 09	.....
H. Mooers, & Co., material and labor.....	10 32	.....
Mrs. Jos. Schweinem, ice.....	10 50	.....
Western Electric Co., apparatus and supplies.....	42 05	.....
George C. Comstock, director, bills paid.....	2 25	.....
Wisconsin Telephone Co., use telephones.....	50 00	.....
W. T. McConnell, merchandise.....	2 75	.....
H. D. Goodwin & Co., merchandise.....	31 25	.....
Wilson & Fox, merchandise.....	32 76	.....
Scheibel & Krehl, merchandise.....	17 98	.....
H. B. French, sidewalk.....	184 98	.....
Jas. Livesey, mason work.....	4 72	.....
Webbs Adder Co., adder.....	7 50	.....
Brown & Sharp Manufacturing Co., merchandise.....	6 04	.....
G. Grimm, binding.....	14 05	.....
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, merchandise.....	2 40	.....
A. H. Hollister, merchandise.....	5 40	.....
John A. Brashear, mirrors.....	200 00	.....
F. Huels, repairing.....	1 50	.....
New York Store, merchandise.....	1 75	.....
A. Schulof, merchandise.....	15	.....
Shea, Smith & Co., merchandise.....	7 00	.....
Stanley, Camp & Co., repair clock.....	16 88	.....
Binner Engraving Co., drawing.....	7 20	.....
Photograph Engraving Co., cut.....	14 00	.....
W. W. Pollard & Co., painting.....	258 12	.....
Keuffel & Esser, scale.....	2 50	.....
Jas. E. Fisher, merchandise.....	3 50	.....
State Journal Printing Co., printing.....	2 50	.....
Julius Zehnter & Co., matting.....	25 20	.....
Wilson & Fox, merchandise.....	10 66	.....
John Bliss & Co., repair apparatus.....	17 00	.....
		\$5,844 50

## PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

Pay roll, mechanics for Milwaukee Exposition.....	\$2 25	.....
G. G. Thorp, expenses Milwaukee Exposition.....	25 68	.....

## Disbursements, 1890.

## PRINTING AND ADVERTISING—Continued.

Storm Bull, expenses Milwaukee Exposition.....	\$8 28	
A. J. Hoskins, expenses Milwaukee Exposition.....	42 00	
X. Caverno, expenses Milwaukee Exposition.....	24 85	
J. E. Conahan, expenses Milwaukee Exposition.....	9 88	
W. F. Funk, expenses Milwaukee Exposition.....	29 23	
Otten & Krummer, sign Milwaukee Exposition.....	4 50	
Frank S. Horner, printing.....	195 83	
David Atwood, printing.....	33 50	
Cramer, Aikens & Cramer, printing.....	666 90	
M. J. Cantwell, printing.....	6 00	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing.....	180 50	
State Journal Printing Co., printing.....	71 00	
Manville Covering Co., covering pipe Milwaukee Exposition.....	11 50	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	291 52	
F. B. Power, bills paid.....	4 10	
Ægis Association, advertising.....	100 00	
Sentinel Co., advertising.....	2 00	
Badger Association, advertising.....	67 20	
A. Zeeze & Co., cut.....	60 00	
		\$1,836 72

## LIBRARY.

G. Grimm, binding.....	\$188 24	
Stock Journal Co., periodical.....	12 90	
J. C. Freeman, secretary, bills paid.....	33 65	
Henry Southeran & Co., books.....	794 04	
Gustav E. Stechert, books.....	408 89	
B. Westermann & Co., books and charts.....	32 44	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	95 23	
Ginn & Co., books.....	9 00	
Q. P. Index, periodical.....	1 50	
A. C. McClurg & Co., book.....	4 50	
Jas. E. Moseley, books.....	347 49	
Callaghan & Co., books.....	61 35	
F. A. Brockhaus, books.....	563 59	
Wm. J. Park & Sons, periodicals.....	58 85	
S. A. Maxwell & Co., book.....	2 84	
West Publishing Co., books.....	65 25	
R. Friedlander & Sons, books.....	209 47	
H. V. & H. W. Poor, book.....	12 50	
Seren Watson (curator), book.....	8 00	
John P. Haire, Pt. Century dictionary.....	20 00	
Student Publishing Co., periodical.....	6 00	
J. H. Hickox, periodical.....	5 00	
John M. Olin, administrator, books.....	27 95	
Jos. Baer & Co., periodical.....	15 03	
M. A. Allen, periodical.....	3 40	
D. Appleton & Co., periodical.....	6 00	
Scientific Publishing Co., books.....	4 00	
		\$2,997 11

## FURNITURE.

Pay roll, mechanics.....	\$81 90	
New York Store, carpets, etc.....	314 73	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, merchandise.....	92 31	
Sumner & Morris, merchandise.....	5 95	
Gustav Janeck, furniture.....	281 75	
Wm. Sauthoff, laying carpets.....	49 06	
American Desk and Seating Co., president's desk.....	76 00	
Payton & Higgins, castings.....	2 55	
Jas. E. Fisher, furniture.....	145 75	
W. S. Main, assignee, painting.....	5 40	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	2 30	
Brittingham & Hixon, lumber.....	27 14	
Angell & Hastreiter, maps.....	5 00	
McCoy & Co., clean feathers.....	15 97	
S. Y. L. Hommedieu, rubber matting.....	168 84	
Scheibel & Krehl, merchandise.....	2 60	
		\$1,277 15



*University of Wisconsin.*

## ROADS AND GROUNDS.

Pay roll, laborers.....	\$787 09	
Sumner & Morris, merchandise.....	25 42	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	16 56	
Alex. Findlay, feed.....	2 00	
Chas. Hoebel, harness repaired.....	3 50	
John D. Hayes, shoeing.....	9 40	
W. T. McConnell, merchandise.....	9 22	
City of Madison, macadamizing on Langdon street.....	604 97	
W. W. Pollard & Co., painting.....	12 06	
P. J. Depold, blacksmith work.....	2 50	
N. Frederickson & Sons, lumber.....	15 58	
Capital City Mills, feed.....	1 10	
Andrew Kentzler, trees.....	15 00	
E. W. Keyes, trees.....	25 00	
Schmelzer Bros, stone.....	7 50	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, merchandise.....	10 90	
Wisconsin Wagon Co., shafts.....	5 00	
S. L. Sheldon Co., extras for mowr.....	3 50	
Scheibel & Krehl, merchandise.....	2 06	
		\$1,558 84

## IMPROVEMENTS.

Thomas Regan, plumbing.....	\$857 76	
King & Walker Co., raising chimney, etc.....	230 05	
		\$1,087 81

## APPARATUS—(A) Chapter 500, Laws 1887.

Pay roll, carpenters and mechanics.....	\$1,471 75	
R. Fuess, large microscope.....	360 77	
New York Store, merchandise.....	7 71	
R. G. Norton, repair apparatus.....	2 75	
Sumner & Morris, merchandise.....	2 80	
B. Westerman & Co., books and charts.....	27 26	
Educational Supply Co., apparatus.....	25 40	
Dr. August Muller, apparatus.....	271 58	
Jas. W. Queen & Co., apparatus.....	302 82	
E. S. Greeley & Co., apparatus.....	21 50	
D. Van Nostrand Co., books.....	88 83	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	290 63	
J. A. Fay & Co., merchandise.....	75	
Payton & Higgins, castings.....	110 40	
M. J. Cantwell, labels.....	43 50	
Whitall, Tatum & Co., apparatus.....	97 27	
G. Grimm, binding.....	25 65	
Elisha T. Jenks, hardware.....	208 20	
Jas. E. Moseley, books.....	12 79	
Emil Greiner, apparatus.....	147 49	
H. E. Kroncke, merchandise.....	2 98	
Western Electric Co., apparatus.....	275 00	
Electrical Supply Co., apparatus.....	1 60	
Scovill Mfg. Co., merchandise.....	61 09	
Library Bureau, cards.....	14 40	
Electrical Accumulator Co., batteries.....	169 40	
Eastman Dry Plate & Film Co., plates.....	4 73	
N. Frederickson & Sons, lumber.....	696 78	
A. H. Hollister, merchandise.....	11 91	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, merchandise.....	138 71	
Chas. H. Besly & Co., merchandise.....	89 54	
Rudolph Jung, apparatus.....	104 16	
Otto Laverenz & Bro., boxes.....	94 50	
Wisconsin Mitis Co., castings.....	13 84	
Elmer & Amend, merchandise.....	7 75	
Henry A. Ward, specimens.....	317 90	
Brittingham & Hixon, lumber.....	285 51	
Mayer & Muller, books.....	6 48	
Greenpoint Enameling Works, apparatus.....	4 00	
Jones & Laughlin, Lim'd., iron.....	8 94	
Electrical World, periodical.....	3 00	
Chas. Verdin, apparatus.....	101 85	
William Hood, apparatus.....	1 50	
New Haven Clock Co., apparatus.....	47 00	

*University of Wisconsin.*

APPARATUS — (A) Chapter 500, Laws 1887 — Continued.

Weston Electrical Instrument Co., apparatus.....	63 70	
Jas. White, apparatus.....	\$108 83	
A. H. Andrews & Co., merchandise.....	7 00	
Marshall Field & Co., merchandise.....	33 00	
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	6 80	
Jos. Baer & Co., books.....	438 10	
L. Brill, models.....	6 26	
Johnson Electric Service Co., castings.....	8 12	
Bohm & Weidemann, models.....	40 00	
W. J. Park & Sons, books and merchandise.....	1 20	
W. W. Pollard & Co., painting.....	40 83	
Scientific Publishing Co., books.....	8 00	
Machinists' Supply Co., merchandise.....	41	
M. H. Ball, castings.....	3 75	
Madison Electric Co., lamps.....	76 88	
C. I. King, merchandise.....	12 50	
Stannard & Dillon, merchandise.....	2 60	
Jas. H. Rice Co., glass.....	112 85	\$6,902 75

FURNITURE — (A), Chapter 500, Laws 1887, balance.

Pay Roll, mechanics.....	\$257 23	
Frederickson & Sons, lumber.....	115 75	
W. W. Pollard, painting.....	4 00	
A. H. Hollister, merchandise.....	5 00	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, merchandise.....	68 63	
John B. Heim, plumbing.....	35 20	
Webster Mfg. Co., chairs.....	70 88	
Askew & Mason, plumbing.....	3 12	
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	8 80	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	4 81	\$573 42

Total disbursements, 1889-90.....		\$174,861 87
Total receipts and disbursements for the two years.....	\$366,953 40	\$350,905 51
Balance September 30, 1888.....	13,096 52	
Balance September 30, 1890.....		29,144 41
	\$380,049 92	\$380,049 92

E. F. RILEY,  
*Secretary.*

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*University of Wisconsin.*


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## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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HON. GEORGE RAYMER,

*President Board of Regents:*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith my report upon the progress of the University for the biennial term ending September 30, 1890. To better exhibit the development of the institution, statistics of the immediately preceding years are given for comparison.

### NUMERICAL GROWTH OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The total attendance at University in 1885-86, was.....	443
In 1886-87, was .....	539
In 1887-88, was .....	638
In 1888-89, was .....	722
In 1889-90, was .....	790

At the opening of the present year the attendance is 800, with two agricultural courses yet to begin.

The attendance at the Summer School (not counted in the above), was 45 in 1887; 55 in 1888; 104 in 1889, and 132 in 1890.

### GROWTH BY COLLEGES.

Beyond the simple fact of a general growth, a special significance attaches to the development of the several departments of the University. The growth by colleges is shown by the following table, omitting unclassified special students:

	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
College of Letters and Science .....	217	261	287	306
College of Mechanics and Engineering....	43	50	89	113
College of Agriculture.....	26	25	45	32
College of Law.....	70	113	119	112
School of Pharmacy.....	46	38	49	35

*President's Report.*

## GROWTH BY COURSES.

Still more definite is the significance of the growth by courses, as follows:

COURSES.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Ancient classical.....	40	45	56	54
Modern classical.....	75	69	73	74
General science.....	51	57	71	68
English.....	52	90	104	126
Civil engineering.....	17	18	29	27
Mechanical engineering.....	25	30	31	43
Electrical engineering.....				9
Metallurgical and mining engineering.....	2	2	3	8
Special students.....	132	146	132	192
Law.....	70	113	119	112
Pharmacy.....	46	38	49	35
Agricultural short course.....	26	25	41	27
Agricultural long course.....			5	5
Fellows and resident graduates.....	3	5	9	15
Totals.....	539	638	722	790

## COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENTS COMPARED WITH PROFESSIONAL DEPARTMENTS.

By grouping the attendance in the collegiate and in the professional departments, respectively, their ratio from year to year and their relative growth is shown as follows, omitting fellows, resident graduates and the short-course students:

	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Collegiate departments.....	342	388	410	488
Professional departments.....	168	225	262	265

If, disregarding the professional element, we group together the attendance upon those courses in whose subject-matter the human element predominates (the humanities in the broader and truer sense of the term), namely, the Classical, the English and the Law courses, and, on the other hand, the attendance upon the courses in which the physical element predominates, namely, the General Science, the Engineering, the Pharmacy and the Agricultural courses, an instructive phase of the development of the institution will be presented. The unclassified students are for obvious reasons omitted:

*University of Wisconsin.*

	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
The Humanities.....	237	317	352	366
The Physical.....	140	145	188	190
The latter, including Short Course Agr.....	(186)	(170)	(229)	(217)

*The numbers in parenthesis include the Short Course Agricultural students whose attendance is limited to the winter term.*

Omitting the professional factor and grouping together the attendance upon those collegiate courses in whose subject-matter the human element predominates, namely, the Classical and the English courses, and comparing these with the attendance upon the General Science course, in which the physical element is more pronounced, the following ratios are presented:

	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
The Humanity Courses.....	166	204	233	314
The Physical Science Course.....	51	57	71	68

## INTELLECTUAL TENDENCIES.

The foregoing statistics indicate in some measure the choice of lines of study on the part of students. The selection of courses is, however, more or less influenced by the opportunities afforded by the schools of the state for preparation, which are not equally good for all courses. In the University considerable opportunity for choice of studies is permitted. The intellectual tendencies of the institution, as expressed by the choice of the students, will, therefore, be better indicated by the special studies actually taken. While half or more of these are required, taken all together they measurably well represent the intellectual drift, voluntary and imposed. The simple number of students taking the several studies, does not, however, accurately represent the amount of work done, because some studies are taken two, some three, and some four or five times a week, and in a few cases even more or less frequently. To secure a satisfactory basis of comparison, a single exercise by a single student must be taken as the unit.

The figures below indicate the number of such unit-exercises per week in each of the studies named:

*President's Report.*

		1886-1887.			1887-1888.			1888-1889.			1889-1890.			90-1
		Fall.	Winter.	Spring.	Fall.	Winter.	Spring.	Fall.	Winter.	Spring.	Fall.	Winter.	Spring.	Fall.
1	Philosophy.....	483	587	486	200	395	280	426	586	355	610	560	439	441
2	Pedagogics.....	101	70	54	125	175	115	185	188	140	170	261	167	205
3	Civics.....	395	226	399	566	353	493	634	493	499	672	410	610	859
4	History.....	497	497	330	548	425	511	531	457	411	834	753	693	712
5	Greek.....	246	266	212	324	253	285	269	258	210	331	224	162	439
6	Latin.....	557	437	250	494	475	274	430	427	324	479	444	250	465
7	Sanskrit.....		2		2	2	8	18	8	8	12	8	8	12
8	French.....	255	253	219	306	255	231		366	346	488	352	323	515
9	Spanish.....				20	10	18				33	22	27	
10	Hebrew.....	6	21	12	4	4	12	21	14	14	16	14	12	10
11	Italian.....							15	10	12				39
12	German.....	926	793	713	1,080	954	814	991	930	853	1,256	1,097	927	1,144
13	Scandinavian.....	65	60	60	67	79	53	66	77	90	103	105	95	74
14	English.....	373	688	570	327	596	775	283	767	760	298	843	955	375
15	Rhetoric.....	437	315	20	400	400		516	379	16	530	419	42	750
16	Mathematics.....	871	859	740	980	998	931	977	1,012	1,050	1,327	1,353	1,225	1,423
17	Astronomy.....	10	5	280		15	120	30	38	195	5	20	220	5
18	Physics.....	255	38	20	394	470	340	136	407	275	98	511	270	215
19	Chemistry.....	636	610	203	674	336	510	818	620	580	955	615	491	927
20	Mineralogy and geology.....	65	145	55	78			50	60	30	271	55	76	181
21	Zoology and physiology.....	453	530	536	394	618	474	498	713	369	497	732	446	487
22	Bacteriology.....		49	28	10	49	10		30		5	60	20	
23	Botany.....	436	524	315	346	203	320	376	161	155	314	136	180	447
24	Agriculture.....		280			269			360		11	400	34	4
25	Agricultural chemistry.....		135			125			210		10	145	10	45
26	Metallurgy.....	20	65	23	60	15	5		20	15		50	10	75
27	Pure and appl. mechanics.....	95		55	154		f	135	204	75	230	219	120	478
28	Topographical engineering.....			65	13	20	1	10	54	110	30	68	88	82
29	Special engineering.....	25	30	35	30	66	25	63	95		53	97	157	139
30	Draughting.....	238	206	196	456		253	373	530	470	495	520	390	420
31	Practical mechanics.....	240	260	150	354	252	251	237	425	210	320	455	265	385
32	Pharmacy.....	141	372	15	153	400	30	141	126	45	170	105	30	165
33	Music.....	242	256	181	220	183	154	235	238	183	299	235	195	248

*University of Wisconsin.*

Grouping the statistics upon the basis of this unit according to grand divisions of study, they will prove instructive respecting the distribution of work, as follows:

	UNIT EXERCISES PER WEEK.		PERCENTAGE RATIOS.	
	1886-88.	1888-90.	1886-88.	1888-90.
Language and literature.....	17,172	18,761	37.65	39.68
Natural science.....	12,759	11,659	27.97	24.63
Mathematics.....	6,363	6,944	13.95	14.67
History.....	3,395	3,678	7.44	7.77
Civics.....	3,066	3,318	6.72	7.01
Philosophy.....	2,857	2,954	6.26	6.24
Total.....	45,612	47,334	99.99	100.00

Or, if we combine these into two groups, the one embracing the humanity studies, in the broader and truer sense of the term, namely language, literature, history, civics, mental and moral philosophy, and logic; and the other, the physical science studies, namely, astronomy, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, zoology, physiology, bacteriology, botany and mathematics (which last does not strictly belong here), the following is the result:

	UNIT EXERCISES PER WEEK.		PERCENTAGE RATIOS.	
	1886-88.	1888-90.	1886-88.	1888-90.
Humanity studies.....	26,355	28,731	57.95	60.70
Physical science studies.....	19,122	18,603	42.05	39.30
Total.....	45,477	47,334	100.00	100.00

## INSTRUCTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR THE SEVERAL LINES OF STUDY.

Still another phase of the distribution of work may be shown by a classification of the instructional force. The total number of professors, lecturers, investigators, instructors and tutors (fellows) is 70. Some of these are engaged but a part of the time or give instruction in more than one branch and are twice enumerated. The figures given in parenthesis represent full-time equivalents, approximately, and furnish a better basis of comparison. In the collegiate departments, seventeen (13) give instruction in language and literature; eleven (8½) in natural science; six (3½) in

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*President's Report.*

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mathematics; two ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) in philosophy; two (2) in history; two ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) in civics; two (2) in music; one ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) in military science. In the professional departments six ( $3\frac{1}{2}$ ), (besides special lecturers) give instruction in law; seven ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ ) in engineering; six (2) in agriculture; two (2) in pharmacy; one ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) in pedagogy. Of these forty-three ( $32\frac{1}{2}$ ) belong to the scholastic or collegiate division, and twenty (12) to the professional division.

If we classify these into those giving instruction in humanity studies, as defined above, on the one hand, and physical science studies on the other, using the numbers which indicate full-time equivalents, the result is  $25\frac{1}{2}$  and  $17\frac{1}{2}$  respectively. If to the latter be added those who devote their time, in whole or in part, to physical investigation, the result will be  $22\frac{1}{2}$ .

DISTRIBUTION OF SUBCOURSES.

The University offers 246 subordinate courses of study, designated sub-courses. These are distributed as follows: In philosophy, twelve; in pedagogy, six; in civics, eight; in history, nine; in Greek, eight; in Latin, ten; in Hebrew, two; in Sanskrit, two; in French, five; in Spanish, one; in Italian, one; in German, twelve; in Scandinavian, four; in English, eleven; in rhetoric, six; in mathematics, nineteen; in astronomy, three; in physics, four; in chemistry, seven; in mineralogy, six; in geology, seven; in zoology, eight; in bacteriology, one; in botany, seven; in metallurgy, two; in theoretical mechanics, ten; in practical mechanics, twelve; in topographical engineering, three; in special engineering, sixteen; in draughting, ten; in pharmacy, three; in agriculture, ten. In law, music and military science, the instruction is not definitely formulated in this manner. The sub-courses are not all alike in the time that they require, or the work they involve, but they have some significance as indices of the range, variety and distribution of the work of the University.

Still more definite is the significance of the following data: There are now (fall term of 1890) two classes in philosophy, three in civics (five divisions), eight (ten divisions) in history, six in Greek, seven in Latin, five in French, one in Italian, two in Hebrew, two in Sanskrit, fourteen in German, four in Norse, five in English language and literature, six in rhetoric and elocution (nine divisions), eight (thirteen divisions) in mathematics, one in astronomy, four in physics, five in chemistry, six in botany, two in mineralogy, two in geology, four in zoology and physiology, four (six divisions) in theoretical mechanics, six in practical mechanics, six in engineering, four in draughting, one in pedagogy, three in agriculture, besides the regular courses in law and pharmacy.

Grouping these, it appears that there are forty-eight classes in language and literature (fifty-three divisions), twenty-four in natural science, eight (thirteen divisions) in mathematics, three (five divisions) in civics, eight



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*University of Wisconsin.*

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(ten divisions) in history, two in philosophy, twenty-four (twenty-six divisions) in professional studies not including pharmacy and law. Grouping these still more broadly into the humanity studies and the physical science studies (including mathematics, which does not strictly belong here) we find that there are sixty-nine classes (seventy-six divisions) in the humanity studies, and thirty-two classes (thirty-seven divisions) in the scientific and mathematical studies. Putting the pedagogy with the humanity group and the engineering studies with the scientific and mathematical, and omitting the law and pharmacy, whose alliances are on the opposite sides but whose methods are such as to exclude them from this particular classification, the two groups stand sixty-nine (seventy-six divisions) and fifty-six (sixty-three divisions) respectively.

The foregoing facts have been given thus fully and specifically because of a supposed tendency to over-growth in the direction of the physical sciences. The facts do not appear to me to support this, but the ample data given enable everyone to draw his own conclusions. To my interpretation the facts pointedly indicate a natural, wholesome and reasonably symmetrical growth.

#### THE NEW COURSES.

Two years ago there was established a course for Normal school graduates, through which such graduates, by spending two years in the University, could graduate with the degree of B. S. or B. L. (Eng.) At present ten students are taking this course; four in the senior class and six in the junior class. This number is quite as large as expected and the success of the course is gratifying both in the character of the students drawn here and the close relations which it is effecting between the University and the Normal schools.

The pre-medical course and the courses antecedent to law and journalism, have proved in the past two years notably successful. Each has been attended by a large and increasing number of students and the courses are found to meet a real want on the part of those preparing to enter the professions.

#### THE FELLOWSHIP SYSTEM.

The terms of the first five appointees to the University fellowships closed with the last academic year, and the results are worthy of note as indicating the working of the system. Of the five appointed in 1888, one resigned on account of ill health, and one left to accept an advantageous professional position, but his scheme of work was carried out by his successor, so that we have the results of four fellowship terms. Two of the appointees, immediately on finishing their terms, went abroad and are now pursuing advanced studies in the same lines in Germany (as is also one of the more re-

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*President's Report.*

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cent appointees after a year's work here) indicating thus much of success in the chief purpose of the fellowship system, namely, the promotion of prolonged special study. One of these (Miss Remington) is now pursuing special studies in language; the other (Mr. Russell), who devoted most of his time here to an investigation of the life history of certain yeasts in ensilage, and made new and valuable observations, is pursuing advanced technical studies in bacteriology under Dr. Koch. Mr. Roeseler, who occupied the fellowship in history, devoted his studies to the distribution of foreign immigration in Wisconsin, especially in its colonial forms, and reached some highly valuable results. Mr. Rogers, who held the John Johnston fellowship in engineering, began an extended series of tests of cements, which were not completed at the time of his resignation, but the work was taken up by his successor, Mr. Erickson, and a very large number of careful and accurate tests were made, the results of which will soon be published. The existing fellowships are distributed as follows: two in engineering; one each in history, botany, astronomy, Latin, elocution, agriculture and English literature.

#### GRADUATE STUDY.

The endeavors of the University to promote advanced study have met with gratifying success as shown by the fact that the number of resident graduates pursuing study in the University has risen from four in 1887-88 to twenty-one at the opening of the current year.

#### SEMINAR SYSTEM.

The seminar system is gradually and favorably developing and facilities for giving it efficiency are being added, slowly, it must be confessed, from the lack of means and of room. The good effects of the system not only upon those immediately engaged but upon the general methods and spirit of the institution are notable.

#### LAW DEPARTMENT.

At the opening of the year 1889-90 the course in law was remodeled and very considerably enlarged. The provision permitting the courses of lectures to be taken in one year was abolished and the curriculum amplified so as to embrace two years of heavy work. General E. E. Bryant was chosen Dean, and under his indefatigable and wise labors, the efficiency of the college has been greatly increased. The fees were also increased, which has apparently had the effect of keeping away some who would otherwise have taken the course, though the attendance has been all that was anticipated under the new conditions.

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*University of Wisconsin.*

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## UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The several lines of extra-collegiate work that fall under the head of University Extension — the carrying forth of the instruction of the University to the people — have been carried forward with continued success.

The Farmers' Institutes have been well sustained and continue to exercise a powerfully stimulating influence upon the development of higher agriculture and broader intelligence. They have demonstrated their permanent value as a factor of our educational system. One hundred and twenty institutes were held during the biennial term.

Through the Teachers' Institute Lectureship about forty lectures each year have been given by the University professor of pedagogy, Dr. Stearns, before educational bodies. The increased interest in the University shown by the teachers and people of the state, the large number of schools that have sought a place on the accredited list and the improved preparation of students are, in some considerable part, the fruits of this lectureship.

An endeavor has been made during the past year to encourage the development of Mechanics' Institutes, with a moderate degree of success. The great difference in the special classes of work engaged in by mechanics makes it difficult to find common ground of interest, and the problem of the successful development of mechanics' institutes is much more difficult than that of the Farmers' Institutes where there is a broad field of common ground. Besides this inherent difficulty, the University has not been able to command the means and the special services necessary to develop the system adequately. Increased provision is made for the ensuing year but large results cannot be hoped for until adequate provision is made and a skilled supervisor placed in charge.

## SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Summer School for Teachers has proved a gratifying success. The attendance in 1889 was 104, and in 1890, 132. The following analysis shows the character and grade of the students in attendance: 14 were teachers in colleges, Normal schools or special schools; 53 were principals or assistants in high schools; 3, principals in graded schools; 43, teachers in grammar or lower grades; 9, college students and 11 had no position at the time; 109 were from Wisconsin, and 23 from other states; 29 had attended previous sessions. Twenty distinct courses of instruction were offered. For the time and expense incurred probably no effort connected with the University gives larger educational returns.

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*President's Report.*

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## ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION.

The University regards the production and dissemination of fresh knowledge one of the most vital of its functions, because it not only contributes to the general store of knowledge upon which progress depends but stimulates and vitalizes the educational work of the institution itself. The Agricultural Experiment Station leads in this line both in the amount of original investigation and in its wide-reaching and manifest value. The feeding experiments which have already made the Station famous have been continued by Professor Henry. Professor King and Mr. Woll have also conducted feeding experiments in several different lines set forth in detail in the annual reports and the bulletins of the Station. The discovery of fibrine in milk and of the part it plays in the changes and the handling of milk, and the development of a simple, cheap and reliable method of testing milk by Dr. Babcock are radical in their nature, and have an importance that cannot easily be limited. Valuable investigations in the physics of soils, especially soil waters, which promise great scientific and practical results, have been carried on by Professor King. Investigations in the improvement of fruits by systematic pollenization have been carried on by Professor Goff with very hopeful results. He has also invented a simple and cheap apparatus for conveniently and successfully applying insecticides.

A large amount of investigative work of a high order has been in progress at the Observatory. Work with the special apparatus for the determination, by a new method, of the constants of aberration and refraction — a special appropriation for which was granted by the National Academy of Science in view of its important nature — has been in progress. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to complete an adequate series of observations, but preliminary inspection indicates that the new method will give valuable results, though the precise degree of success cannot yet be determined.

The investigation of the instrumental constants of the meridian circle has been brought near to completion, the purpose of the investigation being to make possible work of the most refined order of exactness. Observations on double stars with the large equatorial and some other subordinate lines of work have been in progress.

Experimental inquiry in psychology is one of the newest and most radical of recent endeavors and forms a most valuable means of introducing advanced students to positive and strictly scientific methods in this most important field. During the year 1888-89, Dr. Jastrow, in connection with several of the students, made a large number of experiments on the action of the sense organs in reference to space relations. The results

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*University of Wisconsin.*

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were published in a series of papers in the American Journal of Psychology. During the past year a somewhat elaborate study of students' habits of association of ideas was made, results of which appeared in The Review, an English periodical. There was also made an experimental study of the sense perceptions especially with reference to time relations. The results of this are to be published in the American Journal of Psychology. During the present year the entire class in psychology is to be taken into the laboratory and taught the simpler and more general methods of investigation of the laws of sense perception.

Investigations in various lines under the fellowship system have been alluded to under that head. A large amount of original geological and petrographic work has been conducted at the University, though chiefly under the auspices of the National Survey. The University, however, secures the intellectual and moral benefits of association with these advanced inquiries. Special investigations in biological, physical, pharmaceutical, historical and other lines have been conducted by the several professors, but the heavy burden of instruction imposed upon the general faculty leaves little time or strength for original inquiry.

#### PUBLICATIONS.

Besides the two annual reports of the Experiment Station, the following bulletins have been issued during the period covered by this report:

Bulletin No. 18, The Constitution of Milk, and Some of the Conditions which Affect the Separation of Cream, issued in January, 1889.

Bulletin No. 19, Notes on Ensilage, issued in April, 1889.

Bulletin No. 20, Noxious Weeds of Wisconsin, issued in July, 1889.

Bulletin No. 21. Comparative Value of Warm and Cold Water for Milch Cows in Winter, issued in October, 1889.

Bulletin No. 22, Report on Oats, Barley and Potatoes for 1889, issued in January, 1890.

Bulletin No. 23, Prevention of Apple Scab, issued in April, 1890.

Bulletin No. 24, A New Method for the Estimation of Fat in Milk, Especially Adapted to Creameries and Cheese Factories, issued in July, 1890.

Bulletin No. 25, The Value of Ashes and Bone Meal in Pig Feeding, issued in October, 1890.

Washburn Observatory has issued volumes VI and VII.

Some of the products of the fellowship investigations are approximately ready for publication.

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*President's Report.*

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## HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Efforts have been made in several lines to secure to the students good health and physical development. On the resignation of the previous matron of Ladies' Hall, Dr. Almah J. Frisby, a graduate of the University (General Science course), and of the Boston Medical School, was appointed preceptress and professor of hygiene and sanitary science. Miss Frisby's thorough scientific and professional training especially fit her to watch over the health of the young ladies. She delivers to the Freshman class each year a course of lectures on practical hygiene and sanitation with special reference to habits of healthful living on the part of students.

Instruction in gymnastics is now provided for the young ladies by the employment of Miss Clara E. S. Ballard, late of Miss Allen's Gymnasium, Boston, as instructor in that department. A regular graded course of instruction, with suitable apparatus, is given in Ladies' Hall. Miss Frisby has general supervision of the gymnastic work of each of the ladies, and an endeavor is made to adapt it, by discretionary provisions, to the strength and condition of each. These appointments, taken in connection with the improvements in Ladies' Hall, furnish exceptionally excellent hygienic conditions for lady students, and as a result their general good health is very notable.

Much has been done to improve the opportunities of the young men for athletic exercises. Three lots that lay in the midst of the lower campus have been purchased; the house occupying one of them has been moved away; the campus graded; a new baseball field laid out; a quarter-mile running track constructed around the campus, and new tennis courts provided. A year ago the faculty appointed a standing committee to act with the students in promoting the better organization of athletic training and recreation. This committee (Professors Owen, Slichter and Cole) have acted only in an advisory capacity, but their efforts, aided by the co-operation of the students, have already secured most admirable results in systematizing and regulating the athletic games, and promise even more improvement in the future.

The increase in the size of the battalion made it necessary to abandon the gymnasium and to conduct the drill, in inclement weather, in Library Hall. This was not done without some protest against such use of the hall, but the necessities of the case seemed imperative, and the excellent decorum of the battalion has reduced the ill effects of such use to the minimum. The need of a suitable drill hall is pressing.

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*University of Wisconsin.*

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## IMPROVEMENTS.

The legislature of 1888-89 made an appropriation of \$5000 for the better heating and lighting of Ladies' Hall, with a view to safety from fire as well as the promotion of health and comfort. The hall has been provided with steam heating, under electric control, and furnished with gas throughout. Its plumbing system has been overhauled and its general hygienic appointments improved. It is gratifying to note that with these improvements and the most excellent management of the hall it is now fully occupied, indeed, fails to meet the demand.

North Hall (formerly a dormitory), has been improved and the two upper stories fitted up for the pharmacy department, which now has ample and commodious quarters. The two lower floors are occupied by the German and Scandinavian departments. Very considerable improvements have been made in Agricultural Hall to meet the rapidly growing needs of that department. Important additions have been made to the farm buildings, notably the construction of a dairy house for the accomodation of the new dairy school. Other University buildings have been repaired and the general condition of University property improved.

## ADVANCED STANDARDS.

It has been the endeavor of the University to advance its standards step by step, as fast as practicable, at some sacrifice of numbers. It is gratifying to note that the preparation given by the high schools of the state is steadily improving and that the principals of these schools cordially support and urge on the advance movement. The standard high school courses recommended after careful revision by the State Superintendent, during the past year, have been adopted by the University as types and standards of the preparation required for its courses, thereby placing the University in closer organic relations with the state system and bringing the requirements for admission to the several courses up to an approximate equality by requiring four years of high school work as a preparation for all. This provision goes into effect in 1892.

ENLARGEMENT IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC  
ARTS.

By a recent act of congress, an annual appropriation, beginning with \$15,000 per annum and increasing \$1,000 dollars a year until it reaches \$25,000 per annum, was made for the more complete endowment and maintenance of the colleges of agriculture and mechanics. This permits

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*President's Report.*

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the establishment of an additional course in agriculture intermediate between our present short course and our long course. This new course will take on two phases, one intended to meet the wants of those who wish to combine with the practical features of the short course a knowledge of the agricultural sciences (agricultural physics, agricultural botany, agricultural chemistry and economic entomology), and the other to meet the wants of those who wish subsequently to take the long course, for which it will be accepted as a preparation.

The short course has been extended to embrace two winter terms, and has been greatly strengthened and improved. A dairy course was introduced last year, and promises to be an attractive and valuable feature of the college. Important improvements are contemplated in it during the coming year.

In the college of mechanics and engineering, courses in electrical and railway engineering have been introduced and already embrace twenty-five students. Very considerable additions have been made to the appointments of the college. The enlarged plans which were entered upon two years ago have been steadily, though, in the nature of the case, not very rapidly developed. As the courses occupy four years and only become fully differentiated in the last year, a full development necessarily occupies several years. A more considerable enlargement will take place during the current year than during the preceding ones.

#### LOSS BY DEATH.

The University has suffered irreparable loss in the death of two of the most esteemed members of its faculty, Professor William F. Allen, of the department of history, and Professor Lucius S. Heritage, of the department of Latin. Both were men of exceptional scholarship and unusual ability as instructors, and both exercised a pure and refining influence upon all associated with them. Professor Allen had acquired an international reputation through his rare scholarship and through the still rarer judicial equipoise of his historical judgment, and his loss has been deeply felt among scholars everywhere. Professor Heritage, though a much younger man, was rapidly growing in the esteem of scholars, and promised, had his life been spared, to have occupied a high place among the linguists of the country.

#### APPOINTMENTS TO THE FACULTY.

Edwin E. Bryant, Dean of the Law Faculty.

Charles D. Marx, C. E., Professor of Civil Engineering.

Charles E. Bennett, A. B., Professor of Latin.



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*University of Wisconsin.*

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William F. Vilas, LL. D., Professor of Practice and Pleading.

Emmett S. Goff, Professor of Horticulture.

Albert S. Flint, A. B., A. M., Assistant Astronomer.

Almah J. Frisby, B. S., M. D., Preceptress, and Professor of Hygiene and Sanitation.

William H. Hobbs, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy, and Curator of Geological Museum.

Hiram B. Loomis, Ph. D., Instructor in Physics.

Charles H. Haskins, Ph. D., Instructor in History.

Edward Kremers, Ph. G., Ph. D., Instructor in Pharmacy.

Louis M. Hooper, E. M., C. E., Acting Professor Civil Engineering.\*

Florence Cornelius, B. L., Instructor in Latin.

Almond E. Palmer, B. S., Instructor in Elocution.

Guido H. Stempel, A. B., Instructor in German.

Clara E. S. Ballard, Instructor in Gymnastics.

William G. Sired, Instructor in Music.

John M. Parkinson, A. B., B. L., Instructor in Elementary Law.

Edward B. Rosa, B. S., (Acting) Instructor in Physics.\*

Floyd Davis, (Acting) Instructor in Metallurgy and Assaying.\*

All of which is respectfully submitted,

T. C. CHAMBERLIN,  
*President.*

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\*Temporarily engaged — not now connected with the University.

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*Report of Board of Visitors.*

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REPORTS OF BOARDS OF VISITORS.

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*To the Regents of the University of Wisconsin :*

The Board of Visitors for the collegiate year ending June 30th, 1889, respectfully report the results of their visits and examination, as follows:

I.

*Rules and Department Assignments.*

On the 22nd day of January last, the Board convened at Madison, all members being present except one who was then absent from the state. On examination it was ascertained that the Board had never adopted any rules for its government or provided for the preservation in convenient form, of a record of its proceedings. Both were deemed necessary to secure systematic service and orderly succession therein. Rules for the government of the Board were, therefore, adopted, copies of which are hereto attached, the members of the Board were assigned to the different departments of the University, pursuant to the first of said rules, a copy of such assignment being also attached, and a permanent record book provided in accordance with rule sixth.

Two days were devoted to visiting the different departments of the University by the Board at this session.

II.

*Instructional Work.*

The instructional work throughout the University we found quite satisfactory. Professors and students, alike, manifested a lively interest in their work. The efforts of the Fellows chosen at the close of the last scholastic year especially commended themselves, and we desire to suggest to your honorable body the advisability of extending this system of Fellowships.

The facilities afforded in Science Hall and the Machine Shops for acquiring practical skill and knowledge in the Mechanic Arts, as well as for scientific investigation, are also to be commended. There should be no diminution of effort toward multiplying those facilities and advancing and extending the course of training there given. It is the judgment of

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*University of Wisconsin.*

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this Board that a liberal appropriation should be made for the purchase of the additional apparatus and power needed in the Mechanical department. The Agricultural department is meeting, we believe, the just expectations of the people, and we cannot endorse too highly the adoption by the Regents of the short course in agriculture which has proved so satisfactory and practically useful. We believe the present Dairy House to be inadequate and advise its enlargement.

## III.

*Armory, Drill-Room and Gymnasium.*

A suitable Armory, Drill-Room and Gymnasium is very much needed. The wooden building erected in 1870 is wholly unsuitable and inadequate for such purpose. In view of the constant and rapid increase in the attendance of students and the increasing demand for more room, the legislature should be requested to appropriate a sum sufficient for the erection of buildings that shall meet, not only the present, but the future needs of the University.

## IV.

*The Law Department.*

While much efficient work is being done in the Law Department, we are constrained to believe that radical changes are needed in its administration and instructional methods. We are fully satisfied that this department is not receiving the care and attention its importance demands. We invite special attention to the following suggestions:

1. That part of the report of the Law Committee of the Board of Regents, adopted at the last annual session, requiring the dean of the law faculty to devote his entire time and attention to the duties of that position should be enforced at once. To the end that correct principles may be taught, and in the most effective manner, the Dean should be required as frequently as a proper discharge of his other duties will permit, to attend upon the delivery of lectures in the various courses. Without this being done the Law Department cannot attain that degree of efficiency and success it should, and we are therefore especially urgent in these particulars.

2. A course of instruction should be adopted which while embracing especially the general outlines of the law, should be harmonious in all its parts, symmetrical as a whole, practical and progressive from beginning to end. The dean of the law faculty, in connection with the president of the University, should be charged with the duty of preparing such a course, to be submitted to the Board of Regents for its approval. Then, the dean should be required to assign to each member of the law faculty

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*Report of Board of Visitors.*


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the particular parts of that course in which he is expected to impart instruction, so that the whole course will be systematically covered.

Fragmentary presentation of the law, in desultory lectures without regard to a general plan or their connection with each other in a well arranged course, should be discouraged.

This department should be assigned to separate and commodious apartments, which should be equipped with proper facilities and means for study and instruction. These accommodations are not now enjoyed by the students. The state might very well incur expense sufficient to put this department of the University upon a footing which will bring it into prominence as one of the best equipped law schools in the United States.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

State at Large, GEO. W. BIRD,  
 State at Large, JNO. L. MITCHELL,  
 State at Large, C. SMITH,  
 First District, C. H. KEYES,  
 Second District, I. N. MITCHELL,  
 Third District, JOHN H. SAVAGE,  
 Fourth District, GEORGE J. OBERMANN,  
 Fifth District, GEO. END,  
 Sixth District, W. A. KIMBALL,  
 Seventh District, O. B. WYMAN,  
 Eighth District, IRA B. BRADFORD,  
 Ninth District, H. O. FAIRCHILD.

*Madison, Wis., June 18, 1889.*

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RULES

*For the Government of the Board of Visitors.*

The Board of Visitors to the State University, at its meeting held January 22, 1889, adopted the following rules for the government of the Board of Visitors:

I. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Board to preside at its meetings, and as soon after its appointment as practicable, to assign the several members to the particular departments of the University they are specially to visit and inspect during the year, and inform them in writing thereof, and to discharge such other duties as shall be required of him by the Board.

II. It shall be the duty of the members of the Board to make at least one visitation and inspection during the year of the particular departments to which they shall thus be respectively assigned, and to report the results thereof in writing to the Chairman as soon thereafter as practicable.

III. It shall be the duty of each member of the Board to make such further visitation and inspection as he may think desirable, or as shall be requested by the Regen

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*University of Wisconsin.*

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President of the University, or the Chairman of this Board, to report the results thereof to the latter..

IV. The Board shall meet at Madison during the annual commencement exercises of the University, in the month of June of each year, on a day to be designated by the Chairman, and shall prepare and present to the Board of Regents a written report of its doings, and embrace therein such suggestions and recommendations as shall appear proper.

V. Other meetings may be called by the Chairman, and it shall be his duty to call other meetings when requested to do so in writing by any three members of the Board, or by the Regents or President of the University, and in the absence of the Chairman the members present may select a temporary Chairman.

VI. The Board shall designate one of its members as Secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep the minutes of its proceedings and record the same, together with its reports to the Regents, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and he shall deposit such book in the office of the Board of Regents, as soon after recording the minutes of each meeting as practicable.

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*Report of the Board of Visitors.*

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## REPORT FOR 1889-90.

*To the Regents of the University of Wisconsin:*

The Board of Visitors for the collegiate year ending June 30, 1890, respectfully submit their annual report as follows:

## I.

*Board Meeting and Visits.*

The first meeting of the present board was held on the 11th and 12th days of March, 1890. An earlier meeting was impracticable, because of the then prevailing disease, and also because of delay in completing the membership of the Board. Two days were then occupied by the Board in visiting the University in a body. Other visits were also made by different members, before and since that time.

## II.

*Armory, Drill Room and Gymnasium.*

The importance of physical training and culture in the University cannot be over-estimated, and we deem it proper to renew the recommendation of the last Board on the subject of an armory, drill room and gymnasium. The gymnasium ought to be properly equipped with all necessary apparatus for physical training, and suitable instruction should there be given, alike to both ladies and gentlemen. We wish to urge this with special emphasis. With respect to the armory and drill room we need only say that it is well known that the University is possessed of a large fund, granted by the general government, upon the express condition, among others, of proper facilities being provided by the state for military drill. These facilities embrace and contemplate, among others, a proper armory and drill room, neither of which, we are constrained to say, has as yet been provided.

We therefore suggest that the legislature be requested to appropriate a sufficient sum for the erection of buildings, that shall meet, not only the present, but the future needs of the University and the people in this regard.

## III.

*Law Department.*

We are able to report a marked and satisfactory improvement in this department. The suggestion as to the methods of instruction, made in the

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*University of Wisconsin.*

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last report, have been in many respects followed, to the benefit of the department. We are impressed, however, with the fact, that the department cannot be made what it should be without more extensive accommodations in the way of lecture rooms, being provided for it. The rooms occupied by it in the capitol at the present time, are so contracted as to seriously interfere with the instruction sought to be imparted.

We therefore recommend that steps be speedily taken to erect a building for the proper accommodation of the law department of the University.

## IV.

*Mechanical Engineering.*

The departments of engineering and mechanical arts, need special attention. The improvements and new methods constantly being made in this direction, should be diligently sought for and the resulting benefits secured. In this way only, can these departments be kept fully abreast of the times, and their objects accomplished. To this end, we suggest that a sufficient sum of money be set apart from the appropriations for these departments, to defray the expenses of one of the professors to make a tour of inspection of some of the more advanced institutions of instruction in these lines, and also of the more prominent manufacturing establishments connected with the branches intended to be taught here. We believe that such visits, with a proper report made to the Board of Regents, would be productive of much good, in that it would give to both instructors and pupils the benefits of the rapid advances being made in the mechanical arts.

## V.

*General Suggestions.*

There is a pressing need for an elevator in Ladies' Hall. The young ladies are required to pass up and down three or four flights of stairs, several times each day. It needs no argument to enforce the necessity of this improvement.

We also think that some suitable plan of ventilation should be introduced into University Hall. This building was erected at a time when not much special attention was given to this important feature of architecture. There is, now, no well arranged ventilation for that building, and, as it is mainly occupied with the society halls and lecture rooms, the want of this is seriously felt.

We suggest, also, that another assistant be engaged for the Chemical Laboratory, whose special duty it shall be to supervise the laboratory work of the students. The increasing attendance on this department, requires, we believe, an additional instructor at least to this extent.

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*Report of the Board of Visitors.*

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We would also recommend that in filling the different chairs that may become vacant, special attention be given to securing the best talent the country affords, and that sufficient salaries and inducements be offered to obtain the services of the most noted instructors in every department, and thus attract to the institution the most advanced and practical learning of the age.

GEO. W. BIRD, Chairman,  
EMORY L. GRANT,  
A. J. HUTTON,  
H. J. HILBERT,  
L. D. HARVEY,  
E. C. WISWALL,  
JOHN W. BASHFORD,  
W. E. BROWN,  
JOHN JOHNSTON,  
*Board of Visitors.*









# FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

## BOARD OF REGENTS

OF THE

## NORMAL SCHOOLS OF WISCONSIN

FOR THE

SCHOOL YEARS 1888-9, 1889-90.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.  
1890.



# FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

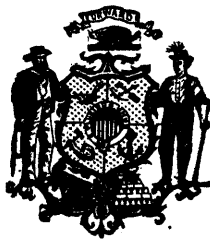
## BOARD OF REGENTS

OF THE

## NORMAL SCHOOLS OF WISCONSIN

FOR THE

SCHOOL YEARS 1888-9, 1889-90.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.  
1890.



# BOARD OF REGENTS.

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THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE,  
THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT,  
EX-OFFICIO REGENTS.

*Term expires first Monday in February, 1891.*

S. M. HAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	OSHKOSH.
J. PHILLIPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	STEVENS POINT.
J. E. SINGER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MILWAUKEE.

*Term expires first Monday in February, 1892.*

W. H. CHANDLER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MADISON.
CHARLES V. GUY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	RIVER FALLS.
E. M. JOHNSON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WHITEWATER.

*Term expires first Monday in February, 1893.*

J. H. EVANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PLATTEVILLE.
MICHAEL KIRWAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MANITOWOC.
M. A. THAYER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SPARTA.

## OFFICERS.

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PRESIDENT,

J. H. EVANS.

VICE-PRESIDENT,

S. M. HAY.

SECRETARY,

W. H. CHANDLER.

TREASURER,

H. B. HARSHAW, *ex-officio*.



## STANDING COMMITTEES.

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*Executive* — Regents Evans, Chandler, Guy.

*Finance* — Regents Hay, Phillips, Singer.

*Institutes* — Regents J. B. Thayer, Chandler, Hoard.

*Teachers* — Regents Chandler, Johnson, J. B. Thayer.

*Inspection of Schools and Buildings* — Regents Johnson, Phillips, M. A. Thayer, Evans.

*Examination of Graduating Classes* — Regents Kirwan, Chandler, J. B. Thayer.

*Course of Study and Text-books* — Regents Guy, M. A. Thayer, Singer.

# PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

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HON. W. D. HOARD,

*Governor:*

I have the honor of submitting the biennial report of the President of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, as required by law. Your attention is called to the reports of the presidents of the several schools for information relating to the condition and work of each school. These reports indicate very clearly the strong grasp upon the confidence and good will of the people which the schools have acquired.

This confidence and good will is based not alone upon the conviction that the intellectual training of the Normal schools is equal to that obtainable in other kinds of schools covering the same branches of study, but also upon the fully warranted assurance that the professional thought and training which characterizes them, is an important factor in the line of mental discipline and scholastic proficiency. The fact that the effort to obtain an education is made for a specific and definite purpose, and that the knowledge acquired in the process is to be held separately and in its relations, for immediate practical use, for the instruction, inspiration and training of others—is in itself the strongest possible incentive to clearness and completeness of grasp, and energy in mastering the art of communicating knowledge in the manner best adapted to make it fruitful in other minds.

Closely connected with this process of acquisition for a definite purpose, is the school of practice teaching—the arena wherein the student must practically exemplify the extent, strength, clearness and scope of scholastic attainments. Here must appear the readiness with which knowl-

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*President's Report.*

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edge is at command, the quick understanding and appreciation of the relations of truth, principles and operations. Naturally this department of our system of education assumes a two-fold character—that of examination of methods, historical and current; and that of actual teaching of classes under close and intelligent supervision and criticism, supplemented by directed observation of model teaching.

This is the scheme of organization and management of our Normal schools. Upon this theory model departments are organized and maintained, and upon this theory only can they be justified. This plan of organization and administration is the result of experience and observation.

It is not claimed that perfection has been attained. Very much depends upon the financial resources at the disposal of the board, and also, upon the best methods of attaining that already known as desirable and practicable. In this connection may be mentioned as a pressing and imperative need—more teachers. Many of the classes are much too large, and should be divided. The massing of pupils in large classes must be at the expense of that individual attention which is indispensable to best results. That so much is done under present conditions is the highest praise that can be spoken of the ability, skill and industry of our teachers. The schools need more teachers of large natural endowments, and ripe scholarship. Such teachers always command large salaries. With each succeeding year the Normal schools of Wisconsin justify more and more fully the wisdom of their establishment and the character of their work, by the steadily growing demand for teachers who have received training in them. It will be apparent to all who read the statistics and other exhibits of this report, that the larger part of the work of Normal schools has been, and will for an indefinite period continue to be, with undergraduates. Testimony is overwhelming of the benefits which the common schools of our state are receiving through

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*President's Report.*

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the better instruction imparted by teachers who have had the advantage of only a partial and even brief course in a Normal school. Such contact, if it does not contribute very extensively to improvement in scholarship, serves to bring strongly into the field of consciousness, the need of judicious organization, systematic, progressive and continuous instruction in all elementary branches, and a wholesome discipline that reaches far beyond and beneath corrective measures. But through the impetus to self-culture received, and the higher ideal of instruction begotten through even brief experience, it is believed that even scholarship is improved far beyond that represented by the student's work in the normal schools. These facts should be borne in mind while measuring the results of Normal school training. While it is desirable that teachers who represent this training in their personal work should be able to represent it in its completeness, after a full course in professional and scholastic instruction, yet in this respect these schools must be content to share with other schools of all grades, the partial exemplification of their methods and work. And in this content there is the added satisfaction of contributing immediately and effectively to the improvement and the uplifting of the common schools of our state, to a plane which is not so far above that of ordinary experience as to be distasteful, through inability to appreciate and assimilate the better work.

We have constantly endeavored to raise the standard of qualifications of the teachers furnished to the public schools. This in turn has reacted upon the schools and stimulated the demand for better service; consequently, there has been mutual growth. The Normal schools have steadily advanced the requirements, both for admission and graduation, and those who make the highest preparation for teaching are in the greatest demand and readily secure desirable positions.

*President's Report.*

Under the watchful care of the resident regents the buildings and portable property are kept in good condition; but their long use and constant wear, especially of the heating and the illustrative apparatus, makes necessary considerable annual expenditure for repairs and improvements, which is a drain upon the income not hitherto required. Additions to the buildings are very much needed at Platteville and Whitewater. They should each have 8,000 or 10,000 square feet of additional floor space to meet the requirements for recitation rooms and suitable accommodations for physical training. At Platteville there is absolutely no room where physical exercises can be conducted, the entire building being seated for department and recitation purposes. At Whitewater the room used for physical training is on the third floor over recitation rooms, where classes are constantly disturbed by the exercises. All well regulated schools of the present day are giving much attention to that training, where the pupil can have a systematic and harmonious development of mind and body. This can be accomplished in our Normal schools through the addition of well equipped gymnasiums. The following table is an exhibit showing, at date of this report (Sept. 1, 1890), the number of Normal pupils—area in square feet of Normal room—aggregate floor space of each building—number of recitation rooms—number of teachers employed, and the average daily number of practice teachers of each school:

WHERE LOCATED.	Attendance Sept. 1, 1890, Normal dept.	Area in square feet Normal room.	Total area in square feet, floor space.	Number recitation rooms.	Number teachers employed.	Daily average practice teachers.
Platteville.....	204	2,016	24,846	13	14	20
Whitewater.....	184	2,672	28,880	13	16	20
Oshkosh.....	206	3,264	39,134	18	20	20
River Falls.....	130 <sup>1</sup>	2,641	29,730	15	11	20
Milwaukee.....	72	3,168	21,222	7	11	20

<sup>1</sup> Includes preparatory students.

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*President's Report.*

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It will be seen that the attendance in the Normal departments of the three older schools is very nearly equal, but there is a very great difference in floor space allotted for work. The Platteville and Whitewater buildings were planned and erected over twenty years ago, and for years were amply sufficient to meet all requirements; but the constantly increasing attendance demands large additions to insure the best and most effective service. The regents realize the needs of these schools, but are limited in their resources to the income from the fund devoted to Normal school purposes. The increase in the number of schools and the diminishing rate of interest has more than offset the increase of the productive fund. The only practical measure of relief that can be suggested is an appropriation by the legislature to meet the expense of providing for these much needed improvements

We appreciate the recent action of the regents of the State University giving favorable recognition to the work and training of the Normal schools, by so adapting some of the courses of study that Normal graduates may also graduate from the university after two years' additional work. Many Normal graduates are now availing themselves of this privilege, thus bringing two important factors of our educational system into closer relations.

#### TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The Board of Regents is also charged with the duty of organizing and holding institutes for the instruction of teachers, "in such counties as may be designated by the state superintendent, by and with the advice and consent of the board." These institutes are held in co-operation with the county and city superintendents. During the year 1888-89 ninety-one institutes were held in sixty-seven different counties and superintendent districts, fifty-six being held in the fall of 1888, and thirty-five in the spring of 1889. In these institutes 1,406 males and 5,368 females were en-

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*President's Report.*

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rolled. During the past year, ninety-two institutes were held in sixty-one counties and districts—seventy-one in the fall of 1889, and twenty-one last spring. In these there were enrolled 1,686 males and 5,823 females. A total enrollment of 6,774 for the year 1888-9, and 7,509 for the year 1889-90, showing an increase of 735 for the last year.

By means of these institutes it will be seen that a large part of the state is reached, a large proportion of the common school teachers are met and instructed for a period varying from two days to two weeks. The instructors are members of the faculties of the Normal schools, assisted by high school principals and others having aptitude for this work. These institutes are arranged and managed through a committee of the board acting conjointly with the state superintendent, and require much labor and correspondence, besides time in supervision and visitation. It is, however, fruitful work, and an indispensable agency in the improvement of the common schools. It affords the only means by which a very large number of teachers are reached by any measure of distinctively professional instruction, and practical counsel, which inspire them with a higher conception of their occupation than that of daily work for daily wages. The committee have given their time and effort unstintedly to this department, and the conductors have co-operated most heartily in planning and laboring for increased efficiency from year to year. Much of the labor of the conductors has been the contribution of public spirited desire to be useful and helpful.

To meet the expenses of these institutes, sec. 408 of chap. 26, of the revised statutes, provides that "the said board "may use such sum, not exceeding seven thousand dollars "in any year, as they may deem necessary, of which not "exceeding five thousand dollars shall be paid from the "Normal school fund income, and not exceeding two thousand dollars from the general fund; and such amounts as "shall be so expended are hereby annually appropriated "from said funds respectively."

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*President's Report.*

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It will be seen that the law just quoted, is mandatory in limiting the expenditures — it was enacted years ago, when the population of the state was less than 900,000. At that time, it was amply sufficient to meet all expenses. But the population has nearly doubled, and the demand for institutes has increased in far greater ratio. The means at the command of the board for this very important work in our educational system allows but a limited number of institutes to be held. The committee having this work in charge, by reason of lack of funds, is under the necessity of refusing institutes in localities where they are very much needed. Other states are far in advance of Wisconsin, in giving substantial aid from the general fund for this class of work. New York, with its great number of universities, colleges, academies and high schools of advanced grade, with an institute attendance of but little more than twice that of Wisconsin, appropriates \$25,000 annually for teachers' institutes. This is testimony to the value of this work; and it would seem that Wisconsin ought at least to meet the demand for enrichment and expansion of our institutes by an annual appropriation of \$5,000 from the general fund — this sum added to the \$5,000 required by law to be expended from the Normal school fund income, would enable the regents to meet the demand for institutes in all parts of the state, and afford the means of grading them, so that primary, intermediate and grammar methods (where needed), could be given simultaneously. The attendance at the institutes is often very large, not infrequently reaching two hundred members of all grades, from a primary teacher to a high school principal. It can be readily seen that one conductor in such institute cannot do the most efficient work. The largest institutes should have at least three conductors, all others at least two; then with proper division and classification, the special needs of the teachers of our common schools might be fully met.



*President's Report.*

## LIBRARIES.

All text-books are purchased by the Board of Regents from the publishers, and rented to pupils at a rate not exceeding three dollars per year—or sold (to pupils only) at cost. This plan provides the pupil with all books necessary for pursuing a course covering a wide range of studies at the lowest possible expense. The income derived from rentals is sufficient to keep the text-book libraries replenished, and make substantial additions to the reference libraries from which books are used by pupils without charge. The reference libraries are carefully selected, and consist of books that will facilitate the work of both teacher and pupil in all lines of study. The aggregate number of books in the reference libraries of the five schools is something over 10,000 volumes.

The receipts from rents and sales of text-books, the expenditures for purchase of text and reference books, and the salaries of librarians at each school for the past two years, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.					
Platteville, book-rents and sales.....				\$1,584 57	
Whitewater, book-rents, sales and materials.....				2,632 74	
Oshkosh, book-rents and sales.....				2,347 61	
River Falls, book-rents and sales.....				1,097 68	
Milwaukee, book-rents and sales.....				862 32	
Total receipts.....					\$8,524 92
EXPENDITURES.					
	Text-books.	Reference.	Salaries.	Total.	
Platteville.....	\$1,125 20	\$360 37	\$250 00	\$1,635 57	
Whitewater.....	1,517 94	442 44	250 00	2,210 78	
Oshkosh.....	1,103 65	399 48	250 00	1,753 13	
River Falls.....	771 68	189 48	250 00	1,211 76	
Milwaukee.....	764 13	360 53	250 00	1,374 66	
	\$5,282 59	\$1,652 30	\$1,250 00		\$8,184 89
Balance to income fund.....					\$340 03

*President's Report.*

The constant wear and tear, and changes of text-books, makes it difficult to give accurate statistics of the number of books of this class at the several schools. It may be sufficient to state that the aggregate number of volumes is not far from 25,000.

## MUSEUMS AND APPARATUS.

Each school is provided with good apparatus for the illustration of physics, chemistry and philosophy. The museums of the four older schools contain specimens of birds, representing the ornithology of Wisconsin; a fine collection of marine specimens; botanical collections representing the flora in the immediate vicinity of the schools; and large geological collections representing the minerals and fossils of Wisconsin and other states. These collections have been carefully labelled and catalogued, and are valuable aids to the student in natural history. The regents have not deemed it necessary to make a collection for the Milwaukee school, as the students in that institution have access to the fine collections in the museum belonging to that city.

## ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment of pupils in the different departments at the several schools during the past two years was as follows:

1888-9.	Normal.	Prepara- tory.	Grammar.	Interme- diate.	Primary.	Total.
Platteville.....	262	25	78	22	47	434
Whitewater.....	292	51	22	38	48	451
Oshkosh.....	364	102	101	59	59	685
River Falls.....	144	41	35	33	53	306
Milwaukee.....	53	.....	66	45	51	215
	1,115	219	302	197	258	2,091
<b>1889-90.</b>						
Platteville... ..	267	29	59	40	47	442
Whitewater... ..	326	57	21	46	52	502
Oshkosh... ..	360	113	97	61	50	681
River Falls... ..	154	62	26	36	68	346
Milwaukee... ..	73	.....	43	33	42	191
	1,180	261	246	216	259	2,162

*President's Report.*

## GRADUATES.

The number of pupils completing the prescribed courses of study during the past two years, is as follows:

	ELEMENTARY.		ADVANCED.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Platteville.....	5	8	13	29
Whitewater.....	24	22	2	7
Oshkosh.....	15	24	1	8
River Falls.....	8	16	6	8
Milwaukee.....			19	23
	52	65	41	74

The following is an exhibit of the whole number completing the two courses of study since the opening of the schools; also showing the number of elementary graduates who, after a period of teaching, returned to school and graduated from the full course:

	ELEMENTARY. <sup>1</sup>		Graduates, full course.	Total, both classes.
	Certifi- cated.	Also graduated.		
Platteville <sup>2</sup> .....	157	74	252	409
Whitewater <sup>3</sup> .....	354	70	176	530
Oshkosh <sup>4</sup> .....	300	79	92	392
River Falls <sup>5</sup> .....	147	30	43	190
Milwaukee <sup>6</sup> .....			94	94
	958		657	1,615

<sup>1</sup> Elementary course established 1875.

<sup>2</sup> First class graduated 1889.

<sup>3</sup> First class graduated 1870.

<sup>4</sup> First class graduated 1875.

<sup>5</sup> First class graduated 1879.

<sup>6</sup> First class graduated 1886.

*President's Report.*

## THE NORMAL SCHOOL FUND

Is derived from the sale of a portion of the swamp lands of the state, which has by law been set apart for a permanent Normal School Fund. This fund is invested at interest, the income only can be used to maintain the Normal schools of the state. The following exhibit shows the condition of this fund at the close of the fiscal year 1890:

Certificate of indebtedness.....	\$515,700 00
Milwaukee city bonds.....	\$14,000 00
Madison city bonds.....	90,000 00
Kenosha city bonds.....	100,000 00
Oshkosh city cemetery bonds.....	5,000 00
Ashland county funding bonds.....	20,000 00
Town of Gale railroad bonds.....	4,000 00
Village of Viroqua bonds.....	2,000 00
Town of Viroqua bonds.....	4,400 00
Town of Waupaca railroad bonds.....	3,550 00
County of Portage funding bonds.....	24,000 00
City of La Crosse bonds.....	10,000 00
City of Menasha bonds.....	15,250 00
City of Hudson bonds.....	25,000 00
City of Hudson water works bonds.....	24,000 00
City of Oshkosh city hall bonds.....	34,000 00
County of Taylor bonds.....	4,000 00
County of Waushara bonds.....	8,000 00
County of Ashland bonds.....	25,000 00
County of Vernon bonds.....	12,000 00
City of Neenah school building bonds.....	6,000 00
City of Neenah city hall bonds.....	15,000 00
City of Waupaca Wisconsin veterans' home bonds.....	7,500 00
County of Wood bonds.....	5,900 00
City of Richland Center bonds.....	9,000 00
City of Beaver Dam bonds.....	12,000 00
County of Manitowoc bonds.....	70,000 00
City of Oshkosh bridge bonds.....	30,000 00
Due on certificates of sales.....	14,801 50
Due on loans.....	18,591 47
Loan to Brown county.....	20,000 00
Loan to Lincoln.....	1,565 04
Loan to Oneida.....	1,969 91
Loan to Taylor.....	680 00
Loan to Barron, Barron county.....	130 00
Loan to town of Worcester, Price county.....	3,000 00
Loan to village of Osceola.....	1,400 00
Loan to Light Horse Squadron.....	30,000 00
Loan to Florence county.....	18,000 00
Half indemnity fund transfer.....	31,733 55
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,537,151 47</b>
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1890.....	126,091 05
	<b>\$1,663,242 52</b>

*President's Report.*

## THE NORMAL SHOOOL FUND INCOME

Is the proceeds from interest on swamp land certificates and loans, and is used to establish and maintain Normal schools. By the provisions of section 394, revised statutes, the entire income is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, by transfer to the treasurer of said board, and the detailed record of its expenditures is kept separate and distinct from the accounts of the state. The receipts and disbursements during the past two years have been as follows:

## NONMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

	1889.	1890.
Appropriation for Fifth Normal school, general fund.....	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00
River Falls Normal school tuition fees, book rent, etc.....	1,803 56	2,098 74
Milwaukee Normal school tuition fees, book rent, etc.....	2,349 44	1,431 71
Whitewater Normal school tuition fees, book rent, etc.....	2,833 89	2,865 99
Platteville Normal school tuition fees, book rent, etc.....	2,354 87	2,179 75
Oshkosh Normal school tuition fees, book rent, etc. ....	2,842 03	4,357 90
Refunded on salary, janitor Oshkosh Normal school.....		16 67
Overpayment on warrant refunded.....		3 00
	<b>\$23,183 79</b>	<b>\$22,953 76</b>
Receipts, income from all sources:		
for month of October.....	\$2,251 43	\$2,650 25
for month of November.....	1,235 28	18 76
for month of December.....	2,540 74	3,141 44
for month of January.....	15,306 12	16,035 96
for month of February.....	11,847 46	13,298 63
for month of March.....	4,956 39	5,953 11
for month of April.....	3,865 52	3,141 42
for month of May.....	960 92	1,014 19
for month of June.....	10,154 06	3,111 32
for month of July.....	15,075 77	55,784 01
for month of August.....	1,906 08	12 65
for month of September.....	38,949 00	2,525 90
	<b>\$108,548 77</b>	<b>\$106,777 64</b>

*President's Report.*

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT SCHOOLS.

The following tables show the receipts and disbursements at each Normal school during the biennial period ending August 31, 1890:

RECEIPTS AT THE SCHOOLS.

		1888-9.		1889-90.	
Platteville.....	Tuition.....	\$1,510 40	.....	\$1,388 40	.....
	Book rents.....	768 00	.....	739 80	.....
	Book sales.....	42 97	.....	33 80	.....
	Miscellaneous.....	83 50	.....	17 75	.....
			\$2,354 87		\$2,179 75
Whitewater.....	Tuition.....	\$1,572 24	.....	\$1,494 90	.....
	Book rents.....	845 30	.....	1,081 55	.....
	Book sales.....	416 35	.....	289 54	.....
	Miscellaneous.....		2,833 89		2,865 99
Oshkosh.....	Tuition.....	\$2,675 30	.....	\$3,177 02	.....
	Book rents.....	934 00	.....	1,001 79	.....
	Book sales.....	232 73	.....	179 09	.....
	Miscellaneous.....		3,842 08		4,357 90
River Falls.....	Tuition.....	\$985 15	.....	\$1,203 95	.....
	Book rents.....	459 96	.....	334 60	.....
	Book sales.....	119 34	.....	183 78	.....
	Miscellaneous.....	239 51	1,803 96	89 35	2,098 74
Milwaukee.....	Tuition.....	\$1,794 42	.....	\$1,063 84	.....
	Book rents.....	402 48	.....	298 71	.....
	Book sales.....	85 97	.....	69 16	.....
	Miscellaneous.....	66 57	2,349 44		1,431 71
Total receipts.....			\$13,184 14		\$12,934 09

*President's Report.*

## EXPENDITURES AT THE SCHOOLS.

1888-9.	Platteville.	White-water.	Oshkosh.	River Falls.	Milwaukee.	Totals.
Salaries .....	\$17,216 12	\$18,586 70	\$21,445 00	\$11,831 50	\$12,447 46	\$81,556 78
Text-books .....	552 06	750 15	373 28	357 37	624 09	2,656 95
Reference books ..	139 37	157 73	181 50	122 95	211 74	813 29
Stationery .....	78 78	253 67	147 07	216 79	190 09	896 30
Fuel and light.....	1,039 96	1,274 24	1,410 23	1,243 72	787 99	5,756 14
Furniture .....	68 95	74 34	332 99	3 00	197 02	676 30
Repairs .....	1,334 79	1,851 59	1,502 77	188 60	199 70	5,077 45
Building.....			7,952 74	37 15	168 00	8,158 49
Printing.....	171 85	194 42	213 35	118 35	180 12	877 59
App. and cab.....	89 53	124 86	166 34	5 21	103 53	489 47
Miscellaneous .....	728 91	1,108 29	411 60	239 72	284 97	2,773 49
Totals .....	\$21,419 82	\$24,375 89	\$34,136 87	\$14,364 96	\$15,424 71	\$109 722 25
1889-90.						
Salaries .....	\$17,496 85	\$19,021 37	\$21,708 50	\$12,392 75	\$13,038 46	\$83,657 93
Text-books .....	573 14	767 78	730 37	414 31	140 04	2,625 64
Reference books ..	121 00	284 71	217 98	66 53	148 79	839 01
Stationery .....	121 67	129 93	161 22	275 56	96 67	785 05
Fuel, water and light.....	1,052 41	1,105 38	1,330 09	637 19	814 07	4,939 14
Furniture .....	486 53	135 22	505 34	96 15	149 33	1,372 57
Repairs .....	750 87	1,588 60	588 47	238 06	108 09	3,274 09
Building.....	16 81	23 75	2 14	15 52		58 22
Printing.....	166 41	170 25	184 95	179 70	135 60	896 91
App. and cab.....	34 15	107 99	75 62	89 24	152 80	459 80
Miscellaneous .....	265 87	287 04	1,070 70	862 86	599 16	3,085 63
Totals .....	\$21,085 71	\$23,622 02	\$26,575 38	\$15,267 87	\$15,393 01	\$101,933 99

## EXPENDITURES FOR TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

	1888-89.	1889-90.
For conductors' salaries .....	\$4,427 50	\$4,314 00
For conductors' expenses.....	2,036 95	2,030 43
For incidental expenses.....	115 46	44 18
For printing.....	149 00	608 40
Total.....	\$6,728 91	\$6,997 01

*President's Report.*

## EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL.

No.	Date.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
	1888.		
262	July 11	Haven & Bros., repairs, River Falls .....	\$32 00
263	July 14	Wis. Planing Mill Co., material, Platteville .....	260 50
264	July 21	Knapp & Lundquist, repairs, River Falls .....	60 00
265	July 23	Charles V. Guy, janitor's salary, River Falls .....	50 00
266	July 27	C. G. G. Paine, services and expenses .....	37 70
267	July 31	American Express Co., transportation .....	1 15
268	Aug. 3	W. M. Castle, cut of building, Oshkosh .....	30 00
269	Aug. 3	John Schneider, coal, Whitewater .....	887 40
270	Aug. 4	Geo. Beck, services and expenses .....	140 00
271	Aug. 4	T. D. Weeks, janitor's salary, Whitewater .....	50 00
272	Aug. 4	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses .....	45 33
273	Aug. 6	J. W. Stearns, services and expenses .....	125 00
274	Aug. 7	Alfaretta Haskell, services and expenses .....	27 45
275	Aug. 16	Geo. Young, labor, Oshkosh .....	107 50
276	Aug. 16	C. G. G. Paine, services and expenses .....	108 47
277	Aug. 16	J. H. Ackerman, services and expenses .....	31 25
278	Aug. 20	I. N. Stewart, services and expenses .....	50 15
279	Aug. 18	C. H. Keyes, services and expenses .....	43 89
280	Aug. 18	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses .....	83 47
281	Aug. 18	A. E. Bell, material, Oshkosh .....	1,500 00
282	Aug. 18	W. J. Brier, services .....	25 00
283	Aug. 21	F. H. Blondel, services and expenses .....	54 00
284	Aug. 21	A. R. Sprague, services and expenses .....	48 52
285	Aug. 25	S. A. Hooper, services and expenses .....	66 00
286	Aug. 25	A. H. Sanford, services and expenses .....	26 00
287	Aug. 25	Chas. V. Guy, janitor's salary .....	50 00
288	Aug. 25	W. L. Morrison, services and expenses .....	72 84
289	Aug. 25	J. B. Potter, labor, Oshkosh .....	30 75
290	Aug. 27	S. Y. Gillan, services and expenses .....	220 41
291	Aug. 27	C. H. Keyes, services and expenses .....	46 11
292	Aug. 27	C. R. Long, services and expenses .....	70 10
293	Aug. 27	Dwight Kinney, services and expenses .....	38 81
294	Aug. 27	L. H. Clark, services and expenses .....	73 40
295	Aug. 27	Conrad Martin, janitor's salary, Milwaukee .....	116 66
296	Aug. 29	T. D. Weeks, janitor's salary, Whitewater .....	50 00
297	Aug. 29	J. H. Ackerman, services and expenses .....	62 30
298	Aug. 29	John O'Hara, services and expenses .....	25 00
299	Aug. 29	J. H. Evans, repairs, Platteville .....	279 93
300	Aug. 29	J. H. Evans, janitor's salary, Platteville .....	92 75
301	Aug. 30	A. E. Bell, material and labor, Oshkosh .....	646 08
302	Aug. 30	M. Hasbrouck, labor and material, Oshkosh .....	406 00
303	Aug. 31	G. W. Reigle, services and expenses .....	55 48
304	Sept. 1	T. B. Pray, services and expenses .....	166 88
305	Sept. 1	W. S. Axtell, services and expenses .....	48 90
306	Sept. 1	E. W. Walker, services and expenses .....	67 24
307	Sept. 1	American Express Co, transportation .....	7 10
308	Sept. 1	W. J. Brier, services and expenses .....	95 58
309	Sept. 3	A. R. Sprague, services and expenses .....	32 60
310	Sept. 3	L. W. Wood, services and expenses .....	37 91
311	Sept. 3	L. W. Briggs, services and expenses .....	177 98
312	Sept. 3	Louis Henes, Jr., & Co., fuel, Milwaukee .....	680 91
313	Sept. 3	I. N. Stewart, services and expenses .....	104 69
314	Sept. 4	C. F. Viebahn, services and expenses .....	46 90
315	Sept. 4	E. B. Oakley, services and expenses .....	26 25
316	Sept. 4	W. H. Beach, services and expenses .....	133 33
317	Sept. 5	W. L. Morrison, services and expenses .....	53 10
318	Sept. 7	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses .....	157 93
319	Sept. 7	J. H. Ackerman, services and expenses .....	50 63
320	Sept. 7	L. H. Clark, services and expenses .....	34 25
321	Sept. 7	John Nagle, expenses .....	6 00



*President's Report.*

## EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL.—Continued.

No.	Date.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
	1888.		
322	Sept. 7	Mrs. M. J. Guernsey, insurance premium, Platteville.....	\$95 00
323	Sept. 7	J. H. Evans, insurance premium, Platteville.....	190 00
324	Sept. 7	J. McArthur, insurance premium, Platteville.....	95 00
325	Sept. 8	H. L. Terry, services and expenses.....	117 19
326	Sept. 10	G. W. Reigle, expenses.....	3 88
327	Sept. 10	Chas. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,115 00
328	Sept. 12	Rundle, Spence & Co., repairs, Milwaukee.....	68 10
329	Sept. 12	Christ. Bluhm, repairing, Milwaukee.....	56 00
330	Sept. 13	A. E. Bell, labor, Oshkosh.....	1,161 10
331	Sept. 13	L. E. Gettle, services.....	20 00
332	Sept. 15	Otto Gaffron, services.....	40 00
333	Sept. 17	T. C. Salt, services and expenses.....	28 00
334	Sept. 17	Brown & Harper Bros., repairs, Milwaukee.....	64 18
335	Sept. 17	Aldrich & Bowers, repairs, Whitewater.....	82 49
336	Sept. 17	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	2,092 50
337	Sept. 18	D. Atwood, printing.....	64 00
338	Sept. 20	D. Schuler, services and expenses.....	28 74
339	Sept. 20	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,592 50
340	Sept. 20	J. W. Livingston, services and expenses.....	133 12
341	Sept. 20	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses.....	141 94
342	Sept. 21	I. N. Stewart, services and expenses.....	66 10
343	Sept. 21	T. D. Weeks, salaries.....	1,618 50
344	Sept. 22	Jas. G. Kestol, insurance, Whitewater.....	665 00
345	Sept. 25	S. Y. Gillan, services and expenses.....	260 93
346	Sept. 25	A. J. Hutton, services and expenses.....	330 29
347	Sept. 26	J. J. Mapel, salaries.....	1,619 83
348	Sept. 27	A. E. Bell, building, Oshkosh.....	615 38
349	Sept. 27	A. H. Sanford, services and expenses.....	71 96
350	Sept. 28	T. B. Pray, services and expenses.....	178 26
351	Sept. 28	U. S. Ex. Co., transportation.....	8 90
352	Oct. 3	W. H. Chandler, salary.....	250 00
353	Oct. 3	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses.....	134 36
354	Oct. 10	Chas. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,153 00
355	Oct. 13	A. E. Bell, building, Oshkosh.....	229 51
356	Oct. 16	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,742 00
357	Oct. 16	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	1,992 50
358	Oct. 18	T. D. Weeks, salaries.....	1,879 00
359	Oct. 25	J. J. Mapel, salaries.....	1,292 33
360	Oct. 25	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses.....	128 28
361	Nov. 1	A. E. Bell, building, Oshkosh.....	594 99
362	Nov. 2	Cook & Brown, fuel, Oshkosh.....	544 50
363	Nov. 5	Ruttan Co., repairs, Whitewater.....	1,116 88
364	Nov. 5	Chas. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,180 00
365	Nov. 14	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	2,212 50
366	Nov. 14	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,740 50
367	Nov. 16	T. D. Weeks, salaries.....	1,874 50
368	Nov. 24	Emil Wallber, salaries.....	1,292 33
369	Nov. 24	Ruttan Co., heating apparatus, Oshkosh.....	905 99
370	Nov. 30	T. B. Pray, expenses.....	14 36
371	Dec. 3	Chas. E. Guy, salaries.....	1,180 00
372	Dec. 8	A. H. Andrews & Co., furniture, Oshkosh.....	106 61
373	Dec. 10	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	2,192 50
374	Dec. 12	L. D. Harvey, expenses.....	11 19
375	Dec. 12	Rose C. Swart, expenses.....	8 00
376	Dec. 12	Mrs. M. J. Guernsey, insurance, Platteville.....	87 50
377	Dec. 14	T. D. Weeks, salaries.....	1,878 50
378	Dec. 14	Emil Wallber, salaries.....	1,292 33
379	Dec. 14	A. E. Bell, building, Oshkosh.....	1,103 24
380	Dec. 18	Jas. G. Kestol, insurance, Whitewater.....	95 00
381	Dec. 21	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,747 50
382	Dec. 21	Posey & Nichols, lumber, Whitewater.....	91 43
383	Dec. 21	C. M. Sykes & Co., repairs, Whitewater.....	62 89
384	Dec. 21	J. C. Bower, repairs, Whitewater.....	98 85
385	Dec. 29	Adams Ex. Co., transportation.....	1 05
386	Dec. 29	Cook & Brown, fuel, Oshkosh.....	773 47
387	Dec. 29	J. H. Evans, insurance, Platteville.....	95 00

*President's Report.*

EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL — Continued.

No.	Date.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
	1889		
388	Jan. 4	W. H. Chandler, salary .....	250 00
389	Jan. 4	Am. Ex. Co., transportation.....	1 85
390	Jan. 15	Chas. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,117 50
391	Jan. 17	T. D. Weeks, salaries.....	1,919 50
392	Jan. 22	Emil Wallber, salaries.....	1,284 33
393	Jan. 22	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	2,218 00
394	Jan. 22	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,748 00
395	Jan. 28	R. B. Dudgeon, state visitor, River Falls .....	7 80
396	Jan. 29	M. L. Bunnell, state visitor, River Falls .....	17 85
397	Feb. 4	W. S. Johnson, state visitor, River Falls.....	95 00
398	Feb. 7	J. H. Evans, supplies and repairs, Platteville.....	2,051 98
399	Feb. 7	T. D. Weeks, supplies and repairs, Whitewater.....	1,386 47
400	Feb. 7	S. M. Hay, supplies and repairs, Oshkosh.....	1,889 86
401	Feb. 7	Chas. V. Guy, supplies and repairs, River Falls.....	938 05
402	Feb. 7	Emil Wallber, supplies and repairs, Milwaukee.....	1,146 20
403	Feb. 7	J. H. Evans, services and expenses.....	156 30
404	Feb. 7	Chas. V. Guy, services and expenses.....	75 63
405	Feb. 7	S. M. Hay, services and expenses.....	60 84
406	Feb. 7	Emil Wallber, services and expenses.....	101 39
407	Feb. 7	T. D. Weeks, services and expenses.....	131 55
408	Feb. 7	J. W. Stearns, advertising.....	37 50
409	Feb. 7	W. H. Chandler, expenses.....	61 46
410	Feb. 7	W. H. Chandler, expenses.....	50 65
411	Feb. 7	S. M. Hay, expenses.....	18 31
412	Feb. 7	C. A. Hutchins, expenses.....	21 26
413	Feb. 7	Wm. E. Anderson, expenses.....	11 38
414	Feb. 7	J. H. Evans, expenses.....	23 15
415	Feb. 7	C. V. Guy, expenses.....	35 55
416	Feb. 7	Emil Wallber, services and expenses.....	23 00
417	Feb. 7	John Phillips, expenses.....	19 36
418	Feb. 12	Chas. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,200 00
419	Feb. 12	J. T. Flavin, state visitor, Whitewater.....	9 78
420	Feb. 15	E. M. Johnson, salaries.....	1,904 50
421	Feb. 19	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses.....	78 89
422	Feb. 20	Emil Wallber, salaries.....	1,300 33
423	Feb. 21	A. R. Sprague, state visitor, Platteville.....	17 50
424	Feb. 21	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,748 50
425	Feb. 25	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	2,239 59
426	Feb. 26	Rose C. Swart, services and expenses.....	16 89
427	Mar. 13	E. M. Johnson, salaries.....	1,860 50
428	Mar. 13	Chas. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,205 00
429	Mar. 14	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,549 73
430	Mar. 15	Mike Finn, fuel, River Falls.....	224 62
431	Mar. 15	Thos. Martin, fuel, River Falls.....	319 37
432	Mar. 16	T. B. Pray, services and expenses.....	64 70
433	Mar. 18	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses.....	78 83
434	Mar. 18	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	2,109 80
435	Mar. 20	Emil Wallber, salaries.....	1,262 33
436	Mar. 36	Webb & Rundell, plumbing, Oshkosh.....	170 00
437	ar. 30	W. H. Chandler, salary.....	250 00
438	Mar. 30	Adams Express Co., transportation.....	1 30
439	April 1	T. B. Pray, services and expenses.....	136 75
440	April 5	John Schneider, coal, Whitewater.....	300 78
441	April 5	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses.....	68 83
442	April 5	A. J. Hutton, services and expenses.....	147 97
443	April 5	American Express Co., transportation.....	9 97
444	April 8	C. H. Keyes, services and expenses.....	37 75
445	April 9	H. L. Terry, services.....	20 80
446	April 10	J. A. Aylward, services and expenses.....	24 00
447	April 10	Thos. E. Lyon, services and expenses.....	31 27
448	April 12	Geo. Beck, services and expenses.....	36 50
449	April 12	A. R. Sprague, state visitor, Platteville.....	19 80
450	April 12	C. H. Keyes, services and expenses.....	39 48
451	April 15	Chas. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,196 00
452	April 16	W. J. Brier, services and expenses.....	48 15

*President's Report.*

## EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL—Continued.

No.	Date.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
	1889		
53	April 16	J. A. James, services and expenses .....	\$24 50
54	April 16	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses .....	221 77
55	April 16	Democrat Printing Co., printing .....	105 00
56	April 16	J. H. Evans, salaries .....	1,648 00
57	April 17	E. M. Johnson, salaries .....	1,740 20
58	April 22	S. M. Hay, salaries .....	2,132 00
59	April 23	A. E. Bell, repairs, Oshkosh .....	87 00
60	April 23	J. H. Ackerman, services and expenses .....	44 64
61	April 24	A. J. Hutton, services and expenses .....	144 74
62	April 25	D. Atwood, printing .....	28 00
63	April 25	Louis Henes, Jr., & Co., coal, Milwaukee .....	90 00
64	April 25	Emil Wallber, salaries .....	1,152 33
65	April 27	Adams Express Co., transportation .....	1 60
66	April 30	T. B. Pray, services and expenses .....	95 15
67	May 10	Henry Bressler, trees, Milwaukee .....	50 00
68	May 10	S. Y. Gillan, services and expenses .....	435 33
69	May 14	Chas V. Guy, salaries .....	1,175 00
70	May 14	R. B. Dudgeon, state visitor, River Falls .....	7 67
71	May 15	E. M. Johnson, salaries .....	1,877 50
72	May 17	Emil Wallber, salaries .....	1,238 33
73	May 17	W. H. Chandler, expenses .....	21 29
74	May 18	S. M. Hay, salaries .....	2,114 50
75	May 24	S. Y. Gillan, Miss Morley's salary for May .....	64 00
76	May 24	W. S. Johnson, state visitor, River Falls .....	29 66
77	May 24	J. H. Evans, salaries .....	1,747 50
78	May 24	L. W. Briggs, expenses .....	6 50
79	May 24	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses .....	146 38
80	May 24	W. N. Mumper, expenses .....	3 74
81	May 31	Western Bank Note Co., diplomas .....	12 50
82	May 31	C. F. Viebahn, state visitor, Whitewater .....	6 70
83	June 10	S. M. Hay, salaries .....	2,150 50
84	June 10	Emil Wallber, salaries .....	1,022 33
85	June 10	Chas. V. Guy, salaries .....	1,175 00
86	June 12	J. H. Evans, salaries .....	1,748 50
87	June 13	E. M. Johnson, salaries .....	1,879 50
88	June 17	Thos. E. Lyons, state visitor, Oshkosh .....	20 27
89	June 24	H. C. Thom, state visitor, Milwaukee .....	31 15
90	June 24	J. A. Henry, painting, Platteville .....	315 18
91	June 25	J. H. Evans, supplies and repairs .....	708 45
92	June 25	S. M. Hay, supplies and repairs .....	1,769 63
93	June 25	Emil Wallber, supplies and repairs .....	627 56
94	June 25	E. M. Johnson, supplies and repairs .....	960 98
95	June 25	Chas. V. Guy, supplies and repairs .....	882 14
96	June 25	C. A. Hutchins, services and expenses .....	47 41
97	June 25	Wm. E. Anderson, services and expenses .....	57 08
98	June 25	S. M. Hay, services and expenses .....	14 83
99	June 25	Emil Wallber, services .....	9 00
100	June 25	J. H. Evans, services and expenses .....	23 60
101	June 25	W. H. Chandler, expenses .....	45 79
102	June 25	J. W. Stearns, advertising .....	37 50
103	June 25	Wm. E. Anderson, expenses .....	9 73
104	June 25	E. M. Johnson, expenses .....	9 70
105	June 26	A. Salisbury, expenses .....	8 95
106	June 26	C. A. Hutchins, expenses .....	8 82
107	June 26	Emil Wallber, expenses .....	12 80
108	June 26	S. M. Hay, expenses .....	11 80
109	June 26	J. H. Evans, expenses .....	12 05
110	June 26	Chas. V. Guy, expenses .....	32 75
111	June 26	G. S. Albee, expenses .....	24 93
112	June 26	D. McGregor, expenses .....	11 65
113	June 26	S. Y. Gillan, services and expenses .....	89 70
114	June 26	W. D. Parker, expenses .....	17 08
115	June 26	Stark Bros. Co., window shades, Milwaukee .....	46 61
116	June 26	T. A. Chapman, supplies, Milwaukee .....	13 13
117	June 26	William Wills, supplies, Milwaukee .....	30 84

*President's Report.*

## EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL — Continued.

No.	Date.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
	1889		
518	June 27	R. H. Halsey, state visitor, Milwaukee.....	\$11 81
519	July 1	W. H. Chandler, salary.....	250 00
520	July 3	J. H. Evans, omission in order, No. 491.....	4 00
521	July 6	C. S. Fuller, expenses state visitor, Milwaukee.....	30 81
522	July 6	D. Atwood, printing.....	42 00
523	July 6	C. F. Leins, expenses state visitor, Whitewater.....	21 03
524	July 8	T. A. Smith, expenses state visitor, Whitewater.....	11 07
		Total for year ending July, 1889.....	\$118,742 95

*President's Report.*

## EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL.

No.	Date.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
	1889.		
525	July 16	John Phillips, expenses	\$26 40
526	July 16	C. V. Guy, expenses	19 55
527	July 16	S. M. Hay, expenses	9 50
528	July 16	W. E. Anderson, expenses	7 88
529	July 16	C. A. Hutchins, expenses	5 86
530	July 16	E. M. Johnson, expenses	8 70
531	July 16	E. Wallber, expenses	8 00
532	July 16	J. H. Evans, expenses	9 00
533	July 16	J. J. Mapel, expenses	12 75
534	July 16	Louis Henes, Jr., & Co., fuel, Milwaukee	647 71
535	July 22	C. V. Guy, janitor's salary, River Falls	50 00
536	July 26	E. M. Johnson, janitor's salary, Whitewater	50 00
537	July 29	J. H. Evans, janitor's salary, Platteville	40 50
538	Aug. 2	Am. Ex. Co., transportation	1 67
539	Aug. 5	F. H. Blondel, services and expenses	50 06
540	Aug. 5	Harmon & Sci. Insurance, Oshkosh	300 00
541	Aug. 5	S. A. Gary, insurance, Oshkosh	300 00
542	Aug. 10	H. L. Terry, services and expenses	36 01
543	Aug. 10	W. J. Brier, services and expenses	69 33
544	Aug. 14	A. H. Sanford, services and expenses	37 74
545	Aug. 14	David Atwood, printing	106 00
546	Aug. 15	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses	123 95
547	Aug. 16	G. S. Luscher, insurance, Oshkosh	200 00
548	Aug. 17	L. W. Wood, services and expenses	30 93
549	Aug. 17	Arthur Burch, services and expenses	40 56
550	Aug. 17	G. W. Coburn, fuel, Whitewater	843 13
551	Aug. 17	C. V. Guy, janitor's salary, River Falls	50 00
552	Aug. 19	J. H. Gould, state visitor, Oshkosh	30 44
553	Aug. 19	J. A. James, services and expenses	29 50
554	Aug. 21	A. R. Sprague, services and expenses	38 85
555	Aug. 21	E. M. Johnson, janitor's salary	50 00
556	Aug. 24	A. R. Sprague, services and expenses	41 97
557	Aug. 24	W. H. Beach, services and expenses	73 75
558	Aug. 26	C. Marvin, janitor's salary, Milwaukee	116 66
559	Aug. 27	W. L. Morrison, services and expenses	50 40
560	Aug. 30	C. H. Chapman, services and expenses	110 80
561	Aug. 30	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses	130 68
562	Aug. 30	John E. Riordan, services and expenses	63 08
563	Aug. 30	T. B. Pray, services and expenses	196 00
564	Aug. 30	Frank W. Barker, services and expenses	35 47
565	Aug. 30	G. W. Reigle, services and expenses	81 19
566	Aug. 30	J. H. Evans, services and expenses	50 00
567	Aug. 31	L. W. Wood, services and expenses	69 14
568	Aug. 31	Ruttan Warming and Heating Co., repairs, Platteville	348 80
569	Aug. 31	J. H. Evans, repairs, Platteville	81 95
570	Aug. 31	Adams Ex. Co., transportation	6 00
571	Sept. 3	E. W. Walker, services and expenses	76 51
572	Sept. 6	J. W. Livingston, services and expenses	120 96
573	Sept. 6	Geo. C. Shutts, services and expenses	40 47
574	Sept. 6	Am. Ex. Co., transportation	10 65
575	Sept. 9	W. J. Brier, services and expenses	258 36
576	Sept. 9	H. L. Terry, services and expenses	180 39
577	Sept. 9	A. H. Sanford, services and expenses	82 85
578	Sept. 12	W. L. Morrison, services and expenses	53 10
579	Sept. 12	D. D. Mayne, services and expenses	33 00
580	Sept. 12	C. E. Gray, Jr., & Co., repairs, Whitewater	985 00
581	Sept. 13	S. Y. Gillan, services and expenses	322 42
582	Sept. 13	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses	130 60
583	Sept. 16	C. V. Guy, salaries	1,065 00

*President's Report.*

## EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL — Continued.

No.	Date.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
	1889		
584	Sept. 16	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	\$2,082 50
585	Sept. 16	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,567 50
586	Sept. 27	E. M. Johnson, salaries.....	1,708 50
587	Sept. 28	E. Wallber, salaries.....	1,152 33
588	Sept. 28	C. V. Guy, salaries.....	100 00
589	Sept. 28	E. W. Walker, services and expenses.....	30 68
590	Sept. 28	I. N. Stewart, services and expenses.....	72 33
591	Sept. 28	W. H. Chandler, salary.....	250 00
592	Sept. 28	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses.....	143 36
593	Oct. 1	Geo. S. Grubb, services and expenses.....	51 75
594	Oct. 1	John O'Hara, services.....	20 00
595	Oct. 1	S. Y. Gillan, services and expenses.....	220 20
596	Oct. 1	Am. Express Co., transportation.....	1 70
597	Oct. 2	T. B. Pray, services and expenses.....	185 26
598	Oct. 2	Adams Ex. Co., transportation.....	2 00
599	Oct. 3	A. J. Hutton, services and expenses.....	457 25
600	Oct. 7	Cook & Brown Lime Co., fuel.....	480 00
601	Oct. 14	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,762 50
602	Oct. 14	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	2,132 50
603	Oct. 17	E. M. Johnson, salaries.....	1,906 50
604	Oct. 17	C. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,255 00
605	Oct. 17	S. Y. Gillan, services and expenses.....	151 21
606	Oct. 23	E. Wallber, salaries.....	1,302 33
607	Nov. 4	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses.....	65 09
608	Nov. 12	T. B. Pray, services and expenses.....	31 72
609	Nov. 12	C. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,246 00
610	Nov. 12	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,772 50
611	Nov. 12	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	2,175 00
612	Nov. 13	E. M. Johnson, salaries.....	1,936 50
613	Nov. 18	J. Collie, state visitor, Platteville.....	8 05
614	Nov. 18	E. Wallber, salaries.....	1,307 33
615	Nov. 19	Albert Hardy, state visitor, River Falls.....	17 30
616	Nov. 22	Rose C. Swart, services and expenses.....	14 47
617	Nov. 30	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses.....	66 03
618	Dec. 3	W. J. Brier, services and expenses.....	104 11
619	Dec. 5	Am. Ex. Co., transportation.....	2 35
620	Dec. 7	D. O. Mahoney, state visitor, Platteville.....	40 52
621	Dec. 9	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,767 50
622	Dec. 9	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	2,173 35
623	Dec. 9	Alex. H. Main, insurance, River Falls.....	680 00
624	Dec. 11	C. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,210 00
625	Dec. 13	E. M. Johnson, salaries.....	1,920 00
626	Dec. 16	J. J. Mapel, salaries.....	1,323 33
627	Dec. 16	S. Y. Gillan, services and expenses.....	114 95
628	Dec. 26	W. J. Brier, services and expenses.....	28 70
629	Dec. 28	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses.....	94 43
630	Dec. 28	A. J. Hutton, services and expenses.....	40 51
	1890		
631	Jan. 2	E. I. Kidd, state visitor, Platteville.....	10 00
632	Jan. 2	W. H. Chandler, salary.....	250 00
633	Jan. 15	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses.....	25 70
634	Jan. 15	W. J. Brier, expenses.....	7 01
635	Jan. 18	J. L. Sherron, state visitor, Platteville.....	8 68
636	Jan. 21	C. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,291 75
637	Jan. 21	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	2,203 00
638	Jan. 21	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,767 50
639	Jan. 22	E. M. Johnson, salaries.....	1,941 50
640	Jan. 27	J. E. Singer, salaries.....	1,248 33
641	Feb. 1	J. E. Singer, salaries.....	75 00
642	Feb. 1	W. H. Chandler, expenses.....	34 65
643	Feb. 6	C. V. Guy, repairs and supplies.....	1,051 96
644	Feb. 6	E. M. Johnson, repairs and supplies.....	1,745 23
645	Feb. 6	J. E. Singer, supplies and repairs.....	508 98
646	Feb. 6	S. M. Hay, supplies and repairs.....	2,268 46
647	Feb. 6	J. H. Evans, supplies and repairs.....	1,340 41
648	Feb. 6	J. H. Evans, services and expenses.....	93 68

*President's Report.*

## EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL — Continued.

No.	Date.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
	1890		
649	Feb. 6	S. M. Hay, services and expenses.....	\$83 54
650	Feb. 6	E. Wallber, services and expenses.....	64 70
651	Feb. 6	W. H. Chandler, expenses.....	28 44
652	Feb. 6	E. M. Johnson, services and expenses.....	87 24
653	Feb. 6	J. H. Evans, services and expenses.....	20 85
654	Feb. 6	M. A. Thayer, services and expenses.....	12 48
655	Feb. 6	C. V. Guy, services and expenses.....	37 00
656	Feb. 6	E. M. Johnson, services and expenses.....	23 70
657	Feb. 6	John Phillips, expenses.....	20 60
658	Feb. 6	C. A. Hutchins, services and expenses.....	9 09
659	Feb. 6	Michael Kirwan, expenses.....	18 03
660	Feb. 6	J. E. Singer, expenses and services.....	18 63
661	Feb. 6	S. M. Hay, services and expenses.....	19 10
662	Feb. 6	J. J. Mapel, expenses.....	9 63
663	Feb. 6	J. W. Stearns, advertising.....	37 50
664	Feb. 6	S. M. Bridge & Son, piano (in part).....	250 00
665	Feb. 14	Mary A. Atwood, printing.....	127 00
666	Feb. 14	T. B. Pray, services and expenses.....	48 93
667	Feb. 17	Chas. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,320 00
668	Feb. 17	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	2,191 50
669	Feb. 17	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,767 50
670	Feb. 19	Wm. Roffing & Sons, piano.....	425 00
671	Feb. 19	E. M. Johnson, salaries.....	1,934 50
672	Feb. 24	J. E. Singer, salaries.....	1,205 83
673	Feb. 26	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses.....	108 35
674	Feb. 26	A. A. Spencer, five U. S. flags.....	90 00
675	Mar. 4	J. E. Singer, salaries.....	75 00
676	Mar. 17	Chas. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,185 00
677	Mar. 17	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	2,191 50
678	Mar. 17	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,667 50
679	Mar. 19	E. M. Johnson, salaries.....	1,884 50
680	Mar. 22	J. E. Singer, salaries.....	1,133 33
681	Mar. 22	Albert Hardy, expenses, state visitor.....	17 66
682	Mar. 24	S. Y. Gillan, services and expenses.....	340 60
683	Mar. 24	A. B. Whitman, expenses, state visitor.....	5 62
684	Mar. 26	G. Grimm, binding manuals.....	292 00
685	Mar. 26	Democrat Printing Co., printing.....	158 40
686	Apr. 3	T. B. Pray, services and expenses.....	133 46
687	Apr. 3	James Leahy, expenses, state visitor.....	9 50
688	Apr. 4	W. H. Chandler, sec. salary.....	250 00
689	Apr. 11	Rose C. Swart, services and expenses.....	47 56
690	Apr. 12	L. D. Harvey, services and expenses.....	163 36
691	Apr. 14	W. J. Brier, services and expenses.....	83 92
692	Apr. 14	W. J. Brier, services.....	275 00
693	Apr. 15	T. B. Pray, services and expenses.....	87 09
694	Apr. 15	E. B. Oakley, services.....	20 00
695	Apr. 21	S. Y. Gillan, services and expenses.....	182 96
696	Apr. 21	Chas. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,140 00
697	Apr. 21	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	2,094 25
698	Apr. 22	J. W. Livingston, services and expenses.....	42 93
699	Apr. 22	D. McGregor, salaries.....	1,707 50
700	Apr. 23	J. E. Singer, salaries.....	1,379 83
701	Apr. 23	E. M. Johnson, salaries.....	1,829 00
702	Apr. 29	A. J. Hutton, services and expenses.....	335 06
703	May 3	Am. Express Co.....	5 40
704	May 7	Adams Express Co.....	1 83
705	May 17	A. B. Whitman, expenses, state visitor.....	2 16
706	May 19	Chas. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,240 00
707	May 19	James Leahy, expenses, state visitor.....	6 97
708	May 21	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	2,192 50
709	May 21	E. M. Johnson, salaries.....	1,906 50
710	May 21	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,767 50
711	May 22	J. E. Singer, salaries.....	1,358 33
712	May 29	Western B'k Note & Eng. Co., diplomas.....	37 50
713	May 31	T. B. Pray, services and expenses.....	25 00
714	May 31	Albert Hardy, expenses state visitor.....	17 55

*President's Report.*

## EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL—Continued.

No.	Date.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
	1890		
715	June 4	H. W. Reed, expenses state visitor.....	15 74
716	June 4	Louis Henes, Jr., & Co., coal.....	\$35 45
717	June 9	Clement, Williams & Co., book case.....	60 00
718	June 14	J. E. Singer, salaries.....	1,860 33
719	June 14	H. Severin, expenses state visitor.....	23 64
720	June 14	J. H. Evans, salaries.....	1,787 50
721	June 14	C. V. Guy, salaries.....	1,340 00
722	June 14	H. E. Legler, expenses state visitor.....	2 50
723	June 14	S. M. Hay, salaries.....	2,217 50
724	June 14	Wm. H. Rohr, expenses state visitor.....	12 68
725	June 19	State Journal Printing Co., printing.....	21 65
726	June 19	Benj. F. Weil, insurance.....	450 00
727	June 21	E. M. Johnson, salaries.....	1,906 50
728	June 28	W. H. Chandler, sec. salary.....	250 00
729	July 1	S. M. Hay, supplies and repairs.....	993 23
730	July 1	E. M. Johnson, supplies and repairs.....	1,061 62
731	July 1	Chas. V. Guy, supplies and repairs.....	1,106 91
732	July 1	J. E. Singer, supplies and repairs.....	588 09
732*	July 1	J. H. Evans, supplies and repairs.....	877 27
733	July 2	J. J. Mapel, expenses.....	8 48
734	July ..	Adelle Hamilton, type-writing.....	55 00
735	July ..	M. A. Thayer, services and expenses.....	88 86
736	July 2	J. H. Evans, services and expenses.....	37 45
737	July 2	W. H. Chandler, expenses, postage, etc.....	47 05
738	July 2	Chas. V. Guy, services and expenses.....	35 20
739	July 2	J. E. Singer, services and expenses.....	21 08
740	July 2	M. A. Thayer, expenses.....	12 48
741	July 2	John Phillips, expenses.....	22 45
743	July 2	A. Salisbury, expenses.....	8 70
742	July 2	L. D. Harvey, expenses.....	12 95
744	July 2	S. M. Hay, expenses.....	21 35
745	July 2	G. S. Albee, expenses.....	11 00
746	July 2	Michael Kirwan, expenses.....	17 62
747	July 2	J. Q. Emery, expenses.....	23 20
748	July 2	D. McGregor, expenses.....	8 86
749	July 2	J. H. Evans, expenses.....	17 85
Total for the year ending July, 1890.....			\$111,141 67



*President's Report.*

## SUMMARY.

The following table shows the aggregate expenditures at the several schools, the expenditures for teachers' institutes, regents' expenses, salary of secretary, and for printing, for the past two years:

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Disbursements at the schools.....	\$109,722 25	\$101,933 99
Disbursements for institutes.....	6,728 91	6,997 01
Regents' and presidents' expenses attending meetings of the Board.....	276 88	407 16
Services and expenses of committees.....	821 64	629 86
Salary of secretary.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Printing.....	193 27	173 65
Total.....	\$118,742 95	\$111,141 67

In behalf of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools of Wisconsin, this report is respectfully submitted.

J. H. EVANS,

*President.*

September 30, 1890.

*Platteville Normal School.*

## REPORTS OF PRESIDENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

## PLATTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

HON. J. H. EVANS,

*President of Board of Regents of Normal Schools:*

SIR—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of the State Normal School at Platteville, for the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of the school, being the period of two years ending August 31, 1890.

## ENROLLMENT.

	1888-9.	1889-90.
In Normal department—		
Gentlemen .....	103	114
Ladies .....	184	182
Total .....	287	296
Classified as follows—		
Fourth year class .....	18	32
Third year class .....	35	33
Second year class .....	59	58
First year class .....	150	148
Preparatory .....	25	29
Special .....	..	1
In training department—	1888-9.	1889-90
Grammar grade, boys .....	25	22
girls .....	48	37
Intermediate grade, boys .....	9	19
girls .....	13	21
Primary grade, boys .....	22	26
girls .....	25	21
Total .....	147	146
Grand total .....	434	442

## ADMISSIONS BY EXAMINATION.

	Number examined.	Assigned to Grammar grade.	Assigned to Prepara- tory de- partment.	Assigned to Normal depart- ment.
Fall term, 1888 .....	54	32	11	11
Winter term, 1888-9 .....	63	43	16	4
Spring term, 1889 .....	59	40	18	1
Fall term, 1889 .....	50	24	16	10
Winter term, 1889-90 .....	31	12	18	1
Spring term, 1890 .....	43	16	19	8
Total for two years .....	300	167	98	35

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*Platteville Normal School.*

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About 100 persons entered upon the Normal course each year. Nearly one-half the number entered from the preparatory grade, and as will be seen from the foregoing statistics of examination, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. by examination. It must be remembered that all who are admitted by examination to enter the school, a few of those assigned to preparatory return to their homes for further preparation, and many assigned to the grammar grade do not become members of the school.

#### GRADUATION.

In June, 1889, the advanced course was completed by five gentlemen and eight ladies. Four of the gentlemen entered at once upon the work of teaching in this state. The fifth made an engagement to teach, but was compelled to resign on account of the serious illness of his father. Seven of the ladies taught during the year immediately following graduation, and the eighth will also enter upon the work about September 1, 1890.

In June, 1890, a class of twenty-nine members was graduated from the school. This is the largest class that has thus far, in the history of the Normal schools of the state, completed the advanced course. At the date of this report nearly every member of this class who wished to teach has secured what seems to be a desirable position. Never before could Normal school graduates so easily find employment. The demand for trained teachers is constantly growing, confidence in the preparation of graduates is increasing, and it is becoming the custom to ask the assistance of the Normal school faculty in securing competent teachers.

The elementary class of 1889, numbered five members, one gentleman and four ladies. Four engaged at once in teaching in Wisconsin, two entering upon the advanced course after teaching one year. Of the eighteen persons in both classes of 1889, all but two, at the date of this report, are teachers or students.

In 1890, only three ladies completed the elementary course, all of whom found immediate employment as teachers.

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*Platteville Normal School.*

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## EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES.

There have been graduated from the advanced course, 130 gentlemen and 122 ladies, 252 in all, and from the elementary course, 156. As next report will, no doubt, give a brief history of the school for the first quarter century of its existence, a full account of the occupation of all graduates will be exceedingly appropriate at that time. Herewith is presented a statement of the employment during 1889-90, of the persons who graduated in the period of ten years, beginning with 1880. The graduates for that period number 55 gentlemen and 46 ladies, 101 in all.

62 taught during the year 1889-90.  
10 were students.  
7 were engaged in the practice of law.  
5 ladies have married and were not teaching.  
7 unmarried ladies were not teaching.  
4 were clerks.  
3 were farmers.  
1 was engaged in the practice of medicine.  
2 were deceased.

In the same decade the elementary certificate was granted to 27 gentlemen and 55 ladies, 82 in all. Of these, 40 have completed the advanced course and are accounted for above.

8 were members of the school and pursuing the advanced course.

4 have taken a collegiate course.

14 taught during 1889-90.

9 ladies had married and were not teaching.

5 unmarried ladies were not teaching.

## LINES OF IMPROVEMENT.

One of the most encouraging features of the school is the growing tendency to continuity of attendance. Few of those who enter at the opening of the fall term withdraw before the end of the winter term. Last year there were but 20 withdrawals between September 1st and March 31st.

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*Platteville Normal School.*

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The largest accessions are at the beginning of the fall term, the smallest in spring. So it comes about that nearly all who are in the school at the close of the year have been with us continuously for 40 weeks. This operates in the direction of strengthening the cohesion of classes and in bringing larger numbers to graduation.

Another encouraging feature of the school is the higher estimate put by pupils upon the distinctively professional work of the school. It frequently happens that students, on entering the school, determine to give little or no attention to professional work, and so for a time prefer to pay tuition to taking the obligations to teach and to prepare especially for teaching, but in almost every instance they become interested in that line of studies especially adapted to teachers, join the training class, and make earnest teachers. The general tendency is, we believe, toward a higher professional spirit, and the working out of the details of professional training is accomplished with less resistance and friction.

Recent action of the Board of Regents providing for the admission of high school graduates to the third year class without examination has strengthened the bond between the Normal schools and the High schools; and the admission of graduates of Normal schools to the junior class in the University of Wisconsin has encouraged many to strive to earn the diploma of that institution. Thus some progress has been made in connecting Normal schools with other members of the state school system. The indications are that this connection will become closer year by year. The provision made for local examination of persons desirous of entering a Normal school, without incurring the expense of a visit to the school, has proved very satisfactory. In this way many apply for admission who would not do so were they required to appear in person at the school for examination. Some of our most promising pupils have come to us in this way.

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*Platteville Normal School.*

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## GYMNASIUM.

This school is lamentably lacking in provision for physical training. The need for such provision is the greater because (1) the school building is located centrally, enabling many to board within a very short distance of the school, and (2) the school grounds are not sufficiently ample to afford room for any considerable variety or amount of outdoor exercise. The conditions have in no respect improved in the last two years, it may not be inappropriate, therefore, to repeat part of the last report on this subject. Many of our students, on entering school, have in view the completion of a certain amount of work in a given time. Often the time thus allotted is far too short under the most favorable conditions, and the conditions are made more unfavorable still, by such devotion to study as allows no time for physical exercise. Many young people used to out-door work, and labor incident to farm life, come to us full of ambition and physical vigor, but ignorant of the perils to health involved in this change of activity. For such persons systematic physical training is absolutely necessary. If left to themselves they are almost sure to risk health in their efforts to advance in scholarship. No amount of advice will induce such persons to take proper exercise. To them accumulation of knowledge is everything, care of the body nothing. If left to the "discipline of consequences" the lesson comes too late. It will hardly serve as a warning to others. This is clearly a case for which it is the duty of the teacher to prescribe the kind and amount of exercise, and to allow nothing to interfere with the regular participation in it. All students should give some time every day to physical training. The maintenance of health demands it and the improvement in mental vigor makes it a positive gain to scholarship. Of the benefits to be derived from physical training, we are, by the limitations imposed

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*Platteville Normal School.*

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upon us, almost entirely deprived. Every member of the faculty feels that the school suffers seriously from want of a gymnasium, the students realize that nothing is done for them in this line when much ought to be done, and our visitors unanimously pronounce this the most serious and glaring defect of the school. It must be that some plan can be devised for providing the school with a properly equipped gymnasium.

The school in all its departments has manifested commendable and encouraging earnestness of purpose. The members of the faculty have worked in a spirit of loyalty to the school in its interests. Thanks are due to fellow teachers for their ever ready assistance in school work or in needed counsel. And to yourself and to your colleagues on the Board of Regents most sincere thanks are due for a continuance of cordial support.

Most respectfully submitted,

D. MCGREGOR,

*President.*

PLATTEVILLE, WIS., August 31, 1890.

*Whitewater Normal School.*

## WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL.

HON. J. H. EVANS,

*President of Board of Regents of Normal Schools:*

SIR — I have the honor to submit the following report of the State Normal School at Whitewater for the period of two years ending August 31, 1890.

## ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment of pupils in the several departments of the school has been as follows:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		1888-9.	1889-90.
Senior class .....	2	8	
Junior class .....	6	31	
Elementary class .....	24	26	
Second year classes .....	71	67	
First-year classes .....	174	174	
Special students .....	15	20	
Preparatory class .....	51	57	
Totals .....	343	383	
Number of ladies .....	244	267	
Number of gentlemen .....	99	116	
MODEL DEPARTMENT.			
Grammar grades .....	22	21	
Intermediate grades .....	38	46	
Primary grades .....	58	52	
Totals .....	108	119	
Totals in all departments .....	451	502	

It will be seen that the enrollment in the Normal department during the past year has exceeded by about *forty* pupils that of any previous year. It is gratifying to observe that: (1) This increase belongs to the higher classes of the school, the number in the classes of the first year being



*Whitewater Normal School.*

almost identical with that in previous years; (2) The increase comes from territory not adjacent to the school, the enrollment from Walworth county being somewhat less than usual.

## ATTENDANCE.

The average *daily* attendance for several years past is as follows:

For the year.	Normal department proper.	Including preparatory class.
1886-7.....	175	210
1887-8.....	173	210
1888-9.....	176	218
1889-90.....	197	235

The comparison shows that the large increase in enrollment the past year was accompanied by a proportionate increase of the daily average over the very stationary figures of the three previous years.

## ADMISSIONS.

The record of entrance examinations and admissions is as follows:

	1888-9.	1889-90.
Examined.....	147	166
Admitted.....	48	47
Promoted from preparatory class.....	52	42
Total admissions.....	100	89

It thus appears that for the two years only 30 per cent. of those examined were admitted directly to the Normal course, while about an equal share came in after a probationary experience in the preparatory class, of from ten to forty weeks. It would seem from these facts that our standard for admission is about as high as the public interest requires. It should be said, however, that the above

*Whitewater Normal School.*

figures do not include high school graduates who were admitted on their diplomas, without examination.

AGE OF ADMISSION.

Average age of those admitted in 1886-7.....	18.7 years.
Average age of those admitted in 1887-8.....	19.9 years.
Average age of those admitted in 1888-9.....	19.8 years.
Average age of those admitted in 1889-90.....	20.4 years.
Average for the four years.....	19½ years.

The following table shows approximately the character of the preparation received by those applying for admission:

1888-9.	High school.	Graded.	District.	College or academy.
First term.....	45	5	61	9
Second term.....	11	4	20	1
Totals.....	56	9	81	10
1889-90.				
First term.....	40	11	72	5
Second term.....	8	3	32	4
Totals.....	48	14	104	9

That attendance is still sufficiently irregular, is shown by the following record of

WITHDRAWALS.

1888-9, First term.....	69	To teach.....	35	Other causes.....	34
1888-9, Second term.....	75	To teach.....	29	Other causes.....	46
Totals.....			64		80
1889-90, First term.....	86	To teach.....	34		52
1889-90, Second term.....	71	To teach.....	23		48
Totals.....	157		57		100

## Whitewater Normal School.

### PRACTICE TEACHING.

The following table expresses the amount and distribution of the student-teaching for the years in question:

	1888-9.	1889-90.
In Preparatory classes.....	30 weeks.	50 weeks.
In Grammar grade classes.....	113 weeks.	160 weeks.
In Intermediate grade classes.....	382 weeks.	400 weeks.
In Primary grade classes.....	360 weeks.	440 weeks.
Totals.....	885 weeks.	1050 weeks.

	1888-9.	1889-90.
Number of persons who taught.....	59	56
Average by each member of the Senior class.....	18½	25
Average by each member of the Elementary class.....	17	21
Average by each member of the Two-two class.....	14½	17
Average by the Elementary class during entire attendance.....	29	31¼

### GRADUATION.

The sanction of the school has been granted as follows:

	1888-9.	1889-90.
Certificated (Elementary course).....	24	22
Graduated (Advanced course).....	2	7
Totals.....	26	29

### OCCUPATION OF GRADUATES.

The school graduated its first class in 1870. Since that date:

176 have graduated from the full course.

75 of these were teachers or superintendents in active service during last year (1889-90).

44 have taught every year since graduation.

5 have never taught since graduation; but *three* of them taught as undergraduates.

13 of the whole number have died; but *twelve* of them had taught after graduation.

8 are now in medicine, law, or the ministry.

15 have taken up non-professional vocations; though all but one of these have taught.

46 (ladies) have married from the profession.

8 have completed a course in college.

The 156 living graduates (omitting the class just sent out), have taught an average of 2 years before graduation, and 6 years since—from 8 to 10 months being accounted a year.

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*Whitewater Normal School.*

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284 others have completed the elementary course.

94 of these were teaching the past year.

59 have taught every year since certification.

19 have not taught since certification; but *nine* of these had taught before.

14 have died, but eleven of them had taught.

11 are now in medicine, law, or the ministry.

34 have entered non-professional vocations.

66 (ladies) have married from the profession.

15 are pursuing (1890) the advanced course.

The 247 living (omitting the class just sent out) have taught an average of 1.5 years before certification, and 3.4 years since.

The average length of time since graduation is eleven and one-tenth years. As all average six years of actual teaching, it follows that the whole body of graduates have averaged about fifty-five per cent. of the whole possible time. These figures make no allowance for sickness, matrimony, or other hindrance.

Of those completing only the elementary course, the average time since certification is seven and four-tenths years. The whole body have averaged forty-six per cent. of the possible time in teaching.

Of the 176 full graduates, 116 (66 per cent.) were women. Of the 284 others who certificated, 201 (71 per cent.) were women. Of the surviving women in both courses, 45 per cent. are still teachers. Of the surviving men in both courses, 41 per cent. are still in the profession; but the greater loyalty of the full-course men is shown by the fact that 68 per cent. of them are still in the profession, as against 30 per cent. of the short-course men.

#### INSUFFICIENT ACCOMMODATIONS.

The considerable increase in membership above mentioned has added greatly to the inconvenience already experienced from want of adequate accommodations for the work of the school. For several years past, two of our teachers have had no class-rooms in which to locate their work, but must be thrust, here and there, into the rooms of other teachers; while the rooms of two of these others are unsuitable for the uses required of them.

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*Whitewater Normal School.*

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Our Reference Library, none too large, is already straitened for room; and our literary societies have no quarters except the class rooms of teachers. Their libraries, even, can have no better provision than a dark corridor.

Add to these embarrassments the overflow of students, many of whom must be seated, through lack of room elsewhere, in the class-rooms of teachers, and it will not be difficult to see that the evil results must extend beyond the point of inconvenience to that of obstruction and impairment of the work of the school.

#### GYMNASIUM.

Since the introduction of regular work in physical training, four years ago, a room designed and needed as a public hall has been used provisionally as a gymnasium. Its dimensions constitute its only qualification for this purpose. Its location in the third story is, in itself, objectionable,—the more so in the fact that a majority of those using it are ladies. Another difficulty arises from its situation above several important class-rooms, in which the work is appreciably disturbed by the noise and jar of the gymnastic exercises overhead at certain hours of the day. These facts, as well as the proper requirements of the gymnastic work call loudly for some new and more suitable provision.

#### NEW BUILDING NEEDED.

The only remedy practicable is to be found in a new addition, or annex, to our building, providing also for the wants above mentioned. This annex should be a building *not less* than 45x80 feet on the ground, and two and a half stories high. This would provide (1) a fair-sized gymnasium on the ground floor; (2) recitation rooms on the second floor, including a suitable room for the work in drawing; and (3) rooms in the attic for the literary societies of the school.

Until such a building or its equivalent can be provided, the growth of the school must be obstructed, its work em-

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*Whitewater Normal School.*

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barrassed, and its usefulness to the state held below its natural and easily realizable level. Meanwhile, students seeking its privileges must be turned away, or the standard for admission must be raised to an oppressive pitch.

#### OUR RELATION TO THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

The question may not unnaturally be asked whether a cheaper solution could not be found in raising the standard for admission so as to reduce the number of students and thus relieve the pressure. Such a course would certainly be possible but not profitable to the state at large.

The figures given above, under the head "Admissions," show that already only about 30 per cent. of the candidates examined are admitted to the Normal department. Any considerable further elevation of the standard would leave a chasm between us and the common schools; and no pupils could reach our regular course except through the high schools or our own preparatory department, which are already crowded. Again, the requirements are already such that not a few fail to pass our entrance examination who are nevertheless able to get teachers' certificates in their respective counties. To go much further in the way of requirement, is to cut an important link between the Normal and the common schools, leaving us only those prospective teachers who aspire to higher grades of work. When ability to get the certificate *precedes* ability to enter the Normal school, its services will be less generally sought than now. It should remain our chief work, after all, to prepare teachers for the common schools.

#### UNDERGRADUATES.

It is often asserted that the chief benefit from the Normal schools accrues to the higher and city schools, since those who have been at the cost of taking an extended course of study can no longer afford to teach in country schools,

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*Whitewater Normal School.*

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having too much capital invested. This view, having an element of truth, is nevertheless erroneous.

Our graduates do go, naturally, to the better-paying schools; but graduates are the small minority everywhere, and it should never be forgotten that the greater influence of the Normal schools is exerted *through their undergraduates*. Hundreds of these are to be found working some part of each year in the country schools of the state, persons unable to take a full course of study, yet able and willing to spend a few terms, at least, in the Normal school prior to, and during the intervals of, their teaching. Nothing in the conduct of the schools should be calculated to diminish this class or discourage its attendance. On the contrary, every facility should be afforded for multiplying the undergraduate as well as the graduate representation. This is in the interest of "the little school-house" and its patrons.

Thanking the Board for kind consideration and helpful co-operation, I am

Respectfully,

ALBERT SALISBURY,

*President.*

*Oshkosh Normal School.*

OSHKOSH NORMAL SCHOOL.

HON. J. H. EVANS,

*Pres. Board of Regents of Normal Schools :*

DEAR SIR:—The biennial report of the Oshkosh Normal School for 1888-9 and 1889-90, is herewith submitted for your consideration:

ADMISSION TO NORMAL DEPARTMENT.	1888-9.	1889-90
No. different applicants examined.....	311	289
No. admitted to Normal course.....	182	159
No. having previous experience in teaching.....	87	69
WHERE PREPARED.		
Other Normal schools and colleges.....	13	10
Graduates of high schools.....	26	23
Lower departments of graded schools.....	47	33
Graded rural schools.....	67	43
Wholly in rural schools, except Normal prep.....	56	58
Final training in Normal prep'y dept.....	79	97
Partly in private schools.....	12	16
Undetermined.....	11	11

ENROLLMENT BY DEPARTMENTS.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.	1888-9.			1889-90.		
	Men.	Ladies.	Total.	Men.	Ladies.	Total.
Total registration.....	162	305	467	177	303	480
Av. registration per quarter.....			293			308
Av. membership per quarter.....			274			289
Av. attendance per quarter.....			264			271
MODEL DEPARTMENT.						
Grammar room.....			101			97
Intermediate room.....			59			61
Primary room.....			59			50
			219			208
Entire enrollment of schools.....			686			688



*Oshkosh Normal School.*

SPECIAL STATISTICS.	1888-9.	1889-90.
No. students having experience in teaching.....		
No. students who taught a term during the year.....	102	104
No. students who graduated from advanced course.....	1	8
No. students who graduated from elementary course.....	15	24
No. students of former years still members.....		132
No. of counties represented in school.....	36	36
No. of other states represented in school.....	7	5
Average age of students at entrance.....	19.4 yr.	19.2 yr.
Average age at graduation from advanced course.....	20.3 yr.	28 yr.

## OCCUPATION OF STUDENTS.

Graduated from advanced course.....	92
Not taught since graduation.....	5
Still teachers or superintendents.....	59
Completed college or professional courses.....	14
Now undergraduates colleges.....	2
Entered other professions.....	12
Ladies have married and left the profession.....	8
Ladies are deceased.....	8
Have completed the elementary course.....	300
Of these, have graduated from the advanced course.....	79
Have not taught since completion of course.....	19
Are pursuing the advanced course.....	11
Are still teachers or superintendents.....	117
Men have completed college or professional courses.....	23
Men are pursuing college or professional courses.....	5
Have entered other professions.....	19
Ladies have married and left the profession.....	29
Are deceased.....	8

But little more than brief reference to topics can here be made within the space allowed for this report.

## STATISTICS.

The foregoing tables have been carefully prepared to serve for comparison with other Normal schools upon important points, and afford data for future adjustments. It is very much to be desired that the Board of Regents prescribe such statistics as should be had from every school. Tables are valuable or worthless, according to the special knowledge of readers regarding the educational currents of the state, but should be prepared for the benefit of those who can profitably use data.

## CONDITION OF SCHOOL.

The enrollment in this school having reached the limit of ability to instruct, until the resources of the board allow of increased expenditure for teachers, we have felt obliged to

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*Oshkosh Normal School.*

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secure greatest good to the abler class of applicants by raising the standard of admission, and urging the lowest upon scale of examination, to return to schools at their homes and secure the much needed preliminary education at least expense. This has been systematically done during the last three years, and a score or two have been induced to take the home schooling, each year. But the great mass plead the wretched condition of those schools as reason why they should be admitted to some department here. In some cases I have addressed letters of inquiry to superintendents and others, seeking to learn if the facts were exaggerated, and a very general response appears to corroborate the above report in most cases. In cases of preliminary correspondence, greatly multiplied in the latter years, we have urged that so much elementary training as possible should be gained at home before appearing as a candidate. This is more especially true where residents of graded school districts write for advice.

Thus the number rejected either upon examination or otherwise has increased of late, not from any deterioration in material offered, but from the cause given above, coupled with the growing demand that the professional work of our Normal schools should appeal to a higher grade of mental attainment than was accorded formerly.

Recurring to the statement that the corps of instruction needs to be enlarged, if the school is to do highest justice to the large number applying for admission, a careful computation of the net cost of tuition per capita in each of the four normals that are doing parallel work (disregarding other current expenses), based upon data furnished by your last biennial report, shows that of the Oshkosh Normal to be almost exactly three-fourths that of the average of other schools, whether computed upon enrollment of normal departments or upon the entire membership. It is probable that the last two years will show less disproportion. But numbers constitute only one element in the

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*Oshkosh Normal School.*

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problem. More than one hundred undergraduates are sent out annually as teachers in the district schools, and their places supplied by as many untrained candidates, involving a greater change in the personnel of students than most other schools are called to assimilate. This involves very large classes in the early stages of the course as compared with those of the later years; composed of material demanding the highest ability in teaching beyond that of any other grade, and calling for most discriminating individual treatment. It is just here that the most severe strain upon our teaching resources falls. An indiscriminating habit of dealing en masse with pupils in most of the public schools, sees no unfavorable conditions in classes of forty or even sixty grouped in classes of the preparatory and first year grades; but intelligence regarding the aim of professional instruction revolts at the broadcast method of attempted training under such conditions. It is a rarely qualified teacher who can adequately deal with a group larger than twenty in such stimulation, direction and test of individual capacity as should be the constant aim in every class of a normal school. At present writing, we have eight classes ranging from forty to sixty in membership, several containing above thirty, and making daily increase. Till the rural school averages better in its instruction, the ambitious youth must go from home to secure the training he so greatly needs, and it is a question whether he shall be welcomed to the schools where he should receive his professional training, to secure the preliminary discipline, or seek the schools of some city for the intervening period. The spirit of the normal is just what he most needs, stimulating and carefully considerate of his condition; hence the great number who seek its help.

#### CORPS OF INSTRUCTION.

The foregoing remarks point out the need of a larger force of teachers in this school to meet the just demands of

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*Oshkosh Normal School.*

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the tributary communities. But that is not the only need bearing upon the efficiency of our work. In my last biennial report, the great advance in educational ideals during the quarter century of Normal work in the state was discussed, and the growing demand for special training on the part of Normal instructors specified. This need of not only broadly educated but specially trained and experienced teachers grows more and more apparent. The power to "inspire" has come to have a practical meaning not known to mere sentiment. It is not enough that the teacher in a Normal school is well-informed, accurate and pains-taking in all that pertains to inculcation of knowledge, as is necessarily accepted in the overwhelming demand for teachers in the vast array of public schools of all grades.

The teachers' seminaries are not so numerous as to preclude the proper supply of skilled and inspiring teachers, selected from the army of 300,000 or more teachers of the Union, if we choose to have them. Good judgment in choosing, and salaries that adequately compensate high ability in any profession, are all that is needed to place our Normal schools upon the level which any due respect for the interests which we claim to have near at heart and to serve, demands at our hands. The crippled condition of the finances of your Board are not well understood by the people of Wisconsin, else the means would be forthcoming. I have taken pains to investigate the salaries paid to teachers of Normal schools in the five states most nearly adjacent to our own, and find that, for term of service, we are considerably below the support accorded the Normal schools in our vicinity. The constantly diminishing rate of interest upon the principal of fund at disposal of the Board of Regents has kept so narrow a limit to expenditure during the last six years that the schools are beginning to feel the dwarfing influence upon just demands and possibilities, whenever called upon to seek teachers to supply

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*Oshkosh Normal School.*

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the vacancies which are constantly occurring in the faculties.

It will take time to properly inform a sufficiently large portion of the people of the utterly inadequate support of the work that should be done in every State Normal school, to secure legislative action for supplementary appropriation to this important end, and I trust that no proper means will be neglected in furthering the object which all admit is desirable. We must have the ability to call as able men and women to the work as are to be found in the country within the profession, for nothing less deserves to take charge of the material out of which strong teachers are to be molded. No college, no university should call for better culture or broader minds than the Normal schools of the state. At present we are reduced to the alternative of choosing bright minds with all their pedagogic skill in embryo, or of calling broken columns in our profession, who cannot aspire to the highest rewards of leaders. We choose the former and cherish them till they grow higher than the financial depression in our resources and then are called higher, where they belong.

#### PROFESSIONAL COURSES.

By the course of improved standards and advice given candidates in correspondence, to take all training possible at home before applying for admission, we have secured that nearly all the academic instruction in common school branches in particular, is done before admission to the normal course, very much of which was formerly done, or attempted, in conjunction with whatever professional work was possible in the combination. There is now comparatively little confusion of academic and pedagogic plans either in minds of students or teachers delegated to the work.

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*Oshkosh Normal School.*

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## LIMITED PROFESSIONAL COURSE.

The course of one year provided by the Board of Regents for such of the teachers throughout the state holding first grade certificates, as might desire to secure training beyond mere scholastic attainment for their work, has had no candidates in this school during the last three years. Those so far advanced have invariably sought a broader schooling when they have come.

## COURSE FOR GRADUATES OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

The course provided whereby graduates from free high schools of the state are credited with an advanced standing in the Normal course, has met with a most encouraging response from many high schools. From twenty-five to thirty graduates have been enrolled each year since the privilege was granted, and have become an important element of the school. So far as our teaching force has permitted, these less experienced but more cultivated students have been trained in separate classes where special adaptation is required. Most of these students have been content with one year of solid professional work, and have failed to take time enough to secure the diploma of the board before feeling compelled to enter the work for which they prepared. We look, however, for an increasing interest in a course that is so clearly in the interest of skilled work of the different cities and gained at comparatively small cost; as the leading superintendents and principals are urging the step upon all graduates who propose to teach.

For the strenuous efforts constantly made by the Board of Regents to administer the income entrusted to its care in the most economical manner and for the greatest good of all classes of schools that either send candidates to the Normal Schools or receive teachers from their respective courses, too much cannot be said in commendation. With

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*Oshkosh Normal School.*

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out remuneration and with small immediate encouragement, some of the most experienced business and professional men of the state have, for a long term of years, devoted no small part of time and thought to the successful up-building of these Normal schools. During the last few years too much of this unselfish labor has been compelled to be expended in devising ways of avoiding bankruptcy while struggling to maintain the schools entrusted to their charge above mediocrity.

Grateful for such unfailing support given to the full extent of ability, we bespeak the better support of the entire state in the financial straits of the Normal schools.

Respectfully,

G. S. ALBEE,  
*President.*

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 9, 1890.

*River Falls Normal School.*

## RIVER FALLS NORMAL SCHOOL.

RIVER FALLS, WIS., August 31, 1890.

HON. J. H. EVANS,

*President of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools:*

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to submit to you the biennial report of the State Normal School at River Falls, for the biennium ending August 31, 1890.

My official relations with the school as your administrative officer, began July 16, 1889. Accordingly, my administration covers the last half only of the period for which this report is made.

Careful observation and study of the organization and methods of the school, have served to confirm in me the favorable judgment previously formed, of the wisdom and efficiency of the administration of my predecessor, W. D. Parker, who resigned the presidency of the school at the close of the school year 1888-9.

## STATISTICS.

## APPLICANTS EXAMINED.

1888-9.	Fall term .....	45	Assigned to Nor. grade..	25	Preparatory .....	20
	Winter term ....	17	Assigned to Nor. grade..	..	Preparatory .....	17
	Spring term. ....	11	Assigned to Nor. grade..	4	Preparatory .....	7
	Total .....	73	Total.....	29	Total.....	44
		=		=		=
1889-90.	Fall term .....	55	Admitted to Nor. grade.	24	Preparatory .....	21
	Winter term ....	25	Admitted to Nor. grade.	10	Preparatory .....	15
	Spring term.....	11	Admitted to Nor. grade.	8	Preparatory .....	3
	Total .....	91	Total.....	42	Total.....	49
		=		=		=

Students have been promoted from preparatory grade to the Normal grade when, after periods of instruction of varying lengths in the preparatory classes, their qualifica-



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*River Falls Normal School.*


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tions have proved satisfactory. Students thus promoted are not included in the above statistics.

### ENROLLMENT.

#### 1888-9 Normal Department—

Normal grade.....	144	
Preparatory grade, exclusive of promotions.....	41	
Total.....		185

#### MODEL DEPARTMENT.

Grammar grade, exclusive of promotions.....	85	
Intermediate grade, exclusive of promotions.....	33	
Primary grade, exclusive of promotions.....	53	
Total.....		121
Grand total.....		306

#### 1889-90 Normal department—

Normal grade.....	154	
Preparatory grade, exclusive of promotions.....	62	
Total.....		216

#### MODEL DEPARTMENT.

Grammar grade, exclusive of promotions.....	26	
Intermediate grade, exclusive of promotions.....	36	
Primary grade, exclusive of promotions.....	68	
Total.....		190
Grand total.....		346

### SPECIAL STATISTICS.

#### 1888-9.

Number who studied school code.....	61
Number who studied observation.....	105
Number who studied school management.....	18
Number who studied history of pedagogy.....	10
Number who studied mental science.....	8
Number who practiced teaching.....	53
Whole number of weeks of practice teaching.....	750

#### 1889-90.

Number who studied school code.....	40
Number who studied observation.....	79
Number who studied school management.....	26
Number who studied history of pedagogy.....	6
Number who studied mental science.....	8
Number who practiced teaching.....	56
Whole number of weeks of practice teaching.....	892

*River Falls Normal School.*

## GRADUATES.

The number of graduates since the biennial report of 1888, is as follows:

## 1889.

From the elementary course.....	7
From the advanced course.....	6

## 1890.

From the elementary course .....	16
From the one-year professional course.....	1
From the advanced course.....	8

## WHOLE NUMBER OF GRADUATES.

From the elementary course.....	147
From the one-year professional course.....	1
From the advanced course.....	43
	<u>191</u>

## OCCUPATION OF GRADUATES.

The most reliable information obtainable shows the following as the present occupation of graduates:

## ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Teachers.....	80
Married (ladies) .....	22
Business employments.....	17
Students in advanced course or in University .....	14
Deceased.....	6
Lawyers.....	5
Clergymen.....	2
County superintendent of schools.....	1

## ADVANCED COURSE.

Teachers .....	29
Business employments.....	6
Married (ladies).....	3
Lawyers.....	2
Clergyman .....	1
County superintendent of schools.....	1
Deceased.....	1

## PURPOSES AND OBJECTS OF THE SCHOOL.

Whatever theories there may be as to what should be the purposes and work of Normal schools, those charged with the immediate responsibility of their management must be guided by the specific directions of the law as to the ends sought. Section 402, of the revised statutes, sets forth the exclusive purposes and objects of each Normal school, thus:

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*River Falls Normal School.*

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“The exclusive purposes and objects of each Normal school shall be the instruction and training of persons, both male and female, in the theory and art of teaching, and in all the various branches that pertain to a good common school education, and in all subjects needful to qualify for teaching in the public schools; also to give instruction in the fundamental laws of the United States and of this state, in what regards the rights and duties of citizens.”

The work of this school has been prosecuted with these ends constantly in view. There has been sustained interest in the work, with increasing attendance.

#### ACADEMIC TRAINING.

The so-called academic instruction in Normal schools is made a specific requirement of the statute. Observation and experience confirm the wisdom of the law. The time has not yet arrived when this requirement of the law can wisely be abrogated. The purpose of the academic instruction given in the Normal school is not merely for general training, but should acquaint the student with the mental processes by which mastery of the subjects is gained. This is highly important for the teacher. The subjects of instruction are to be examined not only from the standpoint of the general student but also from the standpoint of the teacher. These subjects are the instruments which the teacher must use in the training of mind, the evolution of thought. Great thoroughness must characterize this work. A mastery sufficient for the general student is insufficient for the teacher. It is clear that such instruction can best be given in classes and schools composed of persons seeking the same ends. It is held that all this work has in it an element that is strictly professional.

#### PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

The aim of what is technically called the professional work has been to prepare students for the practical duties

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*River Falls Normal School.*

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of the school room in so far as the study of educational theories, principles and practice teaching will accomplish that end. The first point of contact with the professional work by the student is during the first year of the Normal course, and to this phase of the work of the school attention is invited. It consists in observation by the students, under the guidance and instruction of the Supervisor of Practice, of model lessons given by the model teachers, who are employed with reference to their special power and skill, and are justly regarded as experts. The observation of these model lessons is followed, under the management of the Supervisor of Practice, by a discussion, in class, of the method, a discovery of the principles upon which the method is based, and a tracing of the principles back to such psychological facts as may be discovered objectively by studying the children, and subjectively by introspection. Thus the observation of model lessons, given by expert model teachers, in which the students are not left to their own unaided and self-directed efforts, but at each step are directed and aided by the masterful mind of a thoroughly trained and experienced Supervisor of Practice, is made the concrete basis of practice teaching which follows observation, and is prosecuted and directed in like manner.

At this stage of their work students begin the formal study of principles of teaching and methods of teaching special branches. Illustrative lessons by the model teachers and members of the class are a feature of this work of studying principles and methods. Unremitting efforts are put forth to keep students from forming and following mechanical habits, and to cause them to be self-reliant, and to be guided in their practice by principles and reasons. This work occupies a prominent place in the requirements of the school, and students are held to it until they show a reasonable degree of proficiency and mastery in it. Whether viewed from the standpoint of practical skill or of general power, it is believed to be entitled to this prominent place

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*River Falls Normal School.*

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in a training school for teachers. Theories must at some time be put to the practical test. It is true economy to have this test made under wise and skillful supervision. And when a teacher has once acquired the power to interest and control the minds of scholars in recitation, the question of management of a school is well nigh settled.

At all points of contact, special effort is made to impress upon pupil teachers the importance of the law of adaptability, both in matter and method of teaching, to inspire within them high ideals of their duties and obligations as teachers, to be ever modest and teachable in spirit, and to respect the experience of those older and wiser than themselves.

The statistics show that in addition to observation and practice teaching, the professional work has been sustained in the other requirements of the curriculum.

#### THE STUDENTS.

The preparation of students who seek admission to the school, is made for the most part, in the district schools. A large portion find it necessary to spend some time in the classes of the preparatory grade. Earnestness, marked industry and loyalty to school requirements characterize them, and go far to help overcome speedily any defects in preparation.

These students, coming from the country districts, return again as undergraduates to become teachers in those schools. This work furnishes a very large and legitimate field of usefulness for the normal school. In the quantity and quality of the work of these undergraduates is found a truer test of the usefulness of the normal school than in the mere numbers of graduates.

The fund creating normal schools came from the agricultural districts, and justice seems to require that the bene-

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*River Falls Normal School.*

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fits of these schools extend to these districts. Almost every consideration warrants large and painstaking efforts to improve the common country schools. This work may not seem so pretentious as the so-called "higher education," but the need is equally great, and the demand equally just.

It is said that "cities are the great consumers of men as well as horses." It appears to be true that most of the great enterprises of cities as well as the country, are carried on by those who were brought up in the country and educated in the common schools. Hence it appears that the common country schools are largely supplying the leadership for all the great enterprises of the country, and hence whatever benefits these schools, must finally benefit directly or indirectly the great enterprises of the country.

The graduates of the school are employed in the graded schools and high schools of villages and cities. And that the school has been an instrument for good in helping to elevate the standard of teaching in public schools is very freely admitted wherever its influence has extended.

#### THE FACULTY.

A fundamental requisite for a successful school, is a strong faculty whose reasonable permanency is assured on account of the excellent character of their work, and who heartily co-operate for the greatest good of the school. It was highly gratifying to me to find, on assuming the duties of president of the school, a faculty whose members were mostly experienced in the school, and who brought to their duties marked intelligence and power, and whose work has been characterized by almost uniform excellence. The coming of Prof. W. J. Brier into the faculty, at the beginning of the year, as institute conductor, has been a source of added strength to the faculty.

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*River Falls Normal School.*

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## CONCLUSION.

I should do violence to my own feelings, should I close this report without expressing my grateful appreciation to you and the other officers and members of the Board of Regents for the aid and words of encouragement given me, and to the faculty and students for their loyalty and co-operation throughout the year.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Q. EMERY,  
*President.*

*Milwaukee Normal School.*

MILWAUKEE NORMAL SCHOOL.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept, 3, 1890.

HON. J. H. EVANS,

*President of Board of Regents of Normal Schools:*

SIR:—Permit me to submit herewith a statistical table showing a few facts of interest concerning the growth of the Milwaukee school.

Year beginning.	No. who entered.	From Milwaukee high school.	From other schools.	No. who had taught before entering.	Months taught, aggregate of class.	Average teaching experience, whole class.	Average experience of those who have taught.	No. of graduates.
September 9, 1885 .....	41	34	7	2	43	1	21	.....
September 2, 1886 .....	22	14	8	4	No	rec	ord.	15
September 6, 1887 .....	28	10	18	11	223	8	20	17
September 5, 1888 .....	46	24	22	22	524	11	24	21
September 3, 1889 .....	36	12	24	14	285	8	20	19
September 3, 1890 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Totals .....	173	94	79	53	.....	.....	.....	94

This table shows the number of persons that have entered the Normal department since the establishment of the school; the number coming from the Milwaukee high school each year and from other schools; the number graduated, and the number of months taught by the members of the school at admission.

The enrollment has increased eighty per cent. since the first year; the number of graduates fifty per cent. Fifteen counties of the state are now represented as follows: Milwaukee, 42; Dodge, 8; Walworth 3; Racine, 3; Sauk, 2;



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*Milwaukee Normal School.*

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Monroe, 3; Brown, 1; Manitowoc, 3; Jackson, 1; Columbia, 1; Juneau, 2; Sheboygan, 1; Grant, 1; Jefferson, 1; Outagamie, 1.

With the increase in attendance from the schools outside of Milwaukee there has been an encouraging increase in the number of persons who enter with experience as teachers. The classes graduate more maturely and more uniformly strong than in the early history of the school. That which figures cannot indicate, the elements of control, equipoise and power, teachers and members of the examining committee have been able to observe and appreciate.

While numbers have not been sought, and while more rigid tests have been applied and increasing requirements made, it is encouraging to record a gradual increase in the size of the graduating classes.

Of the ninety-four persons who have left the school all are now engaged in public service save three. All entered immediately after graduation upon work in the state of Wisconsin, in accordance with their pledge, excepting two. With the exception of one person all the graduates now teaching are engaged in this state, that furnished them in their professional training.

The enquiries for teachers who have had special training are more frequent and more urgent from year to year. The inducements offered by school boards for such teachers are greater. We lament that there are not hundreds more of the youth of the state who are willing to prepare themselves well for a calling at once so inviting, so worthy and so dignified.

The attendance in the Normal department has been sufficiently large to justify the action of the Board of Regents in excluding from the course of study in this school all elementary instruction. The work of the school has extended in breadth and depth, and especially in its professional character, with each succeeding year. The effort is made to give the student the most thorough and complete prepar-

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*Milwaukee Normal School.*

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ation for his vocation that the time and resources at command will admit of. The increase in the size of the training classes is making heavy demands for teaching upon the model school, and the necessity for increasing the opportunities for practice work there is more pressing than ever. Our students still find employment occasionally in the city schools as substitute teachers, in fact it is a rare thing that any one reaches graduation without having been tested practically in the large graded schools as well as in the model school

There has been marked unanimity in the work of the school during the past year, with gratifying results in the earnestness and enthusiasm with which teachers and students have sought the highest attainable results in mental and moral power.

For the wise consideration which the Board of Regents has given to the demands and needs of the school, and for their earnest support of any measure that promised to increase its usefulness and success, we are sincerely grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. MAPEL,  
*President.*











# BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

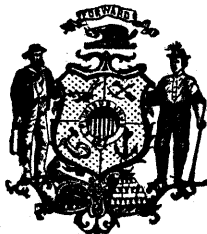
# ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

## STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1890.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.  
1890.





# BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

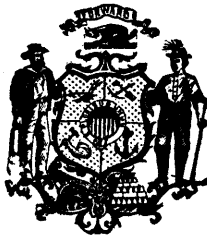
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MADISON, WISCONSIN:  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.  
1890.

# ROSTER WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD,

DECEMBER 26th, 1890.

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## *Commander-in-Chief.*

WILLIAM D. HOARD, FORT ATKINSON,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

*Inaugurated January 7, 1889.*

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## STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

### *Adjutant and Inspector General.*

Brigadier General George W. Burchard, Ft. Atkinson,.....Jan. 7, 1889

### *Assistant Inspector General.*

Colonel Charles King, Milwaukee.....Jan. 7, 1889

### *Assistant Adjutant General.*

Major Frederick L. Phillips, Fox Lake.....Aug. 25, 1887

### *Quartermaster and Commissary General.*

Brigadier General Michael Griffin, Eau Claire.....Jan. 7, 1889

### *Assistant Quartermaster General.*

Major John W. Curran, Sparta.....Aug. 25, 1887

### *Surgeon General.*

Brigadier General Henry Palmer, Janesville .....Jan. 7, 1889

### *Acting Engineer-in-Chief.*

Colonel David W. Curtis, Ft. Atkinson.....Jan. 7, 1880

### *Acting Judge Advocate General.*

Colonel Isaac H. Wing, Bayfield.....Jan. 7, 1889

### *General Inspector of Small Arms Practice.*

Colonel Theodore W. Goldin, Janesville... ..Jan. 7, 1889

### *Aids-de-Camp.*

Colonel Jesse Stone, Watertown.....Jan. 7, 1889

Colonel Frederick Becker, Milwaukee.....Jan. 7, 1889

Colonel George W. Peck, Milwaukee.....Jan. 24, 1889

Colonel George H. Russell, Milwaukee .....June 19, 1890

### *Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp.*

Colonel Henry Casson, Viroqua.....Jan. 7, 1889

BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
ADJUTANT GENERAL  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*For the Term Ending September 30, 1890.*

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STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
*Adjutant General's Office,*  
MADISON, September 30, 1890. ●

To His Excellency, WILLIAM D. HOARD,  
*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

SIR:—The transactions and expenditures of this department fall into four divisions, having to do respectively with matters pertaining to the National Guard, Volunteer Service, War Records and Pensions.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Since the last biennial report, by the authority of the last Legislature, six companies have been added to the regularly organized National Guard of the state, located as follows: one each in Eau Claire, Fort Atkinson, Marinette and Oconto, and two in Milwaukee. Very soon after their organization and muster into service these companies took rank with the best of the old companies, and their military efficiency and soldierly appearance are alike creditable to themselves and the state. There were grave reasons, connected with the preservation of public order and the protection of life and property, calling for the organization and maintenance of at least one company in the northeastern part of the state, and similar reasons now exist for the maintenance of an efficient company in or near the extreme northwestern part of the state.

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*Organization.*

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In so far as actual service in aid of the civil authorities is concerned, it may be admitted that there was no apparent necessity for the organization and maintenance of the other five companies, as indeed it might well be questioned whether from this consideration alone the existence of several companies theretofore organized could be justified.

But there are other important aspects of the case which prudent and enlightened citizens ought not to forget. Among these may be noted the necessity for fostering the military spirit among the youth and young men of the state, for teaching them, and through them illustrating to others, the virtues of prompt obedience to and respect for properly constituted authority, and, most important of all, for disseminating, as circumstances will permit, that measure of military instruction which will enable the state to respond to possible future calls by the general government for troops to assist in its defense and in maintaining its honor and integrity.

In other words, the Wisconsin National Guard exists not alone or chiefly as a constabulary force, but as a practical military school. Its liberal maintenance is demanded by every consideration of prudence, economy, patriotism and wise provision for the future.

There have also been organized during the past two years five provisional companies; one each at Superior, Ashland, Marshfield, Grand Rapids and La Crosse. As it was not deemed consistent to entrust arms to organizations not subject to military authority or amenable to military discipline, these companies were regularly enlisted and mustered into the state service for three years, but with the distinct understanding that they are to receive neither pay nor allowances of any kind unless called upon for actual service. They are fully armed and equipped and in any case of emergency would be available for duty.

One company, the Delavan Guards, at its own request, has been mustered out of service.

*Enrollment.*

The present constitution and enrollment of the Wisconsin National Guard is as follows:

		Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
General staff.....		14	.....	14
FIRST INFANTRY.				
Field and staff.....		11	.....	.....
Company A	Janesville.....	3	56	.....
B	Ft. Atkinson.....	3	48	.....
C	Whitewater.....	3	57	.....
E	Beloit.....	3	48	.....
F	Racine.....	3	46	.....
G	Racine.....	2	48	.....
H	Monroe.....	3	57	.....
I	Madison.....	3	65	.....
K	Darlington.....	3	57	.....
SECOND INFANTRY.		37	482	519
Field and Staff.....		13	5	.....
Company A	Manitowoc.....	3	55	.....
B	Oshkosh.....	3	53	.....
C	Sheboygan.....	3	54	.....
D	Ripon.....	3	45	.....
E	Fond du Lac.....	3	49	.....
F	Oshkosh.....	3	49	.....
G	Appleton.....	3	47	.....
H	Manitowoc.....	3	50	.....
I	Marinette.....	3	53	.....
K	Beaver Dam.....	3	57	.....
L	Waupun.....	3	55	.....
M	Oconto.....	3	56	.....
THIRD INFANTRY.		49	628	677
Field and Staff.....		11	4	.....
Company A	Neillsville.....	3	39	.....
B	La Crosse.....	3	60	.....
C	Hudson.....	3	57	.....
D	Mauston.....	3	47	.....
E	Eau Claire.....	2	46	.....
F	Portage.....	3	47	.....
G	Wausau.....	3	67	.....
H	Menomonie.....	3	53	.....
I	Sparta.....	3	50	.....
K	Tomah.....	3	48	.....
L	Eau Claire.....	3	52	.....
FOURTH INFANTRY.		43	570	613
Field and Staff.....		8	.....	.....
Company A	Milwaukee.....	3	46	.....
B	Milwaukee.....	3	57	.....
C	Milwaukee.....	3	52	.....
D	Milwaukee.....	3	47	.....
E	Milwaukee.....	3	77	.....
F	Milwaukee.....	3	57	.....
G	Milwaukee.....	3	59	.....
Light Horse Squadron.....		29	395	424
First Light Battery.....		4	53	57
		5	63	68
PROVISIONAL COMPANIES.				
Superior Rifles, Superior.....		3	53	.....
Ashland Rifles, Ashland.....		3	51	.....
Marshfield Light Infantry, Marshfield.....		3	55	.....
Gardner Rifles, Grand Rapids.....		3	54	.....
Gateway City Guards, La Crosse.....		3	.....	.....
Total.....		12	212	224
				2,596

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*Expenditures.*

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## EXPENDITURES.

The books of the Secretary of State show that the expenses of maintaining the National Guard, including salaries and clerk hire in this office, and in the Quartermaster General's department, purchase of clothing, transportation and all other items, was \$63,692.71, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, and \$73,999.22, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890. Of these sums only the amount of \$3,380.00, per annum, being the salary of the Adjutant General and the Assistant Adjutant General, can be properly classified as the expenditures of this office, in connection with the National Guard. And indeed a very considerable part of even this expense is devoted to the volunteer service and war record divisions.

The average annual per capita expense for the Wisconsin National Guard during the biennial period has been \$28, which is a very moderate sum, when compared with the expenditures in other states, or with the results obtained. In Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and various other states the expenditures will average fully one-third more.

## PERMANENT CAMP GROUND.

The purchase of a tract containing nearly six hundred acres of land, located near the junction of the main lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago and Northwestern railway systems at Camp Douglas, for a permanent Camp ground and rifle ranges, has given the state an eligible, healthful and in every way satisfactory place for assembling, drilling, maneuvering and encamping troops, and at merely nominal cost.

Ten thousand troops, including proper proportions of infantry, cavalry and artillery, could be easily accommodated there and find ample room for drills, parades and practice in small arms and artillery firing, without trespassing upon adjacent property, or endangering in any degree the occu-

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*Wisconsin Rifle Range.*

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pants of the camp or persons living, working or traveling in that vicinity.

The widespread interest in small arms firing, so thoroughly and suddenly developed in our own state by the purchase of these grounds and the popularity they attained in other states and in the United States Army, caused a modification of the plans originally proposed for their improvement, and necessitated a larger outlay for clearing rifle ranges and providing buildings and other appliances and equipments connected therewith than was first estimated for such purposes. The consequences were that other important, but less pressing improvements were postponed, and should now have attention.

A quartermaster's store house, a hospital and bath houses for officers and enlisted men should be provided without delay, and the grounds enclosed with substantial wire fence. It is believed that an appropriation of five thousand dollars will be ample for these purposes.

The first and third regiments and fourth battalion of Wisconsin infantry encamped upon these grounds in 1889. In 1890 these same commands camped there and with them the headquarters and six companies of the 3d U. S. Infantry. In addition, the annual competition in small arms firing of the Division of the Missouri was held there both years, and in 1890 the Army team and United States Cavalry competitions between the best shots in the entire regular army. In September of the present year the first interstate rifle competition between selected teams of ten men each from five states was held at the Wisconsin Rifle Range, which is the official designation given the premises. It is evident from this recapitulation of the use made of this property that it has been most thoroughly tested as to its adaptability to the purposes for which it was purchased, and it remains yet to hear from any person connected with the organizations named anything in the way of adverse



*Encampments.*

criticism. Officers of the United States Army who are familiar with every army post and military reservation in the United States, and have visited nearly all the camp grounds owned by the several states, pronounce the Wisconsin Rifle Range unexcelled in natural advantages, for either encampment purposes or rifle practice.

With these facts before them it is confidently expected that the next legislature will not hesitate to make suitable provisions for further improvement of this property.

## ENCAMPMENTS.

The annual summer encampments were held in 1889 and 1890. As before stated the first and third regiments and fourth battalion of infantry occupied the Wisconsin Rifle Range, the second infantry using grounds near Oshkosh in 1889 and near Oconto in 1890. The Light Horse Squadron encamped near Oconomowoc, both seasons, and the First Light Battery at Ripon in 1889, and Oconto in 1890.

The attendance at these encampments and the amounts subsequently paid under the provisions of the statute as allowance for subsistence, etc., were as follows:

## ENCAMPMENTS OF 1889.

ORGANIZATION.	Total strength.	Average attendance.	Per diem allowance to officers.	Per diem allowance to enlisted men.	Total.
First Infantry.....	567	370	\$1,331 39	\$2,983 50	\$4,314 89
Second Infantry.....	721	551	1,537 87	4,533 00	6,070 87
Third Infantry.....	653	464	1,396 20	3,784 50	5,180 70
Fourth Infantry.....	445	332	729 66	2,775 00	3,504 66
Light Horse Squadron....	55	32	126 83	338 00	464 83
First Light Battery.....	66	30	121 67	308 00	429 67
Totals .....	2,517	1,779	\$5,243 62	\$14,722 00	\$19,965 63

*Encampments.*

## ENCAMPMENT OF 1890.

ORGANIZATION.	Total strength.	Average attendance.	Per diem allowance to officers.	Per diem allowance to enlisted men.	Total.
First Infantry.. . . . .	510	333	\$1,194 60	\$2,697 00	\$3,891 60
Second Infantry.....	710	519	1,726 28	4,861 00	6,587 28
Third Infantry.....	630	441	1,378 41	4,181 50	5,559 91
Fourth Infantry.....	440	301	969 18	2,848 50	3,817 68
Light Horse Squadron.....	55	39	108 17	426 00	534 17
First Light Battery.....	54	26	110 00	268 00	378 00
Totals.....	2,399	1,639	\$3,486 64	\$15,282 00	\$20,768 64

I am not prepared to speak in unmeasured terms of praise as to the results of these periods of service. While much good was accomplished, I am persuaded that much more was possible. Various criticisms might be submitted but they are principally included in the general propositions that officers are inclined to be too conservative — following too unquestioningly the methods of preceding years — and that the services of subordinate field and company officers are not properly utilized.

The transfer of the State of Wisconsin from the Department of the East to the Department of Dakota, made by the Secretary of War at your request early in 1889, put the National Guard of the State in touch with the U. S. military headquarters in Chicago and Saint Paul, and has been of great service to us in various ways.

This circumstance doubtless contributed very materially to our good fortune in securing the services of Captain Philip Reade, 3d U. S. Infantry, from his station in Chicago, as an instructor in Small Arms practice during both seasons. It may be truthfully said of this officer that he is master of the subject in all its theoretical and practical phases, that he is in full sympathy with the spirit and purposes of the new and progressive National Guard, that he is an excel-

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*Encampments.*

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lent instructor and that his enthusiasm, willingness and endurance are quite beyond measurement by ordinary standards. Because he can render his country a hundred fold more valuable service in other lines of duty, an officer of his genius and ability ought not to be assigned to the ordinary duties of a company commander.

I esteem it peculiarly fortunate also that Captain Joseph Hale, of the regular army was detailed to our encampments as an inspector in 1889, and Colonel Edwin C. Mason, in 1890. Because of the commissions they held and the uniforms they wore, we gave these officers hearty welcome, but not without some misgivings as to whether they could adapt themselves to our environment. The consideration and tact and thoroughness with which they performed their delicate duties warmed and won all hearts; and this, not because they were lavish in compliments, but because they were just and instructive in criticism.

Copies of their reports are submitted for publication herewith, and should have the careful consideration of every person interested in the welfare of the state and its National Guard.

From the standpoint of military efficiency there can be no question but that, as they recommend, longer terms of encampment are desirable, but I question whether it would be practicable to extend these terms. Seven consecutive days is quite as much time as the majority of our guardsmen, whether officers or enlisted men, can afford to take out of their various employments; and for the present, at least, it seems as though we must depend for increased proficiency upon more thorough and methodical instruction at the home armories.

Reference has already been made to the fact that a battalion of the 3rd U. S. Inf'y., Col. E. C. MASON, commanding, was encamped with our state forces this summer. This was an experiment, but it proved to be pleasant and profitable to all concerned. Daily contact and observation served

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*Small Arms Practice.*

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to remove from our minds prejudices and false notions concerning the officers and men of the permanent military establishment, and they in turn had an opportunity to learn that the citizen soldier is not altogether unworthy of their professional consideration and respect. Further than this it should be said that the object lessons in the various duties of a soldier, offered to our forces from day to day, were of incalculable advantage. The exceptionally harmonious relations established, the mutual confidence and respect engendered by the present season's acquaintance and the admitted benefits resulting from this joint encampment of representatives from "the twin branches of the land forces of our country" make it specially desirable that your application for the return of the same command to our encampments next season may have favorable consideration by the War Department.

## SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

During the biennial period covered by this report no practicable effort to advance this branch of a soldier's equipment for actual service has been omitted, and the progress made is highly encouraging. The number of men in our state service who have not had both theoretical and practical instruction in the use of the weapon with which they are armed, is exceedingly limited, and a very considerable number of them may most truthfully be denominated fair shots if not experts. For reasons which were deemed to be satisfactory and have proven acceptable to the great body of our National Guard, the requisites for qualification as marksmen and sharpshooters have been placed much higher than in many other states, and as a result "decorations" are with us neither common nor cheap. Our standard is precisely that of the United States Army. That is to say, our men shoot with the same weapon and the same ammunition, at the same distances and similar objectives, under precisely identical conditions, and

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*Small Arms Practice.*


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are required to make the same percentage of the possible scores in order to "qualify" and be entitled to decorations.

Under these severe conditions we had last year three sharpshooters and fifteen marksmen. This year twenty-eight have qualified as sharpshooters and thirty as marksmen.

The excellent and comprehensive report of Col. Theo. W. Goldin, General Inspector of Small Arms Practice, is submitted herewith, and attention invited to the record of work accomplished and his recommendations for the future.

The neglect of company commanders to forward the prescribed annual report of the firings had on local ranges makes it necessary to omit all mention of or reference to that practice. It is known that a very considerable amount of such practice was had, but a publication of the meager statistics at hand would only be misleading.

The following summary of the firing had in camp indicates to some extent the zeal and enthusiasm of the rank and file in rifle practice.

REGIMENT.	FIXED DISTANCES.				SKIRMISH.		
	No. in camp.	No. firing at four ranges.	No. firing at less than four ranges.	Not firing.	No. making two runs.	No. making one run.	No. having no practice.
First .....	342	172	77	93	96	15	231
Second .....	524	154	5	365	154	5	365
Third .....	423	263	38	22	315	22	86
Fourth .....	294	189	74	31	189	34	71
Light Horse Squadron.....	40	.....	39	1	5	18	17

Among the recommendations submitted by Colonel Goldin, I invite special attention to the suggestion "that indiscriminate competitions between officers and enlisted men are prejudicial to good order and military discipline." I not

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*Military Rifle Association.*

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only most fully subscribe to this statement, but would also go farther and say that officers and enlisted men should not be allowed to practice together. By all means let officers learn to shoot, but when the members of their commands are practicing, they should devote their attention exclusively to the preservation of order, the promotion of discipline, and the careful supervision and instruction of their subordinates. Officers should no more practice rifle firing with their men, than they should go into the ranks and practice the manual of arms with them. It is not a question of rank or familiarity, but of usefulness. When an officer cannot spend his time more profitably in the exercise of his legitimate and official functions, than in performing the ordinary duties of an enlisted man, the service will be benefited by his retirement and the promotion of some more competent person.

## MILITARY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Very soon after I succeeded to the duties and responsibilities of this office, I became convinced that the National Guard of the several states was national in little else than name. There was practically no concert of action or uniformity of plan for instruction or practice. This was particularly true in the important matter of rifle practice. Some states were so lenient in requirements that whole regiments qualified as sharpshooters, and in others no attention was paid to the subject. Wisconsin had but recently added this branch of study to its military curriculum, and was therefore in a position to offer the suggestion that "a plan might be devised whereby its National Guard, and that of the neighboring states, could be brought to pursue substantially similar courses of instruction and practice in the important matter of small arms firing, with similar rules for qualification as sharpshooters and marksmen, or otherwise, including also some scheme for annual or biennial inter-state competitions by riflemen selected

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*Military Rifle Association.*

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upon the basis of actual and current performance in the line of prescribed duty, much as in the regular army."

This suggestion having been favorably received by the Adjutant Generals of the several states addressed, I took the liberty of calling a meeting which was held in Chicago early in January of the present year, and was attended in person by representatives from Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and had the hearty approval of Indiana and Iowa. The result of this meeting, after a free interchange of opinion among the officers present, was the formation of the Military Rifle Association of the National Guard of the Northwest. Its membership was purposely made limited and impersonal, and consists of the Adjutant Generals and the General Inspectors of Small Arms Practice (or the officers performing those duties) of the states concerned. So long as this rule remains there will be at least one military organization uncontaminated by disappointed ambition or dominated by personal interests.

Under the auspices and management of this association there was held at the Wisconsin Rifle Range, September 8th to 12th, 1890, an interstate rifle competition between teams of ten men each, selected from the *bona fide* members of the National Guard of Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The competition proper took place on the 11th and 12th, the preceding days being devoted to preliminary practice. Through the courtesy of Brigadier General Jas. H. Mullen, Adjutant General of Minnesota, the claim of that state to the celebrated Washburn trophy, over which there had been some disagreements between Minnesota and Wisconsin, was waived, and it was placed at the disposal of the Association to be awarded to the successful team. The Governor of Wisconsin also provided an elegant and expensive gold badge designed and fabricated by Wisconsin artists, to be awarded to the competitor making the highest aggregate score.

The Minnesota team won first place and the Washburn

FIRST ANNUAL COMPETITION, MILITARY RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE NORTH-  
WEST, WISCONSIN RIFLE RANGE, SEPTEMBER 11 AND 12, 1890.

	FIRING AT KNOWN DISTANCES												SKIRMISH FIRING.												AGGRE- GATE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	200 YARDS.		300 YARDS.		500 YARDS.		600 YARDS.		SCORE.		Total.	Order.	NUMBER OF HITS.								NUMBER OF POINTS.				Score.	Final Order.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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*Inspections.*

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trophy by a score of 2,384 points to 2,378 credited to Wisconsin; and Sergeant Schukey, of Waukon, Iowa, received the Governor's badge by making a score of 270 as against 265 made by Sergeant Lenhart, of Michigan, his nearest competitor. Out of the best twelve individual scores made, Wisconsin contributed five, Minnesota three, Illinois two, and Iowa and Michigan one each. In fixed distance firing the Wisconsin team stood third, in aggregate score, second, and in skirmish firing, first.

The competition was conducted under the rigorous and strict rules governing Small Arms Firing in the United States Army, with Captain Philip Reade as Officer in Charge. It was from first to last spirited, close and earnest, but was marked with utmost good fellowship and chivalry between contestants. It has opened an avenue for acquaintance, fellowship, assimilation and co-operation between the forces of the states participating, and its whole tendency is in the line of making these forces National in fact as well as in name.

It is not to be expected that future competitions can all be held in Wisconsin, and authority should be given and an appropriation made for taking a Wisconsin team to other states. Wisconsin should be represented at every competition, and an annual appropriation of not less than \$1,500 should be made for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses incident thereto.

The detailed scores made by the several contestants are incorporated herein as being of sufficient public importance to warrant their publication.

#### ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.

The annual inspections required by Section 634, Revised Statutes, have not only been made as required by law, but new features have been introduced whereby an intelligent opinion could be formed as to the actual and comparative standing of the several companies by the inspector himself

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*Inspections.*

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and by those who read his reports. Tabulated statements of the results of these inspections have been published in General Orders, but are reproduced here for wider circulation.

The duty of making these inspections has been assigned exclusively to the Assistant Inspector General, Colonel Charles King, partly because it was believed he was the most competent officer in the state for that duty, and partly for the reason that it was deemed improper for the Adjutant General to sit in judgment and pass upon his personal observations and reports. The duties and functions of the Adjutant General of a state differ very materially in many important particulars from those of the Adjutant General of the Army. As chief of staff he is the immediate and confidential military advisor of the Commander-in Chief, and should be able to bring to the discharge of such duties a mind free from the bias or prejudice, whether favorable or otherwise, which personal contact with troops will sometimes engender.

In addition to the special formal reports required by the statute, Colonel King has furnished the following general statement and summary of his observations:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,  
MILWAUKEE, WIS., Nov. 7, 1890.

TO GEN. GEORGE W. BURCHARD,  
*Adjutant-General of Wisconsin.*

SIR:—I am honored by the request contained in your letter of the 15th of October, and in response thereto, beg leave to submit a brief summary of my observations upon the condition of the Wisconsin National Guard during the inspection season just closed.

This makes the tenth year that I have spent in the service of the state; first as instructor, and later, as inspector of the troops. During these ten years, many changes have occurred in the *personnel*. Many old officers and men have retired; many new ones have come in; but very many of the oldest and best, remain; and in the entire ten years of my connection with the National Guard of Wisconsin, I have never yet seen it when in discipline, instruction and readiness for service, it could compare with what it is to-

# TABULAR STATEMENT

OF

Annual Inspections of the Wisconsin National Guard for the Year 1889.

SCALE OF POINTS.	Maximum.	FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.										SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.											THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.											FOURTH BATTALION INFANTRY.							Light Horse Squadron.	First Light Battery.		
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	A	B	C	D	E	F			G	
Relative order of merit.....		29	35	9	42	39	27	38	21	4	32	36	18	10	40	16	14	6	30	25	22	41	28	33	7	24	26	12	11	19	17	34	23	13	13	37	31	1	2	3	5	8	20	
Strength of company.....		57	51	63	51	53	53	50	63	*52	50	65	61	67	57	59	64	54	62	65	*56	49	65	51	60	61	50	70	49	*63	60	51	55	70	64	65	53	56	*65	65	64	55	65	
Present in complete uniform.....		43	48	56	39	42	38	35	59	48	47	46	49	58	45	52	57	54	57	59	52	33	47	45	59	44	43	58	47	47	41	42	45	52	51	54	47	56	63	64	63	39	53	
Present in partial uniform.....		9			3	2	9	6	2		1	5	4	3	6								4		1	11		5	2	7	11		2	7	1	2					1			
Absent with leave.....		5	3	6	6	7	6	4	1	3	1	12	7	3	6	6	7		5	4	2	11	6	6		1	6	5		5	7	6	6	6	6	6	1		2	1		5	8	
Absent without leave.....				1	6	2		5		1	1	2	1	3		1				2	2	5	8				2	1	2		4		3	2	5	6	3	5				1	10	4
Attendance.....	30	27	28	26½	23	24	24½	23	29	28	28½	22	26	26½	25	26½	27	30	27½	27	28	22	22½	26	29½	25	26	26	29	24	26	24	25	23½	24	25	26½	30	29	29½	29½	21½	24½	
Ceremony of inspection.....	20	15	15	17	13	13½	16	14	16	18	15	14	16	16	12	17	18	17	15	18	15	13	18	16	17	16	15	17	19	18	18	14	15	17	18	14	16	18	17	19	18	19	17	
Presence and condition of arms.....	10	8	9	9	7	5	9	7	9	10	9	6	7	9	5	9	9	8	8	10	9½	9	8	8	10	9	9	8	8	10	8	7	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	9	8	9	8	
Presence and condition of equipments.....	10	7	9	9	6	6	8	6	8	9	8	7	8	8	6	9	9	8	8	10	8	6	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	10	8	7	9	7	9	10	7	9	10	10	10	7	7	
Presence and condition of uniforms.....	10	8	10	9	5	6	9	6	9	8	8	6	8	8	6	9	9	9	7	10	9	5	8	9	9	9	6	6	8	9	9	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	9	9	10	9	9	8
Presence and condition of books and papers.....	10	9	10	10	5	7	9	9	9	10	10	6	10	9	6	10	10	9	7	9	9	10	8	10	10	10	9	8	9	7	8	9	8	9	9	6	9	9	10	10	10	9	10	9
Condition of armory.....	10	9	10	10	5	6	9	9	8	9	9	6	10	10	6	9	7	10	6	9	8	7	6	7	10	10	10	5	10	9	10	9	3	4	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9
School of the soldier.....	10	5	7	6½	3	4	5	4	7	7	7	4	8	8	3	7½	8	7	6	7	6½	3	7	5	8	7	7	8	7	7	8	5	8	9	7	3	4	9	9	9	6½	9	8	
Manual of arms.....	10	6	4	8½	4	6	7	5	7	9	6	6	8	9	6	8½	9	8	9	8	8	4	9	7	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	6	8	8	9	4	6	9	8	8	8½	9	8
Firings.....	10	6	4	8½	2	5	6	5	6	9	5	7	7	9	6	9	9	8	8	7	9	4	7	6	7	6	6	6	7	7	8	7	4	6	7	9	3	5	9½	8	8	9	8	16
Movements by fours.....	10	7	3	8½	3	5	7	5	6	9	5	7	8	8	7	8	8	8	7	6	8	3	7	5	8	7	7	8	8	7	8	6	8	8	9	5	6	9	9	8	9	8	18	
Movements by platoons.....	10	8	0	8½	4	6	7	4	7	9	5	6	9	8	5	8	9	9	6	5	6½	5	5	5	7	6	8	9	7	7	9	4	9	8	9	4	7	8½	10	9	10	9	87	
Movements by company.....	10	7	4	8	3	6	7	5	8	9	6	6	9	9	7	9	8	9	7	6	7	4	7	6	9	7	9	9	9	8	8	7	9	7	9	6	6	9	9	9	9	8	15	
Duties of captain.....	10	8	6	9	4	7	8	6	8	9	9	7	9	9	7	8½	8	9	8	9	9	6	8	6	9	8	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	5	7	9	9	8	9	10	9	
Duties of lieutenants.....	10	8	2	8½	4	7	5	5	8	9	5	7	9	8	5	8	8	9	7	5	7	6	5	6	8	8	8	9	9	8½	8	9	5	9	9	9	3	7	9	10	8	10	10	9
Military courtesies.....	10	5	5	8	3	2	6	3	5	8	4	4	6	9	0	5	6	9	5	2	5	1	7	5	7	7	6	8	7	7	8	4	7	8	8	3	6	8	8	6	6	8	9	
General discipline.....	10	5	5	8	3	2	7	2	8	8	5	6	8	9	2	6	8	9	6	7	5	1	7	7	9	8	7	9	9	9	8	6	7	9	8	5	5	7	9	9	7	9	9	
Totals.....	200	148	131	172½	97	117	149½	118	158	178	144½	127	166	172½	114	167	170	176	147½	155	157½	109	148½	143	175½	156	154	171	172½	104	166	132	157	168½	170	122	145½	183	182	179½	176½	173½	160½	
Average for regiment.....						141.35										150.83														159.95							165.50							
Average per company for the entire command.....																						154.18																						

\* Exclusive of regimental band.

+ Gun drill.

‡ Movements by detachments.

§ Condition of guns and carriages.

| Condition of Harness.

# TABULAR STATEMENT

OF

## Annual Inspections of the Wisconsin National Guard for the Year 1890.

SCALE OF POINTS.	Maximum.	FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.									SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.												THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.												FOURTH BATTALION INFANTRY.							Light Horse Squadron.	First Light Battery.	
		A	B	C	Company "D" mustered out.	E	F	G	H	I	K	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	A	B	C	D	E	F	G			
		28	29	35		19	18	39	32	12	9	37	16	14	6	4	7	30	38	22	31	5	34	25	20	27	15	36	40	26	17	13	41	24	21	1	2	8	10	23				
Relative order of merit.....		33	3	11		28	29	35	19	18	39	32	12	9	37	16	14	6	4	7	30	38	22	31	5	34	25	20	27	15	36	40	26	17	13	41	24	21	1	2	8	10	23	
Strength of company.....		60	51	54		52	49	51	60	67	53	59	53	57	50	52	53	51	55	57	60	58	58	42	65	57	51	57	50	58	56	53	51	55	55	68	60	52	77	63	56	55	68	
Present in complete uniform.....		45	49	53		37	41	38	57	62	48	37	50	55	36	52	49	51	48	53	41	35	54	38	65	40	47	47	47	53	50	40	38	52	52	58	57	50	77	62	53	48	46	
Present in partial uniform.....		13				3	3	3				3							2			1		1		13	1	1		4	3	1	3			6				1	7	7		
Absent with leave.....		2	2	1		9	4	6	3	5	3	13	3	2	12		4		3	3	6	11	4	2		2	3	6	3	1	3	10	6	1	1	3	1	1		1	2		4	
Absent without leave.....						3	1	3			2	6			2				2	1	13	11		1		2		3				2	4	2	2	1	2	1					11	
Attendance.....	30	29	29	29½	Company "D" mustered out.	22½	27	25	28½	27½	27½	20	28½	29	23	30	28	30	27	28	20½	19	28	28	30	24½	28	25	28½	27½	27½	23	24	28½	28½	26½	28½	29	30	29½	28½	26½	20½	
Ceremony of inspection.....	20	15	20	18½		17	14	15	16½	17½	13	16	18	17	16	16½	18½	18	19	18½	16	16	16	15	18½	13	15	17½	15	18	14	14	15	18½	17½	12	18	16	19	19	18	17	16	
Presence and condition of arms.....	10	8½	10	9		8½	7	9	9½	9½	9	9	8½	9	8½	9½	9½	8½	9	9	8½	9	9	9	9½	9½	9	9½	8½	9	9½	6	8½	9	9	7	9	9	10	9½	7½	9	9	
Presence and condition of equipments.....	10	6	9	9		8½	8½	8½	9	8½	8	7½	7½	9	8	8½	8	8½	9½	9½	8½	8	9	10	9	7	8	9	8½	8	7	7	8	9	9	7	9	9	10	9½	9	a 9½	9	
Presence and condition of uniforms.....	10	7	10	9		8½	8½	8½	9	8	7½	6½	7½	8½	7	9	8	9	8½	9½	8½	7½	8½	8½	9	5	9	9½	8½	9	6	7	5	9½	8½	7½	8½	8	10	9½	8½	b 9½	8	
Presence and condition of books and papers.....	10	9	10	10		9	9	10	9½	10	9	8	10	9	8	10	9	10	10	9	9½	8½	9½	9	10	10	9	8½	9	8	9	8	9½	9	9	8	9	10	10	10	9½	10	10	
Condition of armory.....	10	9	9	9½		7½	9	9	9	9	7	8½	9	10	9	9½	9½	9½	9½	8½	7	8	9½	8	10	9½	7	8½	9	10	9	9	9	9	9½	8½	8½	9	9	9½	9½	10	9	
School of the soldier.....	10	6	9	7½		6½	6½	5½	7½	8½	5	6½	9	8½	5	7	8½	9	8½	9	7	5	7	5	7	8	7	7½	6	7½	4	4	6	8	8½	4	6	8	9	9½	9	8	8½	
Manual of arms.....	10	7	9	9		6½	7½	5	8½	8	6½	9	9½	9	8	8½	9	9	9½	9½	8	7	8½	7½	9	7	8½	9	8	8	8	6½	6	8½	9½	8	4	7	7	9½	9½	8½	8½	c 8½
Firings.....	10	7	8	9		7	7	5½	8	8	6	8	8½	9	7	8½	9	8½	9	9	8	7	8½	7	9	5	8½	8½	7	7½	7	3	8	9	8	2	6	8	9	9½	8½	c 9½	f7	
Movements by fours.....	10	6	8½	8		7	7	5½	8	8½	4	8	8½	8½	7	8½	8	8½	9	8½	7½	7	8	6	8½	6½	8	8½	7½	8	6	5	7½	8	8	4	7	8	9	9	9	d 9	g6	
Movements by platoons.....	10	6	9	8½		8	8	6	8½	8½	3½	7	9	9	5	8	8½	9	9½	9	7½	6	8	6	9½	6	7	8½	7½	9½	7½	4	8	7½	9	3	7½	9	9	8½	9	9	9	
Movements by company.....	10	6	9½	9		8	8	6	8	8½	4	8	8½	8½	6	8½	8½	9	9	8½	7	7	8	7	9½	7	8	8	8	8	6½	5	8½	7½	9	4	7	8	9½	9	9	9	h 8½	
Duties of captain.....	10	8	9	9		8½	8	7	8½	8½	5	8	9	9	7	8½	9	9	9	9	8½	8	8½	7	9½	7	9	9	8	9½	9	6	9	8	9½	2	8	9	9½	9½	9½	9½	9	
Duties of lieutenants.....	10	8	9	8		8½	7½	7	8	8½	5	7	9	8½	6	8½	8	9	9	8	7	8	8	7	9	6	7	9	8	9	7	5	8	8	9½	3	8	9	9½	9	9½	9½	8½	
Military courtesies.....	10	6	9	6	7	5	6	7	7	3	6½	8½	9	6	7½	8½	9	9	8½	6	5	6	5	7	7	6	7½	4	9½	4	3	9	7½	8	3	6½	7	9	9	9	7	8½		
General discipline.....	10	6	9	8	7	6	6	8	7	3	7	8	8	6	7	8	9	9	9	7	5	8	6	9	7	6	7½	5	9	4	3	7	8	8	3	7	6	8	8½	8½	8	8½		
Totals.....	200	149½	186	176½		155½	153½	144½	171	171½	*126	150½	176½	178½	142½	173½	175½	182½	183	180	152	141	168	151	183	145	160	170½	156	175	143½	*118	158½	172½	176½	*108½	161	170	190	187½	180	177½	163½	
Average for regiment.....						159.33										166.96																				167.64								
Average per company for the entire command.....																																												

a Carbines.

b Revolvers and Sabres.

c Personal Equipments.

d Horse Equipments.

e Sabre.

f Condition of Guns.

g Condition of Carriages.

h Gun Drill.

\* On reinspection this company stood 148½.

† Do. 172½.

‡ Do. 162.

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*Report of Col. Chas. King.*

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day. In no year has there been such marked and general improvement in drill and discipline, as in the one just closing, and, so far as officers and men are concerned, I am proud to be able to commend the condition of our National Guard.

For detailed information, I beg to refer you to my inspection reports on every company in the state. But in this connection, I must remark upon the fact that at their own expense, or by their own efforts, the companies stationed at Oconto, Ripon, Sparta, Menomonie, Fond du Lac, Tomah and Company "C," Fourth Battalion in Milwaukee, have provided themselves with new and commodious armories, a vast improvement over the ramshackle affairs which they formerly occupied.

In point of *great* improvement the companies which stand foremost in the state to-day, and have risen from a low to a very high rank, are Company "B" of the First Regiment (Hoard Rifles), Fort Atkinson; Company "I," Second Regiment, Marinette, and Company "H," Second Regiment, Manitowoc. The work done by these three companies was, indeed, something remarkable. Steady improvement is still being observed in the same old and reliable companies, notably, the Light Horse Squadron and Companies "C," "H," "I," First Infantry, "B," "C," "F," "G," and "K," Second Infantry, "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," "G," "K," and "L," Third Infantry, and wonderful scores were made by Companies "E," "F," and "G," of the Fourth. Those few companies which fell back a few points had much to contend with, and those two or three which failed to attain the higher standard demanded of the entire force (a failure which, owing to changes among the officers, was really more their misfortune than their fault) are amply atoned for by the remarkable records of a half a dozen companies that for years have never risen above mediocrity. I frankly admit that the ratio of improvement has exceeded my hopes.

And this result has been achieved in face of much that tends to dishearten. It was easy enough to find hundreds of young men who were glad to play soldier in a glittering uniform. That era has passed away, and the young men now in the service of the state have learned to be soldiers in a dress that I am compelled to say is too shabby to be seen. The state furnished fifty suits of service dress to each company, say four years ago as the average. Of these suits the overcoats alone remain presentable. The blouses and trousers have been cut over to fit new men as fast as the old ones left; have been worn threadbare, patched, "fronted," etc., until in many companies they are simply fit for the rag-bag. A few old established companies with property interests like "B," of the Third Infantry, buy their own and care little whether the state helps or not. But forty of our commands, at least, are utterly dependent on the state.

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*Actual Service.*

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Whether this were so or not, the time has long gone by when our young men should be allowed to pay for the privilege of serving Wisconsin and the nation. I therefore earnestly urge that immediate steps be taken to supply the National Guard with new service uniforms to replace those reported either worn or worn out (the latter means that they are utterly gone), and that in addition there be issued to each company sixty dark-blue flannel shirts and sixty pairs of brown canvas leggings, both of the regular army pattern. The flannel shirt is to be worn whenever the service dress is ordered, and no white collars or cuffs to be permitted when in that garb. The spectacle of a company of fifty men in "fatigue" in every known variety of white collar is calculated to inspire ridicule. Of course more shirts and more leggings should be issued. My recommendation is for the minimum. Their other wants, in the way of clothing, equipments, camp and garrison equipage, etc., are so numerous that I hesitate to refer to them. Those mentioned I consider imperative.

In conclusion, as this may be the last of my many reports, I beg to congratulate you upon the advancement that has taken place under your administration, and with my hearty thanks for your prompt and courteous co-operation in my every attempt to promote the discipline and efficiency of the Guard, I have the honor to remain, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

CHARLES KING,

*Colonel & A. I. G.*

The recommendations contained in the foregoing report have my hearty approval, and I trust they will receive the attentive consideration of the Legislature of the state. In the matter of uniform clothing there will be found in this office a special report upon each company made by Col. King at the time of its annual inspection. These reports will furnish an intelligent basis upon which the Quartermaster General's department may proceed in supplying deficiencies.

ACTUAL SERVICE.

There has been but one call during the past two years for troops to aid the civil authorities in maintaining order and protecting property. Some time after ten o'clock in the evening of July 19th, 1889, the Mayor of the city of Superior and the sheriff of Douglas county united in a represen-

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*Regulations.*

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tation to the Governor that the civil authorities there were unable to maintain the peace and afford adequate protection to persons and property, and requested that a company of the National Guard might be sent to their assistance. There was neither time nor opportunity for investigation by the Governor or from this office, and the urgent appeals by the local officers were accepted as sufficient justification for putting troops *en route* to the scene of the alleged difficulties. Accordingly telegraphic orders were sent to Captain H. B. McMasters, commanding Company E, 3rd Infantry, at Eau Claire, to muster his company and proceed by first train to Superior and report to the Mayor of that city, and also the sheriff of the county. Quartermaster General Griffin, residing at Eau Claire, was also requested to accompany the troops, not only to provide quarters and subsistence, but to act as the personal representative of the Governor. These messages were delayed in delivery until after one o'clock in the morning, but after delivery were acted upon with such promptness that within an hour forty-nine officers and men assembled for duty, and at nine o'clock were reported to the civil officers at Superior, 147 miles distant.

All reports concur in representing the condition of affairs as extremely critical at the time of the arrival of Captain McMasters' company, and ascribe the avoidance of serious trouble, involving certain destruction of property, if not loss of life, to the soldierly conduct and discipline of this detachment of the National Guard of the state, and the experienced judgment and wise counsel of General Griffin.

REGULATIONS.

The Manual of Laws, Rules and Regulations for the government of the Wisconsin National Guard, prepared in 1881, has become practically obsolete by reason of the many radical changes in laws and customs since that date, but in the present imperfect, contradictory and inconsistent

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*Volunteer Service.*

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state of our statutes relating to military affairs, it would be worse than useless to prepare a new manual. The military laws of the state should be thoroughly revised and rewritten, and when that is done, and not before, a new Manual of Regulations should be issued.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE DIVISION.

The work in this division has been of the same character as in previous years. The making out of a certificate of service, or furnishing similar information by letter, appears to be an easy and simple matter, but it frequently involves laborious research and nice discrimination. If the files of the office were complete, and if every one of the multitudinous reports made out by officers in the field were strictly accurate—if no man had been erroneously reported as a deserter, or as absent without leave, or as being dead when he was a prisoner of war—the matter of compiling the data for a certificate of service would present fewer difficulties. It is not of infrequent occurrence that equally authentic reports will show a soldier to have been honorably discharged, to have died in service, to have been transferred to another command and after that to have deserted; and it requires some acquaintance with the customs and conditions of service in the field, some knowledge of the rules of evidence, and withal a patient zeal in the service of the old soldier and his surviving relatives and friends to sift the true from the false.

The number of letters relating to these subjects received since January 1, 1889, is 2,784; number of letters written, 1,683; number of certificates of service furnished, 1,392.

WAR RECORDS DIVISION.

I had hoped to be able to report the work of this division completed, but notwithstanding every reasonable effort to that end has been put forth, it has been impossible to accomplish that result. It is quite probable that in the light



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*War Records.*

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of experience a system of compiling these records might have been devised which, if not in all respects as thorough and complete as the one adopted, would have answered all practical purposes and saved a considerable expenditure. When this work came under my supervision it had, however, progressed too far to warrant any radical changes in the system inaugurated, and except in minor details it has been carried on as originally planned.

On the 7th day of January, 1889, the condition of this work was as follows: eighteen regiments, including the 1st Cavalry, the 14th, 20th and 39th to 53d Infantry and the Sharp Shooters, had been compiled, copied and bound, three regiments were in the hands of copyists, with thirteen companies completed; eight regiments and one battery had been compiled, and seven regiments and two batteries were in the hands of compilers, with twenty-four companies written up. December 1, 1890, there remained the 3d Cavalry, the 3d, 5th and 19th Infantry and four companies of the 21st to be compiled, and the equivalent of eleven regiments and nine companies to be copied, which shows that during the period named the equivalent of twenty-three regiments and one company have been compiled, copied and bound, or made ready for binding, and in addition one regiment and four companies have been compiled. The amount of work required on some regiments is four or five times that required on others. As a rule the earlier regiments had not only much the larger number of men and were longer in service, but their reports are more complete, and it therefore takes much longer to compile and copy their histories. It is impossible to compare the work done in one period, or by one man, with that done at some other time by another hand, by stating the number of companies compiled or copied.

In the prosecution of this work and for the purpose of correcting and completing individual records, 808 letters

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*War Records.*

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have been written, 530 have been received, and 210 original discharges have been received, entered and returned.

I am fully persuaded that chapter 540 of the laws of 1887, which provides for the publication of a second edition of the Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers should be radically amended. While the first edition of this work is by no means as defective as has been represented, and compares favorably with similar publications in other states, there are nevertheless numberless errors in it and quite too many of them in important particulars. Owing to missing rolls and reports in our state files much of the data for making the necessary corrections to the present Roster must be obtained from the War Department, but it has been, and still is impossible to obtain the requisite information. A very sufficient excuse for withholding it is given, based upon the fact that their own rolls and reports have become so decayed and worn that they are obliged to omit all unnecessary handling of them, and are making, much as we are doing in Wisconsin, full abstracts for current use. The last report of the Secretary of War shows that *four hundred and forty-nine* clerks are now constantly employed in the "necessary and permanent work of the preservation of the records."

When this work shall have been completed, and not till then, will it be possible to obtain the information necessary to make a reliable Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers, and until this can be done the state ought not to republish, multiply and still more widely disseminate a publication which erroneously brands with infamy the names of a considerable number of its worthy representatives in the war for the suppression of the rebellion. And prior to republication there should be more careful provision made for limiting the cost of printing and binding.

*Pensions.*

PENSION DIVISION.

Chapter 382, of the laws of 1889, transferred the duties of the State Agent for Pensions to this office, and on the 27th day of April, in that year, I received from Colonel J. A. Watrous, former agent, all the books and papers pertaining to the agency. An examination of these records shows that my predecessor had been diligent and faithful in the discharge of the duties of his office. A large number of claims had been successfully prosecuted to allowance, and others more or less complete as to testimony, were awaiting action by the Bureau of Pensions. It is not practicable to estimate in dollars and cents the saving to worthy claimants effected by the creation of a State Agency, but it may be safely averred that the wisdom and beneficence of the law are fully vindicated by the results attained.

From April 27, 1889, to November 30, 1890, there have been one thousand and two new claims filed, as follows:

Original Invalid, old law .....	109
Original Invalid, act June, 1890.....	386
Widows, old law .....	41
Widows, act June, 1890.....	83
Invalid increase, old law.....	301
Dependent Fathers, old law.....	1
Dependent Fathers, act June, 1890 .....	7
Dependent Mothers, old law.....	5
Dependent Mothers, act June, 1890.....	6
Minors, old law .....	4
Minors, act June, 1890.....	10
Bounty and Ration claims .....	49

During the same period notices of allowance have been received in two hundred and sixty-nine cases and of disallowance in sixty-two cases. In addition two hundred and eight cases have been fully completed in accordance with the rules and "calls" of the bureau and are now upon the "completed files" list.

In the prosecution of this work more than 6,200 letters have been written and thousands of pages of affidavits

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*Conclusion.*

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have been prepared. I have visited Washington twice to make personal examination of cases concerning which no satisfactory information could be obtained through correspondence, and have rendered substantial assistance in scores of cases where other agents were attorneys of record. In a few instances cases which had been long deferred or even rejected because of informality or prejudice, have been brought up for reconsideration and allowed, and to no other branch of the work accomplished do I turn with more satisfaction. It is not so much that the sums recovered were indispensable, as they in fact were, to keep the claimants from dependence upon private or public charity, as it is that the justice and good faith of the government have been established and vindicated.

#### CONCLUSION.

It has been my good fortune to have had an efficient and agreeable force of assistants and office clerks, and I shall ever hold them in grateful remembrance. In particular the Assistant Adjutant General, Major F. L. Phillips, who has had the immediate charge of the Volunteer Service and War Records Divisions, and Mr. H. K. Curtis, in charge of the Pension Division, by their faithfulness, energy and intelligent attention to details have relieved me of much anxiety and care.

I desire to place upon record, also, an acknowledgment of indebtedness to my staff colleagues. Certainly no Adjutant General could expect to have more hearty or more intelligent co-operation than I have received from the Quartermaster General's department, from the Surgeon General, the Assistant Inspector General, and the General Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

More important, however, than all else, has been the forbearance, consideration and assistance received at all times from yourself as Commander-in-Chief. It has been, I

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*Conclusion.*

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assure you, a pleasure to serve under a Governor, who thoroughly appreciating the manifold perplexities and responsibilities of a staff officer, has been ever ready to help resolve the former and share the latter.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

GEO. W. BURCHARD,

*Adjutant General.*

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*Report of Col. E. C. Mason.*

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## REPORTS.

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FORT SNELLING, MINN., *September 8, 1890.*

TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL U. S. ARMY,

*Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with Special Orders No. 145, extract 9, Adjutant General's Office, June 21, 1890, and letters of instruction from your office, I inspected the Wisconsin National Guard as follows: The 3d Regiment of infantry, the 4th Battalion of Infantry, and the 1st Regiment of Infantry at Camp Douglas, Juneau County, Wis., between the 7th and 26th of July.

Each of the above-mentioned regiments remained in camp one week; the 3d from the 7th to the 12th, the 4th Battalion from the 14th to the 19th, and the 1st Regiment from the 21st to the 26th of July. The 2d Regiment and the 1st Light Battery encamped at Oconto, Wis., from the 11th to the 16th of August, and the Light Horse Squadron at Oconomowoc during the same period.

### ORGANIZATION.

The laws of the State of Wisconsin relating to the National Guard authorize forty companies of infantry, 1 light battery, and 1 troop of cavalry. The companies of infantry are organized into regiments and battalions as the governor may direct. The organization at present is as follows: 1st Regiment, 10 companies; 2d regiment, 12 companies; 3d Regiment, 11 companies; 4th Battalion, 7 companies; 1 light battery; and 1 troop of cavalry. There are, in addition to the above, 4 provisional companies. These companies are subject to orders, and may be called into service, and when so employed are entitled to receive the same pay and allowances granted the established force, otherwise they receive no money from the State.

### PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The provisions for the payment of the troops are as follows: When the troops are called into service for a period less than thirty days, each man receives for pay \$1 per day, subsistence, and the necessary transportation. For over thirty days' service the troops receive the pay and rations of the U. S. Army. The regimental officers on duty receive the pay of officers

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*Report of Col. E. C. Mason.*

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of like grade in the Regular service. For rent of armory and other necessary expenses there is paid, per annum, by the State to each company of infantry, \$300; to the light battery and troop of cavalry \$500. While in camp each infantry-man receives for subsistence \$1.50 per day; each trooper and artillery-man, \$2 per day. There is also paid to the light battery and troops of cavalry the further sum of \$300 each for extra expenses incident to the mounted service.

## CLOTHING.

The State furnishes to 50 men in each company a suitable fatigue uniform, after the pattern in use in the U. S. Army. This uniform consists of one overcoat, one blouse, one pair of trousers, and suitable head covering — cap, white canvas helmet, or campaign hat, as the authorities may elect.

## EQUIPMENT.

The infantry troops are furnished with Springfield breech-loading rifles, caliber .45, woven field-belts and canteens. The State has in store a limited supply of obsolete pattern haversacks and knapsacks. In some cases companies have supplied themselves with knapsacks, haversacks, and leggings at their own expense. The Light Horse Squadron consists of one troop of cavalry, mounted on private horses, and equipped with carbines, sabers and pistols. The horse equipments, saddles, bridles, blankets, etc., are issued by the Ordnance Department of the Army.

## CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

Camp and garrison equipage issued by the State consists entirely of tents, of which there are 9 hospital, with fly; 150 wall, with fly; 10 mess, for companies, 12 by 40 feet; and 1 mess, for officers, 14 by 45 feet.

## MESSING.

While in camp the messing is done by companies. The company officers, as a rule, mess with their men. The cooking is done by men or women hired for that purpose. In some cases the cook's police came by detail from the companies; in others, the assistant cooks and waiters were men, women, or boys hired for the occasion. The troops subsist themselves, paying for this purpose into a common fund such proportion of their *per diem* as may be necessary. This fund is disbursed by the commandant of the company for the purchase of the food. The men seemed to be well satisfied with the quantity and quality of the subsistence served.

## POLICE OF CAMPS.

While in none of the regimental or detachment camps was the police entirely satisfactory, it was much the best in that of the 2d Regiment. In

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*Report of Col. E. C. Mason.*

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that regiment a little rubbish in rear of some tents and in and about the mess-tents and kitchens marred the otherwise good effect. The police of the 8d, 4th, and 1st Regiments was, at no time, satisfactory; a litter of papers, rags, bottles, and bits of food could, at any time, be found in or about the tents or the grounds in the immediate vicinity of the camps. Neither company nor general police seemed to be systematically carried on. In the 1st Regiment a field officer was detailed to supervise the police of kitchens. Having first cleaned away much kitchen refuse left by the outgoing regiment, this officer was diligent in his duties and succeeded in maintaining a fair state of police. Credit is due him for his conscientious efforts to discharge this important camp duty.

#### MILITARY DUTY.

Military duty was fairly well done. The roster of calls in the several regiments or detachments required the ordinary camp routine to be observed. The duty calls were, as a rule, sounded at the hours fixed, but were not generally as promptly observed as good military discipline requires. This was particularly the case in the formations for roll-calls, drills and parades—too much time elapsed after the calls were sounded before the formations were made, showing that the troops were not properly disciplined in the matter of promptness. Guard mounting and parades improved in all the companies from the first day. The same may be said of guard duty; but as the *personnel* of the guard changes each day, neither officers nor men serving more than one tour of duty during the encampment, the improvement was more in the character and mode of instruction on the part of those charged with this duty than in the components of the guard.

#### DRILL.

In the infantry regiments the drill was confined to the school of the battalion. The artillery detachment and cavalry troops were exercised in the school of the battery and school of the troop. With the exception of the 4th Battalion the companies of infantry are widely separated, and it is only for one week in the year that battalion drill is possible. With this in view it is not surprising that the maneuvers should be slow and inaccurate in details. The 4th Battalion is stationed in the city of Milwaukee, and it may be possible for its commander to assemble it from time to time, for battalion drill, the officers and men being earnest, willing and diligent, in their work. From the first day the several organizations improved. This improvement was chiefly in the direction of uniformity of cadence, and steadiness in ranks, ease, and rapidity of formation. There was not time during the few drills obtainable in an encampment of six days to correct



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*Report of Col. E. C. Mason.*

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all the errors committed by officers and non-commissioned officers whose knowledge of the tactics was imperfect. Unless company and regimental officers are thoroughly grounded in the tactics before coming to camp, the instruction will never progress beyond a certain point.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Target practice was observed by all the regiments and the troop of cavalry. The rifle range at Camp Douglas offers unexcelled advantages for the instruction of troops in the use of the rifle. General Orders, No. 6, Adjutant General's Office, State of Wisconsin, May 19, 1890, orders the troops into camp, and says: "A considerable portion of each day will be set aside and scrupulously devoted, weather permitting, to 'rifle practice'; and this not by a selected few, but in such manner as the entire command may have opportunity for practice." A large portion of the time of the men during the encampment of the 3rd and 4th Regiments was devoted to rifle practice. Some of this time was wasted and the ammunition thrown away owing to lack of previous instruction in the company armories of the men in sighting drill and gallery practice. In the 1st and 2nd Regiments, under subsequent instruction from the Adjutant General, the system of practice was so regulated as to give time for the necessary instruction of the troops in other equally important matters. The practice of the 2nd Regiment was on a temporary range on the camp grounds at Oconto.

*Gallery practice.*—Gallery practice is observed in some degree throughout the Guard. I do not understand that it is practiced by all the companies, nor that the instruction is thorough in all cases. Some of the companies have ranges of their own, and take much interest in practicing in them throughout the year. This is an excellent plan, and should be encouraged and fostered by the State.

INSPECTIONS.

The governor of the State visited the troops at Camp Douglas as follows: The 3d Regiment, Thursday, the 10th of July; the 4th Regiment, the 17th; the 1st, the 24th. The lieutenant governor visited the 2d Regiment and light battery at Oconto on the 14th of August, and the Light Horse Squadron at Oconomowoc on the 15th instant. On each of these occasions a formal review was held by his excellency, after which I made an inspection of the arms, accoutrements and military bearing of the several regiments and detachments. The returns showed the enlisted strength of the several organizations to be as follows: 1st Regiment, 473; 2d Regiment, 693; 3d Regiment, 584; 4th Battalion, 442; Light Horse Squadron, 58; light battery, 51. The infantry regiments average 70 per cent. of their tota

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*Report of Col. E. C. Mason.*

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strength in camp, the cavalry 55 per cent. The light battery had 3 officers and 25 men, with two 3-inch rifle field guns and one caisson.

The review was, in each case, very creditable. The "march past" steady, with lines well dressed, giving a soldierly air to the column; distances were well preserved, and the details of the ceremony very carefully followed. The inspection of the military appearance of the troops under arms showed a lack of proper setting up. This important matter is much neglected in the National Guard; it is not a common thing to find a well set up soldier in the ranks. Unless the men have been carefully instructed in the first part of the school of the soldier, including the setting up exercises, they will be unable to assume the bearing of a soldier when called from their civil avocations to duty under arms. When the attention to this matter its importance deserves is given by the company commanders, the military appearance of the troops in and out of ranks will be much improved.

The condition of the arms may be classed as fair, that is they are serviceable, but are not as clean nor as well cared for as they should be. Almost without exception the bayonet-scabbards were hung too far to the front, so that in coming to "support arms" the stock of the rifle would strike the shank of the bayonet, scratching or bruising the wood, and thus seriously injuring the piece.

The military dress, as a rule, was not neatly worn; in some cases the men had not brushed their clothing nor properly prepared themselves otherwise for inspection. The men, as a rule, seemed to be indifferent to the condition of their dress, arms and accoutrements. This is wrong, and vigorous measures should be taken to instill into the men a proper pride in their military appearance, and in the care of their pieces, clothing and equipments.

Military courtesy was very well observed—quite as well, as far as the men are concerned, as could be expected; for the changes in his habits of life are so great when the Guardsman puts on his uniform and marches into camp once every year that it is unreasonable to expect from him compliance with military usages in every particular. The officers generally, were punctilious in giving and returning salutes. While in some cases it was done, it was not the rule for the men to have their blouses buttoned up when out of tents, and to salute their officers. One regiment excelled in these particulars.

#### GENERAL REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The grounds where the 1st, 3d, and 4th Regiments encamped were owned by the State of Wisconsin. This tract of about 640 acres is located within a mile of the village of Camp Douglas, Juneau county. Two lines of railroad (the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the St. Paul, Minneapolis &

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*Report of Col. E. C. Mason.*

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Omaha railroads) pass through the village and within half a mile of the grounds. These grounds are known as the Wisconsin Rifle Range. The facilities for rifle practice are unsurpassed. Rocky bluffs form natural stop-butts. The grounds are almost level (not entirely so) — there being enough undulations to give the necessary variety to skirmish practice. The soil is sandy, insuring good drainage and dry footing, even after the heaviest showers. Water is procured by drilling into the sand rock; it is cool and of excellent quality, almost, if not entirely, free from any deleterious matter. Six well-equipped ranges, with twelve targets on most of them, afford ample opportunity for the practice of a large number of men at one time. The number of ranges can be increased to an almost unlimited extent. Targets, butts, range houses, and, in short, everything necessary has been provided by the State. The grounds are also well adapted for encampment purposes; and further improvements in the way of cleaning the grounds of underbrush are projected with the view of increasing its adaptability for the camping of troops. The fact, too, that these grounds are in a sparsely settled country and away from the vicinity of a large town or city is a grand advantage in its use by troops assembled for rifle practice or drill.

I have alluded to the lack of thorough police on the part of the troops at Camp Douglas. Camp police is a very important matter, and should be carefully observed; better facilities for disposing of the refuse from the kitchens should be provided. Owing to the fact that the soil is sandy and quickly absorbs the moisture, there is a disposition to throw slops from the kitchens and soapy water from the hand-basins on the ground. If this is continued for a few years typhoid fever germs will inevitably be produced, and the location will have to be abandoned.

More instruction in guard duty at home by the companies would render the discharge of this important duty much more satisfactory than it is ever likely to be under the present system.

I think the present system of messing the troops a good one, unless a general mess for the entire command under one commissary officer should be tried. The system of camp messing in the regular service is not practicable with the National Guard, called into camp for a week.

Too much cannot be said of the importance of officers preparing themselves for the annual encampment by a close and careful study of the tactics and such other military works as are available. To aid in this it might be well to formulate, some months previous to the annual encampment, a course of instruction, so that the work should be systematic and progress day by day.

The military appearance of the camp and economy in transportation would be promoted by fixing within certain limits the articles of tent furni-

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*Report of Col. E. C. Mason.*

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ture and bedding permitted to be brought into camp. The present "do as you please" is not in the interest of good discipline. As the outgoing regiment is expected to leave its camp in perfect condition in the matter of police of tents, streets, guard-house, parade, company mess-tents, kitchens and latrines, it would be well to have an officer of the state staff to make a careful inspection before a regiment marches out. In the absence of this there is no check, and the incoming regiment may perforce be obliged to clean the camp of refuse and litter not of its own making. This condition of affairs is likely at any time to produce ill-will between organizations. So important do I consider this matter of police that I think it should be enforced by order from superior authority.

The character and extent of military instruction is limited to camp guard duty, the ceremonies of guard mounting, review, parade, drill in the school of the battalion, and target practice; skirmishing was only practiced in two of the regiments, and then upon a very limited scale, none of the important matters, classed as the minor operations of war, were attempted. It is highly important that the troops should know how to cover themselves by hasty intrenchments, to establish and defend a grand guard, or picket-line as it is commonly called. It is necessary for the officers to be instructed in patrol duty, in the manner of conducting a reconnoissance, and some other simple field exercises, for they would be called upon to practice them if called into active service. The scope of instruction is certainly too narrow; the best interest of the National Guard requires it to be, from time to time, enlarged. This is being done in some of the states, with a marked increase in interest in military matters, not only on the part of the officers but of the men.

The *personnel* of the Wisconsin National Guard is excellent. The field officers, as a rule, are men of long experience, some of them having acquired it in the late war, and all who came under my observation are active and zealous in the discharge of their duties. The company officers are generally young men who have entered the service of the State from interest in military affairs, and while many of them have but limited experience, they are, as a body, intelligent, zealous, and well disposed to discharge their duties. The rank and file are healthy, vigorous young men.

The efficiency of the troops in certain directions, and also that of the general staff of the governor, has been tested on more than one occasion, with most satisfactory results. The State is divided into regimental districts, the companies of each regiment so grouped along the lines of railroad as that in a few hours a force can be assembled at any point in the State; this has been repeatedly done.

The opinion is general that a longer term than six days is required to

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*Report of Col. E. C. Mason.*

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give the troops the benefit of the expense incurred by the State in calling the regiments into camp. I was impressed with the general willingness on the part of the officers and men to acquire a knowledge of military duty, and am confident that the addition of two or, better still, four days to the time would be of marked benefit to the troops. With six days they about get into good working order when the time to "march out" arrives.

I also suggest that the experiment be tried in Wisconsin of bringing at least two regiments into camp at one time. If this is done there should be a camp commander superior in rank to the regimental commanders. I am satisfied the emulation excited between the organizations would be healthy and result in much good to all concerned.

Under the orders of the Secretary of War the headquarters, band and companies of the 3d Infantry went into camp on the Camp Douglas rifle-range, July 5th, and remained until the 28th, covering the entire period of the encampment of the 1st, 3d and 4th Regiments of the State troops at that place. The object of this encampment was, so far as I was informed, to afford the National Guard an opportunity to observe the methods of the U. S. Army in the matters of camp duty. The battalion was under my command, and while in camp, in addition to the ordinary routine of guard mounting, parade, inspection, roll calls and drills, was occupied part of each day in field exercises. The troops, national and state, were located near each other, so that the military duty performed in camp by the 3d U. S. Infantry could be observed by the State troops if they were so inclined. The field exercises, in grand guard duty, patrols, first aid to the wounded, hasty intrenchments, etc., were carried on outside the limits of the camp, but in its immediate vicinity. The most cordial and harmonious relations existed at all times between the national and State troops, and on the part of many of the officers and men there was evidently a desire to profit by the opportunity to observe the methods of the Regular army in matters of drills, discipline, police, care of arms, etc.

In case Regular troops camp with the National Guard in future, I think there should be some well-digested plan of co-operation, or at least such an understanding between the State authorities, the regimental or camp commander, and the commandant of the Regular force, as would result in giving the State troops the full benefit of the professional knowledge and experience of the United States officers, for, unless there is time and opportunity given to instruct, and willingness on the part of the officers and men of the National Guard to receive instruction, it is questionable whether the benefit derived by the mere presence of the United States troops in camp is sufficient to warrant the continuance of the experiment. I think that co-operation is possible, for I believe the relation between the

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*Report of Capt. Jos. Hale.*

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national and State officers is generally most friendly and cordial; it certainly is so in the State of Wisconsin. So, while the rights of both the national and State troops are respected in matters of control and command, there can be, by common agreement, such instruction given and practical field-work done as would be greatly to the benefit of all concerned.

I beg leave, in closing, to express my appreciation of the many acts of courtesy received at the hands of the governor, the adjutant general, and other officers of the general staff, and the kindly manner in which my suggestions were received by the officers of the several regiments and detachments.

I take pleasure in noting the fact that General Burchard, the adjutant general of the State, remained in camp during the entire period covered by the encampment; his presence as the representative of the executive was a pleasure to all, as a further mark of the good will of the State authorities toward the Regular troops. General Griffin, the quartermaster general of the State, accompanied the battalion on the train, when it returned to its station at Fort Snelling, to a point beyond the State line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN C. MASON,  
*Colonel 3d Infantry, Special Inspector.*

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FORT SNELLING, Minn., *August 26, 1889.*  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL U. S. ARMY,  
*Washington, D. C.*

GENERAL—In obedience to paragraph 28, Special Orders No. 127, current series, Headquarters of the Army, amended by paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 164, current series, and letter of instructions from Adjutant General's office, dated June 4, 1889, I have the honor to make the following report of my inspection and observation of the troops of the Wisconsin National Guard, visited by me:

I arrived in the camp of the 3rd Infantry Wisconsin National Guard on the morning of June 17th. It was pleasantly located on the grounds of the Wisconsin Rifle Range, about a half mile from the village of Camp Douglas, and on the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, which is crossed at this point by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Besides the encampment of the 3rd Regiment, the same locality was used in turn by the 4th and 1st Regiments at the dates mentioned in the above named orders.

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*Report of Capt. Jos. Hale.*

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These grounds are admirably adapted for military purposes, for, besides the magnificent rifle range, perfectly equipped, there is ample room for several regiments to camp and maneuver. Water is supplied by nine wells, conveniently located within the limits of the camp and rifle range. These wells are drilled into solid sandstone, at an average dep'h of forty feet, and are furnished with iron pumps. The supply is unlimited and the quality excellent. This tract of land which contains 640 acres, belongs to the State of Wisconsin. There is a good natural drainage; the soil being sandy dries quickly after a rain. Several frame buildings of a permanent character have been erected, and include a range-house, target-house, guard house, twelve company kitchens, and twelve company sinks. The latter are so constructed that they can be easily moved to a new location when necessary. There is also a building for use of the governor and staff, and the necessary kitchens and sinks for officers.

The tents for each encampment had been pitched in advance of the arrival of the troops, by details of men from each organization. The camps were well laid out and tents pitched in accordance with tactics.

The 2d Regiment was encamped on the fair grounds, within the city limits of Oshkosh, and although it was a beautiful camp, it was on ground not well adapted for camping purposes on account of its want of drainage and lack of good water. The rifle range for this camp was located near the shore of Lake Winnebago, about a mile and a half from the fair grounds.

The state has 153 wall-tents and flies and 9 hospital tents and flies, of the regulation army patterns; also 13 large dining tents, and 1 tent, 14 by 22, for the use of commanding officer. All tents, except the dining tents, were floored. All were in excellent order and sufficient to accommodate the largest regiment. Company officers and men occupy wall tents, and field officers and staff, the hospital. At the breaking up of camp the tents were struck by men at a given signal, and were rolled up and turned over to the quartermaster. Each company policed its grounds before marching off.

Pits for slops and garbage were dug in the rear of each kitchen. These pits and those of the sinks were covered with fresh earth daily.

The medical officers of each regiment made a daily inspection of the camp in company with the officer of the day. The result of inspection was reported to the regimental commander. The police of the camp was generally very good.

Each company supplied its own bed-sacks, which were filled with straw furnished by the state. There was very little uniformity in the quantity and quality of blankets and quilts used or in the furniture of the tents, each

*Report of Capt. Jos. Hale.*

company exercising its discretion in these matters. There were also too many boxes, trunks and hand-bags in sight. The cooking was done by hired civilian cooks, each company providing its own mess-furniture. The tables and mess tents, with a few exceptions, were neatly kept, as were also the kitchens. Company officers generally messed with their companies, and the meals, as a rule, were quite elaborate.

The troops are armed with the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, and each company has at least ten guns of the latest pattern, having the Buffington sight. A few companies have a full complement of these new guns. All are supplied with the woven cartridge-belt, fitted with steel bayonet-scabbard. In addition to these equipments most of the companies have the McKeever cartridge-box, steel bayonet-scabbard, with Hoffman attachment. In some companies the condition of the arms and equipments was excellent, while in others it was not good. As a rule, all the arms were in serviceable condition. Each man is furnished with a canteen, but no haversacks or knapsacks are furnished by the State. Some few companies have supplied their own knapsacks.

The uniform furnished by the State is the same as the undress of the Regular Army. A large number of the companies have full dress which is also the same as in the regular service. All have white cork helmets, also overcoats. White gloves were worn at guard mounting and dress parade, but with the exception of one or two companies they were not worn at drills. The following gives the strength, present and absent of the troops inspected, with dates of encampment:

COMMAND.	No. of companies.	PRESENT.		ABSENT.		AGGREGATE.		Encampment.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
3d Infantry . . .	11	43	428	1	216	44	644	June 17 to 22.
4th Infantry . . .	7	23	310	5	122	28	432	July 8 to 13.
1st Infantry . . .	10	39	329	2	209	41	538	Aug. 5 to 10.
2d Infantry . . .	12	47	504	.....	203	47	707	Aug. 19 to 24.
Total . . . . .	40	152	1,571	8	750	160	2,321	

Regimental quartermasters receive from the quartermaster general of the State all camp equipage, and are responsible for it during the encampment of their regiments. They also perform the duty of commissary to the extent of contracting for fresh beef and bread, which is paid for by the troops out of the subsistence funds, \$1.50 *per diem* for each man during the en-



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*Report of Capt. Jos. Hale.*

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campment. The duties of ordnance officer are also performed by them. Very few regimental books are kept, but all records are filed.

The instruction consisted of officers' and non-commissioned officers' school, held twice each day, superintended by the Colonel of each regiment, assisted by his field officers and adjutant, and embraced the school of the battalion, forms and ceremonies, duties of guards and sentinels, and duties of officers and non-commissioned officers generally, also instructions for guides, etc. The drills were largely devoted to the school of the battalion and battalion skirmish drills. Reviews and parades were remarkably well done, and in evidence of the steadiness of the men while at "parade rest" during dress parade I noticed that it rarely occurred that a hand moved, notwithstanding the fact that mosquitoes were extremely troublesome. Very few company drills took place except when some ambitious company commander took advantage of the few spare moments left between other duties to perfect his company in some particular movement. It seemed to me quite remarkable that men who came together a regiment but once a year, and then for so short a time, should go through the battalion movements so well. Of course many mistakes were made, but they were quickly rectified when pointed out. The troops were constantly under instruction in military duties, the order of these duties being nearly the same in each regiment. Battalion drills, which include skirmish drills, were held twice each day. Each drill lasted about two and half hours. Guard mounting and dress parades were held daily. The improvement in drills was very marked. Guard duty is the weak point in the National Guard, and it is not surprising that such is the case, when it is considered that no man in camp gets more than one tour of guard duty, and many men none at all. This important duty should receive more attended at the home armories.

With the exception of the 4th regiment, instruction in small arms practice was given by Lieutenant Philip Reade, 3d infantry, of Gen. Crooke's staff. The instruction imparted was very thorough, and consisted of the preliminary drills and exercises, individual practice at known distances, and in skirmish firing. Owing to the want of skirmish targets, the latter practice was held with the "B" target only. The number of men under instruction was limited to a class of four from each company, as time would not admit of a larger class. These men were selected by their respective company commanders on account of their intelligence and fitness to subsequently act as instructors for others in their companies. In addition to the above, most of the men and officers in each regiment had some practice in known distance firing excepting the 2d Regiment, at Oshkosh, where the range was too far from camp to admit of any firing except that done by the class. Each regiment had considerable practice with blank

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*Report of Capt. Jos. Hale.*

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cartridges while drilling at skirmish. An inspector of small arms practice, especially qualified for the duties, belongs to the staff of each regiment.

The medical department of each regiment was well organized; the surgeons and their assistants were prompt and careful in the discharge of their duties; the field medicine chest contained an ample supply of medicine; there was very little sickness.

In my observations during the several encampments I was impressed with the excellent material composing the National Guard of Wisconsin in both rank and file. The officers composing the staff of the Governor have all seen active service in war, are men of large experience in military matters, and are zealous and competent. Most of the regimental field officers also saw service in our late war. The company officers are mostly young men, zealous, active and efficient. The excellent system of inspection reports and inspections formulated and followed by Col. Charles King, of the Governor's staff, who inspects each company at its home armory, is most admirable, and is having a most beneficial effect upon the standing of the troops. I believe that the Wisconsin National Guard will compare favorably with any State troops in the country. The *personnel* of the troops is excellent. The officers and men are mostly young, zealous and intelligent. Military courtesy was as a rule well observed, although there was more or less familiarity between officers and men; and I hardly see how it could be otherwise among men who, at home, in very many cases, have the same social status. The salutes were in most companies carefully observed.

I would recommend that all the troops be supplied with knapsacks, haversacks, and blankets; that instruction in the duties of guards and sentinels be given at the home armories; that the period of the annual encampment be extended to ten days. The state rifle range being so well adapted for the purpose, it would be of the greatest benefit to all concerned to have a battalion of regular troops take a part in the annual state encampments. The grounds are so extensive that separate camps could be made if considered advisable. The presence of regular troops at these encampments would tend to cultivate and strengthen the cordial relations between them and the National Guard.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge the uniform kindness, consideration, and hospitality, shown me by all the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard throughout the several encampments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOS. HALE,  
*Capt. 3rd Infantry.*

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*Report of Inspector of Small Arms Practice.*

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## OFFICE OF

GENERAL INSPECTOR OF SMALL ARMS PRACTICE,

JANESVILLE, WIS., *September 30, 1899.*

GEN. GEORGE W. BURCHARD,

*Adjutant General,*

Madison, Wis.

SIR:— Pursuant to the requirements of G. O. No. 6, A. G. O. Wis., series of 1889, and G. O. No. 2, A. G. O. Wis., series of 1890, I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the work of this department for the season of 1890:

I have the honor to report that pursuant to the provisions of S. O. No. 86, I attended, so far as was possible, the several camps of the different regiments, and while confining myself mainly to the duty of observation and inspection, I at all times held myself in readiness to render such assistance as was in my power to regimental inspectors and others connected with the department of small arms practice.

I am pleased to be able to report that the work of this department has been done in a very satisfactory manner, and has aroused a degree of enthusiasm among both officers and enlisted men of the Wisconsin National Guard, that promises well for the future efficiency of the organization, should it be necessary for any reason to call it into active service.

I am constrained to believe, however, that there is a feeling on the part of some of the members of the Guard, that a larger proportion of time has been given to this portion of the soldier's education than is conducive to the best interests of the service. I am free to confess that I have at times felt that there was some point in these criticisms.

I have, at all times, taken the position that the matter of instruction and practice in small arms firing, should, in proportion to its importance, in the matter of service efficiency, be just as much a component part of the soldier's education, as his instruction in the manual of arms, the evolutions of the platoon, the company or the battalion, or his prescribed tour of guard duty and instruction. Carried to any appreciable extent beyond this limit, the man ceases to be a soldier in the full sense of the term, and to a greater or less extent, comes to partake of the character of an expert or specialist.

It is not my purpose, however, to enter into an extended discussion of this question in the limits of an annual report.

I have the honor to report that from July 7th to 12th, I attended the camp of the Third Infantry, W. N. G. Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. A., under directions from Col. M. T. Moore, commanding, assumed general charge

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*Report of Inspector of Small Arms Practice.*


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and supervision of the department of small arms practice, and score sheets now in my hands show that out of the full strength of the regiment, 401 men took part in the fixed distance firing, and 337 in skirmish firing.

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While the showing made by this regiment was very commendable indeed, I cannot but feel that these results were accomplished at the expense of other perhaps equally important matters of instruction and practice usually considered as a part of the routine work of the annual period of encampments.

I cannot refrain, while in this connection, from speaking in high praise of the very efficient work done by Capt. G. H. Winsor, Reg'tl Ins. of S. A. P., whose untiring energy and well developed executive ability, rendered it possible for this amount of work to be accomplished.

July 14th to 19th I was in attendance upon the camp of the 4th Battalion W. N. G. Like the Third, the work in this command was well done. Out of 294 officers and enlisted men as shown by the score sheets, 263 received more or less instruction and practice at the fixed distances and 223 at the skirmish ranges.

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Capt. Harry S. Fuller, the newly appointed Ins. of Small Arms Practice, is deserving of much credit for his strict attention to the details of the work of his department.

I have been informed that the lieutenant colonel commanding felt called upon to say that the men of his command were being overworked; especially was this the complaint with reference to the markers in the pit,—and insisted that work in this department should be materially reduced.

In this, as in all other matters pertaining to the actual camp work of this department, I acted on the theory that the regimental and battalion commanders were the proper authorities from which orders should emanate, and wholly refrained from giving any opinion, except on questions pertaining to practice regulations, which were referred to me for decision.

July 21st to 26th, I was in attendance at the camp of the First Infantry. The work of this regiment in the department of small arms practice, while not carried to the extent it was in other commands, showed a very commendable degree of progress, and on the whole, I cannot see but that the general results attained during their tour of duty, all things considered, compare favorably with that of other regiments.

Of the 342 men present, as shown by the score sheets, 249 had more or less practice at known distances, and 111 at skirmishing.

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Capt. J. B. Doe, the Reg'tl Ins. of S. A. P., brought to the discharge of

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*Report of Inspector of Small Arms Practice.*

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his duties his usual executive ability, and until summoned home to the death bed of his father, gave his personal attention to every detail of his department.

August 11th to 16th, at the personal request of Colonel Patton, I attended the camp of the Second Infantry, at Camp Noonan, near Oconto. I found on my arrival a good pit, and a back stop that answered exceedingly well for a limited amount of firing. This range I found fully equipped with six revolving Laidley targets. Practice was commenced soon after the arrival of the regiment in camp and was continued almost up to the hour of breaking camp.

Of the 524 men present in camp as shown by the consolidated morning report, 159 of them received instruction and had practice at the known distance ranges up to and including 600 yards, and the same number received instruction and had practice in skirmish firing. In all cases the silhouette skirmish figures prescribed by the Small Arms Firing Regulations, U. S. A., were used.

In view of the limited facilities available for practice the percentage of men who were able to complete the required work for the season, compares very favorably with that of other regiments.

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Much credit is due Capt. G. H. McNeel, the Regimental Ins. of S. A. P. for his most excellent work as pit officer, and in the preliminary work incident to fitting the range for use.

My presence at Camp Douglas, and the work that seemed to be needed there, coupled with the fact that I knew Capt. Reade to be at Oconomowoc, induced me to forego the pleasure of visiting the camp of the Light Horse Squadron, and as no report, official or otherwise, has been received at this office, I am unable to give any information as regards the work done at the annual camp of instruction.

On Sept. 2d I took station at the Wisconsin Rifle Range, for the purpose of rendering such assistance as was in my power, in preparing for the meeting of the Military Rifle Association of the National Guard of the Northwest. I remained on the ground in the active discharge of my duties as a member of the Executive Committee of the Association, until the afternoon of September 13th.

I do not deem it necessary at this time to enter into a detailed explanation of the manner in which the Wisconsin Team was selected, but will leave the matter with the statement that the selection conformed in all points with the requirements of Par. 11, G. O. No. 2, Current Series, A. G. O. Wis.

Inasmuch as there will be filed in your office a complete record of the

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*Report of Inspector of Small Arms Practice.*


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scores of the several state teams as compiled by the statistical officers of the competition, I will not cumber my report with additional statistics.

While fully convinced that our method of selecting a state team was not the one best calculated to secure the riflemen best calculated to represent the state in a competition of the importance of the one in question I have nothing but words of warmest commendation for the Wisconsin team, every member of which acquitted himself with credit to the State and honor to the command he represented.

The very excellent work performed by Major M. A. Newman, First Infantry W. N. G., who was called in at the "eleventh hour" to perform the duties of team captain, is deserving of more than passing notice. I feel that to his prompt and energetic leadership, we in a great measure owe the fact that perfect harmony existed in our otherwise undisciplined team and were enabled to accomplish results that at the outset seemed impossible.

I have the honor to further report that only a portion of the annual reports prescribed by existing general orders have been received at this office.

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In view of the many delinquencies here reported, I am constrained to recommend that some decided action be taken towards the establishment of a system of practice whereby all record work will be required to be done on the range provided by the State, or the one that may be authorized by proper authority for the use of such regiments as may encamp at places other than the State camp grounds.

By the adoption of a system of this kind, all actual record work can be performed under the direct control and supervision of the regimental commander, or some officer specially detailed by the commander-in-chief. proper records can be kept and prompt reports be attainable immediately on the close of the encampment season. By this means all practice can be held on the same range, under approximately the same relative conditions for each regiment.

I have the honor to recommend that in the future, state teams for participation in inter-state or other competitions be selected on the basis of a competition between teams from the several regiments, to be designated by regimental commanders. By this means two objects will be accomplished.

We will thereby be enabled to determine who are the best riflemen to represent the state in a competition, on the basis of actual performance, and at the same time be able to hold a competition for certain state trophies now or hereafter to be open for competition.

I take the liberty at this time of placing myself on record as being

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*Report of Inspector of Small Arms Practice.*

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firmly of the opinion that indiscriminate competition between officers and enlisted men are prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and express myself as being in favor of the adoption of a system that while not debarring officers from the privilege of competing, shall be so arranged as to make these competitions separate and distinct from those of the enlisted men.

I am further of the opinion that the matter of small arms practice in annual camps of instruction, should, in all cases, be turned over to the regimental or battalion commander, under such general regulations as may be adopted by the state and prescribed in general orders. This for the reason that to turn this work over to an officer outside of the regiment, or to an officer of the general staff, creates a duality of authority that is not conducive to the best interests of the service. And for the further reason that I deem it advisable that regimental commanders be charged with the administration of all details connected with their annual camps, without feeling that they are hindered and hampered by existing orders relative to a large proportion of their work, that emanate from a higher authority.

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It may not be out of place in this report to say that the work devolving upon the Secretary of the Military Rifle Association is equal to that devolving upon the General Inspector, and has been, and will continue to be a heavy drain on the time of any officer upon whom the honor may fall, but I have at all times felt that the results accomplished and to be accomplished through the agency of the Association were of sufficient importance to make it desirable that the work should be thoroughly well done.

The time actually covered by my service in the field with troops represents in fact only about half the time I have actually given to the work of the department, and I am compelled to say that I feel that I must in the future be more sparing of the time I am able to devote to this work, for the reason that to do this I am in a measure compelled to neglect personal and professional business. I regret this very much indeed, as I have an enthusiastic love for the service and am desirous of seeing it advanced in every way possible.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THEO. W. GOLDIN,

*Gen. Ins. S. A. Prac.*













# BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

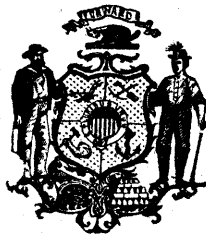
## QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

OF THE

### STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30. 1890.



MADISON, WISCONSIN  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS  
1891



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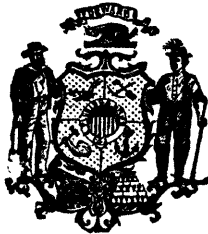
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BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

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STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
*Office of Quartermaster General.*  
MADISON, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1890.

To His Excellency WILLIAM D. HOARD,  
*Governor and Commander-in-Chief:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit, as required by law, the following report, showing the transactions of the Quartermaster General's department for the biennial term ending September 30th, 1890. This department is charged with the duty of contracting, subject to the approval of the governor, for the clothing and supplies authorized by law to be purchased for and issued to the Wisconsin National Guard; also with the care and protection of all the military property of the state, including commissary stores, ordnance and ordnance stores, and since the enactment of chapter 124, laws of this state for the year 1889, with the care, protection and improvement of the Wisconsin Rifle Range.

CLOTHING.

The clothing issued to the Wisconsin National Guard during the year 1889, pursuant to law, consisted of trousers, helmets, blouses and overcoats. Louis Lachman, of Milwaukee, furnished the trousers, and the contract for helmets was let to the firm of Tillman & Breithaupt, also of Milwaukee; and for the blouses and overcoats, to Clement, Bane & Co., of Chicago, Illinois.

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*Quartermaster General's Report.*

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No clothing has been purchased or issued to the Wisconsin National Guard during the year 1890, thus saving to the state the annual appropriation available by law for such purpose, the expenditure of which is made discretionary with the governor. The permanent annual appropriation made by law for that purpose, if used to advantage, would, while the Wisconsin National Guard remains at its present aggregate strength, be sufficient to keep the Guard reasonably well provided with clothing. To accomplish this, however, the entire annual appropriation should be expended for that purpose each year, in conformity with a fixed uniform system, by which each organization in the Guard would be advised as to what it might expect in the way of supplies of clothing for any particular year. They should all be treated alike so far as possible. By so doing it would stimulate each member of the organization to take proper care of his uniform and clothing.

The complement of rubber blankets and fatigue uniforms authorized by law to be furnished to the Wisconsin National Guard has never been supplied to it. No rubber blankets or fatigue caps have at any time been issued or furnished to the Guard, although the law provides that both rubber blankets and fatigue caps shall be furnished. The fatigue cap is as much a necessary part of the fatigue uniform, which the law provides for, as the blouse or trousers, and in the future the cap should be supplied as a part of the uniform.

If it is wise to maintain a National Guard organization on any basis, and that it is we are admonished by every public consideration, it should be so maintained at public expense as to make it alike creditable to the state and the organization.

The greater sacrifice in keeping up the organization is made by its members and not by the state, even under the present quite liberal provisions of law. The time and pecuniary means which are now sacrificed by each individual

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*Quartermaster General's Report.*

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member of the Guard, in order to aid in sustaining it, exceeds the pecuniary sum which the state has appropriated for a like purpose.

The allowances provided by law should therefore be furnished to the Wisconsin National Guard without restriction. This unqualified recommendation is made for the reason that the appropriation would not do more than afford all that is necessary for the proper maintenance of the Guard.

This department has not, for many years past, been regarded of such importance as to demand that attention which it must receive in the future, owing to the increase in membership of the Guard and the progress in the line of military efficiency and development that have marked the two years covered by this report.

While the duties and responsibilities continue to remain of as much consequence as at present, the Quartermaster General should be selected and commissioned with a view of giving more time and attention to the duties of the office than has been required or expected of him for many years prior to the advent of the present administration.

#### WISCONSIN RIFLE RANGE.

The business of this office was greatly augmented by chapter 124, laws of 1889, entitled "an act to purchase ground for a permanent camp and rifle range for the Wisconsin National Guard," enacted by the legislature of this state at its biennial session held in 1889, and approved by your excellency on the 21st day of March, 1889. That act authorized the governor to purchase for the state, not to exceed 600 acres of land at or near Camp Douglas, in Juneau county, as a permanent camp ground and rifle range for the Wisconsin National Guard, and to cause the same to be improved and fitted up in a convenient manner for those purposes; provided, the sum to be paid for the land should not exceed \$600.00, and that the total amount to be

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*Quartermaster General's Report.*

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expended for all purposes under the act should not exceed \$5,000.00; which sum was, by the terms of the act, appropriated for the purposes specified therein, and was required to be expended under the direction and with the approval of the governor.

The legislature, by the terms of the act, practically determined the location of such state military reservation, in so far as to require the selection and adoption of the most available territory in the vicinity of Camp Douglas for that purpose. The cost being also limited by the provisions of the act, the discretion vested in the governor related only to the selection of the most desirable ground in the locality named, and as to the manner of its improvement. The legislature in its action was undoubtedly governed by the superior advantages and adaptability of the territory near Camp Douglas for a rifle range, and the solicitation of the members of the National Guard of this state. Some of the officers and members of the Guard during the season of 1888, held a camp of instruction for rifle practice upon a portion of the ground finally selected for the permanent camp and rifle range, and with commendable zeal procured the title to a large tract of the most available land in anticipation of the probable need of the state in the event of its providing for the location of a permanent camp ground and range at that place.

The object in procuring the title thus early was to place it in friendly keeping until the time arrived when the state should desire to acquire it, rather than that it should remain with or possibly pass into the possession of those who might be unfriendly to the enterprise. Owing to this preliminary work and the holding of such camp of instruction on the range, September 17th to 22nd, 1888, and the beginning then made in preparing the range, and putting it in suitable condition for the uses then sought to be made of it, all of which preceded our advent, the labors and duties of this department were materially lessened and simplified,

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*Quartermaster General's Report.*

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and I desire to officially acknowledge the beneficial results of such pioneer efforts, which this department has experienced during the subsequent work upon the range.

Those who were conspicuous as pioneers in this field of military development and improvement in our state, and to whom much credit is due for thus taking the initiative in the establishment of the Wisconsin rifle range, are General C. P. Chapman, then Adjutant General, Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. A., Capt. George Graham, Major T. J. George and Col. Geo. Schoeffel, the latter three with Gen. Chapman then being officers of the Wisconsin National Guard.

With the early history of the "Wisconsin Rifle Range," by which name the military reservation of this state is now known, the names of these officers will of necessity ever remain associated.

The definite and final selection, purchase and improvement of the land and ground for the range under your excellency's direction and approval, became one of the first and most important duties of this department. The first steps in the performance of that duty were taken in April, 1889, by selecting the lands which should constitute the range, and providing for acquiring the title thereto, and determining what portions of the range should first be improved and put in order for camp, drill and parade grounds, and for use in small arms practice. These matters were settled at a conference of officers of the National Guard of this state, held on the reservation April 22, 1889, consisting of Gen. Geo. W. Burchard, Adjutant General, Col. Wm. Helm of the 1st Inf'ty, Col. Patton of the 2nd Inf'ty, Col. M. T. Moore and Major T. J. George of the 3rd Inf'ty, Wisconsin National Guard, and myself.

Major T. J. George of the 3rd Inf'n'y, was appointed custodian and placed in immediate charge of the work of laying out and improving the range, and he very early proved himself so capable, trustworthy and efficient, that he has ever since been and is still retained in

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*Quartermaster General's Report.*

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that position, discharging its duties, though varied and often delicate, in such an intelligent, conscientious and satisfactory manner as to secure the highest approbation of every one, including the representatives of the U. S. Army, who visited the range, as well as those more especially interested in the success of the enterprise.

A deed was procured vesting in the state the title in fee to the following lands in Juneau county, selected for permanent camp and range purposes, viz.: Southwest quarter and west half of southeast quarter; south half of northwest quarter and southwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 21; and the northeast quarter of southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 20, all in township 17, north of range 2 east, except so much of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20, and of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 21, as lies west of the right of way of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway. This title covers about 440 acres, and cost \$280.00.

On the 2nd day of January, 1890, the title was vested in the state to an additional 160 acres of land, described as follows, to-wit: The east half of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of said section 21, town 17, north of range 2 east, at a cost of \$200.00, which sum was paid from the contingent fund. The area of the range was thus increased to nearly 600 acres, the total cost of which was only \$480.00; all of which lands and even more are and would be desirable for the uses of the state. Measures were at once taken to procure plans for the necessary buildings required for immediate use on the range, and their construction promptly begun.

On the 17th day of June, 1889, buildings had been erected and improvements made on the range, sufficient to accommodate the Third Inf'y., W. N. G., which held its first annual encampment on the range, commencing on that day.

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*Quartermaster General's Report.*

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## BUILDINGS.

The buildings erected and other improvements made upon the range, up to the time of the close of this report, are as follows:

- 1 Guard house.
- 1 Range house.
- 1 Quartermaster's office.
- 12 Kitchens.
- 2 Visitors' stands erected at foot of original 600 yard range, now designated as Range No. 3.
- 7 Pit houses.
- 2 Stables accommodating 14 horses.
- 19 Sinks.

Making 45 buildings in all.

10 Wells, each averaging from 40 to 50 feet in depth, and each of which is supplied with a force pump. These wells afford an abundant supply of unexceptionably pure, clear and wholesome water.

## OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

147 acres of the range have been cleared and improved. There are six ranges in suitable condition for small arms practice, and are numbered from north to south.

No. 1 being the most northerly, and is 220 feet wide and 1,800 feet in length.

No. 2 is next south, and is 230 feet wide and 1,800 feet in length, both of which are skirmish ranges.

No. 3 coming next in numerical order and situation south, is 465 feet in width for a distance of 1,800 feet in length; and 85 feet in width for an additional distance of 1,200 feet in length. This is the original fixed distance and most centrally located range, at the foot of which is situated the Range house, visitors' stand and one of the stables. This range is the most complete in its equipment of any on the

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*Quartermaster General's Report.*

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reservation. Immediately south thereof are the camp, parade and drill grounds.

No. 4 is south of the parade and camp grounds and is 210 feet in width and 1,800 feet in length, and is designed for a skirmish range.

No. 5 is next in order south and is a fixed distance range, 400 feet in width and 1,800 feet in length.

No. 6 is a small fixed distance range, located at the southern boundary of the reservation and easterly from No. 5, and is 220 feet in width and 900 feet in length, and is designed for preliminary practice in small arms firing.

The direction of the firing on the first five ranges is easterly, that of No. 6 being northeasterly. The reservation is also equipped with:

55 targets.

42 tamarack streamer poles, peeled and mortised at top for supporting the streamers.

34 streamers and ropes for halyards.

29 danger flags, and staffs.

19 telephone poles; with wire circuit ready for use.

1 flag staff, 50 feet in height, with pulley in top and halyards, and many other minor articles necessary for use thereon.

The expenditure from the special fund created for doing this work, purchasing the land and procuring the articles named, has been but \$1,954.00.

A wagon or buck-board has also been provided for use on the range.

#### PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS.

The conspicuous importance which the Wisconsin rifle range soon attained in military circles throughout the nation compelled a resort to unexpected expedients in order to meet the seemingly approaching emergency consequent upon such wide-spread publicity; therefore in anticipation of its use by the general government for its army compe-



*Quartermaster General's Report.*

tition and also for the interstate competition of the Military Rifle association of the National Guard of the northwest, and although without funds for use to increase or enlarge the accommodations of the range for these purposes, some of the improvements mentioned were carried to completion, depending wholly upon the generosity of the friends of the range in this state to defray the expense.

Contributions were accordingly solicited by Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. A., and Major T. J. George, custodian, to be expended in enlarging the range and increasing the accommodations to meet the above emergencies.

The following amounts were obtained from the associations, corporations and persons named, to-wit:

Bankers' Association, Milwaukee, .....	\$200 00
Brewers' Association, Milwaukee.....	200 00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., Milwaukee.....	100 00
Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., Milwaukee. ....	100 00
Hon. John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee .....	50 00
John Plankinton, Esq., Milwaukee .....	50 00
Reliance Works, Mr. Edward P. Allis, Treas., Milwaukee.....	25 00
Col. F. A. Copeland, La Crosse .....	50 00
Hon. G. Van Steenwyck, La Crosse .....	50 00
Hon. J. J. Hogan, La Crosse .....	50 00
Col. M. T. Moore, 3rd Inf'y., W. N. G., La Crosse.....	37 50
Capt. Orlando Holway, Adj't. 3rd Inf'y., W. N. G., La Crosse .....	37 50
Hon. G. C. Hixon, La Crosse .....	25 00
Total .....	\$975 00

The contributions received in Milwaukee as above amounted to \$725.00, and were paid to Capt. Philip Reade, who gave his personal receipt therefor. Those received from the residents of La Crosse amounting to \$250.00 were paid to Major T. J. George, who gave his personal receipt for the same. These sums have all been honestly and faithfully expended in the work of making improvements upon and enlarging the range, and procuring the necessary articles for the additional equipment thereof.

Such contributions were made at a time when, in order to sustain the reputation which the range had attained abroad,

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*Quartermaster General's Report.*

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and to preserve the honor and credit of our state, it became necessary to increase the capacity and conveniences of the range for the purposes stated. It was a time of stress and emergency, and the state received the full benefit of every dollar of these contributions; hence it is due to those liberal and patriotic donors, that they be re-imbursed for the amounts so contributed, and the legislature should make the necessary appropriation therefor.

They were under no greater obligation to contribute of their means in such an emergency for the purposes named than were many other citizens of Wisconsin who cherish some degree of state pride.

If the bare use of the funds so donated is given, that is all the state should profit by.

To secure the holding of the army competition at the Wisconsin rifle range was a consummation devoutly to be sought, and success having been attained in that direction, we should be content, for it has given the range a reputation in army circles of which the state has just reason to be proud, and which will bear good fruit in the future. The state should therefore unhesitatingly return the \$975.00 so generously donated, to secure the result attained, although it is under no legal liability so to do.

The credit of securing such flattering recognition of the range by the general government is due in no small measure to the efforts of Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. A., who has ever given the range his most enthusiastic, constant and devoted support, and has by his untiring energy and great efficiency, given small arms practice in this state an impetus and such encouragement as cannot fail to be of enduring advantage to the Wisconsin National Guard in the future. He has cheerfully afforded all possible assistance in the planning of and making the necessary improvements on the range, and to him and his practical and valuable suggestions in the past, and for the future improvement of the range, the state is under many obligations, and I wish

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*Quartermaster General's Report.*

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also to officially record my own indebtedness to him for the support he has given me, and my appreciation of the almost indispensable services rendered by him in the line of duty appertaining to this department.

In this connection it gives me much pleasure to acknowledge the lively interest at all times manifested in the enterprise and work of establishing and improving the Wisconsin rifle range, and all that pertained to its success, by that able and very efficient officer, Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Burchard, Adjutant General of the state, to whose timely suggestions, wise counsel, industry, foresight, ready and constant assistance, much of the success which has been accomplished is due, and I cheerfully record my thorough appreciation of his services, and the many courtesies which he has extended to me.

#### FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS.

The importance of maintaining and improving the reservation ought to be obvious to every well wisher of the National Guard of the state. It might well be enlarged, and as a matter of policy, additional lands should be purchased adjoining the reservation on the north and east, and perhaps some on the southerly side, which, it is safe to say, may now be procured at a reasonable price. On the north the land is marshy, requiring drainage in order to make it available, but there is greater opportunity for extending the boundary of the range in this direction than in any other.

The reservation has received for two years the recognition of the U. S. War Department as a place for the authorized annual small arms competitions, and as an unequalled location for a joint summer encampment of the twin arms of the defensive land power of the government, to-wit: the army and militia.

Considered in its broadest sense, the reservation can well be used as a training ground for the practice of the minor

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*Quartermaster General's Report.*

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operations of war. It can with slight expense be used for artillery practice—two-mile range—and for field maneuvers for cavalry as well as every form of exercise for infantry troops.

With the lapse of time its value will become more apparent, and it is not anticipating too much to say that the grandchildren of those who have made its ownership by the state possible, will pay grateful tribute to its projectors, promoters and sponsors.

Considered as a place for rifle ranges only, the reservation now has a national reputation. The officers and men who have been ordered here by the war department for the performance of military duty, came from military stations in nearly every state of the Union. All concede that this place is, or can be made, the best and most secure place for small arms practice that there is in the country.

In order to deserve the continued presence of army experts, and in order that the National Guard of this state may derive the benefit of such association, it behooves the state to make adequate and early appropriation for such objects as may be necessary and reasonable.

Considered in the restricted sense of rifle ranges, the Wisconsin rifle range has gotten along magnificently, but critical, perhaps jealous eyes, condemn the directions, reference being had to the compass, in which the ranges run. The lines of fire of all new ranges should be as nearly north and south as possible.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is therefore recommended that the following buildings, structures, improvements and work be erected, made and performed upon the range, and the following articles provided therefor, as early as may be consistent with other public interests, viz.:

1. At least two additional ranges, one an improved fixed distance range, and the other a skirmish range, the

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*Quartermaster General's Report.*

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lines of fire on which shall be from south to north. Desirable locations for these may be readily found, and have in fact been suggested by the custodian of the range, Major T. J. George.

2. An accurate survey of the reservation made with exterior lines properly marked.

3. Entire reservation fenced; such fence to consist of cedar posts and with four wires in height and a top board painted.

4. A map of the reservation.

5. All underbrush removed, but no trees disturbed unless manifestly objectionable.

6. A system of avenues, walks or trails established, and all others discontinued.

7. All public highways crossing the reservation discontinued on the score of security and safety, as well as the proper care of the state property.

8. The reservation seeded when cleared. White clover fertilized with salt is suggested for that purpose.

9. All embankments and indication bullet stops sodded.

10. A Quartermaster's store-house of brick and having compartments for each regiment, and one for the state. It should be fire proof, with iron doors and shutters. Its location to be on or near a railway spur track running to the reservation from one of the present lines of railway, running west and south of the reservation, not to exceed one-half mile in length; such track to be controlled by the state, and free for use to all lines of railway transporting freight to the range for the state. Legislation may be necessary to effect this, but the advantages and ultimate economy of such an improvement is too obvious to need justification by argument.

11. A suitable hospital building.

12. A general headquarters building for the use of regimental officers in the transaction of official business and the proper care of records and papers while troops are en-

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*Quartermaster General's Report.*

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camped on the range, in case of severe rain storms accompanied by high winds, which past experience admonishes us to, and are likely again to occur, and which invariably create havoc with tents.

13. A magazine for the care of ordnance stores.

14. Additional stables for the use of Light Horse Squadron and First Light Battery.

15. A horse corral with wagon sheds and feed troughs. The custodian suggests that one side thereof might be the brick Quartermaster's store-house mentioned herein.

16. Additional wells and pumps to be located where needed.

17. All buildings painted.

18. Iron bars placed in the windows of store and property room of Range house.

19. A dwelling house and stable for use of the custodian.

20. A team of horses, lumber wagon and harness, for use on the reservation.

21. A bath house, than which nothing can be suggested which would be of greater utility. A personal observation of the manner in which small arms practice is conducted, and the duties of those who engage therein, will at once convince the most skeptical of the necessity for a bath house. The marshy land on and adjoining the range to the north, suggests the ease with which a bathing pool might be made. A water tank and wind mill should be put up in connection with the bath house.

Reference is made in this connection to the very excellent paper on this subject read by Major Evan Miles, 25th U. S. A., to the 9th annual convention of the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard. See page 40, report of proceedings of such convention held February 20th and 21st, 1890.

22. A permanent bake oven to accommodate more especially such visitors of the U. S. Army as may from time to time occupy the reservation. For a full presentation of

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*Quartermaster General's Report.*

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this subject reference is again made to the above report of Major Miles, same page.

23. A barber shop.

24. An ice house.

25. Gun sheds for use of battery.

26. A suitable building for officers' school, and general assembly purposes. Plans for all such structures can readily be obtained.

The expense of making such improvements would not be so large as might appear at first thought, if time be taken to compare the same with the improvements thus far made and their cost. In making all past improvements the single purpose has been to accomplish as much as possible and to use the appropriation to the best advantage, for the purposes designed.

Target pits 3 and 5 have plank revetments; the former is now two years old. The bracing is of upright pine, the stems of trees being used. Caving in of the sand embankment is prevented, in part, by log anchors wired to the uprights. These measures have proved effectual; only one "cave" having occurred during two years; but despite the extra wiring given the uprights by the custodian, timber will decay and wire will oxidize; hence the recommendation that, in future, stone or brick revetments laid in Portland cement, be built, and the old ones reconstructed.

The first cost of a stone revetment will be somewhat large, but once made, it will cost nothing for repairs.

The cleared portions of the reservation should be mowed at least three or four times a year. Oak and other sprouts will, for a time, need to be cut. Appliances for clearing, grubbing and mowing the range should be owned by the state.

It is suggested that an improvement might be made in the telephone service by replacing the wire with an underground cable and the circuit of all the ranges made complete. On this subject it would be well to consult Gen. A.

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*Quartermaster General's Report.*

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W. Greeley, chief signal officer U. S. A. The state has a subsisting contract with the Wisconsin Telephone Co., for the use of four instruments on the reservation for four (4) months of the year, viz.: From June 1st to October 1st, at an annual aggregate rental of \$80.00. This contract may be terminated by either party on giving one month's notice of such intention.

CANTEEN ON RANGE.

Permission has been given by the state to Hon. C. K. Erwin, of Tomah, to erect a suitable building for use as a "canteen" on the range. He accordingly constructed such building thereon, in June, 1889, and the same is located upon and at the north end of the line established for the company kitchens. No permanent right has been given to maintain this building on the range, and it is subject to removal by Mr. Erwin at any time the state may so require. The state has never granted or assumed to grant any right or privilege to Mr. Erwin, or to any other person, to carry on the business of a sutler upon the range, and has conferred no right whatever, except subject to and upon condition that such building be only used for such purpose when authorized by the commanding officer of the troops camping on the reservation for the time being. The "canteen" is regarded as a convenience for the members of the Wisconsin National Guard, hence the state has given consent, upon the conditions mentioned, to its erection and use on the range.

The possibilities of future usefulness to the state and national troops of the reservation are yet undeveloped. Its destiny is not restricted to its future usefulness as a training ground or practice range for small arms or large arms ordnance.

To appreciate the advance that must be made and the necessity for a monied appropriation by the state, thus pro-



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*Quartermaster General's Report.*

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viding these improvements, it is well to consider the progress that has been made here during the past two years.

In this connection attention is invited to the biennial report of the Adjutant General, for the two fiscal years ending September 30th, 1888. See pages 7 and 17.

Wisconsin must maintain its position as being the first state to practically adopt what may be termed "army methods" for her National Guard in the matter of instruction and practice—small arms firing, and to demonstrate that such assimilation was feasible and proper. The reservation should be the location for further state and interstate contests. The future military appropriations to be made by the legislature should be concentrated here.

#### CUSTODIAN OF THE RANGE.

The custodian of the range should be an officer of the Wisconsin National Guard, having the success of the range and the best interests of the W. N. G. for his motto, "watchword" and guide. His duties are often such as to require a practical exercise of diplomacy, and an intelligent comprehension of military rules, usage, practice, official courtesy and prerogative in order to avoid friction and conflict of authority. It requires an active, energetic man, with natural taste and adaptability, for the proper discharge of the duties of the position. He should be equipped with the advantages of a liberal amount of military training and experience, in order to enable him to properly meet every emergency. It is no place for those who are superannuated mentally or physically disabled, nor should it be suffered to become a sinecure. It is a position of great responsibility as respects alone the care of the state property, and should be filled by those whose capabilities, qualifications and known integrity fill the measure here given. The state cannot ever hope to improve upon the excellent selection made in the past, for this posi-

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*Quartermaster General's Report.*

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tion in the person of Maj. T. J. George. He has under my personal observation performed all his trying duties with tact and skill. He has built more rifle ranges in less time and at less cost than any other known man. He has been practical and fertile in expedient; industrious himself, he has exacted faithfulness on the part of others, and I am thoroughly conscious of the many obligations under which he has placed me by the eminently satisfactory manner in which he has responded to every call and performed every duty, oftentimes under the most trying circumstances, and for his valuable suggestions, many of which are contained in this report. I would recommend that the compensation of the custodian of the Wisconsin rifle range for the future be fixed by law at \$100.00 per month. The duties partake somewhat of the character of those prescribed by the U. S. for superintendents of our national cemeteries and of abandoned military posts, although more difficult in many respects. In the matter of spoliation alone, the duties will constantly increase and prevent attention to any other vocation from which an income might be secured.

A. A. Q. M. AND ORDNANCE OFFICER.

Past experience prompts me to recommend that at future encampments of the Wisconsin National Guard on this reservation, an acting Assistant Quartermaster be appointed to remain at the range during the entire encampments for the season, and to report to the Assistant Quartermaster General, and who shall attend to the duties of the Quartermaster and ordnance officer at the Range house. He should be held responsible and required to account for all ordnance, quartermaster and commissary stores placed in his charge for distribution or issued to the troops while in camp. By this means property may be equitably distributed and issued and its loss or waste guarded against.

A more detailed account of the transactions of this de-

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*Quartermaster General's Report.*

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partment for the period named may be found in the several schedules hereto attached, which forms a part of this report, and to which reference is made.

For the unvarying courtesy which your excellency has at all times extended me, and for the kindly interest and sympathy manifested by you in, and the generous encouragement which you have on all occasions given, to the work of this department, I take great pleasure in expressing to you my most profound gratitude and appreciation.

If the Wisconsin rifle range shall prove of permanent benefit to the state and the public interests thereby sought to be promoted, to your steadfast policy of encouragement must be accorded the credit. You were its friend and supporter when but for the favorable exercise of official discretion the project would have perished for want of a friendly hand to give form and symmetry to a chaotic and shapeless mass.

The duties of Assistant Quartermaster General have been so creditably performed by Major J. W. Curran as to merit my highest commendation. Industry, integrity and economy have marked his entire service. He has been faithful, reliable, conscientious and prudent in the discharge of every duty, and it affords me pleasure to express my appreciation of his worth as an officer, and of the never failing courtesy which has characterized all his official acts.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

M. GRIFFIN,  
*Quartermaster General.*

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*Ordinance, Arms, etc., in Possession of State.*

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# ORDNANCE, ARMS, ETC., IN POSSESSION OF THE STATE.

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## SCHEDULE "A."

*Showing Ordnance, Arms, etc., in Possession of the State.*

- 2,720 Breech loading rifles, caliber 45.
- 697 Breech loading rifles, caliber 50.
- 106 Breech loading carbines, caliber 45.
- 888 Muzzle loading muskets.
- 2 Gatling guns with accoutrements complete.
- 13 Cannon with accoutrements complete.
- 115 Revolvers.
- 65 Sabers and belts, cavalry.
- 75 Sabers and belts, artillery.
- 16 Saddles, artillery.
- 107 Saddles, cavalry.
- 103 Bridles.
- 78 Saddle blankets.
- 40 Army blankets.
- 32 Sets of lead harness, artillery.
- 32 Sets of wheel harness, artillery.
- 24 Halters.
- 2,050 Overcoats.
- 2,000 Blouses.
- 2,050 Trousers.
- 2,050 Summer helmets.
- 3 Head quarter tents with flies and poles, 24x14.
- 9 Officers' tents 14x14, with flies and poles.
- 1 Officers' mess tent 45x14 with poles.
- 10 Company mess tents 40x12 with poles.
- 145 Wall tents 9x9, with flies and poles.
- 3 Wall tents 9x9, with poles.
- 2,800 Canteens.

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*Military Stores Received.*

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*Military Stores received from the Ordnance Department were:*

- 360 Springfield rifles (model of 1884).
- 100,000 Round balls, lubricated.
- 50,000 Pastors.
- 300 Bayonet scabbards (steel).
- 60 Waist belts without loops.
- 600 Cartridge belts with buckles.
- 200,000 Cartridge primes.
- 1,000 Paper targets, A.
- 24 Steel frames, D.
- 24 Steel frames, E.
- 24 Steel frames, F.
- 300 Cloth silhouettes, D, E. and F.
- 3,000 Paper silhouettes, D, E. and F.
- 1,000 Gun slings.
- 175,000 Rifle ball cartridges, reloading.
- 20,000 Blank cartridges, reloading.
- 6,000 Revolver ball cartridges, reloading.
- 200 Marksmans' buttons.
- 24 Sharpshooters' badges.
- 65 Bridles, cavalry.
- 12 Saddle blankets.
- 16 Sets of artillery harness.
- 12 Artillery bridles.
- 1,300 Blank cartridges for 3 inch gun.
- 2,800 Friction primers.
- 25 Sets of reloading tools.
- 50,000 Ball cartridges, cal. 45.
- 2— 3 in. caissons and limbers, complete.
- 100 Springfield rifles.
- 100 Bayonet scabbards.
- 150 Woven cartridge belts.
- 600 Gun slings.
- 16 Saddle blankets, artillery.
- 25 Saddle blankets, cavalry.
- 100,000 Ball cartridges, cal. 45.
- 4,000 Carbine cartridges, cal. 45.
- 32,000 Blank cartridges, cal. 45.
- 4,000 Revolver cartridges, cal. 45.
- 2,000 Revolver blank cartridges.
- 2,000 Paper targets, A and B.
- 50,000 Pastors.
- 500 Blank cartridges for 3 in. gun.
- 50,000 Round bullets.
- 60,000 Cartridge primers.
- 2,000 Friction primers.
- 30 Wall tents, 9x9, complete.

## Arms and Military Stores Held by Companies.

## SCHEDULE "B."

*Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by military companies of the state.*

To whom issued.	Where located.	Commanding officer.	Style and quantity of muskets with accoutrements complete, issued.	Clothing.	
FIRST REGIMENT.					
A. Janesville Guards...	Janesville	Capt. C. F. Glass...	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45.	{ 50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers... }	50 Summer helmets.
B. Hoard Rifles	Fort Atkinson	Capt. Francis E. Drake..	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45.	{ 50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers... }	50 Summer helmets.
C. Custer Rifles	Whitewater	Capt. J. D. Hogan.....	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45.	{ 50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers... }	50 Summer helmets.
E. Beloit City Guards.....	Beloit	Capt. A. F. Ayer.....	50 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45.	{ 50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers... }	50 Summer helmets.
F. Racine Light Guards	Racine..	Capt. John T. Vaughn...	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45.	{ 50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers... }	50 Summer helmets.
G. Garfield Guards.....	Racine.....	Capt. W. H. Brigham ...	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45.	{ 50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers... }	50 Summer helmets.
H. Monroe City Guards.....	Monroe.....	Capt. D. A. Stearns .....	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45.	{ 50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers... }	50 Summer helmets.
I. Governor's Guard.....	Madison ..	Capt. G. H. Joachim ....	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45.	{ 50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers... }	50 Summer helmets.
K. Darlington Rifles.....	Darlington	Capt. Patrick H. Conley.	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45.	{ 50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers... }	50 Summer helmets.

# SCHEDULE "B." — Continued.

*Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by military companies of the state.*

To whom issued.	Where located.	Commanding officer.	Style and quantity of muskets with accoutrements complete, issued.	Clothing.
<b>SECOND REGIMENT.</b>				
A. Manitowoc Volunteers.....	Manitowoc .....	Capt. Emil Schmidt.....	50 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers... 50 Summer helmets.
B. Oshkosh Guards .....	Oshkosh .....	Capt. Geo. B. Mc C. Hilton	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers... 50 Summer helmets.
C. Evergreen City Guards.....	Sheboygan .....	Capt. Henry W. Trester..	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers... 50 Summer helmets.
D. Ripon Rifles.....	Ripon .....	Capt. F. W. Gruetzmacher	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers... 50 Summer helmets.
E. Fond du Lac Guards.....	Fond du Lac ..	Capt. C. J. Hunter.....	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers... 50 Summer helmets.
F. Oshkosh Rifles .....	Oshkosh.....	Capt. C. R. Boardman ..	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers... 50 Summer helmets.
G. Appleton Light Infantry.....	Appleton.....	Capt. N. E. Morgan.....	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers... 50 Summer helmets.
H. Rankin Guards .....	Manitowoc .....	Capt. William Brandt....	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers... 50 Summer helmets.
I. Marinette Guards.....	Marinette .....	Capt. W. P. Greene .....	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers... 50 Summer helmets.
K. Beaver Dam Guards.....	Beaver Dam ..	Capt. E. E. Lewis.....	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers... 50 Summer helmets.
L. Prison City Guards .....	Waupum.....	Capt. C. H. Lindsley.....	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers... 50 Summer helmets.
M. Oconto Centennial Rifles.....	Oconto.....	Capt. W. M. Lee .....	61 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers... 50 Summer helmets.

*Arms and Military Stores Held by Companies.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

## SCHEDULE "B."—Continued.

Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by military companies of the state.

To whom issued.	Where located.	Commanding officer.	Style and quantity of muskets with accoutrements complete, issued.	Clothing.	
THIRD REGIMENT.					
A. Sherman Guard.....	Neillsville.....	Capt. Geo. A. Ure.....	70 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers..	50 Summer helmets.
B. Governor's Guard.....	La Crosse.....	Capt. Julius Kircheis....	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers..	50 Summer helmets.
C. Hudson City Guards.....	Hudson.....	Capt. A. P. Goss.....	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers..	50 Summer helmets.
D. Mauston Light Guard.....	Mauston .....	Capt. W. F. Winsor.....	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers..	50 Summer helmets.
E. Griffin Rifles.....	Eau Claire.....	Capt. Joseph M. Ballard..	70 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers..	50 Summer helmets.
F. Guppy Guards.....	Portage.....	Capt. G. C. Carnagie....	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers..	50 Summer helmets.
G. Wausau Light Guards.. .....	Wausau .....	Capt. O. Hollway.....	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers..	50 Summer helmets.
H. Luddington Guards. ....	Menomonie.....	Capt. Geo. R. Brewer....	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers..	50 Summer helmets.
I. Sparta Rifles.....	Sparta.....	Capt. B. O. Raymond....	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers..	50 Summer helmets.
K. Tomah Guards.....	Tomah.....	Capt. R. A. Richards ....	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers..	50 Summer helmets.
L. Eau Claire Light Guard .....	Eau Claire.....	Capt. J. Biesang.....	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 50..	50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers..	50 Summer helmets.



**SCHEDULE "B."—Continued.**

*Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by military companies of the state.*

To whom issued.	Where located.	Commanding officer.	Style and quantity of muskets with accoutrements complete, issued.	Clothing.
<b>FOURTH BATTALION.</b>				
A. Sheridan Guards.....	Milwaukee...	Capt. Arthur R. Hanley..	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	{ 50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 30 Trousers.. } 50 Summer helmets.
B. Kosciusko Guard.....	Milwaukee.....	Capt. Roman Czerwinski.	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	{ 50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers.. } 50 Summer helmets.
C. South Side Turner Rifles .....	Milwaukee.....	Capt. A. Bleuel.....	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	{ 50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers.. } 50 Summer helmets.
D. Lincoln Guard.....	Milwaukee.....	Capt. E. Wilde .....	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	{ 50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers.. } 50 Summer helmets.
E. Rusk Guard.....	Milwaukee.....	Capt. O. B. Zwietusch....	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	{ 50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers.. } 50 Summer helmets.
F. Badger State Rifles.....	Milwaukee.....	Capt. T. K. Birkhaeuser..	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	{ 50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers.. } 50 Summer helmets.
G. Chapman Guard .....	Milwaukee.....	Capt. Richard E. Archer.	60 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45..	{ 50 Overcoats. 50 Blouses... 50 Trousers.. } 50 Summer helmets.

*Arms and Military Stores Held by Companies.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

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*Arms and Military Stores Held by Companies.*


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## SCHEDULE "B."—Continued.

## LIGHT-HORSE SQUADRON, MILWAUKEE, CAPT. W. J. GRANT.

65 Carbines, S. B. L., Caliber 45, with slings and Swivels.	50 Cavalry overcoats.
65 Sabers and belts.	50 Overcoats.
98 Saddles.	50 Trousers.
35 Bridles.	50 Caps.
50 Revolvers and holsters.	50 Summer helmets.
50 Carbine sockets.	5 Arm chests.
65 Saddle bags.	1 Medicine chest.
50 Cartridge belts and plates.	3 Upton tactics.
60 Carbine boots and straps.	2 State regulations.
65 Curry combs and brushes.	1 U. S. regulations.
65 Lariats and nose bags.	65 Bridles, curb, new.
65 Picket pins.	12 Blankets, new.
50 Saddle blankets.	60 Stirrups, wood, new.
65 Army blankets.	60 Stirrup straps, new.
	30 Hair girths with safes, new.

## FIRST LIGHT BATTERY, MILWAUKEE, CAPTAIN J. M. KENNEY.

2 Bronze field guns, 6 pounder, with carriage and limber complete.	4 Fuse blocks.
2 Caissons for 6-pound guns complete, with two (2) spare wheels.	4 Fuse cutters.
2 Three-inch rifle field guns, ordnance pattern, with limber complete.	4 Fuse gouges.
2 Caissons for three-inch rifle, complete, with two (2) spare wheels.	4 Tow hooks.
8 Sponges and rammers, with sponge covers.	4 Sets equipments for caissons complete.
4 Wormers and staffs.	6 Large tarpaulins.
8 Hand-spikes.	4 Tompions and straps.
4 Sponge buckets.	4 Vent covers.
4 Prolonges.	16 Saddles.
4 Tar buckets.	16 Bridles.
12 Watering buckets.	16 Saddle blankets.
4 Pendulum hausses.	16 Halters.
4 Hausse pouches.	17 Sets lead harness.
8 Cartridge pouches.	16 Sets wheel harness.
8 Primer pouches.	8 Sets art'y harness for 2 wheel horses, new.
8 Thumb stalls.	8 Sets art'y harness for 2 lead horses, new.
12 Lanyards.	12 Bridles, curb, complete, new.
4 Priming wires.	24 Halters, new.
4 Gunner gimlets.	24 Whips.
4 Vent punches.	75 Light artillery sabers.
5 Gunner's pinchers.	75 Saber belts complete.
4 Fuse wrenches.	40 Carbines.
	40 Colt's revolvers.
	50 Overcoats.
	50 Blouses.
	50 Trousers.
	3 Artillery tactics.

*Arms and Military Stores Held by G. A. R. Posts.*

## SCHEDULE "C."

*Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by G. A. R. Posts.*

NAME OF POST.	No.	LOCATION.	S. B. L. muskets, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
E. B. Wolcott .....	1	Milwaukee .....	10
Oshkosh .....	10	Oshkosh .....	10
C. C. Washburn .....	11	Madison .....	10
W. H. Sargent .....	20	Janessville .....	10
Geo. H. Erwin .....	25	Lodi .....	10
John E. Holmes .....	26	Jefferson .....	20
Alex. Lowrie .....	36	Viroqua .....	20
Henry Miles .....	47	Elroy .....	10
Eagle .....	52	Eau Claire .....	10
S. F. Curtis .....	67	West Lima .....	5
James Comerford .....	68	Chippewa Falls .....	20
Custer .....	72	Rock Elm .....	5
S. Wheeler .....	75	Verona .....	10
Walworth County .....	76	Elkhorn .....	10
John Flynn .....	77	North LaCrosse .....	10
Chas. E. Coleman .....	82	Durand .....	10
Jerry Turner .....	85	Viola .....	10
W. G. Wheeler .....	93	Osseo .....	10
I. D. Pease .....	94	Watertown .....	6
Jas. Mason .....	106	De Soto .....	10
I. N. Earl .....	112	Colby .....	10
Geo. Hall .....	117	Beaver Dam .....	10
Ellsworth .....	118	Ellsworth .....	10
H. S. Swift .....	137	Edgerton .....	10
G. A. Custer .....	140	Ashland .....	10
Frank A. Haskell .....	146	Columbus .....	10
Jos. Shannon .....	148	Knapp .....	8
Phil. Davenport .....	152	Soldiers' Grove .....	10
Eau Galle .....	167	Eau Galle .....	10
Sam Monteith .....	173	Fennimore .....	10
I. N. Nichols .....	177	River Falls .....	10
Wintermyer .....	187	Sheboygan .....	10
W. J. Kershaw .....	188	Briggsville .....	10
R. P. Converse .....	189	Prescott .....	5
Fimian .....	196	Alma .....	6
Luther Crane .....	201	Burlington .....	10
U. S. Grant .....	204	Maiden Rock .....	10
Pier .....	206	Argyle .....	10
W. H. Hamilton .....	208	Sun Prairie .....	6
H. P. Davidson .....	212	Plymouth .....	6
John Hazen .....	214	Cashton .....	5
G. B. Lincoln .....	215	Union Grove .....	6
Jos. Rankin .....	219	Two Rivers .....	6
John Harp .....	220	Horicon .....	10
H. S. Schuyler .....	226	Sturgeon Bay .....	6
Fred S. Lovell .....	230	Kenosha .....	6
Cyprian Downer .....	234	Bangor .....	10
John W. Scott .....	241	Oshkosh .....	10
Bayfield .....	249	Bayfield .....	10
S. H. Bryant .....	253	Lake Mills .....	10
Fountain City .....	257	Fountain City .....	10

# *Arms and Military Stores Held by G. A. R. Posts.*

## SCHEDULE "C."—Continued.

*Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by G. A. R. Posts.*

NAME OF POST.	No.	LOCATION.	M. L. Muskets with accoutre- ments com- plete.
J. F. Sawyer	7	Omro	10
Joe Hooker	9	Baraboo	10
Rousseau	14	Portage	10
Jerome Cheesbro.	15	Markeson	10
Capt. J. Eckles	16	Amherst	10
J. A. Garfield	21	Waupaca	10
John E. Holmes	26	Jefferson	10
J. Kilpatrick	29	Camp Douglas	10
John W. Lynn	30	Sparta	10
J. H. Ely	31	Juneau	10
C. E. Curtis	34	Whitewater	10
N. S. Frost	35	Prairie du Sac	10
Wilson Colwell	38	La Crosse	10
B. J. Sweet	40	Stockbridge	10
T. L. Sutphen	41	Evansville	10
Henry W. Cressy	42	Tomah	20
Raymond	43	Mayville	10
J. R. Shepard	44	Menasha	10
Harvey	45	Darlington	10
Henry Turner	46	New London	10
Charles G. Bacon	48	Neillsville	10
A. A. Matthews	49	La Valle	10
John Gillespie	50	Kilbourn City	10
Geo. W. Bell	53	Wonewoc	10
Lysander Cutler	55	Wausau	10
A. R. McDonald	56	Mazomanie	10
Chas. Edgerton	57	Warren Mills	10
W. P. Mitchell	61	New Lisbon	10
W. D. Walker	64	Montello	10
Erastus Hoyt	69	Albany	10
Alexis Tallman	70	Clinton	10
J. C. More	71	Avoca	10
E. W. Ramsay	74	Oconto	10
Hawley	81	Shawano	10
John Faller	83	N. Freedom	10
P. C. Judkins	87	Alma Center	10
Wm. A. Barstow	88	Kendall	10
W. W. Patton	90	Brodhead	10
Thos. H. Oates	96	Shullsburg	10
Will A. Nelson	97	Forestville	10
J. E. Perkins	98	Augusta	10
O. F. Pinney	102	Monroe	10
Major W. F. Daves	105	Necedah	10
Williamson	109	Dodgeville	10
Marshfield	110	Marshfield	10
Hans C. Heg	114	Waupun	10
J. W. Appleton	116	Black Creek	10
O. F. Mattice	119	Waterloo	10
Badgero	122	Friendship	10
T. O. Howe	124	Green Bay	10
Geo. H. Legate	125	Mineral Point	10
Ben Sheldon	136	Brandon	10
Jos. Bailey	138	Palmyra	10
Henry Didiot	141	Hillsborough	10
Emerson Opdyke	142	Clear Lake	10
Gen. Jas. Shields	145	Medford	10
Plover	149	Plover	10
Philo C. Buckman	153	Stoughton	10
Allen McVeigh	154	Star	10

*Arms and Military Stores Held by G. A. R. Posts.*

## SCHEDULE "C."—Continued.

*Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by G. A. R. Posts.*

NAME OF POST.	No.	LOCATION.	M. L. Muskets with accoutre- ments com- plete.
Stevens Point.....	156	Stevens Point.....	10
James Williams.....	158	Ontario.....	10
Fort Atkinson.....	159	Fort Atkinson.....	10
Elijah Amidon.....	161	Melrose.....	10
Geo. M. West.....	165	Hartford.....	10
Alonzo Palmer.....	170	Superior.....	10
Horace T. Sanders.....	179	Norwalk.....	10
Phillips.....	181	Phillips.....	10
Luther T. Park.....	184	Black Earth.....	10
Geo. Lytle.....	190	Kiel.....	10
Geo. Parsons.....	195	Merrimac.....	10
W. Waterman.....	197	Plainfield.....	10
John Ganzo.....	198	Seymour.....	10
Alex Riekey.....	200	Hersey.....	10
Samuel H. Sizer.....	207	Marinette.....	10
C. McArthur.....	221	Rockbridge.....	8
Hayward.....	260	Hayward.....	10

## *Arms and Military Stores Held by Military Schools.*

### SCHEDULE "D."

*Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by military schools.*

BY WHOM HELD.	STYLE AND QUANTITY.
Capt. N. J. Willey, Ashland Rifles, Ashland, Wis.....	40 S. B. L. rifles, caliber 45, with accoutrements complete.
Capt. H. Connor, Superior Rifles, West Superior, Wis.....	60 S. B. L. rifles, caliber 45, with accoutrements complete.
Capt. E. E. Ames, Marshfield Light Infantry, Marshfield, Wis.....	60 S. B. L. rifles, caliber 45, with accoutrements complete.
Capt. A. B. Crawford, Gardner Rifles, Grand Rapids.....	60 S. B. L. rifles, caliber 45, with accoutrements complete.
Capt. Orlando Holway, Gate Way City Guards, La Crosse, Wis.....	60 S. B. L. rifles, caliber 45, with accoutrements complete.
Capt. W. H. Sleep, Industrial School, Waukesha, Wis.....	60 Cadet rifles, caliber 45, with accoutrements complete.
Capt. W. I. Enos, Wright Guards, Merrill, Wis.....	40 S. B. L. rifles, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
Capt. W. P. Clark, Milton College, Milton, Wis.....	40 muzzle loading muskets, with accoutrements complete.
Capt. O. D. Wilbur, St. Patrick's Cadets, Whitewater, Wis.....	20 muzzle loading carbines, with accoutrements complete.
Capt. P. J. Rooney, Kewaunee, Wis.....	20 muzzle loading muskets with accoutrements complete.
Capt. A. Schellenger, Sharon, Wis.....	24 muzzle loading muskets with accoutrements complete.
Gen. E. M. Regers, Viroqua, Wis.....	1 cannon with accoutrements complete.
Gen. M. Griffin, Eau Claire.....	1 cannon with accoutrements complete.
Wisconsin Rifle Range, Camp Douglas.....	1 cannon with accoutrements complete.

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*Ordnance and Military Stores in State Armory.*


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## SCHEDULE "E."

*Showing ordnance and military stores now in state armory.*

- 2 Gatling guns, with accoutrements complete.
- 5 Cannons, with accoutrements complete.
- 1 Howitzer, with accoutrements complete.
- 140 S. B. L. rifles, cal. 45.
- 189 S. B. L. rifles, cal. 50.
- 8 Muzzle loading muskets.
- 2 Headquarter tents, 24x14, with flies.
- 1 Headquarter tent, 21x14, with fly.
- 9 Officers' tents, 14x14, with flies.
- 148 Wall tents, 9x9, with flies.
- 1 Officers' mess tent, 45x14.
- 10 Company mess tents, 40x12.
- 38 Army blankets.
- 8 Artillery blankets.
- 15 Set of re-loading tools, U. S.
- 2 Set of re-loading tools, Wis.
- 22 Iron targets.
- 2,300 Canteens.
- 200 feet of  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. rope.
- 900 A targets.
- 250 B targets.
- 750 C targets.
- 1,000 Paper silhouettes target D.
- 1,000 Paper silhouettes target E.
- 1,000 Paper silhouettes target F.
- 2,600 Ball cart., cal. 45 rifle.
- 60,000 Lubricated bullets.
- 156,000 Priming caps.
- 1,200 Ball cartridges.
- 4,800 Revolver blank cartridges.
- 1,000 Rifle blank cartridges.
- 2,000 Winchester blank cartridges.
- 16 Gun stocks (new).
- 1 Box woven cartridge belts.
- 1 Box woven cartridge belts, without buckles.
- 628 Gun slings (new).
- 4 Upton tactics.
- 7 Blunt's tactics.
- 36 Kennon manual of guard duty.
- 2 Overcoats.
- 9 Saddles.
- 1 Carpet, 24x14.

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*State Property at Wisconsin Rifle Range.*


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*List of state property at Wisconsin Rifle Range, Camp Douglas.*

145 9x9 tent floors.	1 Spring wagon (canopy top).
9 14x14 tent floors.	1 Single harness.
3 24x24 tent floors.	1 Small bolt of target cloth.
13 Haliards.	1/2 dozen papers of tacks.
6 Wooden pails.	2 Tin sprinklers.
15 Tin paste pails.	1 Box of telephone repairs.
11 Paste brushes.	1 Dozen signs.
7 Tin water pails.	14 Set of silhouette's targets.
4 Road scrapers.	28 Iron braces.
8 Trigger weights.	9 Tables.
84 Auxiliary target frames (bad condition).	1 Coal stove with pipe.
22 Target frames (bad condition.)	3 Water barrels.
8 10 in. disks.	10 Pumps.
15 20 in. disks.	2 Spades.
16 24 in. disks.	2 Sets of branding irons.
2 36 in. disks.	4 Rolls of paper targets, B. and C.
19 Woven wire cots.	60 Paper target covers, D.
19 Mattresses.	60 Paper target covers, E.
1 Cross-cut saw.	18 Paper target covers, F.
1 Hand saw.	18 Cloth target covers, D.
2 Hatchets.	11 Cloth target covers, E.
2 Hammers.	12 Cloth target covers, F.
7 Lanterns.	15 Oil lamps.
4 Shovels.	1 Street lamp.
3 Axes.	13 Camp stools.
3 Snaths.	1 Secretary.
3 Sythes.	1 Open heater for office.
2 Thermometers.	5 Window screens.
5 Wash stands.	3 Looking glasses.
5 Small chest.	10 Benches.
5 Ink stands.	1 Clock.
112 Distance numbers.	1 Brass cannon, with accoutrements.
1 Lawn mower.	



*Expenditures.*

## SCHEDULE "F."

*Showing the Expenditures from October 1, A. D. 1888, to September 30  
A. D. 1889.*

L. Buffemire, building rifle pit, Camp Douglas.....	\$140 00
Postage stamps.....	54 00
Western Union Telegraph company.....	13 30
William Deacon, cartage and straw for 2nd Regt.....	51 00
H. H. Ball, target plates.....	24 00
J. W. Curran, Asst. Qr-M. Gen'l., salary.....	1,380 00
J. W. Curran, sundry expenses.....	155 20
C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co., transporting L. H. S.....	65 62
C. & N. W. R. R. Co., freight.....	210 00
J. W. Curran, sundry expenses.....	571 50
C. & N. W. R. R. Co., transporting W. N. G.....	890 65
C., St. P., M. & O. R. R. Co., transporting W. N. G.....	890 05
J. W. Curran, sundry expenses.....	22 18
C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co., transporting W. N. G.....	1,169 78
J. W. Curran, subsistence N. W. N. G.,.....	618 55
J. W. Curran, expenses in camp.....	37 67
Clement, Bane & Co., blouses.....	225 00
J. W. Curran, expenses at 3rd and 4th Regt camps.....	68 62
C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co., freight.....	27 30
C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co., freight.....	103 43
J. W. Curran, expenses at 1st Regt.....	90 72
C. & N. W. R. R. Co., freight.....	11 23
J. W. Curran's expenses in camp of 2nd Regt.....	165 28
Company "B," 1st Regt. uniforms.....	225 00
C. & N. W., freight.....	17 89
First Light Battery, repairs on cannon.....	270 00
Company "E," 3rd Regt. uniforms.....	199 00
John Gallagher, repairing tents.....	58 10
Gen. M. Griffin, Q. M. Gen., expenses of constructing telephone lines at range.....	9 76
Gen. M. Griffin, Q. M. Gen., rent on telephone.....	40 00
Gen. M. Griffin, Q. M. Gen., expenses at 3d Reg., in camp.....	49 83
Gen. M. Griffin, Q. M. Gen., tent floors.....	114 68
Gen. M. Griffin, Q. M. Gen., subsistence of Governor's staff in camp.....	70 50
Gen. M. Griffin, Q. M. Gen., trigger weights.....	7 20
Maj. T. J. George, camp repairs.....	116 25
Maj. T. J. George, salary.....	60 00
Maj. T. J. George, repairs at range.....	105 62
Gen. M. Griffin, Q. M. Gen., salary.....	265 56
Fred Huels, cartridges and repairs on arms.....	322 13
Fred Huels, cartridges.....	70 00
Fred Huels, labor and material.....	123 65
Ill. Cent. R. R. Co., transportation.....	53 30
Joye, Norris & Co., flag and staff.....	51 00
Louis Lachman, trousers.....	2,307 95
Light Horse Squadron, blouses and caps.....	249 00
Louis Lachman, uniforms.....	197 50
Louis Lachman, uniforms.....	460 00
Capt. Geo. A. Ludington, straw and cartage for 3rd Reg.....	46 25
John McCullum, cots.....	67 00
A. C. McClurg & Co., tactics.....	43 20
Fred Memhard, cartage.....	80 31
M., L. S. & W. R. R. Co., transportation W. N. G.....	124 53
Murray & Co., tent.....	73 00
Newton & Lyons, tent poles.....	8 96
W. J. Park & Co., tactics.....	19 00
W. J. Park & Co., merchandise.....	10 20
Denison Manufacturing Co., merchandise.....	17 50
Gen. E. M. Rogers, Q. M. Gen., services purchasing clothing for Wis. Nat. Guard.....	410 10
Gen. E. M. Rogers, Q. M. Gen., salary.....	134 39
Capt. J. W. Richmond, Q. M., sundries, 1st Regt.....	41 39
John Singleton, lumber, Camp Douglas.....	69 13
Capt. Geo. J. Schoeffel, cash paid for sundry articles at May riots.....	146 11

*Expenditures.*

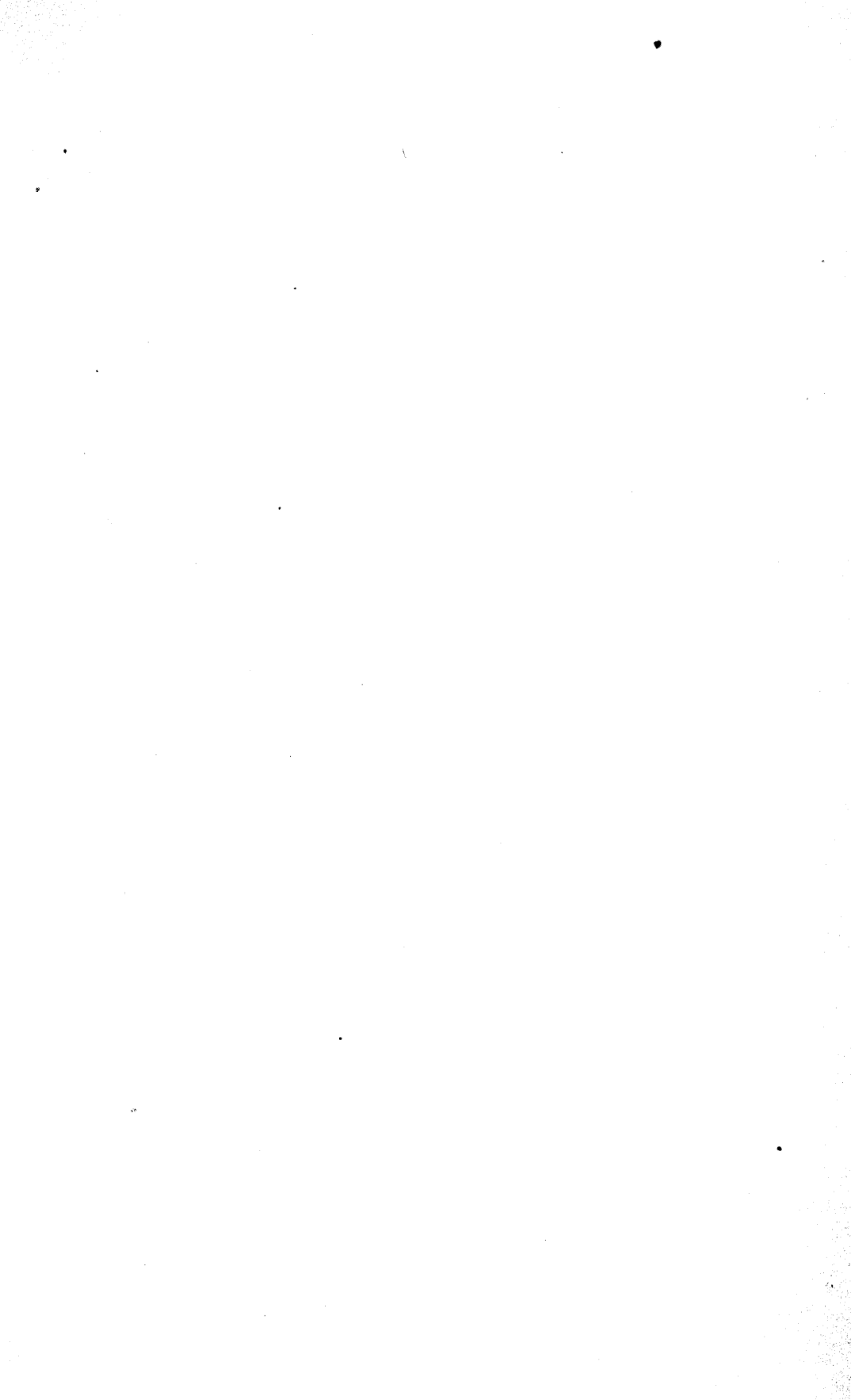
Capt. J. C. Spencer, meals for W. N. G. in camp .....	\$34 86
E. B. Scribners, medical supplies, 4th Inf. ....	14 54
Chas. Scribners Sons, regulations .....	80 00
Capt. Ed. Shea, officers' meals, 4th Inf. ....	40 00
Capt. Ed. Shea, cartage at camp .....	12 87
Tillman Briehauff, helmets .....	1,450 00
O. B. Welton, repairing blouses .....	18 00
Company "E," 4th Regt., uniforms .....	244 00
Major J. B. Edwards, medical supplies, 3d Regt. ....	19 47
Friend Bros. Clothing Co., overcoats .....	625 00
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldermann, mdse .....	42 46
Louis Reasen, repairing tents .....	122 00
Stewart & Petersen, carriages, 2d Regt., Oshkosh .....	96 00
S. J. Bailey, material for rifle range .....	130 75
Gen. C. P. Chapman, for land .....	280 00
A. D. Conover, plans for building .....	50 00
J. W. Curran, paid for labor on rifle range .....	379 41
C. E. Cook & Co., materials for rifle range .....	137 00
Gen. M. Griffin, cash paid for labor on rifle range .....	53 48
Gen. M. Griffin, for freight .....	10 96
Gen. M. Griffin, merchandise .....	71 62
Gen. M. Griffin, fitting up range .....	142 52
Gen. M. Griffin, disbursements for rifle range .....	3 00
Maj. T. J. George, services superintending range .....	216 00
Maj. T. J. George, labor and material .....	1,403 16
D. A. & C. A. Goodyear, lumber .....	1,228 68
D. A. & C. A. Goodyear, lumber .....	346 94
John Singleton, labor .....	189 86
John Singleton, mdse .....	150 05
O. F. Temple, labor on range .....	149 87
Winsor & Winsor, abstract and opinion .....	25 00
F. E. Webster, wells .....	169 00
Superior riots. Gen. Mitchel Griffin, Q. M. Gen. pay and subsistence, Company E, 3rd Regiment .....	617 93
American Express, Quarter-Master General's office .....	123 55
Adams express, Quarter-Master General's office .....	43 70
United States express, Quarter Master General's office .....	18 85
Postage stamps .....	51 10
Western Union Telegraph Company .....	15 40
M. H. Ball, target plates .....	25 00
Clement, Bane & Co., blouses .....	918 00
J. W. Curran, expenses and freight .....	230 28
C. & N. W. R. R. Co., freight .....	226 98
J. W. Curran, asst. Q. M. G., salary .....	1,350 00
C. & N. W. R. R. Co., transportation W. N. G. ....	1,043 54
C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co., transportation W. N. G. ....	3,117 34
C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co., freight W. N. G. ....	87 69
Clement, Bane & Co., overcoats .....	6,840 00
J. W. Curran, asst. Q. M., subsistence, for 3d Regt. officers .....	54 00
Capt. C. A. Born, transportation and freight .....	51 79
Capt. C. A. Born, expenses of 3rd Regt. ....	187 61
Denison Manuf'g Co., supplies .....	60 00
Denison Manuf'g Co., lumber and cartage .....	58 48
John Gallagher, repairing tents .....	126 78
Meals for officers .....	46 05
M. J. Cantwell, mdse .....	2 25
Major J. B. Edwards, medical supplies, 3d Regiment .....	17 64
First Light Battery, medical supplies .....	6 00
Major T. J. George, labor at rifle range .....	832 02
Major T. J. George, custodian rifle range .....	781 40
Major T. J. George, material and labor, rifle range .....	145 89
Gen'l M. Griffin, Q. M. Gen'l, salary .....	500 00
Gen'l M. Griffin, Q. M. Gen'l, repairs on telephone lines .....	3 50
Gen'l M. Griffin, Q. M. Gen'l, taxes on land .....	14 04
Gen'l M. Griffin, Q. M. Gen'l, labor on range .....	4 00
Gen'l M. Griffin, Q. M. Gen'l, special services .....	779 78
Gen'l M. Griffin, Q. M. Gen'l, Telephone rent .....	113 86
Major T. J. George, labor and repairs .....	83 15
Major T. J. George, expenses for rifle range .....	151 41
Major T. J. George, stove .....	40 30
Fred. Huels, labor and repairing guns .....	89 65
Thomas Goodhue, use of horse .....	48 00
Illinois Central R. R. Co., transportation W. N. G. ....	2 22
Illinois Central R. R. Co., freight .....	7 97
Capt. C. H. Lindsley, transportation .....	23 50
A. C. McClurg & Co., Upton tactics .....	66 15

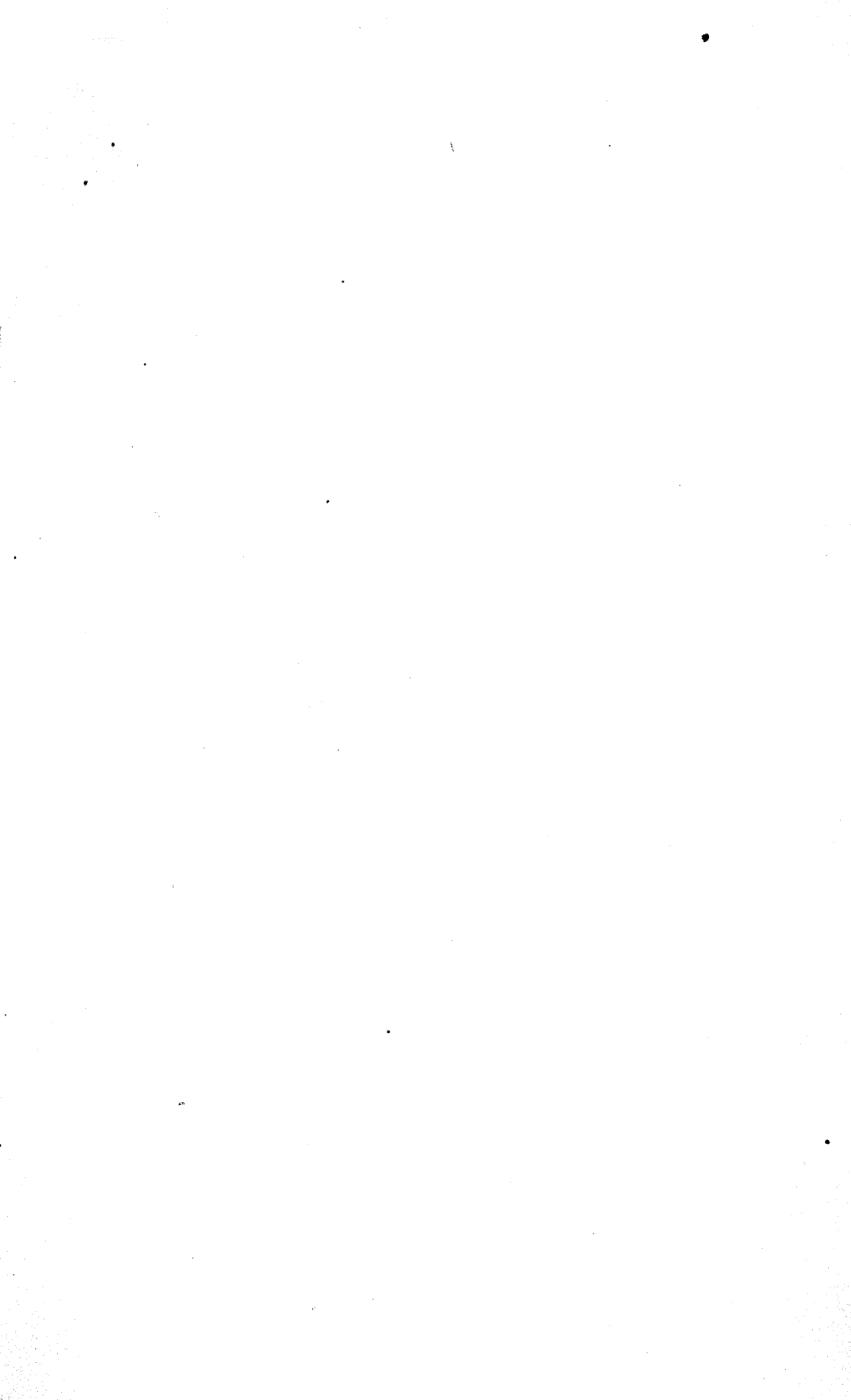
*Expenditures.*

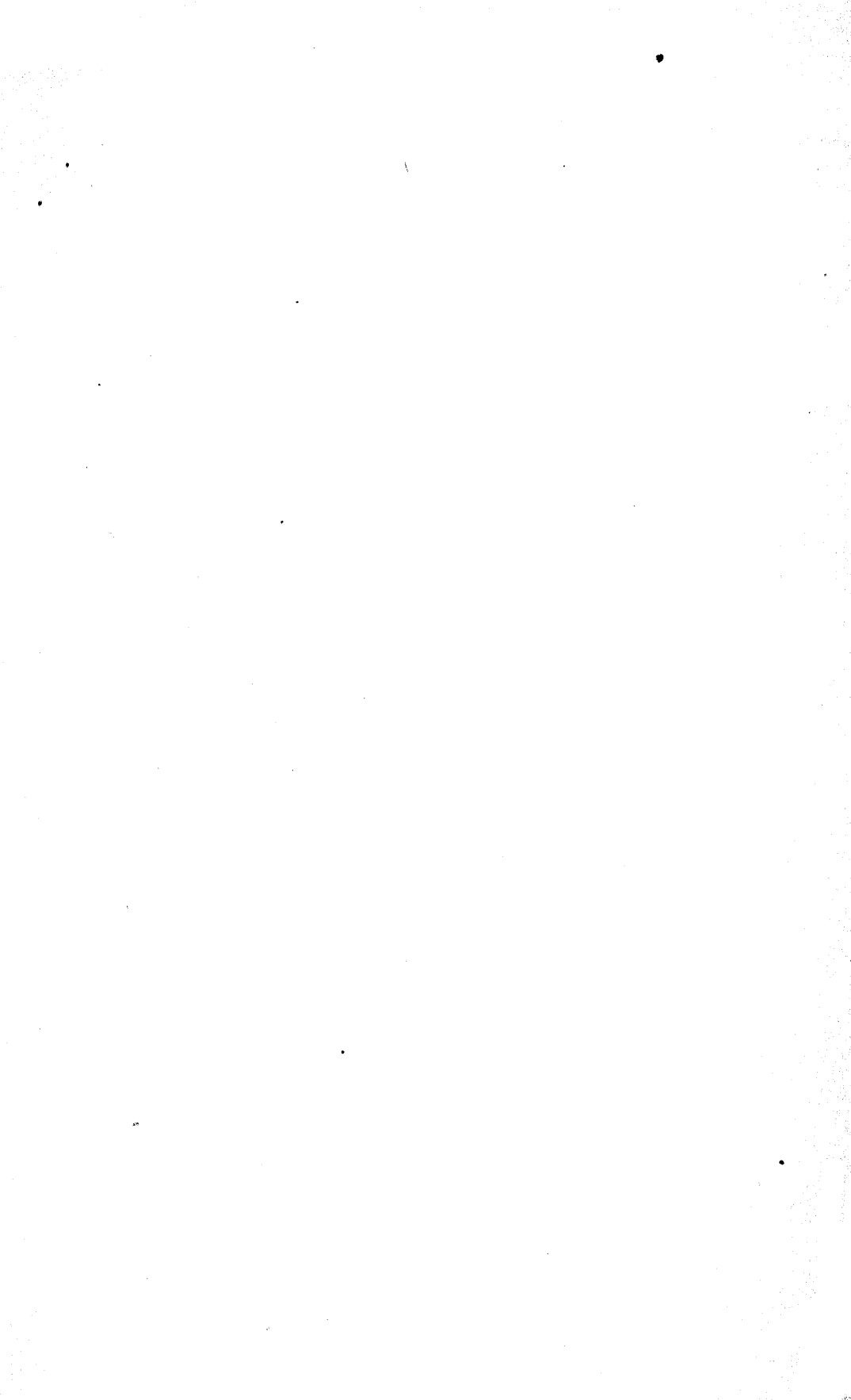

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John McFarland, firing salute.....	\$10 00
Fred. Memhard, cartage.....	35 25
M., L. S. & W., transportation W. N. G.....	105 92
Missouri Tent Co., tent pins.....	55 10
Capt. J. W. Richmond, supplies C. D.....	54 65
Rankin Guards, for rent on tent.....	20 00
Capt. J. F. Spencer, subsistence W. N. G.....	233 53
Chas. Saltzman, medical supplies Third regiment.....	10 14
Tillman & Briethaup, helmets.....	200 00
Major F. J. Wilkie, medical supplies Second regiment.....	19 05
Expressage—American Express Co.....	110 35
Expressage—Adams Express Co.....	81 21
New York store, mdse.....	95 62
J. Q. Rice, manual of guard duty.....	50 00
Capt. J. W. Richmond, quarter-master rifle range.....	46 66
W. P. Stearns, medical supplies First regiment.....	34 09
	<hr/>
	\$41,895 26
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BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE  
PUBLIC LANDS  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*For the Fiscal Years ending September 30, 1889 and 1890.*

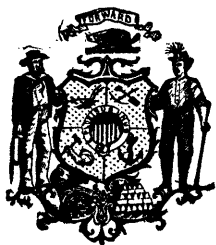


MADISON, WISCONSIN,  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.  
1890.



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MADISON, WISCONSIN,  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS,  
1890.



# BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

## Commissioners of the Public Lands

OF THE

### STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*For the Biennial Fiscal Term Ending September 30, 1890.*

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS,  
MADISON, WISCONSIN, October 10, 1890.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, WM. D. HOARD,  
*Governor of the State of Wisconsin:*

As required by law we have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this office during the biennial fiscal term ending September 30, 1890. The reports of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer exhibit detailed statements of the receipts and disbursements on account of the several funds affected by our action and to them we respectfully refer.

The only funds those reports do not show, are the Non-productive Trust Funds, which consist principally of unsold lands, and their estimated value will be found in Exhibit No. 1.

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*Sales of Public Lands.*

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**-SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.**

The sales during the fiscal term ending September 30th, 1890, amounted to 147,754.59 acres.

The sales for the year ending September 30th, 1889, amounted to 107,408.39 acres, and for the year ending September 30th, 1890, amounted to 40,346.20 acres.

The classification of these lands and the revenues derived from sales thereof, will be found under their proper headings and exhibits.

**SALES OF SCHOOL LANDS.**

Exhibit "A" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30th, 1889, 9,638.50 acres of school lands, for the sum of \$12,238.89.

From these sales the state received \$7,752.89 as principal and other charges, \$103.62 interest charges, leaving a balance due of \$4,486.00 upon which the state receives 7 per centum interest.

Exhibit "H" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30th, 1890, 8,700.21 acres of school lands for the sum of \$10,438.85.

From these sales the state received \$5,741.85 as principal and other charges, \$103.29 interest charges, leaving a balance due of \$4,717.00 upon which the state receives 7 per centum interest.

**SALES OF UNIVERSITY LANDS.**

Exhibit "B" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30th, 1889, 80 acres of University lands for \$299.10. Of this sum the state received as principal and other charges \$209.10, interest charges 31c., leaving a balance due the state of \$90.00 upon which the state receives 7 per centum interest.

Exhibit "I" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30th, 1890, 178.25 acres of University

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*Sales of Public Lands.*

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lands for \$451.89. Of this sum the state received as principal and other charges, \$286.22, interest charges 36 cents, leaving a balance due the state of \$61.00, upon which the state receives 7 per centum interest.

## SALES OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

Exhibit "C" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30th, 1889, 280 acres of Agricultural College lands, for \$373.39, for which the state received as principal and other charges \$156.39, and interest charges 75 cents, leaving a balance due the state of \$217.00, upon which the state receives 7 per centum interest.

Exhibit "J" shows sales during the year ending September 30th, 1890, to be 160 acres, sold for \$383.75, of which the state received as principal and other charges \$282.75, and interest charges 23 cents, leaving a balance due the state of \$101.00, upon which the state receives 7 per centum interest.

## SALE OF MARATHON COUNTY LANDS.

Exhibit "D" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30th, 1889, 380.58 acres of Marathon county lands for \$355.43.

Exhibit "K" shows sales during the year ending September 30th, 1890, to be 680.62 acres, for which the state received \$510.47.

## SALES OF NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

Exhibit "F" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30th, 1889, 42,159.43 acres of Normal school lands for the sum of \$37,806.65, of this amount the state received as principal and other charges \$37,076.18, interest charges \$28.87, leaving a balance due the state of \$1,026.00, upon which the state receives 7 per centum interest.

Exhibit "M" shows sales during the year ending September 30th, 1890, to be 12,383.88 acres for \$22,011.07, of this

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*Sales of Public Lands.*

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amount the state received as principal and other charges \$21,405.07, interest charges \$15.89, leaving a balance due of \$606.00, upon which the state receives 7 per centum interest.

SALES OF DRAINAGE LANDS.

Exhibit "G" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30, 1889, 51,551.37 acres of Drainage lands for the sum of \$40,922.85, and sold during the year ending September 30, 1890, as shown by Exhibit "N" 15,631.41 acres for the sum of \$22,371.78. The proceeds from the sale of these lands have been apportioned in accordance with law, to the several counties wherein the lands so sold lie, and as shown in Exhibits "U" "1" and "2."

SALES OF INDEMNITY LANDS.

The lands known as Indemnity lands are the lands which the state received as indemnity and selected in lieu of Swamp lands, located by United States land warrants. Exhibit "E" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30, 1889, 3,318.51 acres for the sum of \$9,955.53, and sold during the year ending September 30, 1890, as shown by Exhibit "L" 2,611.83 acres for the sum of \$7,835.49.

The proceeds from all sales of these lands have been apportioned in accordance with chapter 340, laws 1889. Exhibit "V" "1," shows the apportionment of \$31,733.54, being 50 per cent. of the total amount received to October 1, 1889. Exhibit "V" "2," shows \$3,917.74, the amount for the year ending September 30, 1890.



*Prices and Terms of Sale.*

## SUMMARY.

The following table shows the aggregate sales of lands during the fiscal term ending September 30, 1890:

Class of Lands.	No. of acres sold.	Amount sold for.
School.....	18,338.71	\$22,697 74
University .....	258.25	750 99
Agricultural College .....	440.00	757 14
Marathon County.....	1,061.20	865 90
Normal School .....	54,543.31	59,817 72
Drainage.....	67,182.78	63,294 63
Indemnity.....	5,930.34	17,791 02
Totals.....	147,754.59	\$165,975 14

## PRICES AND TERMS OF SALE OF STATE LANDS.

Lands held by the state are subject to sale at private entry, after having been offered at public auction, on the following terms: The School, University and Agricultural College lands are sold on ten years' time; twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money, interest on the seventy-five per cent. remaining unpaid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the date of purchase to the first of January following, and the certificate fee of fifty cents for each forty-acre tract, being required in cash; interest thereafter at seven per cent. per annum, payable annually in advance. The Normal School and Drainage (Swamp), and Marathon county lands are sold for cash. The prices range as follows:

School lands from.....	\$1 00 to \$1 25 per acre.
University lands from.....	2 00 to 3 00 per acre.
Agricultural College lands.....	1 25 per acre.
Normal School lands (swamp) from.....	50 to 3 00 per acre.
Drainage lands (swamp), from.....	50 to 3 00 per acre.
Marathon county lands.....	75 per acre.

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*Lands Held by the State.*


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Section 3, chapter 332, laws of 1883, provides that any lands the state owns may be entered by actual settlers at \$1.25 per acre, in quantities not exceeding two hundred acres, under such rules, requirements, restrictions, conditions and provisions as the Commissioners of Public Lands may establish to be approved by the Governor.

### THE LANDS HELD BY THE STATE.

Exhibit "O" shows the number of acres of land in the several counties held in trust by the state and subject to sale.

In addition to these the state has lately received patents for about 20,000 acres of swamp lands which have been advertised according to law and will be offered at public sale December 10, 1890, at the minimum price of \$3.00 per acre. There are also, included in Exhibit "O," 55,932.75 acres reserved, under chapter 324 of the Laws of 1878, for a state park in Oneida county, and are therefore not subject to entry.

The following table shows the number of acres of land held by the state, and the classification thereof, on the 30th day of September, 1890:

Class of Lands.	Acres.
School.....	69,751 14
University.....	1,232 71
Agricultural College.....	1,173 22
Normal School.....	263,382 82
Drainage.....	284,921 04
Marathon County.....	1,509 24
Indemnity.....	49,662 55
Total .....	671,632 72

*Forfeitures and Dues.*

## FORFEITURES OF STATE LANDS.

Exhibit "P" shows the number of acres of lands held on certificates in the several counties, and the amounts due that were forfeited for the non-payment of interest during the fiscal term, and in "Exhibit Q" will be found the forfeitures of individual loans, amounting to \$800.00, which are also included in the following summary statement:

Funds.	Acres.	Amounts.
School .....	7,979.94	\$7,360 30
Agricultural College.....	360.00	318 00
Normal School.....	869.90	1,426 00
Drainage.....	480.00	527 00
University.....	214.05	573 00
Totals.....	9,903.89	\$10,204 30

## DUE ON CERTIFICATES.

The following table shows the amounts due the several funds upon lands held on certificates—Exhibit "R" shows the same by counties, as well as by funds:

Funds.	Due September 30, 1890.
School.....	\$146,636 23
University.....	15,411 00
Agricultural College.....	71,576 00
Normal School.....	14,801 50
Drainage.....	8,399 00
Total.....	\$251,823 73

This statement, compared with same in former reports, shows a large and continuous decrease of principal and income from this source which is accounted for by the increase of full payments on outstanding certificates and fewer purchases of lands on contract.

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*Loans.*


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### LOANS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Exhibits "S" and "T" show the amount due September 30, 1890, to the several funds on account of loans to school districts, and new loans made during the fiscal term amounting to \$94,931.90.

The following summary shows the changes in each fund:

FUNDS.	Outstanding September 30, 1888.	Increased by new loans.	Decreased by pay- ments.	Outstanding September 30, 1890.
School .....	\$137,886 26	\$94,931 90	\$71,911 23	\$160,906 93
University.....	1,762 90	.....	913 16	849 74
Normal School.....	8,467 52	.....	3,992 55	4,474 97
Totals.....	\$148,116 68	\$94,931 90	\$76,816 94	\$166,231 64

### LOANS TO INDIVIDUALS.

Exhibit "Q" shows the amount due the Trust Funds September 30, 1890, on account of loans to individuals to be \$33,423.90, and showing a decrease by payments during the fiscal term of \$8,547.80, and by forfeitures, \$800.

No loans to individuals have been made since 1865, and the amount is gradually diminishing by payments and forfeitures, as shown in the exhibit.

*New Investment of Trust Funds.*

NEW INVESTMENTS OF TRUST FUNDS.

The following statement shows the investments of Trust Funds during the fiscal term, ending September 30, 1890 to be \$578,814.32, as follows:

SCHOOL FUND.		
Loans to school districts.....	\$94,931 90	.....
Loan to town of Hixon, Clark county.....	3,300 00	.....
Loan to city of Ashland.....	50,000 00	.....
Loan to Price county.....	24,000 00	.....
Loan to Price county.....	16,000 00	.....
Loan to town of Day, Marathon county.....	1,050 00	.....
Loan to city of Rice Lake.....	3,000 00	.....
Loan to town of Wood, Wood county.....	6,000 00	.....
Loan to town of Arthur, Chippewa county.....	3,000 00	.....
Loan to town of Crandon, Forest county.....	2,000 00	.....
Loan to town of Russell, Lincoln county.....	5,000 00	.....
Loan to village of Blocmer, Chippewa county...	800 00	.....
Loan to city of New London ..	6,000 00	.....
Loan to town of Shell Lake, Washburn county..	10,000 00	.....
Loan to town of Pleasant Valley, Eau Claire c'ty	3,832 42	.....
Loan to Chelsea, Taylor county.....	1,200 00	.....
Loan to town of Eau Pleine, Marathon county...	300 00	.....
		\$230,414 32
NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.		
Centralia bridge bonds.....	\$6,900 00	.....
Waupaca city bonds.....	7,500 00	.....
Richland Center water works bonds.....	10,000 00	.....
Loan to Florence county.....	21,000 00	.....
Neenah city hall bonds.....	20,000 00	.....
Beaver Dam city bonds.....	12,000 00	.....
Manitowoc county bonds.....	80,000 00	.....
Oshkosh bridge bonds.....	30,000 00	.....
		\$187,400 00
UNIVERSITY FUND.		
Vernon county bonds.....	\$20,000 00	.....
Waupaca county bonds.....	8,000 00	.....
Manitowoc county bonds.....	30,000 00	.....
Loan to city of Menomonie.....	10,000 00	.....
		\$68,000 00
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.		
Neenah city Board of Education bonds.....	\$3,000 00	.....
Grand Rapids city bonds.....	10,000 00	.....
Manitowoc county bonds.....	80,000 00	.....
		\$93,000 00
Total.....		\$578,814 32

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*The Productive Trust Fndds.*


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**THE PRODUCTIVE TRUST FUNDS.**


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The following statement shows the amount of Productive Trust Funds outstanding on the 30th day of September, 1890.

SCHOOL FUND.		
Certificates of indebtedness.....	\$1,563,700 00	.....
Milwaukee city bonds.....	373,000 00	.....
City of Madison refunding bonds.....	60,000 00	.....
City of Fond du Lac refunding bonds.....	30,000 00	.....
City of Wausau water works bonds.....	30,000 00	.....
City of Stoughton water works bonds.....	30,000 00	.....
City of Oconomowoc city hall bonds.....	8,000 00	.....
Town of Washburn town hall bonds.....	10,000 00	.....
Village of Elkhorn bonds.....	10,000 00	.....
City of Ripon bonds.....	10,500 00	.....
City of Ashland bonds.....	25,000 00	.....
City of Mineral Point bonds.....	8,000 00	.....
Dues on certificates of sales.....	146,636 23	.....
Dues on loans (school district and individual)	179,639 33	.....
Loan to board of education, Madison.....	30,000 00	.....
Loan to Barron county.....	16,000 00	.....
Loan to Burnett county.....	1,078 47	.....
Loan to Jackson county.....	14,000 00	.....
Loan to Juneau county.....	750 00	.....
Loan to Lincoln county.....	12,098 83	.....
Loan to Oneida county.....	24,736 90	.....
Loan to Price county.....	36,000 00	.....
Loan to Washburn county.....	4,309 60	.....
Loan to city of Berlin.....	12,000 00	.....
Loan to city of Kewaunee.....	2,500 00	.....
Loan to city of Merrill.....	4,720 00	.....
Loan to city of New London.....	20,000 30	.....
Loan to city of Rice Lake.....	2,700 00	.....
Loan to city of Wausau.....	8,000 00	.....
Loan to town of Arcadia.....	15,000 00	.....
Loan to town of Arena.....	800 00	.....
Loan to town of Apple River.....	360 00	.....
Loan to town of Arthur.....	3,000 00	.....
Loan to town of Ashland.....	6,668 08	.....
Loan to town of Auburndale.....	660 00	.....
Loan to town of Butternut.....	800 00	.....
Loan to town of Chelsea.....	1,200 00	.....
Loan to town of Cleveland.....	385 72	.....
Loan to town of Crandon.....	2,000 00	.....
Loan to town of Day.....	1,050 00	.....
Loan to town of Eau Pleine.....	300 00	.....
Loan to town of Hixon.....	2,640 00	.....
Loan to town of Little Wolf.....	500 00	.....
Loan to town of Mineral Point.....	4,000 00	.....

*The Productive Trust Funds.*

## SCHOOL FUND — Continued.

Loan to town of Moscow .....	\$6,813 00	.....
Loan to town of Mosinee .....	1,650 00	.....
Loan to town of Pleasant Valley .....	3,832 42	.....
Loan to town of Richfield .....	2,200 00	.....
Loan to town of Rolling .....	600 00	.....
Loan to town of Russell .....	5,000 00	.....
Loan to town of St. Croix Falls .....	1,750 00	.....
Loan to town of St. Lawrence .....	1,190 00	.....
Loan to town of Shell Lake .....	10,000 00	.....
Loan to town of Waldwick .....	11,900 00	.....
Loan to town of Washburn .....	2,250 00	.....
Loan to town of Weston .....	680 00	.....
Loan to town of Wood .....	6,000 00	.....
Loan to village of Bloomer .....	800 00	.....
Loan to school district No. 12, Darlington .....	1,000 00	.....
		\$2,768,398 58

## UNIVERSITY FUND.

Certificates of indebtedness .....	\$111,000 00	.....
Eau Claire county bonds .....	10,000 00	.....
City of Platteville bonds .....	6,000 00	.....
County of Waupaca bonds .....	8,000 00	.....
County of Vernon bonds .....	20,000 00	.....
County of Manitowoc bonds .....	30,000 00	.....
Due on certificates of sales .....	15,411 00	.....
Due on loans .....	1,424 74	.....
Loan to Shawano county .....	13,500 00	.....
Loan to city of Menomonie .....	10,000 00	.....
		\$225,335 74

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

Certificates of indebtedness .....	\$60,600 00	.....
City of Milwaukee bonds .....	10,000 00	.....
City of Platteville bonds .....	10,500 00	.....
City of Madison bonds .....	2,500 00	.....
City of Edgerton bonds .....	2,000 00	.....
City of New Richmond bonds .....	3,500 00	.....
City of Black River Falls bonds .....	20,000 00	.....
Eau Claire county bonds .....	10,000 00	.....
Town of Rushford bonds .....	1,000 00	.....
City of Neenah, Board of Education bonds ..	3,000 00	.....
County of Wood, city of Grand Rapids bonds	9,000 00	.....
County of Manitowoc bonds .....	80,000 00	.....
Loan to city of Manitowoc .....	4,000 00	.....
Loan to city of Merrill .....	9,000 00	.....
Loan to town of Day .....	800 00	.....
		\$225,900 00

## NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

Certificates of indebtndness .....	\$515,700 00	.....
Milwaukee city bonds .....	314,000 00	.....
Madison city refunding bonds .....	90,000 00	.....

*The Productive Trust Funds.*

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND — Continued.		
Kenosha city bonds .....	\$100,000 00	.....
Oshkosh city cemetery bonds .....	5,000 00	.....
Ashland county funding bonds.....	20,000 00	.....
Town of Gale railroad bonds .....	4,000 00	.....
Village of Viroqua bonds.....	2,000 00	.....
Town of Viroqua bonds .....	4,400 00	.....
Town of Waupaca railroad bonds.....	3,550 00	.....
County of Portage funding bonds.....	24,000 00	.....
City of La Crosse bonds.....	10,000 00	.....
City of Menasha bonds .....	15,250 00	.....
City of Hudson bonds .....	25,000 00	.....
City of Hudson water works bonds.....	24,000 00	.....
City of Oshkosh, city hall bonds .....	34,000 00	.....
County of Taylor bonds.....	4,000 00	.....
County of Washara bonds.....	8,000 00	.....
County of Ashland bonds.....	25,000 00	.....
County of Vernon bonds .....	12,000 00	.....
City of Neenah, school building bonds.....	6,000 00	.....
City of Neenah, city hall bonds.....	15,000 00	.....
City of Waupaca, Wis. Veterans' Home bonds .....	7,500 00	.....
County of Wood bonds .....	5,900 00	.....
City of Richland Center bonds.....	9,000 00	.....
City of Beaver Dam bonds.....	12,000 00	.....
County of Manitowoc bonds .....	70,000 00	.....
City of Oshkosh bridge bonds.....	30,000 00	.....
Due on certificates of sales .....	14,801 50	.....
Due on school district and individual loans..	18,591 47	.....
Loan to Brown county.....	20,000 00	.....
Loan to Lincoln county .....	1,565 04	.....
Loan to Oneida county .....	1,969 91	.....
Loan to Taylor county.....	660 00	.....
Loan to town of Barron, Barron county ...	130 00	.....
Loan to town of Worcester, Price county...	3,000 00	.....
Loan to village of Osceola.....	1,400 00	.....
Loan to Light Horse Squadron.....	30,000 00	.....
Loan to Florence county.....	18,000 00	.....
		\$1,505,417 92
Total.....		\$4,725,052 24

## THE NON-PRODUCTIVE TRUST FUNDS.

The non-productive capital of the several funds consists of the lands which have been offered for sale and are unsold, and cash in the treasury. School lands are estimated at the average price of \$1.10 per acre; University lands, \$2.50; Agricultural College, \$1.25; Normal School, at \$1.40; Drainage lands, at \$1.30, and Indemnity, at \$3.



*The Non-Productive Trust Funds.*

The following is an exhibit of the Non-productive Trust Funds, September 30, 1890, compared with the figures for September 30, 1888:

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Funds.	Estimated value of lands Sept. 30, 1888.	Estimated value of lands Sept. 30, 1890.	Cash in state treasury, Sept. 30, 1888.	Cash in state treasury, Sept. 30, 1890.	Aggregate, 1888.	Aggregate, 1890.
School.....	\$87,416 90	\$76,726 25	\$151,241 85	\$394,777 14	\$238,658 75	\$471,508 39
Normal School.	443,879 42	368,735 95	85,218 10	126,091 05	529,097 52	494,827 00
Agr. College....	1,566 52	1,466 52	74,957 98	4,542 79	76,524 50	6,009 31
University.....	3,192 27	3,081 77	39,241 61	4,388 79	42,433 88	7,470 56
Drainage.....	457,110 97	370,397 35	49,035 54	22,333 77	506,146 51	392,731 12
Indemnity... ..	166,323 12	148,987 65	53,511 56	7,835 49	219,834 68	156,823 14
Totals .....	\$1,159,489 20	\$969,395 49	\$453,206 64	\$559,969 03	\$1,612,695 84	\$1,529,364 52

The above estimate of the value of lands held by the state takes into account the same lands taken into this account in the former reports, which also includes 55,932.75 acres reserved, under chapter 324, laws of 1878, for a State Park in the county of Oneida.

The 20,000 acres of swamp lands lately patented to the state, and not yet offered at public sale have been omitted in the above statement.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNST G. TIMME, Secretary of State,  
H. B. HARSHAW, State Treasurer,  
C. E. ESTABROOK, Attorney General,  
*Commissioners of the Public Lands.*

*Official:*

JOHN M. EWING,  
*Chief Clerk of the Department of the Public Lands.*

EXHIBIT A.—Sales of School Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1889.

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Adams.....	200.00	\$284 14	\$174 80	\$2 12	\$27 34		\$82 00
Ashland.....	640.00	800 00	800 00				
Bayfield.....	729.17	721 34	394 63	82	45 55	\$22 16	259 00
Buffalo.....	40.00	59 43	5 22	2 47	10 21		44 00
Burnett.....	232.26	223 33	167 40	3 29	3 93		52 00
Chippewa.....	581.00	696 10	259 19	1 03	16 11	123 80	297 00
Clark.....	40.00	62 00	2 87	14	4 96	13 17	41 00
Crawford.....	160.00	156 39	25 57	3 26	24 82		106 00
Door.....	240.00	324 62	291 76		32 86		
Douglas.....	120.00	147 54	94 00	1 54	29 54		24 00
Eau Claire.....	200.00	212 32	98 27	2 20	26 05		88 00
Forest.....	240.00	300 00	300 00				
Jackson.....	840.00	1,032 35	155 11	30 37	125 24		752 00
Juneau.....	240.00	227 88	152 24	2 55	33 64		42 00
Langlade.....	360.00	450 00	33 72	1 47	12 88	70 40	333 00
Lincoln.....	197.21	299 22	264 28		34 94		
Manitowoc.....		610 97	78 00	29 89	75 97		457 00
Marathon.....	120.00	197 69	187 20		10 49		
Marinette.....	40.00	43 60	38 40		5 20		
Marquette.....	80.00	571 40	450 72	3 26	40 68		80 00
Monroe.....	240.00	268 09	36 84	4 34	21 25		210 00
Oconto.....	1,432.86	1,321 40	459 84	4 30	56 56		805 00
Oneida.....	486.00	607 50	607 50				
Outagamie.....	40.00	40 74	2 17	11	7 57		31 00
Polk.....	40.00	34 33	3 92	10	2 41		28 00
Portage.....	80.00	74 53	14 69	1 29	8 84		51 00
Price.....	360.00	404 49	377 68		26 81		
Richland.....	40.00	47 85	11 80	54	3 05		33 00

Sales of School Lands.

*Sales of School Lands.*

Rock.....	20.00	11 60	2 14	.....	9 46	.....	.....
St. Croix.....	320.00	483 98	187 12	68	25 50	71 36	200 00
Sauk.....	120.00	236 00	11 83	50	16 18	61 99	146 00
Sawyer.....	160.00	179 62	163 72	.....	15 90	.....	.....
Shawano.....	240.00	283 31	128 68	1 67	37 24	33 39	84 00
Taylor.....	320.00	352 13	307 20	.....	44 93	.....	.....
Vernon.....	80.00	49 50	4 10	10	7 25	10 15	28 00
Washburn.....	160.00	198 12	69 31	1 42	21 81	.....	107 00
Waupaca.....	120.00	125 49	82 20	1 96	15 29	.....	28 00
Waushara.....	80.00	99 89	9 53	2 20	12 36	.....	78 00
Totals .....	9,638.50	\$12,238 89	\$6,453 65	\$103 62	\$892 82	\$406 42	\$4,486 00

*Sales of Lands.***EXHIBIT B.**—*Sales of University Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1889.*

COUNTY.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Pierce .....	80.00	\$299 10	\$199 97	\$0 31	\$9 13	.....	\$90 00
Total....	80.00	\$299 10	\$199 97	\$0 31	\$9 13	.....	\$90 00

**EXHIBIT C.**—*Sales of Agricultural College Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1889.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Chippewa .....	80.00	\$140 00	\$4 97	\$0 24	\$3 13	\$60 90	\$71 00
Dunn.....	40.00	43 05	2 59	13	3 46	.....	37 00
Langlade .....	40.00	47 00	2 59	13	1 61	5 80	37 00
Lincoln.....	40.00	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk.....	40.00	43 34	2 45	12	5 89	.....	35 00
Shawano.....	40.00	50 00	2 59	13	7 06	3 35	37 00
Total.....	280.00	\$373 39	\$65 19	\$0 75	\$21 15	\$70 05	\$217 00

*Sales of Lands.***EXHIBIT D.—Sales of Marathon County Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1889.**

COUNTY.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.
Marathon .....	380.58	\$355 43	\$355 43
Total .....	380.58	\$355 43	\$355 43

**EXHIBIT E.—Sales of Indemnity Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1889.**

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.
Chippewa .....	406.70	\$1,220 10	\$1,220 10
Forest .....	520.00	1,560 00	1,560 00
Lincoln .....	40.00	120 00	120 00
Marinette .....	160.00	480 00	480 00
Oconto .....	80.00	240 00	240 00
Oneida .....	339.20	1,017 60	1,017 60
Sawyer .....	328.43	985 29	985 29
Taylor .....	1,444.18	4,332 54	4,332 54
Total .....	3,318.51	\$9,955 53	\$9,955 53

*Sales of Lands.***EXHIBIT F—Sales of Normal School Lands for the year ending September 30, 1889.**

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Adams .....	7,007.76	\$1,888 33	\$1,798 95	\$3 40	\$11 38	.....	\$78 00
Ashland .....	200.00	460 00	460 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barron .....	40.00	120 00	120 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield .....	359.44	868 32	868 32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burnett .....	400.02	549 07	547 58	.....	1 49	.....	.....
Chippewa .....	395.25	595 23	595 23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark .....	160.59	180 45	180 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Door .....	32.70	19 62	17 12	.....	2 50	.....	.....
Douglas .....	1,952.62	2,860 78	2,860 78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florence .....	408.57	595 71	595 71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest .....	1,941.48	2,427 35	2,427 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant .....	2.40	7 20	7 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson .....	325.85	488 49	477 55	.....	10 94	.....	.....
Juneau .....	13,198.43	3,408 78	3,408 78	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse .....	40.00	120 00	120 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lang'ade .....	1,540.12	1,995 16	1,995 16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln .....	1,092.82	1,865 02	1,865 02	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marathon .....	557.20	888 95	876 05	.....	12 90	.....	.....
Marinette .....	840.00	1,278 26	1,230 00	.....	48 26	.....	.....
Marquette .....	80.08	20 08	20 08	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto .....	832 99	1,385 17	673 38	15 88	86 79	\$11 00	614 00
Oneida .....	3,728.14	5,385 64	5,385 64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outagamie .....	120.00	216 14	193 83	.....	11 42	10 89	.....
Polk .....	40.00	30 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage .....	400.14	717 02	476 36	1 96	15 66	.....	225 00
Price .....	4,764.72	6,303 81	6,303 81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sawyer .....	155.28	264 23	264 23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawano .....	495.15	956 31	820 72	7 63	26 59	.....	109 00
Sheboygan .....	.....	368 00	342 00	.....	26 00	.....	.....
Taylor .....	465.46	651 82	651 82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washburn .....	200.00	300 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca .....	120.00	263 37	249 78	.....	13 59	.....	.....
Waushara .....	40.00	120 00	120 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago .....	182.22	182 22	182 22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood .....	40.00	26 12	20 00	.....	6 12	.....	.....
Total ..	42,159.43	\$37,806 65	\$36,485 12	\$28 87	\$273 64	\$21 89	\$1,026 00

*Sales of Lands.*

EXHIBIT G.—*Sales of Drainage Lands for the year ending September 30th,*  
1889.

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid	Other charges.
Adams.....	11,157.46	\$2,856 52	\$2,849 40	\$7 12
Ashland.....	401.06	853 18	853 18	.....
Barron.....	40.00	120 00	120 00	.....
Bayfield.....	279.52	488 56	488 56	.....
Brown.....	118.28	88 71	88 71	.....
Buffalo.....	43.90	38 19	32 93	5 26
Burnett.....	390.79	530 13	530 13	.....
Calumet.....	80.00	81 57	60 00	21 57
Chippewa.....	279.59	319 69	319 69	.....
Clark.....	40.00	120 00	120 00	.....
Crawford.....	37.48	56 22	56 22	.....
Dane.....	75.50	95 48	94 38	1 10
Douglas.....	2,451.59	3,854 56	3,854 56	.....
Dunn.....	120.00	111 85	108 15	3 70
Florence.....	644.97	946 21	946 21	.....
Fond du Lac.....	40.00	30 00	30 00	.....
Forest.....	2,294.72	2,938 37	2,938 37	.....
Jackson.....	321.91	390 92	380 96	9 96
Juneau.....	14,852.42	3,854 61	3,852 20	2 41
Kewaunee.....	80.00	47 93	40 00	7 93
Langlade.....	1,375 84	1,929 80	1,929 80	.....
Lincoln.....	964.58	1,544 75	1,544 75	.....
Marathon.....	120.00	360 00	360 00	.....
Marquette.....	1,070.44	1,064 04	942 10	121 94
Marquette.....	1,261.83	325 46	325 46	.....
Monroe.....	160.00	94 74	80 00	14 74
Oconto.....	234.80	363 50	363 50	.....
Oneida.....	4,460.56	6,205 72	6,205 72	.....
Pepin.....	80.00	123 00	100 58	22 42
Polk.....	120.00	124 82	124 82	.....
Portage.....	881.10	788 15	750 83	37 32
Price.....	4,802.32	6,213 53	6,213 53	.....
Sawyer.....	334.18	487 73	487 73	.....
Shawano.....	360.00	940 00	940 00	.....
Taylor.....	945.63	1,573 53	1,573 53	.....
Vernon.....	40.00	32 64	30 00	2 64
Washburn.....	200.00	390 00	390 00	.....
Waupaca.....	160.00	227 84	210 00	17 84
Wausara.....	40.00	120 00	120 00	.....
Winnebago.....	190.90	190 90	190 90	.....
Total... ..	51,551.37	\$40,922 85	\$40,646 90	275 95

*Sales of Lands.*

EXHIBIT H.—*Sales of School Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1890.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Adams...	120.00	\$191 89	\$37 41	\$4 23	\$18 48	.....	\$136 00
Ashland..	480.00	820 00	327 08	36	191 41	\$153 51	148 00
Bayfield..	236.06	216 27	76 31	4 00	8 96	.....	131 00
Burnett...	743.50	776 26	204 86	21 01	64 40	.....	507 00
Chippewa	120.00	110 00	5 67	18	18 33	5 00	81 00
Columbia.	9.79	70 96	13 43	11	8 53	.....	49 00
Crawford.	80.00	73 05	30 99	07	10 98	1 08	30 00
Door.....	40.00	3 92	1 07	.....	2 85	.....	.....
Douglas...	2,376.55	2,478 76	1,044 29	22 00	435 47	.....	999 00
Florence..	40.00	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest....	221.00	335 00	203 99	13	13 62	60 39	57 00
Jackson...	240.00	256 30	90 40	6 02	17 90	.....	148 00
Juneau...	399.60	394 23	306 64	1 11	34 59	.....	53 00
Langlade.	120.00	250 00	55 18	18	8 10	112 72	74 00
Lincoln...	320.00	476 00	68 13	63	37 90	110 97	259 00
Manitow'c	74.21	477 05	73 30	10 73	243 75	.....	160 00
Marathon.	240.00	275 97	54 16	29	36 71	42 19	143 00
Marquette	40.00	66 40	11 92	3 34	6 48	.....	48 00
Monroe...	200.00	281 97	86 66	3 34	33 31	.....	162 00
Oconto...	920.00	725 45	248 78	3 61	47 19	1 48	428 00
Oneida...	199.50	309 08	192 12	2 81	6 96	.....	110 00
Polk.....	320.00	390 46	100 80	12 16	3 66	.....	286 00
St. Croix.	80.00	104 64	94 16	.....	10 48	.....	.....
Sawyer...	80.00	71 12	71 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawano.	80.00	148 80	148 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor...	40.00	75 51	41 10	85	6 41	.....	28 00
Trempl'u.	40.00	41 06	1 89	06	12 17	.....	27 00
Vernon...	160.00	199 68	9 10	29	14 87	45 71	130 00
Washb'rn	40.00	45 09	11 40	55	6.69	.....	27 00
Wash'gt'n	.....	123 60	107 00	.....	16 60	.....	.....
Waupaca.	80.00	173 63	65 80	4 33	10 83	.....	97 00
Wood.....	560.00	446 70	27 93	90	18 97	80	399 00
Total...	8,700.21	\$10,458 85	\$3,861 49	\$103 29	\$1,346 60	\$533 76	\$4,717 00



*Sales of Lands.***EXHIBIT I.**—*Sales of University lands for the year ending September 30th, 1890.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Balance due.
Dodge.....		\$34 92	\$30 25			
Marathon.....	40.00	62 49	58 85		\$3 64	
Pierce.....	40.00	103 04	6 37	\$0 21	5 67	\$91 00
Portage.....	80.00	162 68	162 68			
Rock....	18.25	88 76	4 90	15	13 86	70 00
Total.....	178.25	\$451 89	\$263 05	\$0 36	\$23 17	\$161 00

### Sales of Lands.

**EXHIBIT J.—Sales of Agricultural College Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1890.**

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Langlade....	40.00	\$50 00	\$50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto.....	40.00	41 20	2 59	\$0 09	\$1 61	.....	\$37 00
Polk.....	80.00	135 00	4 48	14	14 26	\$52 26	64 00
Taylor.....	.....	157 55	157 55	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>160.00</b>	<b>\$383 75</b>	<b>\$214 62</b>	<b>\$0 23</b>	<b>\$15 87</b>	<b>\$52 26</b>	<b>\$101 00</b>

**EXHIBIT K.—Sales of Marathon County Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1890.**

COUNTY.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.
Marathon.....	680.62	\$501, 47	\$510 47
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>680.62</b>	<b>\$510, 47</b>	<b>\$510 47</b>

*Sales of Lands.*

EXHIBIT L.—*Sales of Indemnity Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1890.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.
Chippewa .....	894.32	\$2,682 96	\$2,682 96
Lincoln .....	80.00	240 00	240 00
Marinette .....	1,014.39	3,043 17	3,043 17
Oneida .....	360.00	1,080 00	1,080 00
Sawyer .....	40.00	120 00	120 00
Taylor .....	223.12	669 36	669 36
Total .....	2,611.83	\$7,835 49	\$7,835 49

*Sales of Lands.*EXHIBIT M.—*Sales of Normal School Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1890.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Adams.....	120.00	\$180 85	\$11 06	\$0.36	\$11 79		\$158 00
Ashland.....	120.00	360 00	360 00				
Bayfield.....	295.35	414 78	414 78				
Brown.....	40.00	30 74	26 45		4 29		
Burnett.....	400.00	709 60	709 60				
Chippewa.....	174.50	240 88	240 88				
Clark.....	120.00	220 00	220 00				
Door.....	80.00	49 64	42 80		6 84		
Douglas.....	3,109.57	8,259 47	8,259 47				
Dunn.....		82 70	82 70				
Florence.....	28.20	35 25	35 25				
Forest.....	924.49	1,225 63	1,225 63				
Iowa.....							
Jackson.....	120.00	60 00	60 00				
Langlade.....	400.00	500 00	500 00				
Lincoln.....	715.57	1,166 71	1,166 71				
Manitowoc.....		300 00	188 00	7 47			112 00
Marathon.....	400.00	549 08	528 48		20 60		
Marinette.....	200.24	274 14	260 72		13 42		
Oconto.....	879.18	1,232 07	893 31	7 86	90 76		248 00
Oneida.....	2,217.77	3,264 82	3,264 82				
Polk.....	156.05	121 93	110 90		11 03		
Portage.....	160.07	210 21	210 21				
Price.....	440.00	550 00	550 00				
Sawyer.....	73.82	151 46	151 46				
Shawano.....	426.60	912 99	788 98	20	36 01		88 00
Taylor.....	160.00	270 00	270 00				
Washburn.....	293.83	387 29	387 29				
Winnebago.....	48.64	48 64	48 64				
Wood.....	280.00	202 19	200 00		2 19		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12383.88</b>	<b>22011 07</b>	<b>21208 14</b>	<b>\$15 89</b>	<b>\$196 93</b>		<b>\$606 00</b>

*Sales of Lands.*EXHIBIT N.—*Sales of Drainage Land for the year ending September 30th, 1890.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.	Other charges.
Ashland .....	80.00	\$170 00	\$170 00	.....
Bayfield .....	340.54	539 50	539 50	.....
Buffalo.....	40.00	35 26	30 00	\$5 26
Burnett .....	479.38	735 87	735 87	.....
Calumet.....	120.00	112 56	90 00	22 56
Chippewa .....	200.00	170 98	170 00	98
Dodge .....	40.00	30 00	30 00	.....
Douglas .....	5,883.27	8,194 10	8,194 10	.....
Florence.....	40.00	50 00	50 00	.....
Forest .....	788 19	985 24	985 24	.....
Jackson .....	300.00	209 54	200 00	9 54
Juneau .....	80.00	100 00	100 00	.....
Langlade .....	649.79	952 25	952 25	.....
Lincoln .....	629.12	1,002 65	1,002 65	.....
Manitowoc .....	40.00	30 00	30 00	.....
Marathon .....	173.85	521 55	521 55	.....
Marinette.....	360.00	331 67	310 00	21 67
Marquette .....	120.00	110 50	101 07	9 43
Monroe .....	40.00	20 00	20 00	.....
Oconto .....	148.71	306 13	306 13	.....
Oneida.....	2,636.12	3,792 60	3,792 60	.....
Pepin .....	120.00	187 04	144 45	42 59
Polk .....	280.00	210 00	210 00	.....
Portage .....	280.00	229 55	210 00	19 55
Price .....	600.00	890 00	890 00	.....
Sawyer.....	198.64	248 30	248 30	.....
Shawano .....	280.00	770 00	770 00	.....
Taylor .....	360.00	660 00	660 00	.....
Vernon.....	63.80	47 85	47 85	.....
Washburn.....	120.00	290 00	290 00	.....
Waupaca.....	120.00	172 39	160 00	12 39
Waushara.....	80.00	146 25	96 30	49 95
Wood.....	40.00	120 00	120 00	.....
Total.....	15,631.41	\$22,371 78	\$22,177 86	\$193 92

EXHIBIT O.—Statement of lands held by the state for the fiscal term ending September 30th, 1890.

COUNTIES.	School lands.	University lands.	Agricultur'l College lands.	Normal School lands.	Drainage lands.	Marathon County lands.	Indemnity lands.	Total number acres.
Adams.....	3,880.00			913.55	1,044.43			5,837.98
Ashland.....	408.87			8,585.07	11,695.33		167.65	20,866.92
Barron.....	40.00			402.07	516.36			958.43
Bayfield.....	2,546.66			3,652.13	4,170.49			10,369.28
Brown.....					108.70			108.70
Buffalo.....	360.00			369.30	2,105.94			2,835.24
Burnett.....	8,279.17			14,959.99	18,705.83			41,944.99
Calumet.....					284.80			284.80
Chippewa.....	870.26			6,767.15	3,762.41		9,107.92	20,507.74
Clark.....	600.00	40.00		2,596.59	504.36			3,740.95
Columbia.....	38.75			47.39	.68			86.82
Crawford.....	30.56	134.32		4,864.33	5,500.00			10,609.21
Dane.....				80.00	122.11			202.11
Dodge.....				812.60	3,501.06			4,313.66
Door.....	220.00			527.23	624.08			1,371.31
Douglas.....	3,308.08			14,800.41	11,504.35			29,612.84
Dunn.....	800.00			331.92	380.73			1,512.65
Eau Claire.....	760.00	329.28		82.35	414.83			1,586.46
Florence.....	240.00			5,803.04	6,061.93			12,104.97
Fond du Lac.....					96.35			96.35
Forest.....	2,730.97			34,032.99	33,355.87		5,655.12	75,774.95
Grant.....				219.42	310.79			530.21
Green Lake.....				81.87	200.00			281.87
Iowa.....	40.00				21.72			61.72
Jackson.....	3,614.96			2,831.64	3,780.55			10,227.15
Jefferson.....	40.00			41.33	213.15			294.48
Juneau.....	3,254.35			6,843.93	6,443.19			16,041.47
Kewaunee.....				200.00	565.86			765.86

*Lands Held by the State.*

*Lands Held by the State.*

La Crosse .....	123.25			•418.91	1,634.98			2,177.14
La Fayette .....	10.00							10.00
Langlade .....	480.00		130.15	13,911.75	12,789.67			27,311.57
Lincoln .....	1,197.33		827.64	15,711.98	16,478.38		8,247.06	42,472.39
Manitowoc .....				35.32	876.20			911.52
Marathon .....	471.00	40.00		4,762.81	609.64	1,509.24		7,392.69
Marinette .....	1,999.88			3,836.03	7,602.44		12,584.20	26,012.55
Marquette .....	258.00			108.35	180.59			546.94
Monroe .....	1,800.00			1,165.75	1,861.30			4,827.05
Oconto .....	1,729.60			9,537.06	2,764.78		680.00	14,711.44
Oneida .....	13,521.63			52,734.42	51,140.79		1,231.34	118,628.18
Outagamie .....	40.00			626.88	9,527.31			10,194.19
Pepin .....	120.00	76.90		70.40	246.37			513.67
Pierce .....		80.00		37.17	65.60			182.77
Polk .....	1,640.00		80.00	1,459.15	1,801.11			4,980.26
Portage .....	1,040.00	464.96		5,996.05	12,860.78			20,361.79
Price .....	1,481.78			20,456.59	22,193.25			44,131.62
Richland .....				41.44	39.44			80.88
Sauk .....	40.00				72.00			112.00
Sawyer .....	1,160.00			4,293.92	5,263.98		6,877.97	17,595.87
Shawano .....	1,524.28		40.00	4,618.06	1,247.73			7,430.07
Sheboygan .....				40.00				40.00
Taylor .....	760.00		85.43	5,405.83	6,333.93		5,111.29	17,696.48
Trempealeau .....		40.00		152.02	994.09			1,186.11
Vernon .....	380.78			1,623.36	2,698.20			4,702.34
Washburn .....	6,590.98	27.25		4,972.53	5,381.88			16,972.64
Waukesha .....					103.64			103.64
Waupaca .....	280.00			387.17	1,540.19			2,207.36
Waushara .....	520.00			160.00	411.31			1,091.31
Winnebago .....				120.00	386.03			506.03
Wood .....	520.00			1,363.57	1,739.53			3,623.10
Total .....	69,751.14	1,232.71	1,173.22	263,382.82	284,921.04	1,509.24	49,662.55	671,632.72

EXHIBIT P.—*Forfeitures for the fiscal term ending September 30th, 1890.*

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL FUND.		UNIVERSITY FUND.		COLLEGE FUND.		NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.		DRAINAGE FUND.	
	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.
Adams .....	80.00	\$167 00						\$158 00		
Ashland .....	440.00	394 00								
Bayfield .....	369.17	295 00								
Burnett .....	543.50	398 00								
Chippewa .....	621.00	459 00			80.00	\$71 00				
Clark .....	80.00	78 00								
Columbia .....	45.68	267 00								
Crawford .....	80.00	56 00	75.80	\$141 00						
Door .....	240.00	216 00					192.70	96 00		
Douglas .....	240.00	168 00								
Dunn .....					40.00	37 00			40.00	\$45 00
Forest .....	61.00	57 00								
Jackson .....	167.23	164 00								
Juneau .....	80.00	44 00								
Langlade .....	400.00	370 00			40.00	37 00				
Lincoln .....	280.00	259 00								
Marathon .....	160.00	108 00								
Marquette .....									40.00	1 00
Monroe .....	280.00	317 00								
Oconto .....	1,752.86	1,165 00			40.00	37 00	477.20	623 00		
Oneida .....	39.50	36 00								
Outagamie .....	40.00	31 00					40.00	24 00		
Pepin .....									240.00	274 00
Pierce .....			120.00	362 00						
Polk .....	40.00	28 00			120.00	99 00				
Portage .....	80.00	49 00					40.00	45 00		

*Forfeitures.*



*Forfeitures.*

Price.....	40.00	37 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock. ....	20.00	2 00	18.25	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Croix.....	400.00	449 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sauk .....	120.00	147 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sawyer.....	40.00	23 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawano.....	120.00	80 00	.....	.....	40.00	37 00	80.00	108 00	.....	.....
Trempealeau.....	40.00	27 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon .....	360.00	244 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukesha .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120.00	135 00	.....
Waupaca.....	80 00	257 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	72 00	40.00	72 00
Waushara ....	40.00	44 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood .....	600.00	423 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	7,979 94	6,860 30	214.05	\$573 00	360.00	\$318 00	869.90	\$1,126 00	480.00	\$527 00

*Trust Funds.*

EXHIBIT Q.—*Statement of the Trust Funds on account of loans made to individuals in the several counties, September 30th, 1890, compared with the amounts due September 30th, 1888.*

COUNTIES.	Outstanding Sept.30, 1888	Paid during two years.	Forfeitures.	Outstanding Sept.30, 1890
Adams.....	\$1,849 00	\$136 00		\$1,713 00
Brown.....	250 00			250 00
Chippewa.....	300 00			300 00
Columbia.....	5,050 00	700 00		4,350 00
Crawford.....	500 00			500 00
Dane.....	2,069 00			2,069 00
Dodge.....	1,340 00	400 00		940 00
Fond du Lac.....	700 00			700 00
Grant.....	1,245 00	500 00		745 00
Green.....	300 00			300 00
Green Lake.....	1,000 00			1,000 00
Iowa.....	5,949 24	500 00		5,449 24
Jackson.....	200 00			200 00
Jefferson.....	863 00	363 00		500 00
Juneau.....	800 00	250 00		550 00
La Crosse.....	964 50	400 00		564 50
La Fayette.....	900 00	350 00		550 00
Manitowoc.....	1,750 00			1,750 00
Marquette.....	2,161 50	350 00	\$400 00	1,411 50
Milwaukee.....	200 00	200 00		
Monroe.....	1,683 16	150 00		1,533 16
Ooutagamie.....	1,100 00	800 00		300 00
Ozaukee.....	250 00	250 00		
Pepin.....	143 00			143 00
Pierce.....	333 00	200 00		133 00
Portage.....	850 00	200 00		650 00
Racine city.....	1,058 30	318 80		739 50
Racine.....	1,100 00	500 00		600 00
Richland.....	940 00	350 00		590 00
Rock.....	150 00			150 00
St. Croix.....	552 00	300 00		252 00
Sauk.....	400 00	200 00		200 00
Sheboygan.....	700 00		300 00	400 00
Trempealeau.....	450 00			450 00
Vernon.....	367 00	100 00		267 00
Walworth.....	225 00			225 00
Washington.....	1,000 00	400 00	100 00	500 00
Waukesha.....	299 00			299 00
Waupaca.....	1,730 00	630 00		1,100 00
Wausara.....	750 00			750 00
Winnebago.....	300 00			300 00
Total.....	\$42,771 70	\$8,547 80	\$300 00	\$33,423 90

*Due on Certificates.*

EXHIBIT R. — *Statement of total dues on certificates for the fiscal term ending September 30th, 1890.*

COUNTIES.	School Fund.	University Fund.	Agricultural College Fund.	Normal School Fund.	Drainage Fund.
Adams .....	\$2,342 00			\$984 00	
Ashland .....	4,506 14				
Barron .....	810 00				
Bayfield .....	2,497 00				
Brown .....	709 12			135 00	
Buffalo .....	2,398 00				\$94 00
Burnett .....	2,593 00				
Calumet .....	503 00	\$184 00		20 00	
Chippewa .....	3,376 79	689 00	\$1,595 00	66 00	
Clark .....	982 00		600 00		
Columbia .....	4,460 65	85 00		307 00	48 00
Crawford .....	2,622 19	387 00			
Dane .....	2,162 38	680 00		385 00	694 00
Dodge .....	342 00			394 00	
Door .....	710 00	65 00		183 00	
Douglas .....	1,516 00				
Dunn .....	2,349 00		289 00	529 00	
Eau Claire .....	2,065 00	3,024 00		254 00	45 00
Florence .....	1,960 00				
Fond du Lac .....	458 00				
Forest .....	4,933 00				
Grant .....	1,166 80				
Green .....		756 00			
Green Lake .....	198 00			45 00	88 00
Iowa .....	882 84	473 00			
Jackson .....	6,157 40			271 00	
Jefferson .....	410 00				
Juneau .....	1,297 00			409 00	
Kenosha .....	181 00				
Kewaunee .....				155 00	
La Crosse .....	664 63				328 00
La Fayette .....	613 00				
Langlade .....	2,847 00		730 00		
Lincoln .....	2,980 44		18,773 00		
Manitowoc .....	1,286 70			401 00	208 00
Marathon .....	3,624 00	271 00			
Marinette .....	2,569 00				
Marquette .....	2,204 00			585 00	792 00
Milwaukee .....	125 00				
Monroe .....	2,837 20			311 00	
Oconto .....	3,041 00		509 00	4,148 00	
Oneida .....	1,867 00				
Outagamie .....	2,311 60			694 50	
Ozaukee .....	302 00				
Pepin .....	341 00	1,815 00			
Pierce .....	3,945 22	6,033 00			
Polk .....	4,712 00		34,143 00	654 00	
Portage .....	1,879 56			284 00	

*Due on Certificates.*

EXHIBIT R.—Statement of total dues on certificates, etc.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	School Fund.	University Fund.	Agricultural College Fund.	Normal School Fund.	Drainage Fund.
Price .....	\$1,043 00				
Racine .....	537 00				
Richland .....	5,849 58	\$344 00		\$218 00	
Rock .....	1,296 00	323 00		65 00	
St. Croix .....	10,516 35	192 00			
Sank .....	2,242 68				
Sawyer .....	703 00				
Shawano .....	7,227 41		\$3,698 00	2,578 00	
Sheboygan .....	200 00				
Taylor .....	2,355 00		11,239 00		
Trempealeau .....	1,996 25	90 00			\$60 00
Vernon .....	7,951 30			75 00	
Walworth .....	156 00				
Washburn .....	1,311 00				
Waukesha .....	90 00				180 00
Waupaca .....	2,248 00			335 00	139 00
Watshara .....	3,748 00			270 00	303 00
Winnebago .....	577 00			46 00	420 00
Wood .....	3,850 00				
Total ....	\$146,636 23	\$15,411 00	\$71,576 00	\$14,801 50	\$3,399 00

*Loans to School Districts.*

EXHIBIT S.—*Loans made to school districts for the fiscal term ending September 30th, 1890.*

No. District.	Name of town.	County.	Amount loaned.	Fund.
8	Adams.....	Adams .....	\$200 00	School.
5	Leola.....	Adams .....	150 00	School.
3	Monroe.....	Adams .....	500 00	School.
3	Preston.....	Adams .....	125 00	School.
2	Dallas.....	Barron .....	220 00	School.
4	Stanfold.....	Barron .....	350 00	School.
4	Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	300 00	School.
7	Trade Lake.....	Burnett .....	450 00	School.
3	Wood Lake.....	Burnett .....	250 00	School.
6	Anson.....	Chippewa.....	400 00	School.
10	Bloomer.....	Chippewa .....	330 00	School.
14	Bloomer.....	Chippewa .....	125 00	School.
11	Edson.....	Chippewa .....	2,100 00	School.
2	Lawrence.....	Chippewa .....	300 00	School.
3	Colby.....	Clark.....	150 00	School.
2	Freemont.....	Clark.....	500 00	School.
3	Hixon.....	Clark.....	400 00	School.
7	Thorp.....	Clark.....	250 00	School.
3	York.....	Clark.....	600 00	School.
Joint 6	Freemont and Seneca...	Crawford.....	600 00	School.
5	Haney.....	Crawford.....	250 00	School.
9	Seneca.....	Crawford.....	400 00	School.
Joint 10	Fitchburg .....	Dane. ....	400 00	School.
Joint 4	Montrose & Exeter (Green Co.).....	Dane.....	2,000 00	School.
5	Gibraltar .....	Door .....	400 00	School.
7	Sevastopol .....	Door .....	250 00	School.
3	Washington .....	Door .....	375 00	School.
3	Nebagamain .....	Douglas .....	600 00	School.
Joint 13	Hay River & Sherman..	Dunn.....	375 00	School.
4	Spring Brook.....	Dunn.....	400 00	School.
7	Spring Brook.....	Dunn.....	300 00	School.
Joint 4	Tiffany & Hay River...	Dunn.....	300 00	School.
2	Draunmen .....	Eau Claire.....	500 00	School.
1	Pleasant Valley.....	Eau Claire.....	150 00	School.
.....	Crandon.....	Forest.....	1,000 00	School.
6	Lima .....	Grant .....	400 00	School.
4	Muscoda.....	Grant.....	500 00	School.
4	Mifflin.....	Iowa .....	800 00	School.
5	Albion .....	Jackson.....	335 00	School.
8	Hixton .....	Jackson.....	200 00	School.
Joint 2	Manchester & New Lyme (Monroe Co.) ..	Jackson.....	400 00	School.
4	Lemonweir .....	Juneau .....	225 00	School.
3	Summit .....	Juneau .....	600 00	School.
6	Campbell.....	La Crosse .....	975 00	School.

*Loans to School Districts.*

**EXHIBIT S** — *Loans made to school districts for the fiscal term ending September 30th, 1890 — Continued.*

No. District.	Name of town.	County.	Amount. loaned.	Fund.
1	Argyle (1st loan) .....	La Fayette....	\$2,800 00	School.
1	Argyle (2d loan) .....	La Fayette....	1,000 00	School.
3	Antigo.....	Langlade.....	300 00	School.
4	Elton.....	Langlade.....	600 00	School.
2	Polar.....	Langlade.....	250 00	School.
2	Summit.....	Ladglade.....	220 00	School.
4	Summit.....	Langlade.....	300 00	School.
2	Harrison.....	Lincoln.....	900 00	School.
.....	Rock Falls .....	Lincoln.....	6,665 00	School.
Joint 1	Brighton and Unity, (Clark Co.) .....	Marathon .....	1,200 00	School.
3	Eau Pleine .....	Marathon .....	400 00	School.
2	Eldron .....	Marathon .....	450 00	School.
Joint 1	Holeton and Johnson... ..	Marathon .....	250 00	School.
4	McMillan.....	Marathon .....	500 00	School.
3	Mosinee.....	Marathon .....	200 00	School.
4	Pike Lake.....	Marathon .....	275 00	School.
5	Spencer.....	Marathon .....	300 00	School.
1	Wein.....	Marathon .....	500 00	School.
2	Peshigo .....	Marinette .....	1,550 00	School.
18	Peshigo .....	Marinette .....	1,000 00	School.
2	Wausaukee .....	Marinette .....	1,500 00	School.
1	Packwaukee .....	Marinette .....	500 00	School.
1	La Grange .....	Monroe .....	550 00	School.
7	Ridgeville.....	Monroe .....	200 00	School.
5	Chase.....	Oconto.....	400 00	School.
2	Gillett.....	Oconto.....	550 00	School.
6	Gillett.....	Oconto.....	400 00	School.
5	Maple Valley.....	Oconto.....	500 00	School.
.....	Eagle River .....	Oneida.....	5,000 00	School.
1	Minocqua .....	Oneida.....	600 00	School.
.....	Pelican (3d loan).....	Oneida.....	4,500 00	School.
.....	Pelican (4th loan).....	Oneida.....	3,000 00	School.
.....	Pelican (5th loan).....	Oneida.....	1,850 00	School.
6	Kaukauna.....	Outagamie.....	400 00	School.
8	Seymour.....	Outagamie.....	200 00	School.
Joint 1	Gilman, Spring Lake and Rock Elm.....	Pierce.....	1,000 00	School.
9	River Falls.....	Pierce.....	300 00	School.
4	Salem.....	Pierce.....	500 00	School.
5	Salem.....	Pierce.....	200 00	School.
3	Apple River.....	Polk.....	175 00	School.
Joint 2	Garfield and Lincoln ..	Polk.....	300 00	School.
Joint 1	{ Johnston and Beaver Turtle Lake .....	Polk..... } Barron..... }	400 00	School.
5	Lincoln.....	Polk.....	600 00	School.
Joint 8	Buena Vista and Stockt'n	Portage.....	250 00	School.
8	Stockton .....	Portage.....	200 00	School.
6	Brannan.....	Price.....	300 00	School.
.....	Georgetown.....	Price.....	1,250 00	School.

*Loans to School Districts.*

EXHIBIT S—*Loans made to school districts for the fiscal term ending September 30, 1890* — Continued.

No. of District.	Name of town.	County.	Amount Loaned.	Fund.
5	Baldwin.....	St. Croix....	\$450 00	School.
Joint 1	Hammond and village of Hammond .....	St. Croix.....	2,850 00	School.
Joint 1 (3d loan).	{ Richm'nd, Star Prairie, Stanton and city of New Richmond.....	St. Croix.....	4,900 00	School.
Joint 1 (4th loan)	{ Richmond, Star Prairie, Stanton and city of New Richmond.....	St. Croix.....	2,000 00	School.
1	Somerset.....	St. Croix.....	800 00	School.
5	Somerset.....	St. Croix.....	350 00	School.
3	Star Prairie .....	St. Croix.....	220 00	School.
2	Almond.....	Shawano.....	400 00	School.
4	Green Valley.....	Shawano.....	300 00	School.
5	Green Valley.....	Shawano.....	500 00	School.
Joint 2	Green Valley and Gillett, (Oconto).....	Shawano.....	200 00	School.
3	Lessor.....	Shawano.....	425 00	School.
4	Chelsea .....	Taylor.....	100 00	School.
1	Grover.....	Taylor.....	500 00	School.
2	Medford.....	Taylor.....	115 00	School.
7	Medford .....	Taylor.....	146 90	School.
Joint 2	Medford and Browning.	Taylor.....	200 00	School.
4	Pine Creek.....	Taylor.....	800 00	School.
1	Preston .....	Trempealeau..	600 00	School.
Joint 13	Clinton and Webster...	Vernon.....	800 00	School.
Joint 3	Hamburg and Bergen...	Vernon.....	400 00	School.
1	Kickapoo .....	Vernon.....	700 00	School.
Joint 5	Liberty and Webster...	Vernon.....	400 00	School.
Joint 2	Stark and Whitestown..	Vernon.....	300 00	School.
11	Richmond.....	Walworth.....	700 00	School.
7	Bashaw.....	Washburn....	140 00	School.
8	Bashaw.....	Washburn....	750 00	School.
9	Bashaw .....	Washburn....	1,500 00	School.
11	Bashaw .....	Washburn....	600 00	School.
7	Spooner.....	Washburn....	1,000 00	School.
8	Spooner.....	Washburn....	715 00	School.
4	Union.....	Waupaca.....	300 00	School.
2	Coloma.....	Waushara....	400 00	School.
Joint 9	Oasis and Deerfield....	Waushara....	600 00	School.
9	Waushara.....	Waushara....	1,200 00	School.
3	Marshfield.....	Wood.....	900 00	School.
4	Milladore.....	Wood.....	500 00	School.
5	Milladore.....	Wood.....	350 00	School.
2	Rock.....	Wood.....	500 00	School.
7	Seneca.....	Wood.....	300 00	School.
5	Wood.....	Wood.....	300 00	School.
Total...	.....	.....	\$94,931 90	

### *School District Loans Outstanding.*

**EXHIBIT T.—Statement of School District Loans outstanding September 30th, 1890.**

COUNTIES.	School.	University.	Normal School.	Total amount outstanding.
Adams .....	\$1,136 00	.....	.....	\$1,136 00
Ashland .....	800 00	.....	.....	800 00
Barron .....	6,172 63	.....	.....	6,172 63
Bayfield .....	8,000 00	.....	.....	8,000 00
Brown .....	1,300 00	.....	.....	1,300 00
Buffalo .....	940 66	.....	\$149 97	1,090 63
Burnett .....	700 00	.....	.....	700 00
Calumet .....	100 00	.....	.....	100 00
Chippewa .....	4,747 50	.....	.....	4,747 50
Clark .....	4,272 15	.....	.....	4,272 15
Columbia .....	1,040 00	.....	.....	1,040 00
Crawford .....	2,790 00	.....	.....	2,790 00
Dane .....	2,600 00	.....	.....	2,600 00
Door .....	2,595 00	.....	.....	2,595 00
Douglas .....	1,700 00	.....	.....	1,700 00
Dunn .....	4,596 89	.....	75 00	4,671 89
Eau Claire .....	2,441 44	.....	.....	2,441 44
Forest .....	2,260 00	.....	.....	2,260 00
Grant .....	3,070 00	.....	.....	3,070 00
Iowa .....	800 00	.....	.....	800 00
Jackson .....	3,279 52	.....	.....	3,279 52
Juneau .....	925 00	\$499 74	.....	1,424 74
Kewaunee .....	959 98	.....	.....	959 98
La Crosse .....	1,217 68	.....	.....	1,217 68
La Fayette .....	4,730 00	.....	.....	4,730 00
Langlade .....	2,245 50	150 00	.....	2,395 50
Lincoln .....	8,018 50	.....	.....	8,018 50
Marathon .....	5,864 51	200 00	.....	6,064 51
Marinette .....	3,877 78	.....	.....	3,877 78
Marquette .....	500 00	.....	.....	500 00
Monroe .....	849 23	.....	3,200 00	4,049 23
Oconto .....	2,296 43	.....	.....	2,296 43
Oneida .....	16,900 00	.....	.....	16,900 00
Outagamie .....	900 00	.....	.....	900 00
Pepin .....	938 21	.....	200 00	1,138 21
Pierce .....	2,864 04	.....	.....	2,864 04
Polk .....	4,818 00	.....	.....	4,818 00
Portage .....	942 00	.....	.....	942 00
Price .....	2,050 00	.....	.....	2,050 00
Richland .....	819 00	.....	100 00	919 00
St. Croix .....	15,246 00	.....	.....	15,246 00
Sauk .....	200 00	.....	.....	200 00
Shawano .....	4,465 98	.....	.....	4,465 98
Taylor .....	3,255 09	.....	.....	3,255 09



*School District Loans Outstanding.***EXHIBIT T.**—*Statement of School District Loans outstanding September 30th, 1890.*—Continued.

COUNTIES.	School.	University.	Normal School.	Total amount outstanding.
Trempealeau ....	2,170 63	.....	.....	2,170 63
Vernon .....	2,612 32	.....	.....	2,612 32
Walworth .....	700 00	.....	.....	700 00
Washburn .....	6,805 00	.....	.....	6,805 00
Waupaca .....	920 00	.....	.....	920 00
Waushara .....	3,430 00	.....	.....	3,430 00
Wood .....	4,044 26	.....	750 00	4,794 26
Total .....	\$160,906 93	\$849 74	\$4,474 97	\$166,231 64

## Drainage Moneys.

EXHIBIT U. 1.—Statement of Drainage Moneys received in the several counties October 1, 1889, and sources from whence derived.

COUNTIES.	Amount of sales.	Total dues paid.	Amount of interest.	Amount of tax penalty.	Total amount receipts.	Appropri- ation, chap. 456, L. 1885.	Balance due counties.
Adams. ....	\$2,849 40				\$2,849 40	\$58 54	\$2,790 86
Ashland. ....	853 18				853 18	17 53	835 65
Barron. ....	85 52				85 52	1 77	83 75
Bayfield. ....	488 56				488 56	10 04	478 52
Brown. ....	88 71				88 71	1 83	86 88
Buffalo. ....	32 93		\$6 58		39 51	81	38 70
Burnett. ....	530 13				530 13	10 90	519 23
Calumet. ....	60 00				60 00	1 23	58 77
Chippewa. ....	319 69				319 69	6 59	313 10
Clark. ....	120 00				120 00	2 47	117 53
Columbia. ....			3 36		3 36	07	3 29
Crawford. ....	56 22				56 22	1 15	55 07
Dane. ....	94 38		48 58		142 96	2 94	140 02
Douglas. ....	3,854 56				3,854 56	79 17	3,775 39
Dunn. ....	108 15	\$45 00			153 15	3 15	150 00
Eau Claire. ....			3 15		3 15	06	3 09
Florence. ....	946 21				946 21	19 44	926 77
Fond du Lac. ....	30 00				30 00	61	29 39
Forest. ....	2,938 37				2,938 37	60 36	2,878 01
Green Lake. ....			6 16		6 16	12	6 04
Jackson. ....	380 96				380 96	7 83	373 13
Juneau. ....	3,852 20				3,852 20	79 11	3,773 09
Kewaunee. ....	40 00				40 00	82	39 18
La Crosse. ....			22 96		22 96	47	22 49
Langlade. ....	1,929 80				1,929 80	39 64	1,890 16
Lincoln. ....	1,544 75				1,544 75	31 72	1,513 03
Manitowoc. ....			14 56		14 56	30	14 26

*Drainage Moneys.*

Marathon .....	360 00				360 00	7 38	352 62
Marinette .....	942 10				942 10	19 32	922 78
Marquette .....	325 46	53 00	61 74		440 20	9 03	431 17
Monroe .....	80 00			\$0 78	80 78	1 66	79 12
Oconto .....	363 50				363 50	7 45	356 05
Oneida .....	6,205 72				6,205 72	127 39	6,078 33
Pepin .....	100 58		12 60		113 18	2 32	110 86
Polk .....	124 82				124 82	2 56	122 26
Portage .....	750 83				750 83	15 42	735 41
Price .....	6,213 53				6,213 53	127 53	6,086 00
Sawyer .....	487 73				487 73	10 01	477 72
Shawano .....	940 00				940 00	9 30	920 70
Taylor .....	1,573 53				1,573 53	32 28	1,541 25
Trempealeau .....			4 20		4 20	09	4 11
Vernon .....	30 00				30 00	61	29 39
Washburn .....	390 00				390 00	7.99	382 01
Waukesha .....			12 60		12 60	26	12 34
Waupaca .....	210 00		15 54		225 54	4 62	220 92
Waushara .....	120 00	45 00	19 37		184 37	3 78	180 59
Winnebago .....	190 90		29 41		220 30	4 52	215 78
Total .....	\$40,612 42	\$143 00	\$260 80	\$0 78	\$41,017 00	\$842 19	\$40,174 81

*Drainage Moneys.***EXHIBIT U, 2.—Statement of Drainage Moneys received in the several counties, October 1, 1890, and sources from whence derived.**

COUNTIES.	Amount of sales.	Total dues paid.	Amount of interest.	Amount due counties.
Ashland.....	\$170 00	.....	.....	\$170 00
Bayfield.....	539 50	.....	.....	539 50
Buffalo.....	30 00	.....	\$6 58	36 58
Burnett.....	735 87	.....	.....	735 87
Calumet.....	90 00	.....	.....	90 00
Chippewa.....	170 00	.....	.....	170 00
Columbia.....	.....	.....	3 36	3 36
Dane.....	.....	.....	48 58	48 58
Dodge.....	30 00	.....	.....	30 00
Douglas.....	8,194 10	.....	.....	8,194 10
Eau Claire.....	.....	.....	3 15	3 15
Florence.....	50 00	.....	.....	50 00
Forest.....	985 24	.....	.....	985 24
Green Lake.....	.....	.....	6 16	6 16
Jackson.....	200 00	.....	.....	200 00
Juneau.....	100 00	.....	.....	100 00
La Crosse.....	.....	.....	22 96	22 96
Langlade.....	952 25	.....	.....	952 25
Lincoln.....	1,002 65	.....	.....	1,002 65
Manitowoc.....	30 00	.....	14 56	44 56
Marathon.....	521 55	.....	.....	521 55
Marinette.....	310 00	.....	.....	310 00
Marquette.....	101 07	.....	55 44	156 51
Monroe.....	20 00	.....	.....	20 00
Oconto.....	306 13	.....	.....	306 13
Oneida.....	3,792 60	.....	.....	3,792 60
Pepin.....	144 45	.....	.....	144 45
Polk.....	210 00	.....	.....	210 00
Portage.....	210 00	.....	.....	210 00
Price.....	890 00	.....	.....	890 00
Sawyer.....	248 30	.....	.....	248 30
Shawano.....	770 00	.....	.....	770 00
Taylor.....	660 00	.....	.....	660 00
Trempealeau.....	.....	.....	4 20	4 20
Vernon.....	47 85	.....	.....	47 85
Washburn.....	290 00	.....	.....	290 00
Waukesha.....	.....	.....	12 60	12 60
Waupaca.....	160 00	\$83 00	9 80	252 80
Waushara.....	96 30	.....	18 06	114 36
Winnebago.....	.....	.....	29 40	29 40
Wood.....	120 00	.....	.....	120 00
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>\$22,177 86</b>	<b>\$83 00</b>	<b>\$284 85</b>	<b>\$22,495 71</b>

*Drainage Moneys.*

EXHIBIT V, 1.— *Apportionment of Drainage Moneys in accordance with chapter 340, laws 1889, showing the amount due the several counties for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1889.*

COUNTIES.	No. of acres selected.	Amount due counties.
Adams.....	1,707.23	\$762 31
Ashland.....	181.24	80 93
Barron.....	160.00	71 44
Bayfield.....	67.70	30 23
Brown.....	720.00	321 49
Buffalo.....	3,105.26	1,386 56
Burnett.....	360.00	160 74
Calumet.....	177.57	79 29
Chippewa.....	1,424.76	636 18
Clark.....	1,280.00	571 54
Columbia.....	3,066.61	1,369 30
Crawford.....	1,620.54	723 60
Dane.....	1,796.66	802 24
Dodge.....	2,133.87	952 81
Door.....	1,133.73	506 23
Douglas.....	339.96	151 80
Dunn.....	6,145.66	2,744 16
Eau Claire.....	1,282.02	572 45
Fond du Lac.....	760.00	339 35
Grant.....	37.30	16 65
Green.....	360.00	160 74
Green Lake.....	453.75	202 61
Jackson.....	1,050.79	469 20
Jefferson.....	1,360.00	607 27
Juneau.....	1,247.33	556 96
Kenosha.....	80.00	35 72
Kewaunee.....	515.02	229 97
La Crosse.....	4,035.42	1,801 89
Lincoln.....	121.38	54 20
Manitowoc.....	1,825.91	815 30
Marathon.....	1,679.71	750 02
Marinette.....	1,583.37	707 01
Marquette.....	1,642.32	733 33
Monroe.....	1,950.89	871 11
Oconto.....	2,069.70	924 16
Outagamie.....	1,626.11	726 09
Pepin.....	1,775.20	792 66
Polk.....	360.18	160 82
Portage.....	1,067.60	476 70
Racine.....	40.00	17 86
Richland.....	1,261.29	563 19
Rock.....	756.22	337 67
Sauk.....	1,879.26	839 13
Shawano.....	1,242.10	554 62
Sheboygan.....	359.99	160 74
Trempeleau.....	861.56	384 70
Vernon.....	1,534.22	685 06
Walworth.....	1,315.08	587 21

*Drainage Moneys.*

EXHIBIT V, 1.—*Apportionment of Drainage Moneys in accordance with chapter 340, laws 1889, showing the amount due the several counties for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1889—Continued.*

COUNTIES.	No. of acres selected.	Amount due counties.
Washington.....	680.88	\$304 03
Waukesha.....	80.00	35 72
Waupaca.....	4,722.50	2,108 69
Waushara.....	1,490.70	665 63
Winnebago.....	809.33	361 38
Wood.....	1,730.83	772 85
Total.....	71,068.75	\$31,753 54

*Drainage Moneys.*

EXHIBIT V, 2.—*Apportionment of Drainage Moneys in accordance with chapter 340, laws 1889, showing the amount due the several counties for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1890.*

COUNTIES.	No. of acres selected.	Amounts due counties.
Adams.....	1,707.23	\$94 11
Ashland.....	181.24	9 99
Barron.....	160.00	8 82
Bayfield.....	67.70	3 73
Brown.....	720.00	39 69
Buffalo.....	3,105.26	171 17
Burnett.....	360.00	19 85
Calumet.....	177.57	9 79
Chippewa.....	1,424.76	78 54
Clark.....	1,280.00	70 50
Columbia.....	3,066.61	169 04
Crawford.....	1,620.54	89 83
Dane.....	1,796.66	99 04
Dodge.....	2,133.87	117 62
Door.....	1,133.73	62 50
Douglas.....	339.96	18 74
Dunn.....	6,145.66	338 77
Eau Claire.....	1,282.02	70 67
Fond du Lac.....	760.00	41 90
Grant.....	37.30	2 06
Green.....	360.00	19 85
Green Lake.....	453.75	25 02
Jackson.....	1,050.79	57 93
Jefferson.....	1,360.00	74 97
Juneau.....	1,247.33	68 77
Kenosha.....	80.00	4 41
Kewaunee.....	515.02	28 39
La Crosse.....	4,035.42	222 45
Lincoln.....	121.38	6 69
Manitowoc.....	1,825.91	100 66
Marathon.....	1,679.71	92 59
Marquette.....	1,583.37	87 28
Marquette.....	1,642.32	90 53
Monroe.....	1,950.89	107 54
Oconto.....	2,069.70	114 10
Outagamie.....	1,626.11	89 65
Pepin.....	1,775.20	97 86
Polk.....	360.18	19 86
Portage.....	1,067.60	58 86
Racine.....	40.00	2 20
Richland.....	1,261.29	69 53
Rock.....	756.22	41 69
Sauk.....	1,879.26	103 60
Shawano.....	1,242.10	68 48
Sheboygan.....	359.99	19 85
Trempealeau.....	861.56	47 50
Vernon.....	1,534.22	84 58
Walworth.....	1,315.08	72 50

*Drainage Moneys.*

EXHIBIT V, 2.— *Apportionment of Drainage Moneys in accordance with chapter 340, laws 1889, showing the amount due the several counties for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1890 — Continued.*

COUNTIES.	No. of acres selected.	Amounts due counties
Washington.....	680.88	\$37 53
Waukesha.....	80.00	4 41
Waupaca.....	4,722.50	260 33
Waushara.....	1,490.70	82 18
Winnebago.....	809.33	44 62
Wood.....	1,730.83	95 41
Total.....	71,068.75	\$3,917 74











THIRTEENTH [FOURTH BIENNIAL] REPORT

OF THE

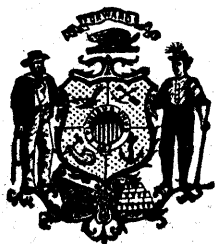
COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1889—1890

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MADISON, WIS.:  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, PRINTERS.  
1891.







**WISCONSIN FISH HATCHERY, FITCHBURG,**  
NEAR MADISON.



THIRTEENTH [FOURTH BIENNIAL] REPORT

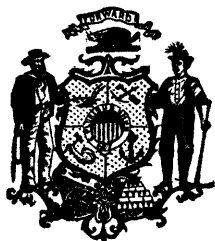
OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1889—1890



MADISON, WIS.:  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, PRINTERS.  
1891.

## COMMISSIONERS — 1889-90.

GOV. WILLIAM D. HOARD [ <i>ex-officio</i> ],	-	-	FT. ATKINSON.
PHILO DUNNING, <i>President</i> ,	-	-	MADISON.
C. L. VALENTINE, <i>Secretary and Treasurer</i> ,	-	-	JANESVILLE.
MARK DOUGLAS,	-	-	MELROSE.
A. V. H. CARPENTER,	-	-	MILWAUKEE.
CALVERT SPENSLEY,	-	-	MINERAL POINT.
E. S. MINOR,	-	-	STURGEON BAY.

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## SUPERINTENDENT OF HATCHERIES.

JAMES NEVIN,	-	-	MADISON.
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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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TO THE HONORABLE, THE LEGISLATURE:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, pursuant to law, the Thirteenth (Fourth Biennial) Report of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of Wisconsin, covering the calendar years 1889 and 1890.

By order of the Commissioners,

C. L. VALENTINE,

*Secretary.*

# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	<i>Page</i>
<b>REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS.</b>	
Distribution.....	1
Need for enlargement of capacity.....	2
More land purchased.....	3
Fish protection.....	3
Local clubs.....	4
Value of our fishing industry.....	5
Rented waters.....	6
Railway courtesies.....	6
American Fisheries society.....	7
At the World's Fair.....	7
Rainbow trout.....	8
Fish disease.....	13
Impregnated eggs vs. fry.....	13
Wisconsin's position.....	14
More capital is necessary.....	15
<b>APPENDIX.</b>	
Treasurer's report.....	16
Superintendent's report.....	18
White fish distribution.....	27
Impregnated lake trout eggs, distribution.....	27
Brook trout, persons receiving.....	28
Rainbow trout, persons receiving.....	35
Wall-eyed pike, persons receiving.....	42
Carp, persons receiving.....	46
Summary of distribution, 1877-90.....	54
Wardens' reports, 1889.....	55
Wardens' reports, 1890.....	58
Summary of wardens' reports, 1885-90..	61

## COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

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The Commissioners of Fisheries have the honor to report that the work of the commission for the past two years has been carried on with such measure of success as its funds would warrant, and apparently to the complete satisfaction of the people of the commonwealth. There is no longer any doubt as to the great economic importance of this work. The period when the artificial propagation and distribution of fish by the state was regarded as an experiment, has passed. That the government of the commonwealth may with propriety, and with profit to the people, engage in this practical art, is to-day generally recognized, and its ascertained results are unquestioned. The commissioners come to the legislature at the present session, with acknowledgments of generous legislative recognition of their work in the past, but hopeful that the work may be allowed by further concessions to keep pace with the growth of the state, and attain the highest degree of efficiency.

### DISTRIBUTION.

The interesting report of Superintendent Nevin—to whose valuable services we again take pleasure in testifying—will be found in the appendix. It shows that the following distribution has been made during the years 1889 and 1890:

Name of Species.	1889.	1890.
Brook Trout.....	2,190,000	3,320,000
Rainbow Trout.....	2,615,000	3,460,000
White Fish.....	30,000,000	27,600,000
Lake Trout (impregnated eggs).....	27,322,500	30,963,800
Carp.....	5,230	37,541
Pike.....	14,050,000	14,680,000
	76,182,730	80,061,341

*Commissioners' Report.*

The requests for fry, from dwellers on the interior lakes and rivers of the state are greatly on the increase. It is now impossible to supply much more than one-third of the demand, as will be seen from the following statement from the books of the Superintendent, for 1890:

Name of Species.	Applied for.	Supplied.
Brook Trout... ..	6,415,000	8,320,000
Rainbow Trout.....	4,525,000	3,460,000
Pike .....	50,000,000	14,680,000
Carp .....	16,000	*15,860
	60,956,000	21,475,860

## NEED FOR ENLARGEMENT OF CAPACITY.

It will be seen that the enterprise is not sufficiently expanded. It is but recently that in many sections of the state popular appreciation has been properly awakened to the importance of restocking waters which have become exhausted by a generation of improvidence. It is becoming generally recognized that the prosperity of the fisheries of the state is entirely within the control of fish-culturists, and is capable of immense extension. The spread of this knowledge is evidenced in the above statistics. Our correspondence shows that the demand will be far greater the coming season than ever before, and is bound to grow. Yet our facilities for hatching fry are now exercised to their fullest extent; and we are brought to the necessity of asking that our hatching capacity be considerably enlarged, as the only means for meeting the popular need.

Our annual appropriation of \$12,000 just suffices for minor improvements, the simple hatching and distribution of fry at the Nine Springs and Milwaukee houses, and the practical administration of the work. We need at Nine

\*This amount varies from the first table of distribution, for the reason that November 28, we unexpectedly received 20,000 carp from the United States Fish Commission, and at once planted the greater part of them in the waters of the state. The total of 15,860 represents the carp of our own raising.

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*Commissioners' Report.*

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Springs a large new hatching building, and considerable improvements in the water supply. The water capacity is apparently boundless, but the courses of some of the runs need changing, and new springs should be opened. We estimate that this special work will cost \$10,000, and we respectfully ask the legislature to appropriate that amount for the purpose. With this proposed enlargement of hatching facilities we should feel confident of being able to meet the increased demands upon us.

MORE LAND PURCHASED.

In order to control more water capacity, to provide properly for the greatly increased stock of breeding trout kept on hand, we have purchased twenty acres more land lying to the east of the Nine Springs ground, for \$300. Through this tract the flow of water from the hatching springs passes after leaving our old premises. Along this stream (Nine Springs Creek), we have constructed a series of ponds over eighty rods in length and eight feet wide, with an average depth of three feet. Here our breeding Rainbow Trout were kept during the past season. Although receiving no artificial food the fish thrived exceedingly well and are in a healthy condition. At the same time the reservoir for supplying the hatching house has been greatly enlarged and improved.

FISH PROTECTION.

It is estimated that about \$5,000,000 are spent annually in the state of Maine alone, by summer tourists attracted there by the many beautiful lakes and extensive forests, which abound in fish and game. In our report, two years ago, we called attention to the large sum of money being brought into Wisconsin each year, by the tourists who flock to our own summer resorts. The testimony which we then published, from prominent railroad officials, was to the effect that hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually received by Wisconsin people from this source, exclusive

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*Commissioners' Report.*

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of railway earnings, which are in turn taxed to meet the expenses of the state government.

One of the features of this rapidly growing tourist invasion has been the erection of attractive summer homes upon the banks of some of our beautiful inland lakes, chiefly in Waukesha, Walworth, Racine, Kenosha and Green Lake counties. Herein dwell thousands of people from Chicago, St. Louis and other cities beyond the borders of the state. They have made valuable as building lots, the farm lands bordering upon these lakes and are customers for much farm produce.

These summer dwellers and throngs of transient sporting tourists who bring so large a revenue to our state, seek not only fine scenery, boating and fresh air. Our lakes and rivers are also attractive to them because of their fish supply. This supply needs continual protection as well as reinforcement. The business of hatching and protecting should, in all our waters, go hand in hand. That the institution of the present system of fish and game wardens has wrought some improvement, there is no doubt. This is more plainly to be seen with regard to the Great Lakes, from which source alone statistics are obtainable. A steady increase in the fishing industry there, is apparent from an examination of the comparative table which we publish in the appendix. Nevertheless, it is painfully apparent to any one who has had occasion to examine the practical workings of the existing warden system, both inland and on the Great Lakes, that the results are quite unsatisfactory as compared with what is desirable and possible. The laws relative to fish and game wardens need the prompt and serious attention of the legislature. A complete revision will alone meet the difficulty.

#### LOCAL CLUBS.

While upon this matter of fish protection, we desire again heartily to recommend the formation of local fish and



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*Commissioners' Report.*

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game clubs. Those already organized are doing good work in fostering a healthy popular sentiment in favor of protecting fish in the spawning season, and have often rendered efficient aid in prosecutions for the violation of laws. These clubs deserve all possible encouragement.

VALUE OF OUR FISHING INDUSTRY.

The statistics obtainable from the wardens' report, are necessarily approximate only; but an examination of the summary of these reports (appendix) shows that during the years 1889 and 1890, there was in round numbers, an average catch off the Wisconsin shores of the Great Lakes lakes of 9,600,000 pounds of fish; this brought the fishermen \$375,000 in money; there are about 675 persons employed in this business, using 17,000 nets, which are valued at \$150,000; the boats engaged number 300, valued at about \$90,000; while, in addition to this, in the neighborhood of \$145,000 is invested in docks, buildings and other property necessary to the prosecution of the industry. The wardens' reports shows a slight falling off in the catch for 1890, but as the season was reported to be of average quality, we think this decrease more apparent than real.

We have not even the pretense of official statistics of the value of fish catches, from the inland waters, but from various private sources—principally railway and express companies—we are able to present a few suggestive figures. It is reported to us that from the Lake Winnebago district—comprising the waters of Lakes Winnebago and Poygan, and Wolf and Fox rivers, there was shipped to outside markets, during the season of 1889, a total of 675,224 pounds. At the low estimate of four cents per pound, this export must have netted the fisherman \$27,012.96, nearly one-tenth of the value of Wisconsin's fishing industry on the Great Lakes. It is probable that an equal amount was either sent to the home markets or consumed by the fishermen and their families.

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*Commissioners' Report.*

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Upon the Four Lakes at Madison, there are, from April to November, an average of twenty-five fishermen in daily employment, taking out \$4,000 on \$5,000 worth of fish in the season for the home market and for export. Throughout the winter, a large number of men are engaged in fishing through the ice, and earn fair wages.

It is reported that during 1888, there was shipped from Lake Koshkonong some 200,000 pounds of fish, valued at \$8,000; and it is fair to say that from scores of inland lakes like Koshkonong—for instance, in Waukesha, Walworth, Racine, Kenosha and Green Lake counties—equally large shipments are annually made. It is unfortunate that we find it impossible, in the lack of proper reporting agencies to present the statistics of this trade; were we able to do so, it would doubtless be found that the value of the inland fisheries was at least equal to that of the Great Lakes, and quite as deserving of legislative attention.

#### RENTED WATERS.

We deem it important once more to call attention to the custom in vogue among land proprietors in some portions of the state, of renting portions of creeks which flow through their premises to individuals and sporting clubs. Possibly this cannot be prevented by law; but the effect it has, of monopolizing the food supply of those waters, is evident, and the commissioners have for the past two years declined to furnish fry for the stocking of such rented streams.

#### RAILWAY COURTESIES.

The several railway companies operating within this state have continued to render important service to the Commission, in the free transportation of fry to any point desired, and the return of the empty cans. The railway officials have been accommodating in many ways, saving us much trouble and expense, and to them we desire again to tender our cordial thanks.

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*Commissioners' Report.*

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## UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION.

We feel greatly indebted to the United States Fish Commission, and also to the commissioners of several of our sister states, for the kind assistance they have rendered in the generous donation of eggs of several species of fish not indigenous to our waters, and in co-operating in our work generally. Especially do we wish to express thanks to the United States Fish Commission for co-operation in our White Fish work, which has enabled us to make liberal consignments to the great bodies of water bordering on our state, each year.

## AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the American Fisheries Society, held at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, May 14, 1890, our Board was represented by Commissioner Spensley and Superintendent Nevin. These yearly conferences of American fish culturists are of great practical value to all who participate in them, and through the delegates to the various commissions which they represent. There, ideas are interchanged, methods discussed and co-operative measures agreed to, in an industry which has now assumed immense proportions and seriously affects large classes of people.

## AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

On the 28th of November last, there was held in Chicago a meeting of fish-culturists, at which most of the state commissioners were represented. The Wisconsin delegates were Commissioners Douglas and Spensley, and Superintendent Nevin. The object of the conference was to have a preliminary discussion of the measures necessary to secure a large exhibit of American fishery interests at the World's Fair in 1893. The directors of the Exposition having intimated that they would furnish space and water free, for that purpose, it was determined to hold such an

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*Commissioners' Report.*

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exhibit if the several state governments would support the enterprise by providing for the care of the fish while on exhibition. The details of the scheme have not yet been perfected, but it is now possible for us to assure the legislature that there seems no doubt that the proposed display will be made, and that it will be on a scale creditable to the country.

The prominent position which Wisconsin holds in the field of fish culture, and her proximity to the site of the World's Fair, has created the feeling among other state commissions that should she send a fishery exhibit, she will necessarily stand in the very front rank of competition. The attention of the legislature is respectfully called to the importance of providing for a display of ample proportions, on the part of the Wisconsin Fish Commission, in any scheme which may be devised at this session for a proper representation of the state's interests at the forthcoming exposition.

#### RAINBOW TROUT.

The good results with which the Commissioners have met, in the introduction of Brook Trout in the inland waters of the state, have now been so generally acknowledged that it is no longer necessary to publish testimonials to that effect. California Rainbow Trout, however, is comparatively a new species to this state; having been introduced here but a few seasons ago. As evidence that the experiment has been a success, we take pleasure in presenting a few sample letters, selected at random from many of similar tenor:

#### *Antigo.*

ANTIGO, July 8, 1890.—In reply to yours of July 2nd, I can say that the Rainbow or Mountain Trout that I got from you three years ago have done splendidly in those streams in which I planted them. I have caught some that weighed three pounds, and other parties have caught some still larger. I have not seen many young ones yet, although enough to know that they are doing all right. Those planted in Spring Brook, near Antigo,

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*Commissioners' Report.*

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have done well also. Several have been caught there weighing eight pounds, and Fremann Weedman caught one that weighed ten pounds and two ounces. Those were planted about six or seven years ago.

In regard to the last lot you sent to Eli West and myself, they came here in fine shape, and in three hours from that time I had those assigned to me planted in the stream and they are growing nicely.

JAS. KENNEDY.

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*Wautoma.*

WAUTOMA, July 8, 1890.—In reply to your inquiry, I have to say that in some of the streams in this county the Rainbow Trout appear to be at home, attaining a size of six or seven pounds. They do not appear to increase like the Brook Trout; this is notably so in the streams in this vicinity, where both have been planted. In the streams in the eastern part of this county, they appear to have succeeded better. Our streams here are full of the Brook Trout (they having been planted first and having possession), and these do not appear willing to share accommodations with any other fish. We have about come to the conclusion that they do not constitute a happy family, and that the Brook Trout are masters of the situation, they being the better fish. We are contented with them and will make no further draft on you for Rainbow Trout. We are greatly desirous of trying Black Bass and Muskalonge in our inland lakes. Do you think of hatching them?

J. S. BUGH.

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*Berlin.*

BERLIN, July 9, 1890.—Rainbow Trout have not done well in the small streams where they have been planted. I hear of only an occasional Rainbow Trout being caught, and I have caught perhaps eight or ten in the last three years. I hear of one once in a while being caught in Pine River, where there is a good deal of water. I am satisfied they are not a success in our small streams; still I am in hopes that we will find that in our larger streams they may eventually prove a success. It is my opinion, and also that of many others with whom I have spoken on the subject, that they are not as fine flavor or as gamey as the speckled Brook Trout. I had made up my mind last year that I should not order any more fry of that variety, but wait and see the results.

I have heard of perhaps a half dozen Rainbows being caught, and all of them in large streams, weighing from one and a half to two pounds. It seems to me that by this time there had ought to have been a larger per

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*Commissioners' Report.*


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cent caught than there is. My opinion is that out of one hundred trout caught, there will not be over one or two Rainbows among them. I was up twice on Silver Creek this season. The first time I caught forty-five trout and only one Rainbow. The second time, I caught fifty-one, and not one Rainbow. There have been in the last four or five years some forty thousand Rainbows put into that stream.

C. H. BRITTON.

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*Fond du Lac.*

FOND DU LAC, July 21, 1890.— During the past five years I have distributed them through this and adjoining counties, and planted them in at least twenty-five streams, and my observation has been they have all have done well. In many of the streams one person has taken from fifty to seventy, some of them weighing a pound and a few turned the scales at three pounds. They are not equal to the original or Brook Trout, and as a rule should not be placed in the same streams. They are not as gamey, and the flavor is surely inferior. However, there are some advantages secured by cultivating Rainbows. They are deposited in the streams after the spring rushouts, for I find a great loss of Brook Trout fry caused by melting snow and chill carrying the young fish where they become food for large fish. I hope the Commission will continue the propagation of said fish, and if possible increase the amount of Book Trout fry furnished. Tons of trout have been taken this season in three counties in central Wisconsin.

H. DURAND.

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*Galesville.*

GALESVILLE, July 14, 1890.— The Rainbow Trout have done very well in our streams, as I think the streams are deeper than in some other sections. They have been caught here as large as two and one half pounds, and I have caught quite a number that would weigh three-fourths of a pound. The late rains, I am afraid, have been very hard on the trout, young and old. The fry that have been sent here have been planted in good shape, and I think the fishing has been as good as any place in the state. I suppose it is too late to plant any more, but if it is not I wish you would send me as many more as you possibly can spare and I will see to them myself.

F. G. DAVIS.

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*West Salem.*

WEST SALEM, July 23, 1890.— The Rainbow Trout seem to thrive and grow nicely in our streams. They appear more hardy than the Speckled

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*Commissioners' Report.*

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Trout. Some were put in a creek near here four years ago, and J. K. Johnson, one of our leading merchants, caught two that weighed three-fourths of a pound each. Some two years old were caught this spring and were considerably larger than Brook Trout of that age. The meat of Rainbow Trout is not as fine eating as that of the speckled beauties, but they are equally gamey, and outgrow the latter. We say, give us the Speckled Trout first; but in case we cannot get them, send on the Rainbow fish.

LEONARD LOTTRIDGE.

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*Alma Centre.*

ALMA CENTRE, September 4, 1890.—I would have answered before but wished to gain all the information in regard to the Rainbow Trout before reporting, as my time had been so taken up the past two years that I have not tried the streams. I find that Rainbow have been caught weighing one-half pound to one pound, besides quite a large number of smaller ones. I think there is no doubt of their holding their own and doing well in our streams, which are made up from springs. The water is cold and pure.

J. B. MILLER.

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*Pleasant Valley.*

PLEASANT VALLEY, July 8, 1890.—The first Rainbow Trout were put in here two years ago, and a great many have been caught. They weigh all the way from one-fourth up to three pounds. Those we put in this summer are doing nicely. There seems to be a great deal of fault found with them on account of finding small Brook Trout in their stomachs. Many of the sportsmen seem to think they will clean out the Brook Trout in time. Do you think we will have any such trouble? I think we will not want any more of the Rainbow in this stream until we try these thoroughly. But whenever you have any Brook Trout to spare, I would be pleased to get them.

M. L. PARKER.

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*Tomah.*

TOMAH, July 15, 1890.—So far as my own personal knowledge of the Rainbow Trout is concerned, I have not seen many of them. I have caught several myself and have seen some that have been caught, some fair sized ones, but I do not think that as a general thing they do so well as the natives, in streams where we have planted them. In my own experience in fishing I have caught two or three in a day's fishing. Others have told me that they have had similar experiences in fishing. This is about the extent of my knowledge in regard to them.

C. R. ERWIN.

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*Commissioners' Report.*

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*Pine River.*

PINE RIVER, July 11, 1890.—The Rainbow Trout are a success; and like "Oliver Twist," Kimball and myself call for "more." I am so well satisfied with them that I am willing to spend time and money planting the fry. They seem to do the best where the Brook Trout do the least. H. D. Gardner, of Milwaukee, caught four last fall that weighed ten pounds dressed, and they were beauties. He caught two this summer that weighed over five pounds. He caught one so large that he could not get it out of the water; it broke his pole and went off with the hook. He says it was over two feet long and I think so myself, as I saw it the day before. William Cotauch caught one that weighed over four pounds. The above catches I have seen, with hundreds of smaller ones. Modesty forbids my telling how many and of what size I have myself caught. It is sufficient to say that I have caught my share. I cannot say that they have ever spawned in the streams about here. In the cold streams where the speckled trout do the best, we catch but few Rainbows and those mostly small; but in the larger streams and warmer water they seem to thrive to perfection. Is this natural with them? The streams were stocked with Brook Trout years before any Rainbows were planted, and the Rainbows have not had an equal chance. I do not think them as gamey as the Brook Trout, neither is the flavor as good, but this may be owing to the water. I have observed both equally. All the fishermen about here say give us *both*, Upper Pine River, the great trout fishing stream for this part of the country, has never been stocked with Rainbows. They have been planted in streams emptying in lower Pine River (dams prevent their going up), and Willow Creek. I have never succeeded in having a Rainbow rise to a fly. The Rainbows are a success.

TRUMAN SEARS.

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*Hudson.*

HUDSON, July 8, 1890.—I am pleased to report *great* success with the Brook and Rainbow Trout fry I have been receiving from you annually for the last five or six years. Rainbow Trout have been caught of all sizes up to seven pounds, and one specimen caught last year by Mr. H. C. Reed actually weighed eight pounds. This was the one Mr. Reed sent to you, and I believe you pronounced it the finest specimen you had ever seen taken from waters in this state. Catches from ten to twenty are quite common, and the fish generally run in weight from three-quarters to three pounds, with an occasional larger one. Brook Trout are quite numerous in the same stream (the Willow River), and old fishermen tell me that it is



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*Commissioners' Report.*

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the finest fishing there, they ever saw. All sizes are taken, and many run as high as three and four pounds. Yesterday, L. G. Greene and J. E. Jones caught seven, five Rainbow and two Brook Trout; the largest Rainbow weighed five pounds, and the next, two and a half. F. D. Harding of this place made a fine catch a few evenings ago. In about an hour's fishing, just before sun-down, he took fifteen Rainbow Trout, the largest weighing two pounds.

The planting of trout fry in this county is a decided success in every way, and if it were left to a vote of the fishermen of this county the Commission would never lack a good healthy appropriation to enable it to successfully prosecute the good work so nobly carried out thus far.

JAS. P. BALSOM.

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*Sparta.*

SPARTA, July 5, 1890.—The Rainbow Trout placed in our streams the past few years, are increasing and growing to be large fish. I have seen several the past two years that weighed from one and one-half to three pounds, and a few that were larger; the largest, weighing seven and three-fourths pounds, and measuring twenty-six inches in length, and fourteen inches in circumference, was caught four miles south of this city, June 11, 1890. It was expressed to Maj. Curran, of your city, by a friend. While the quality of the Rainbow is not considered quite equal to the "speckled," they are considered a success with us.

J. FRENCH, P. M.

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NO FISH DISEASE.

In our report of two years ago we presented an interesting preliminary report by Dr. Edward A. Birge, of the State University, upon a peculiar disease affecting the eyes of certain varieties of fish at the Madison Hatchery. We should have pushed the matter further, but for the fact that since then the trouble has passed away. There is no disease now apparent in the fish under our care.

## IMPREGNATED EGGS VS. FRY.

During the past summer we sent a letter of inquiry to the Wisconsin fishermen on the Great Lakes, asking their

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*Commissioners' Report.*


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opinion as to the best methods of restocking those lakes with White Fish and Lake Trout. The question was: Whether in their opinion we should have better results from planting impregnated eggs in large numbers than by planting fry in limited numbers — having in view the ascertained fact that the cost of adopting the former method is less than ten per cent of the latter. A large number of replies were received, ninety per cent of our correspondents favoring the experiment made in 1888-89, of having men at the several fishing stations to take the eggs, impregnate them and put them back directly on the spawning grounds. An interesting account of this operation will be found in Superintendent Nevin's report.

#### WISCONSIN'S POSITION.

It is gratifying again to be able to announce the fact that for the amount of money expended, Wisconsin distributes more fish than any other American state. In the matter of stocking the Great Lakes, Michigan alone leads us, but in the distribution of trout Wisconsin is still at the head.

The principal states engaged in fish culture, with the amount each expends in carrying on the work, are:

New York, annual appropriation.....	\$36,500 00
Michigan, annual appropriation.....	21,000 00
Pennsylvania, annual appropriation.....	15,000 00
Wisconsin, annual appropriation.....	12,000 00
Nebraska, annual appropriation.....	8,000 00
Minnesota, annual appropriation.....	6,000 00
Ohio, annual appropriation .....	6,000 00

Here is the estimated cost of production, per thousand fry in several of the states, as well as Canada:

New York, cost per 1,000 fry.....	86 cents
Nebraska, cost per 1,000 fry.....	48 cents
Pennsylvania, cost per 1,000 fry.....	44 cents
Dominion of Canada, cost per 1,000 fry.....	39 cents
Minnesota, cost per 1,000 fry.....	30 cents
Michigan, cost per 1,000 fry.....	24 cents
Wisconsin, cost per 1,000 fry.....	24 cents

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*Commissioners' Report.*

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Figures like these need no comment; they have more force than words. We must in conclusion, however, beg again to remind the legislature that the work of the commission is governed by business principles.

MORE CAPITAL IS NECESSARY

if the scope of the business is to be broadened. With the increased demand of the public for fish fry, with which to stock and restock the waters of the state, and every prospect that that demand will continue to grow, the expressed desires of the people can not be met except by greatly enlarged facilities, and an increase of help. It remains with the legislature to say whether the commission shall or shall not be provided with the funds essential to the proper growth of the important enterprise entrusted to its supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

PHILO DUNNING,  
C. L. VALENTINE,  
A. V. H. CARPENTER,  
MARK DOUGLAS,  
CALVERT SPENSLEY,  
E. S. MINER,

*Commissioners.*

December 31, 1890.

## Treasurer's Report.

# APPENDIX.

## I.—TREASURER'S REPORT.

### STATEMENT FOR 1889.

<i>Dr.</i>			
1889.			
Jan. 1,	To balance on hand.....	\$1,505 80	.....
	To appropriation for 1889.....	12,000 00	.....
			<u>\$13,505 80</u>
<i>Cr.</i>			
	By salary Supt. Jas. Nevin, 12 months ..		\$1,500 00
	salary clerk J. W. Hutchinson, 12 mos ..		820 00
	salary Asst. Supt. V. Maag, 12 mos....	\$840 00	.....
	sundry employment.....	1,446 15	.....
	disbursements for fish food.....	1,435 85	.....
	disbursements for shipping fish fry...	659 93	.....
	printing, postage, etc.....	160 43	.....
	telephone rent.....	100 00	.....
	general expenses.....	753 90	.....
	permanent improvements .....	804 95	.....
			<u>6,201 21</u>
<b>MILWAUKEE HATCHERY ACCOUNT.</b>			
	By John Maag, officer in charge, 8 mos.....		560 00
	sundry employment.....	\$579 16	.....
	expenses shipping fish fry .....	572 47	.....
	exp. collecting White Fish eggs (1889)	458 84	.....
	exp. collecting Wall-eyed Pike eggs..	189 37	.....
	exp. collecting Lake Trout eggs.....	293 00	.....
	C. W. Gauthier, 1888, for White Fish grounds.....	400 00	.....
	rent of hatchery building.....	300 00	.....
	rent of water from city.....	300 00	.....
	general expenses .....	294 64	.....
			<u>3,387 48</u>
	Philo Dunning, commissioner's exp..	\$30 00	.....
	Mark Douglas, commissioner's exp...	57 62	.....
	Calvert Spensley, commissioner's exp.	58 40	.....
	C. L. Valentine, commissioner's exp..	27 10	.....
	E. S. Miner, commissioner's exp.....	53 25	.....
			<u>226 37</u>
			<u>\$12,695 06</u>
	Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1889.....		810 74
			<u>\$13,505 80</u>

*Treasurer's Report.*

STATEMENT FOR 1890.

<i>Dr.</i>			
1890			
Jan. 1,	To balance on hand.....	\$810 74	
	To appropriation for 1890.....	12,000 00	\$12,810 74
<i>Cr.</i>			
	By salary Supt. Jas. Nevin, 12 months.....		\$1,500 00
	By salary clerk J. W. Hutchinson, 12 months.....		840 00
	By salary, Ass't Supt. V. Maag, 12 months.....	\$840 00	
	By Sundry employment.....	1,767 50	
	By permanent improvements.....	1,451 39	
	By disbursements for fish food.....	1,324 53	
	By disbursements for shipping fish fry..	653 68	
	By printing, postage, etc.....	94 85	
	By telephone rent.....	100 00	
	By general expenses.....	401 44	
			6,633 39
MILWAUKEE HATCHERY ACCOUNT.			
	John Maag, officer in charge, 8 months.....		550 96
	By sundry employment.....	670 75	
	By disbursements to shipping fish fry....	606 85	
	By expenses collecting White Fish eggs	513 32	
	By expenses collecting Wall-eyed Pike..	60 00	
	By expenses collecting Lake Trout....	320 00	
	By rent of hatchery building.....	300 00	
	By rent of water from city.....	300 00	
	By general expenses.....	285 28	
			3,056 20
	By Philo Dunning, commissioner, expenses.....	\$16 00	
	By C. L. Valentine, commissioner, expenses.....	16 35	
	By C. Spensley, commissioner, expenses.....	47 50	
	By Mark Douglas, commissioner, expenses.....	82 81	
	By A. V. H. Carpenter, commissioner, expenses.....	20 00	182 66
			\$12,763 21
	Balance on hand, December 31st, 1880.....		\$47 53

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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## II.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Commissioners of Fisheries:*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor herewith to submit my biennial report for the years 1889 and 1890, of the operations of the State Fish Hatcheries under my supervision, and of the distribution of fish therefrom.

The summaries hereto annexed of the number of the several varieties that have been deposited in the streams and lakes of Wisconsin, the past two seasons, can give you but an inadequate idea of the increasing interest taken in this work throughout the State.

In examining the "general summary" you will readily perceive the steady increase in distribution from year to year since the Fish Commission was first inaugurated; especially is this increase notable in the varieties mostly sought after in our inland waters. These are undoubtedly the direct means of inducing thousands of pleasure seekers and sportsmen to annually enter our state for pleasure and recreation, and they furnish food as well for large numbers of our own people.

From the immense quantities of Lake Trout that are being annually taken out of Lake Michigan and Green Bay by our fishermen, it became evident that we would have to resort to some method of replenishing the waters thus being continually drained of one of its most important commercial fishes. Not having hatching capacity for producing fry in sufficient quantities to insure success, in the fall of 1889 I placed experienced men on the various fishing tugs along Lake Michigan and Green Bay, to take the eggs, impregnate them and put them back in the water in the

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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known spawning beds of this variety. In this way there were planted 27,472,500 eggs. I am confident that we can accomplish better results by this method than by having a closed season for Lake Trout. The present fall of 1890 we repeated these operations, and succeeded in returning 30,936,000 eggs to their natural spawning beds.

In my opinion, not one egg in a hundred thousand deposited naturally by the parent fish, ever becomes impregnated, in the Great Lakes. Any one familiar with the habits of fish depositing their spawn will agree with me. There are several reasons for this. One reason is, eighty per cent of the first run of fish in the spawning season are males. Then comes the run of spawners, which are seventy per cent females; in about two or three days after they leave the spawning beds, a run of small male fish come on. Thus, when the females are depositing their spawn, there is an insufficient number of males to properly impregnate the eggs. Some fishermen are so ill informed as to say that the eggs do not require fertilizing after they leave the ovary of the female; while others claim that the run of small males impregnate the eggs after they have laid exposed for several days. All practical fish-culturists know that the ova must become impregnated as soon as it exudes from the female, or while the pores are open and extended to receive the milt. By artificial means we can impregnate at least 90 per cent of the ova; and I can see no reason why we should not meet with grand success in this enterprise whereby we can plant many millions of eggs annually without incurring any great expense.

From the Madison Hatchery we have hatched and shipped during the seasons of 1889-90, about 5,510,000 Brook Trout, and 6,075,000 Rainbow Trout fry. This makes a total of 11,585,000 Trout fry deposited in the streams throughout the state during the last two seasons. If we were to have met all the applications made, it would have required three times the hatching capacity we now have.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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As it is, we experience many inconveniences in successfully producing the quantity of fry which we do distribute. This necessitates the unsafe crowding of our eggs and fry, and every available space in the buildings is now being utilized.

In some parts of the state claims are made that Brook Trout artificially planted do not reproduce in the streams. But this statement is without foundation. Owing to the fact that Brook Trout will only increase about one per cent naturally, a person not a close observer would suppose from the slow increase in the streams not receiving replenishment from the State Hatchery, that they did not reproduce. Let me assure you, however, that all our streams naturally adapted to Brook Trout, and artificially stocked with fry from the State Hatchery, would be self-sustaining were they moderately fished, and not slaughtered by thousands during the open season as they have been in some localities the past few years.

I have made a general inquiry of citizens throughout the state who have been planting Rainbow Trout fry in their localities for several seasons past, as to their success; and find that where they have been planted in water tributary to some large stream, they have succeeded beyond the expectations of the most sanguine; but where planted in small, comparatively isolated streams, they have not succeeded so well. The letters which we have received from a few who have planted them, I have already sent to you.\*

From the Milwaukee Branch Hatchery have been distributed 57,600,000 White Fish the past two seasons, in the waters of Lake Michigan and Green Bay. Owing to the scarcity of large spawning White Fish, and the exceedingly rough weather experienced on the lakes during the spawning season of these fish, there has been experienced difficulty and uncertainty in procuring enough eggs to fill our

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\*Selections therefrom are given in the Commissioners' report, pp. 8-13.



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*Superintendent's Report.*

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hatching jars. It is evident that in order to observe any noted increase of these fish in so vast a body of water as Lake Michigan, they must be planted in larger quantities. The number we plant annually, with the aid of 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 from the state of Michigan, is only as "a drop in a bucket." Nowhere in the United States can the benefits of artificially planting these fish be so well seen as in the waters of Lake Erie, which is attributable entirely to the immense quantities annually planted by the several states bordering thereon. Lake Erie receives from the Michigan hatchery 50,000,000, from Ohio 50,000,000, from Pennsylvania 30,000,000, and the United States 50,000,000; while the Dominion of Canada is planting from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 fry each year in waters tributary to Lake Erie.

Prior to 1883 it was the opinion of those engaged in fishing in these waters, that the White Fish were exhausted, that the lake was "cleaned out," and that this fish would not in large numbers be caught there again; but now it is generally agreed that the restoration of White Fish in these waters is due entirely to the artificial propagation and planting of the fry by the several State Commissions. White Fish were reported to be so plentiful in Lake Erie last year, that the fishermen scarcely knew what to do with them. Seven hundred and fifty tons were frozen by a single firm in Huron, Ohio. Mr. E. D. Carter, one of the most prominent fish dealers in Erie, Pa., attributes the present prosperity of the White Fish industry to artificial propagation. Some years ago, fishing for this variety became so unprofitable that he, with others, concluded to abandon it entirely. In 1886 a slight improvement was noticed, but now the catch is three times what it was then. This result, Mr. Carter states, is due to the work of the hatcheries, for the fish are almost without exception young, and weigh about two pounds. The increased catch, and the unmis-  
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*Superintendent's Report.*

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character of the fish, is admitted also by many other fishermen of experience.

Mr. Mussey, secretary of the Michigan Fish Commission, after a trip along the shores of Lake Erie, says: "The dealers told me it was the largest catch they had taken for fifteen years. The catch is due, according to them, almost entirely to state propagation and planting of the fish. The catch from Lake Erie is the largest taken from any lake in the United States, and we say it is so because there are more fish planted there. The United States Fish Commission has erected at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, one of the largest hatcheries in the world, for propagating White Fish, which when completed will have a capacity for handling 200,000,000 eggs, and the product will be distributed *pro rata* among the Great Lakes."

I have been very successful the last two years in procuring Wall-eyed Pikes pawn, which has enabled me to supply to a great extent, the pressing demand for them; although distributing 28,730,000 the past two seasons, I could readily have disposed of as many more if we had had them. These fish play an important part in the list of our game and food fishes, and in my opinion we cannot foster and encourage any better work than planting them in as large quantities as possible.

During the past two seasons, we have been able to supply the demand for German Carp, although in limited numbers as compared with the other varieties of fish distributed. During the past six years this Commission has distributed about 70,650 Carp in various lakes, ponds and sloughs, throughout the state, and a great many have been planted in large bodies of water, covering acres in extent. It is a hard matter to ascertain the success of this experiment, as they are not a game fish, and are not often caught with hook and line; but occasionally we hear of one being caught weighing as high as twelve pounds. However, there are several people throughout the state who have

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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made a business of Carp culture, and they report decided success. Several farmers in Washington county, who have Carp ponds, make a business of bringing the Carp to the Milwaukee markets. They adopt the old German custom of carrying the fish in tanks and selling them alive. The variety is in good demand and sells rapidly for fifteen and twenty cents per pound. Mr. M. Gurkee, of Fillmore, Washington county, tells me that he has fed about 300 bushels of corn to his Carp the past year. There are thousands of acres of water in this state, now barren, that could be made productive by the introduction of Carp therein.

There has been considerable comment the last few years regarding the planting of fish fry so young as we do. It is claimed by some that they should be kept until they are a year old before depositing them in the lakes and streams. Let me assure you, however, that this method would be altogether impracticable. It is my belief that the fry should be planted as soon as the food-sac is absorbed, and while they inherit the natural instinct to hunt for their natural food in the streams and lakes. About four years ago we planted four hundred Lake Trout in Lake Mendota, which were two years old, and would weigh about a pound each; and the result was that within forty-eight hours, four of those same Trout were taken to Mr. Dunning's store that had been taken from the mouths of Pickerel which had been speared. These Trout had been reared in ponds where there were no other fish except of their own size; they did not know what it was to have an enemy, and had lost all the natural instinct to look out for themselves. It was like placing a lot of lambs in a den of lions. Mr. Watkins, of the Minnesota Commission, tells me of a similar experience. If the applicants will follow our printed instructions for planting, and the water is suitable, with an abundance of food for the kind of fish planted therein, there can be no failure in planting fry.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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In order properly to provide for the increased stock of breeders kept at the Madison Hatchery, it became necessary for the Commissioners to purchase more land. Consequently they closed negotiations with Mr. Dell Sykes for twenty acres of land, which after being properly constructed with ponds gave us eighty rods additional pond room. I placed a coarse iron grating at the extreme lower end of the ponds, which permitted the small minnows that came up the creek from Second Lake to pass through, and furnish food for the large Trout kept in the ponds above. By this scheme we have been able to save almost the price of the land, by not having to feed the several thousand Trout kept therein. Fish food has become quite an item in our expenses, as will be seen in the Treasurer's report.

I do not think that there is a hatchery in the United States that keeps so large a number of breeding fish as we do at the Madison Hatchery, and I doubt if there is one in the world that exceeds us in the number kept in confinement.

We had an insufficient supply of water passing through our hatching troughs during the hatchery season to accommodate the crowded fry. Consequently we bored two artesian wells. In the first one we obtained a flow of about seventy-five gallons of water per minute, at the depth of sixty feet; in the second one we were fortunate enough to get a flow of eighty gallons per minute, at eighty-one feet. We now have a supply of about 250 gallons per minute passing through the hatching house, and it can be increased if necessary. I hope the Commissioners will conclude to have another well put down near the head of the south tier of ponds, so as to give us an increased amount of water for these ponds. This is absolutely necessary for the health of the fish enclosed in the ponds below.

There is one thing I cannot understand, and that is, the cause of the White Fish disappearing from the waters of Green Bay so suddenly, unless it is because the fishermen

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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have slaughtered the small fish by the tons, when they come near shore to feed. Four years ago last November, while collecting White Fish spawn at the mouth of Sturgeon Bay, I saw 2,100 pounds of White Fish taken out of a net at a single lift, and out of this haul there were not fifty pounds of No. 1 fish. Perhaps it is not generally known that a No. 1 White Fish will weigh a pound and a half undressed, or a pound dressed. That same fall they were slaughtered in the same proportion at Little Sturgeon, and I presume around the whole bay in like manner.

We have stringent laws in regard to selling small White Fish, or having the same in one's possession. The wardens have accomplished a good deal in this respect. But it is claimed that the young fish are being slaughtered unmercifully in Michigan waters, and our dealers complain about having small White Fish sent them from there. While we are trying to protect the fish on one side of the lake, on the other they seem to be paying no attention to enforcing the protection laws they themselves have. Until the pound nets are banished from the waters of the Great Lakes, the fish hatcheries will never be able to accomplish their object.

We were very successful in collecting White Fish eggs this fall, having procured about 50,000,000 in first-class condition. The run of spawning White Fish was much smaller in size than I ever saw before. Fishermen tell me that large numbers of Lake Erie White Fish have been caught in Lake Superior this season. These fish are from fry planted from eggs that were taken in the Detroit River and Lake Erie.

In conclusion, allow me to say that the demand for fry from the interior of the state is continually on the increase, and from all classes of citizens — business and professional men, and farmers — and we know a great many instances where town clerks have written us that their town boards have passed resolutions requesting us to furnish them fish

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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for the various streams and lakes in their towns. The farmers of Wisconsin are beginning to realize that the streams and lakes can be made productive when stocked with fish, and that they are a means of helping to support their families, as they have also been the means of placing bread and butter on many a poor man's table. After confining themselves to salt pork for several months in the year, a good mess of fish is a luxury which many farmers cannot well afford to purchase for money; and they greatly appreciate having it, even if they do have to drive from fifteen to twenty-five miles to the railroad station in order to secure fry from the state free of charge, to be placed in the streams or lakes in their localities. I know of one instance where a farmer drove thirty-five miles to the railway station to get 20,000 fry to plant in streams in his vicinity.

Compare these our rural friends and supporters to the fishermen along the shores of the Great Lakes and Green Bay. After we have delivered the fry at their very docks, they will not take the pains to even plant them without being paid for doing it. We have had to pay the fishermen for planting every lot of White Fish that has been planted from their tugs.

I wish to say there never was a time since the organization of the Board, that the people of the commonwealth in general, seemed so thoroughly to appreciate the work of the Commission as they do now.

Following are tabular statements showing the number and kinds of fish fry shipped into each county during the years 1889 and 1890, and the distributions of impregnated Lake Trout eggs, and White Fish during the two years, together with lists of persons to whom fry was distributed:

*Superintendent's Report.*

WHITE FISH DISTRIBUTION.

Name of Place Where Planted.	1889.	1890.
Mouth of Sturgeon Bay .....	1,250,000	2,000,000
Off from Washington Island .....	1,250,000	2,000,000
Thayer port .....	1,250,000	2,000,000
Little Sturgeon .....	1,200,000	2,000,000
Fish Creek harbor .....	1,300,000	2,000,000
Sheboygan harbor .....	2,400,000	2,000,000
Two Rivers harbor .....	2,150,000	2,000,000
Kewaunee harbor .....	2,150,000	2,000,000
Ahnapee harbor .....	4,250,000	2,000,000
Manitowoc harbor .....	1,500,000	2,000,000
Oconto harbor .....	2,550,000	2,700,000
Chequamegon Bay .....	1,250,000	900,000
In Green Bay, mouth of Red River .....	2,750,000	900,000
In Green Bay, near Little Suamico .....	1,250,000	900,000
Off from Milwaukee harbor .....	3,500,000	2,400,000
Marinette harbor .....	3,500,000	2,900,000
Escanaba harbor .....	3,500,000	2,400,000
Inland Lake, near Portage .....	3,500,000	200,000
	30,000,000	27,600,000

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPREGNATED LAKE TROUT EGGS.

Planted From Boats Fishing From	1889.	1890.
Milwaukee .....	9,232,500	6,348,000
Kenosha .....	1,045,500	8,300,000
Jacksonport .....	2,115,000	5,685,800
White-fish Bay .....	2,817,500	720,000
Racine .....	3,990,000	8,937,500
Sheboygan .....	2,130,000	967,500
Sturgeon Bay .....	4,912,000	967,500
Fish Creek .....	1,230,000	8,475,000
Washington Harbor .....	1,230,000	1,530,000
Totals .....	27,472,500	30,963,800

*Superintendent's Report.*

## BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1889.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
<b>BARRON COUNTY.</b>			<b>EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.</b>		
Jas. Fogle, Jr. ....	Shell Lake ..	10,000	A. A. Cutter.....	Eau Claire...	15,000
F. R. Conn.....	Rice Lake ...	10,000	G. F. Caldwell....	Augusta.....	15,000
P. H. Swift.....	Rice Lake ..	10,000			30,000
		30,000			
<b>BROWN COUNTY.</b>			<b>FOND DU LAC COUNTY.</b>		
E. L. Tyrrell.....	Green Bay...	10,000	H. D. Parsons.....	Ketcham.....	10,000
			C. S. Matteson...	Fond du Lac..	10,000
<b>BUFFALO COUNTY.</b>			Frank Haskins...	New Cassel...	10,000
J. J. Senn.....	Fountain City	10,000	John Botzen.....	Eden.....	10,000
John Haigh.....	Alma.....	10,000	Oscar Barry.....	Eden.....	10,000
L. P. Humber.....	Alma.....	10,000	Harvey Durand...	Fond du Lac..	20,000
Wm. Schneider...	Alma.....	10,000	C. F. Bartlett....	Fond du Lac..	10,000
J. H. White.....	Alma.....	10,000	W. J. Gillett....	Rosendale....	10,000
		50,000	H. W. Wolcott....	Ripon.....	10,000
					100,000
<b>CALUMET COUNTY.</b>			<b>GREEN LAKE COUNTY.</b>		
G. C. Breed.....	Chilton.....	10,000	C. H. Britton.....	Berlin.....	10,000
			N. W. Taylor.....	Dartford.....	10,000
<b>CHIPPEWA COUNTY.</b>			J. H. Davidson...	Princeton....	10,000
B. F. Brainard....	Spring Brook	10,000			30,000
<b>COLUMBIA COUNTY.</b>			<b>GRANT COUNTY.</b>		
S. H. Hinds.....	Lodi.....	10,000	F. R. Cronin.....	Cassville.....	10,000
C. F. Collins.....	Lodi.....	10,000	A. Kaltenbach....	Potosi.....	10,000
A. J. Turner.....	Portage.....	10,000	L. L. Walker.....	Boscobel.....	10,000
		30,000	G. Johnson.....	Preston.....	10,000
<b>CRAWFORD COUNTY.</b>			J. A. Roesch.....	Potosi.....	10,000
Nina S. McBride..	Prai. du Chien	10,000	A. J. Howell.....	Lancaster....	10,000
E. Erdenberger...	Prai du Chien	10,000	I. W. Griswold...	Stitzer.....	10,000
J. O. Davidson....	Soldiers Grove	20,000	W. P. Hartford...	Beetown.....	10,000
		40,000	J. Monteith.....	Fennimore....	10,000
<b>DANE COUNTY.</b>			G. E. Budd.....	Lancaster....	10,000
J. L. Taylor.....	Waunakee...	10,000	J. P. Walker.....	Boscobel.....	10,000
Chas. Reuter.....	Verona.....	10,000	W. G. Palmer.....	Boscobel.....	10,000
M. M. Lewis.....	Primrose....	10,000	P. L. Hinrichs...	Boscobel.....	10,000
S. D. B. Mooney...	Windsor.....	10,000	W. H. Rase.....	Boscobel.....	10,000
		40,000	Edward Oats.....	Lancaster....	10,000
<b>DUNN COUNTY.</b>			R. G. Gillespie...	Lancaster....	10,000
A. R. Hall.....	Knapp.....	10,000	Frank Schreiner..	Lancaster....	10,000
I. J. McNevin....	Menomonie ..	10,000	L. D. Calver.....	Ellenboro....	10,000
J. M. Ingraham...	Menomonie ..	10,000	I. T. Wilkinson...	Ellenboro....	10,000
		20,000	A. W. Moore.....	Platteville ..	10,000
			M. T. Camp.....	Platteville ..	10,000
<b>IOWA COUNTY.</b>			B. F. Messersmith.	Platteville ..	10,000
Wm. Brown.....	Mineral Point	10,000	Jas. Clemans....	Cuba City....	10,000
P. L. Kelley.....	Mineral Point	10,000	A. B. Lynn.....	Mt. Hope....	10,000
			A. C. Ellston....	Muscoda.....	10,000
			O. J. Day.....	Millville....	10,000
					20,000



*Superintendent's Report.*

## BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1889—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
IOWA COUNTY—Continued.			W. J. Scott	La Crosse.....	10,000
H. McMurrrough....	Mineral Point	10,000	L. Lottridge....	West Salem.....	20,000
J. H. Gundry.....	Mineral Point	10,000	D. W. Bradley....	La Crosse.....	5,000
Ben Tonkin.....	Mineral Point	10,000	A. Hirscheimer	La Crosse.....	10,000
C. F. Phillips.....	Mineral Point	10,000			145,000
Geo. Chamley.....	Mineral Point	10,000	LA FAYETTE COUNTY.		
T. J. Hayes.....	Adamsville....	10,000	F. Campbell....	Gratiot.....	10,000
E. J. Bennett....	Dodgeville....	10,000	A. A. Eastman	South Wayne.....	10,000
J. H. Carpenter..	White Mound	10,000	C. Hutchinson..	Shullsburg.....	10,000
		100,000	W. A. Garden..	Belmont.....	10,000
JACKSON COUNTY.			W. R. Law....	Darlington.....	10,000
R. D. Squires.....	Black R. Falls	20,000	Isaac Newton..	Darlington.....	10,000
C. Ritz.....	Black R. Falls	10,000			60,000
E. F. Mason.....	Black R. Falls	10,000	MARQUETTE COUNTY.		
R. J. Jones.....	Black R. Falls	10,000	Frank Jachet..	Westfield.....	10,000
J. Freeman.....	Black R. Falls	10,000	J. L. Jones....	Packwaukee.....	10,000
T. B. Mills.....	Millston.....	10,000	F. W. Meinke..	Westfield.....	10,000
E. A. Miller.....	Hixton.....	10,000	A. G. Fuller....	Westfield.....	10,000
Jesse Blenco.....	Alma Center..	10,000			40,000
J. B. Miller.....	Alma Center..	10,000	MONROE COUNTY.		
Wm. Deitrich....	Black R. Falls	10,000	J. H. Moseley..	Tomah.....	10,000
J. F. Croubie....	Black R. Falls	10,000	S. Stoggy.....	Ontario.....	15,000
Wm Fisher.....	Black R. Falls	10,000	W. H. Blyton..	Sparta.....	10,000
		130,000	C. K. Erwin....	Tomah.....	15,000
JEFFERSON COUNTY.			Dr. Shearwood	Tomah.....	10,000
John Helmes....	Waterloo....	10,000	H. C. Spaulding	Tomah.....	15,000
			Thos. McCaul..	Tomah.....	10,000
JUNEAU COUNTY.			W. H. Blyton..	Sparta.....	15,000
Alva Phoenix.....	Wonewoc.....	10,000	J. W. Curran..	Sparta.....	15,000
C. E. Wolfenden..	Wonewoc.....	10,000			115,000
G. Godboer.....	Wonewoc.....	10,000	PEPIN COUNTY.		
J. W. Puffer & Son	Lyndon.....	10,000	Aug Thies.....	Pepin.....	10,000
C. J. Hall.....	Mauston.....	10,000	E. Langus....	Pepin.....	10,000
C. E. Warriner....	New Lisbon..	10,000	Hiram Fuller..	Pepin.....	10,000
D. H. Tirell.....	Lyndon.....	10,000			20,000
		70,000	PIERCE COUNTY.		
KENOSHA COUNTY.			Wm. Monroe....	Esdale.....	10,000
W. H. H. Saunders	Kenosha.....	10,000	J. F. Davis....	Maiden Rock....	10,000
LA CROSSE COUNTY.			J. J. Schultness	Plum City.....	10,000
Thos. Bradley....	West Salem..	10,000	J. B. Carson....	Maiden Rock....	10,000
Frank Brown.....	West Salem..	5,000			40,000
O. French.....	West Salem..	5,000	PORTAGE COUNTY.		
Aug. Craig.....	West Salem..	5,000	John Een.....	Amherst.....	10,000
A. McCowen.....	La Crosse.....	5,000	M. S. Munrat..	Amherst.....	10,000
M. P. Wing.....	La Crosse.....	10,000			20,000
H. Paul.....	La Crosse.....	10,000			
Wm Anderson....	Onalaska.....	10,000			
J. E. Williams....	Bangor.....	10,000			
A. E. Benzl.....	Bangor.....	10,000			
J. E. Weber.....	Bangor.....	10,000			
Evan James.....	Rockland.....	10,000			

*Superintendent's Report.*

## BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1889 — Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number
<b>RICHLAND COUNTY.</b>			H. Hoberson...	Trempealeau.....	10,000
C. C. Whitcomb	Excelsior.....	10,000	V. A. Arnold...	Galesville.....	10,000
H. W. Haskell.	Lone Rock.....	10,000	C. H. Cooke...	Independent.....	10,000
W. Thompson.	Cazenovia.....	10,000	H. H. Hagarted	Galesville.....	10,000
N. L. James...	Richland Center..	20,000			80,000
		50,000	<b>VERNON COUNTY.</b>		
<b>ROCK COUNTY.</b>			H. E. Sheroe...	Westhy.....	10,000
D. A. Earle...	Edgerton.....	10,000	R. Albertson...	Westby.....	10,000
A. Springer...	Oxfordville.....	10,000	C. O. Bray.....	Coon Valley.....	10,000
		20,000	C. B. Drake...	Newton.....	10,000
<b>ST. CROIX COUNTY.</b>					40,001
C. J. White...	New Centerville..	10,000	<b>WASHBURN COUNTY.</b>		
M. L. Parker...	Pleasant Valley..	15,000	Henry Pech..	Namekagon.....	10,000
J. F. Beddall...	Trim Belle.....	10,000	<b>WASHINGTON COUNTY.</b>		
Wm. Bernard...	Lost Creek.....	10,000	S. S. Barney...	West Bend.....	10,000
F. J. Burhyte...	River Falls.....	15,000	G. A. Kuchen-	Kewaskum.....	10,000
H. E. Brown...	Brookville.....	10,000	meister.....		20,000
		70,000	<b>WAUKESHA COUNTY.</b>		
<b>SAUK COUNTY.</b>			A. L. Anderson	Waukesha.....	10,000
A. Beckwith...	Dixon.....	10,000	E. Foster.....	Waukesha.....	10,000
G. A. Martin...	Merrimac.....	10,000	J. McD. Ran-		
John Draper...	Baraboo.....	10,000	dies.....	Waukesha.....	10,000
J. W. Davis...	Baraboo.....	10,000	G. C. Prescott.	Waukesha.....	10,000
John Murphy...	Reedsburg.....	10,000	W. S. Stanley.	Milwaukee.....	10,000
H. C. Hunt...	Reedsburg.....	10,000	H. E. Salsick..	Hartland.....	10,000
C. A. Swineford	Baraboo.....	10,000	H. L. Atkins...	Hartland.....	10,000
H. W. Koukell.	Baraboo.....	10,000	H. E. Hunter...	Hartland.....	10,000
John Harris...	Kilbourn City..	10,000	W. P. Milcher.	Hartland.....	10,000
J. H. Barrett...	Plainville.....	15,000			90,000
Barkemean...	Big Spring.....	10,000	<b>WAUPACA COUNTY.</b>		
M. Pickel.....	Kilbourn City..	15,000	Thos. Swan, Jr	Badger.....	10,000
J. VanBlackam	Spring Green....	10,000	H. Whitney...	Weyauwega....	10,000
		140,000	A. W. Rowe...	Ogdenberg....	10,000
<b>SHAWANO COUNTY.</b>			H. Cleaves...	Scandinavia....	10,000
W. A. Weikel...	Regina.....	10,000	Nels Nase.....	Scandinavia....	10,000
P. A. Stewart...	Wittenberg.....	10,000			50,000
		20,000	<b>WAUSHARA COUNTY.</b>		
<b>SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.</b>			C. A. Kimball.	Pine River....	10,000
H. H. Huson...	Plymouth.....	10,000	Truman Sears.	Pine River....	10,000
G. C. Huson...	Plymouth.....	10,000	F. D. Pierce...	Pine River....	10,000
H. C. Bade...	Plymouth.....	10,000	T. P. Switting.	Berlin.....	10,000
Wm. Hughes...	Boltonville....	10,000	P. H. Whitney.	Berlin.....	10,000
J. B. Mertzig...	Fillmore.....	10,000	J. H. Sherlock.	Pine River....	10,000
G. H. Simons...	Kiel.....	10,000	O. B. Marr.....	Spring Lake....	10,000
		60,000			70,000
<b>TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.</b>			<b>Retained at Madison hatchery.....</b>		
J. L. DeBow...	Blair.....	10,000			20,000
John Gangeir...	Arcadia.....	10,000	<b>Total for year 1889.....</b>		
F. G. Davis...	Galesville.....	20,000			2,190,000

*Superintendent's Report.*

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1890.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
<b>ASHLAND COUNTY.</b>			<b>DANE COUNTY.</b>		
J. Bach.....	Butternut .....	10,000	Thos. Noon ....	Mount Horeb ....	10,000
C. L. Chaffer..	Mellen.....	10,000	F. Fesenfeld....	Blue Mound.....	10,000
		20,000	F. J. Hughes....	Black Earth.....	10,000
			B. Dodge .....	Black Earth.....	10,000
			F. G. Good .....	Vilas.....	10,000
			C. R. Chipman ..	Waunakee .....	10,000
			Sam'l Chase....	Madison .....	10,000
			Deil Sykes.....	Madison .....	15,000
			Vergu Sykes....	Madison .....	10,000
			R. Taylor .....	Cross Plains....	10,000
			John Garfoot..	Cross Plains....	10,000
			E. A. Vilas....	Madison .....	10,000
					125,000
<b>BARRON COUNTY.</b>			<b>DODGE COUNTY.</b>		
J. A. Anderson	Dallas .....	10,000	G. Stolz.....	Beaver Dam.....	10,000
N. M. Rockman	Barron.....	10,000	J. Stoddard....	Fox Lake.....	10,000
S. A. Peterson	Rice Lake....	20,000	Grant Thomas ..	Fox Lake.....	10,000
		40,000	H. B. Sherman ..	Burnett.....	10,000
			F. Beyer .....	Princeton.....	10,000
					50,000
<b>BAYFIELD COUNTY.</b>			<b>DOOR COUNTY.</b>		
H. Hockdaune	Bayfield.....	10,000	E. S. Miner.....	Sturgeon Bay ...	10,000
			C. R. Thayer....	Sturgeon Bay ...	10,000
<b>BROWN COUNTY.</b>			J. A. Jones....	Jacksonport.....	10,000
E. Vermeyer...	Green Bay.....	10,000	Lamere & Anderson .....	Jacksonport.....	10,000
X. Parmentine	Green Bay.....	10,000	H. Van Doozer	Sturgeon Bay ...	10,000
G. Dupont.....	Robinson.....	15,000			50,000
E. L. Tyrrell...	Green Bay.....	15,000			
T. L. Best.....	Green Bay.....	10,000			
		60,000			
<b>BUFFALO COUNTY.</b>			<b>DUNN COUNTY.</b>		
J. W. Whelan..	Eleva.....	15,000	A. R. Hall.....	Knapp .....	10,000
L. Nagle.....	Eleva.....	10,000	J. M. Ingraham	Menomonie.....	10,000
S. D. Hubbard.	Mondovi.....	20,000	D. C. Baldwin..	Colfax.....	10,000
J. W. DeGroat.	Alma.....	20,000	P. Peterson....	Colfax.....	10,000
R. Aitken.....	Mishamowka..	10,000	A. H. McCabe..	Downing.....	10,000
		75,000	W. H. Smith....	Eau Galle.....	10,000
					60,000
<b>COLUMBIA COUNTY.</b>			<b>EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.</b>		
T. Henton.....	Otsego.....	10,000	B. S. Phillips..	Eau Claire.....	10,000
L. Reeves.....	Pardeeville...	10,000	G. A. Zemple....	Fall Creek.....	10,000
A. J. Turner....	Portage.....	15,000	A. A. Cutter....	Eau Claire.....	10,000
C. D. Maine....	Portage.....	10,000	N. C. Foster & Son .....	Fairchild.....	10,000
C. F. Mohr.....	Portage.....	10,000			40,000
		55,000			
<b>CHIPPewa COUNTY.</b>			<b>FOREST COUNTY.</b>		
B. B. Vilas....	Chippewa Falls ..	10,000	J. D. Haws ..	Pelican .....	10,000
L. D. Brewster	Chippewa Falls ..	10,000			
L. C. Stancey..	Chippewa Falls ..	10,000			
D. E. Seymour.	Chippewa Falls ..	10,000			
Peter Peterson	Cox.....	10,000			
J. Davis.....	Cadott.....	10,000			
Chas. Jones...	Ceylon.....	10,000			
A. Butcher....	Boyd.....	10,000			
		80,000			
<b>CRAWFORD COUNTY.</b>			<b>FOND DU LAC COUNTY.</b>		
Atley Peterson	Soldiers' Grove...	50,000	John Hill.....	Ripon.....	10,000
			Virgil Howe...	Ripon.....	10,000

*Superintendent's Report.*

## BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1890.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
<b>FOND DU LAC COUNTY—Con.</b>			D. W. Lewis...	Dodgeville.....	10,000
L. E. Raed....	Ripon.....	10,000	Thos. Ryan...	Hollandale.....	10,000
H. W. Wolcott...	Ripon.....	10,000	A. Stephens...	Ridgeway.....	10,000
H. C. Graffans...	Rosendale.....	10,000	Thos. Stuart...	Ridgeway.....	10,000
Frank Haskins...	New Cassel.....	10,000	W. B. Dawe...	Union Mills.....	15,000
A. Bary.....	Eden.....	10,000	S. W. Reese...	Dodgeville.....	15,000
C. S. Matteson...	Fond du Lac.....	10,000	N. T. Martin...	Mineral Point...	10,000
		80,000	Jos Engles...	Mineral Point...	10,000
			W. H. Jacks...	Mineral Point...	10,000
			J. M. Toay...	Mineral Point...	10,000
			M. J. Bennett...	Pine Knob.....	10,000
					150,000
<b>GRANT COUNTY.</b>			<b>JACKSON COUNTY.</b>		
W. R. Perry...	Dubuque, Iowa...	10,000	Iver Torkelson	Black River Falls.	10,000
A. Kaltenback...	Potosi.....	10,000	J. Bolger.....	Black River Falls.	10,000
H. B. Coons...	Potosi.....	10,000	R. D. Squires...	Black River Falls.	20,000
P. L. Roesch...	Potosi.....	10,000	R. McLaren...	Fairchild.....	10,000
J. J. Tobin...	Potosi.....	10,000	L. W. Drew...	Irving.....	10,000
J. Weidman...	Potosi.....	10,000	M. Douglas...	Melrose.....	10,000
Frank Cronin...	Cassville.....	10,000	E. S. Beach...	Melrose.....	10,000
W. H. Brown...	Bloomington...	10,000	Jas. Spaulding	Melrose.....	10,000
B. Denson...	Bloomington...	10,000	Frank Chase...	Melrose.....	10,000
F. W. Schmitt...	Boscobel.....	10,000	A. Richmond...	Melrose.....	10,000
P. L. Hinricks...	Boscobel.....	10,000	C. Sechler...	Sechlerville...	10,000
J. P. Walker...	Boscobel.....	10,000	L. T. Branch...	Sechlerville...	10,000
Geo. Henkle...	Boscobel.....	10,000	E. A. Miller...	Hixton.....	10,000
G. S. Johnson...	Burton.....	10,000	J. B. Miller...	Anna Center.....	10,000
F. Schreiner...	Lancaster.....	10,000			150,000
W. J. Baileys...	Lancaster.....	10,000	<b>JEFFERSON COUNTY.</b>		
A. Stinebone...	Lancaster.....	10,000	W. Y. Wentworth	Ft. Atkinson.....	15,000
F. B. Callis...	Lancaster.....	10,000			
R. B. Gillespie...	Lancaster.....	10,000			
A. J. Howell...	Lancaster.....	10,000			
Ira W. Griswold	Stitzer.....	10,000			
J. Fawcett...	Platteville.....	10,000			
B. F. Messersmith	Platteville.....	10,000			
W. G. Palmer...	Boscobel.....	10,000			
A. B. Lynn...	Mt. Hope.....	10,000			
O. J. Day.....	Millville.....	10,000			
		260,000			
			<b>JUNEAU COUNTY.</b>		
<b>GREEN COUNTY.</b>			J. B. Edwards...	Mauston.....	10,000
H. C. Putnam...	Brodhead.....	10,000	W. L. Morrison	Mauston.....	10,000
J. C. Hall.....	Monroe.....	10,000	Chas. Leicht...	New Lisbon.....	10,000
		20,000	W. H. Hunt...	Norway Ridge...	10,000
			C. Miller.....	Elroy.....	10,000
					50,000
<b>GREEN LAKE COUNTY.</b>			<b>LA CROSSE COUNTY.</b>		
Frank Metcalf...	Spring Lake.....	10,000	L. Lottridge...	West Salem.....	25,000
C. H. Britton...	Berlin.....	10,000	M. Thronson...	West Salem.....	25,000
Geo. Fitch.....	Berlin.....	10,000	O. French...	Catawack.....	10,000
R. L. D. Potter...	Berlin.....	10,000	M. P. Wing...	La Crosse.....	10,000
E. C. Smith...	Markesan.....	20,000	Aug. Craig...	West Salem...	10,000
		60,000	Nathan Clark...	Onalaska.....	10,000
			R. H. Paul...	Onalaska.....	10,000
<b>IOWA COUNTY.</b>			D. W. Bradley...	La Crosse.....	10,000
J. Glawville...	Dodgeville.....	10,000	E. McLaughlin	La Crosse.....	10,000
Fred Jewell...	Dodgeville.....	10,000	J. W. Lasey...	La Crosse.....	10,000
Jno. Martin...	Edmund.....	10,000	Wm. Smith...	Bangor.....	10,000
			W. L. Osborne...	La Crosse.....	10,000
			G. G. Lang...	West Salem.....	10,000

*Superintendent's Report.*

**BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1890.—Continued.**

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
<b>LA CROSSE COUNTY.—Con.</b>			C. W. Guldayer	Rhinelanders.....	10,000
W. J. Scott....	La Crosse.....	10,000	J. Hogan.....	Rhinelanders.....	10,000
A. Hirschheimer	La Crosse.....	15,000			70,000
Evan James....	Rockland.....	10,000			
		195,000	<b>MONROE COUNTY.</b>		
<b>LA FAYETTE COUNTY.</b>			C. K. Erwin....	Tomah.....	10,000
W. S. Jackson.	Darlington.....	10,000	J. O. Wells....	Tomah.....	10,000
A. A. Eastman	South Wayne....	10,000	J. O. Wanner..	Tomah.....	10,000
		20,000	O. J. Eaton....	Tomah.....	10,000
<b>LANGLADE COUNTY.</b>			J. B. Adams....	Tomah.....	10,000
D. B. Edick....	New.....	10,000	S. Chowin....	Kendalls.....	10,000
J. Armstrong..	Phlox.....	10,000	W. H. Blyton..	Sparta.....	10,000
F. Simmons....	Sylvan Lake....	10,000	J. J. French....	Sparta.....	10,000
		30,000	C. V. Chamber-	Sparta.....	10,000
<b>LINCOLN COUNTY.</b>			lin.....	Sparta.....	10,000
O. F. Headstr'm	Tomahawk.....	20,000	O. F. Lias....	Sparta.....	10,000
<b>MARATHON COUNTY.</b>			W. G. Williams	Sparta.....	10,000
R. E. Parcher..	Wausau.....	10,000			110,000
Neal Brown....	Wausau.....	10,000	<b>OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.</b>		
T. R. Guenther	Knowlton.....	10,000	J. H. Douglas..	Hortonville....	10,000
		30,000	<b>PEPIN COUNTY</b>		
<b>MARINETTE COUNTY.</b>			Hiram Fuller..	Pepin.....	10,000
C. E. Rollins...	Wausaukee.....	20,000	Aug. This....	Pepin.....	10,000
J. W. Monroe..	Wausaukee.....	15,000	H. Potter.....	Pepin.....	10,000
E. C. Rollins...	Wausaukee.....	15,000	W. H. Hunting-	Durand.....	10,000
Jas. Carlin....	Wausaukee.....	15,000	ton.....	Pepin.....	10,000
F. H. Rollins...	Wausaukee.....	15,000	A. Dunn, Jr....		50,000
C. F. Dutton....	Milwaukee.....	20,000	<b>PIERCE COUNTY.</b>		
A. C. Merrym'n	Marinette.....	10,000	J. J. Schulthoss	Plum City.....	10,000
F. Sanders.....	Marinette.....	10,000	<b>PORTAGE COUNTY.</b>		
Aug. Cook.....	Marinette.....	10,000	W. C. Matthew-	Keene.....	10,000
W. B. Stanton..	Marinette.....	10,000	son.....	Lone Pine....	10,000
R. W. Merrym'n	Marinette.....	10,000	N. Kollock....		20,000
		150,000	<b>PRICE COUNTY.</b>		
<b>MARQUETTE COUNTY.</b>			Jump River	Prentice.....	10,000
A. G. McNutt...	Oxford.....	10,000	L'br Co.....	Phillips.....	10,000
E. M. McCaffrey	Montello.....	10,000	J. R. Davis L'br		20,000
W. J. Ogle.....	Oxford.....	10,000	Co.....		
		30,000	<b>RICHLAND COUNTY.</b>		
<b>ONEIDA COUNTY.</b>			H. B. Allen....	Richland Center..	10,000
Chas. Ely.....	Rhinelanders....	10,000	N. L. James....	Richland Center..	15,000
E. S. Shepherd.	Rhinelanders....	10,000	A. S. Ripley....	Boaz.....	15,000
Wm. Stevens...	Rhinelanders....	10,000	G. H. Guess....	Sabin.....	10,000
T. E. Lemon....	Rhinelanders....	10,000			50,000
Paul Brown....	Rhinelanders....	10,000			

*Superintendent's Report.*

**BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1890. — Continued.**

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence	Number.
<b>ROCK COUNTY.</b>			<b>TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.</b>		
R. W. Sheever.	Clinton.....	10,000	F. G. Davis....	Galesville.....	20,000
Byron Sayder.	Clinton.....	10,000	A. A. Arnold....	Galesville.....	20,000
Alex Buchholz.	Janesville.....	10,000	W. P. DeBou....	Blair.....	10,000
		30,000	H. M. Ashton....	Arcadia.....	10,000
			Geo. Crave....	Arcadia.....	10,000
<b>ST. CROIX COUNTY.</b>			<b>VERNON COUNTY.</b>		
L. G. Green....	Hudson.....	10,000	C. F. Shannon..	Westby.....	10,000
J. P. Balsom..	Hudson.....	10,000	Wallace Morley	Readstown....	10,000
J. E. Jones....	Hudson.....	10,000	Aug. Smith....	Viroqua.....	10,000
C. W. Rickard..	Woodville....	10,000	W. N. Carter....	Readstown....	10,000
C. J. White....	New Centerville..	10,000	C. H. Dohl....	Westby.....	10,000
		50,000	L. J. Shear....	Hillsboro....	10,000
			S. Sloggy.....	Ontario.....	10,000
<b>SHAWANO COUNTY.</b>			<b>WALWORTH COUNTY.</b>		
E. R. Franklin..	Eland.....	10,000	E. D. Coe.....	Whitewater....	20,000
Whitcomb L'br			H. L. Halverson	Whitewater....	15,000
Co.....	Whitcomb.....	10,000	H. W. Winter..	Sharon.....	10,000
F. D. Naber....	Shawano.....	10,000	James Nipe....	Spring Prairie..	10,000
		30,000			55,000
<b>SAUK COUNTY.</b>			<b>WASHINGTON COUNTY.</b>		
Newell Case....	Baraboo.....	10,000	S. S. Barney....	West Bend.....	15,000
H. D. Potter....	Baraboo.....	20,000	Peter Lochen..	Newberg.....	10,000
O. Byington....	Wonewoc.....	10,000			25,000
H. C. Hunt.....	Reedsburg....	10,000	<b>WAUKESHA COUNTY.</b>		
G. A. Martin....	Merrimac.....	10,000	D. L. Edwards..	Genesee.....	10,000
John Foss, Sr..	Reedsburg....	10,000	W. O. White....	Milwaukee....	10,000
O. H. Brown....	Reedsburg....	10,000	W. S. Stanley..	Milwaukee....	15,000
H. W. Haskell..	Lone Rock....	10,000	H. E. Salich...	Hartland.....	15,000
A. Beckwith....	Lone Rock....	10,000	F. J. Ordway..	Milwaukee....	10,000
Jos. Ward.....	Lone Rock....	10,000	John Kerwin..	Madison.....	20,000
H. B. King.....	Lone Rock....	10,000			80,000
Samuel Gile....	Lone Rock....	10,000	<b>WAUPACA COUNTY.</b>		
E. Blackesler..	Ironton.....	10,000	A. R. Lea.....	Waupaca.....	20,000
L. Clemans....	Valton.....	10,000	W. Brunner....	Sheridan.....	10,000
Jos. Kelly.....	Cazenovia....	10,000	H. Miller.....	Dale.....	10,000
R. R. Jackson..	Reedsburg....	10,000	A. L. Rowe....	Ogdensburg...	10,000
R. M. Bunker..	Valton.....	10,000			50,000
E. J. Farr.....	Prairie du Sac..	10,000	<b>WAUSHARA COUNTY.</b>		
F. Benhler....	Prairie du Sac..	10,000	C. A. Kinball..	Pine River.....	10,000
J. H. Carpenter	White Mound..	10,000	T. Sears.....	Pine River.....	10,000
		210,000	A. M. Kimball..	Pine River.....	10,000
<b>SAWYER COUNTY.</b>			<b>WOOD COUNTY.</b>		
N. Z. Eytheson   Hayward.....		10,000	C. Brieve.....	Centrallia....	10,000
<b>SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.</b>			B. F. Haskins..	Centrallia....	10,000
W. H. Guenther	Sheboygan....	10,000	E. P. Arpin....	Grand Rapids...	10,000
Henry Martin..	Franklin.....	10,000			20,000
J. Frick.....	Plymouth.....	10,000	<b>Total for 1890.....</b>		
G. A. Leifer....	Scott.....	10,000			3,850,000
H. Waugerin..	Scott.....	10,000			
S. H. Conover..	Plymouth.....	10,000			
Gilbert Huson.	Plymouth.....	10,000			
G. C. Huson....	Plymouth.....	10,000			
F. C. Schuler..	Boltonville...	15,000			
		95,000			

*Superintendent's Report.*

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1889.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
ASHLAND COUNTY.			EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.		
C. L. Choffee..	Milene .....	10,000	H. M. Stocking	Eau Claire.....	15,000
BROWN COUNTY.			FOND DU LAC COUNTY.		
J. J. Hoff .....	Milwaukee.....	20,000	B. S. Rogers...	Ripon.....	10,000
J. Holmes.....	Green Bay.....	10,000	John Hill.....	Ripon.....	10,000
E. Vermeyer..	Green Bay.....	10,000	Vergil Howe...	Ripon.....	10,000
		40,000	H. C. Graffarn.	Rosendale .....	10,000
BUFFALO COUNTY.			W. C. Hamilton	Fond du Lac ...	10,000
N. Hubbard....	Hunt.....	10,000	C. W. White ..	Milwaukee.....	10,000
S. Miller.....	Mondovi.....	10,000			60,000
J. W. Whelan..	Mondovi.....	20,000	GRANT COUNTY.		
A. R. Dorwin..	Durand.....	20,000	J. W. Murphy..	Platteville.....	10,000
Jos. Hakes....	Caryville.....	10,000	John Fawcett ..	Platteville.....	10,000
		70,000	C. Grindlach...	Livingston .....	10,000
CALUMET COUNTY.			J. Ottike.....	Leslie.....	10,000
M. Mayer.....	Chilton.....	10,000	A. J. Howell...	Lancaster.....	20,000
CHIPPEWA COUNTY.			B. C. Palmer ..	Boscobel.....	10,000
R. R. Stitt. ...	Weyerhauser ...	10,000	N. Ellingson...	Boscobel.....	10,000
CLARK COUNTY.			R. B. Gillespie.	Lancaster .....	15,000
W. H. Mead...   Longwood.....		10,000	J. J. Tobin....	Potosi .....	10,000
COLUMBIA COUNTY.			C. Ziller .....	Potosi .....	20,000
C. D. Maine....	Portage .....	10,000	A. Kaltcnbach.	Potosi .....	20,000
C. F. Mohr.....	Portage .....	10,000			145,000
		20,000	GREEN COUNTY.		
CRAWFORD COUNTY.			H. C. Putnam..	Brodhead.....	10,000
Frank Chapek.   Wauzeka .....		10,000	J. Zwiefel .....	Monticello.....	10,000
DANE COUNTY.					20,000
Planted by order of Supt. James			GREEN LAKE COUNTY.		
Nevin, in springs tributary to			H. Valkman...   Kingston.....		10,000
Lake Wingra.....		100,000	IOWA COUNTY.		
DODGE COUNTY.			R. Kennedy ...	Highland .....	20,000
John Stoddard	Fox Lake.....	10,000	W. B. Dawe...	Union Mills .....	20,000
G. Swan, M. D.   Beaver Dam.....		10,000	S. W. Reese...	Dodgeville .....	20,000
		20,000	Wm. Jewell...	Dodgeville.....	10,000
DUNN COUNTY.			W. Bainbridge.	Mifflin .....	10,000
A. R. Hall.....	Knapp.....	10,000	C. Bainbridge..	Mifflin .....	15,000
W. W. Massee.	Menomonie .....	10,000	Daniel Ford...	Linden .....	15,000
		20,000	I. T. Williams..	Barneveld .....	10,000
			J. H. Gundry..	Mineral Point .....	10,000
			Geo. Richards.	Mineral Point .....	10,000
			N. T. Martin...	Mineral Point .....	10,000
			A. J. Dornan ..	Hollandale .....	10,000
			Ben Holland...	Hollandale .....	10,000
			Thos. Gribble..	Hollandale .....	10,000
			W. H. Penhal-		
			legon .....	Dodgeville .....	10,000
			Fred Jewell....	Dodgeville .....	10,000
					200,000

*Superintendent's Report.*

## RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1889—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
<b>JACKSON COUNTY.</b>			<b>LINCOLN COUNTY.</b>		
Mark Douglas	Melrose	10,000	Louis Jock	Merrill	10,000
E. S. Beach	Melrose	10,000	O. F. Head-	stream	15,000
Jas. Spaulding	Melrose	10,000		Tomahawk	25,900
Frank Chase	Melrose	10,000			
A. Richmond	Melrose	10,000	<b>MANITOWOC COUNTY.</b>		
Gen. Vaurum	Melrose	10,000			
Nathan Arnold	Melrose	10,000	Louis Vetting	Manitowoc	15,000
Geo. Plummer	Melrose	10,000			
A. Spaulding	Melrose	10,000	<b>MARINETTE COUNTY.</b>		
L. M. Amiden	Melrose	10,000	F. J. Bartels	Crivitz	20,000
E. A. Miller	Hixton	10,000	Chas Hall	Oconto	15,000
J. B. Miller	Alma Center	10,000	J. L. Richland	Cavour	15,000
		120,000	M. M. Gaylord	Pembine	20,000
<b>JEFFERSON COUNTY.</b>					70,000
G. P. Mansfield	Johnson's Creek	10,000	<b>MARQUETTE COUNTY.</b>		
F. Knowlton	Waterloo	10,000	E. W. Under-	wood	10,000
F. Skalitzy	Waterloo	10,000	Jas. Jones	Montello	10,000
L. Tracy	Waterloo	10,000	E. H. Scott	Packwaukee	10,000
T. B. Squire	Waterloo	10,000	E. McCaffrey	Westfield	10,000
F. A. Serber	Waterloo	10,000	W. G. Scott	Montello	10,000
		60,000		Westfield	10,000
<b>JUNEAU COUNTY.</b>					50,000
C. W. Grote	Mauston	10,000	<b>ONEIDA COUNTY.</b>		
A. C. Clawson	Mauston	10,000	E. S. Shephard	Rhineland	15,000
J. B. Edwards	Mauston	10,000	F. Pickering	Rhineland	10,000
C. E. Warriner	New Lisbon	19,000	J. Flemming	Rhineland	10,000
M. C. Bell	Wonewoc	10,000	Jos. Daws	Rhineland	10,000
C. E. Wolfenden	Wonewoc	10,000	F. Pickard	Rhineland	15,000
A. Phoenix	Wonewoc	10,000	D. B. Stevens	Rhineland	15,000
T. J. Shear	Hillsboro	15,000	Paul Brown	Rhineland	10,000
		85,000	Wm. Stevens	Rhineland	15,000
<b>LA CROSSE COUNTY.</b>					100,000
W. J. Scott	La Crosse	20,000	<b>MONROE COUNTY.</b>		
W. L. Osborne	La Crosse	10,000			
E. J. Tull	La Crosse	10,000	J. H. Moseley	Tomah	10,000
E. Lottridge	West Salem	15,000	W. H. Blyton	Sparta	20,000
M. Thornson	West Salem	10,000	J. W. Curran	Sparta	10,000
Nathan Clark	Onalaska	10,000	Sam'l Sloggy	Ontario	15,000
		75,000			55,000
<b>LA FAYETTE COUNTY.</b>			<b>OCONTO COUNTY.</b>		
J. S. Robinson	Ipswich	10,000			
D. R. Millman	Elk Grove	10,000	Thos. McGroff	Oconto	10,000
W. B. Law	Darlington	15,000	C. F. Dutton	Milwaukee	50,000
G. W. Russell	Dunbarton	10,000			60,000
John Matthews	Shullsburg	10,000	<b>PORTAGE COUNTY.</b>		
W. A. Garden	Belmont	20,000			
Wm. Mayne	Darlington	10,000	John Een	Amherst	10,000
A. A. Eastman	Collins	10,000			
		95,000			



*Superintendent's Report.*

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1889.— Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
PRICE COUNTY.			TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.		
J. M. Fordyce.	Phillips.....	10,000	O. P. Christian-son .....	Whitehall .....	10,000
C. H. Raser ...	Phillipsl.....	10,000	J. H. C. Kurth..	Independence .....	10,000
		20,000	A. A. Arnold ..	Galesville .....	10,000
					30,000
RICHLAND COUNTY.			VERNON COUNTY.		
N. L. James....	Richland Center..	20,000	F. C. Alexander	La Crosse .....	10,000
H. W. Haskell..	Lone Rock .....	10,000	J. A. Nepurad..	Coon Valley .....	10,000
H. B. Allen ..	Richland Center ..	10,000	C. F. Shannon..	Westby .....	10,000
J. L. McCullum ..	Twin Bluff .....	10,000	J. C. Baglienj..	Lovass .....	10,000
Harry Willard ..	Richland Center ..	10,000	H. D. Williams	Viroqua .....	10,000
A. Anderson ...	Yuba .....	10,000	A. Cory, M. D..	Viroqua .....	10,000
F. Buehlar ....	Richland Center ..	10,000	F. H. Minschall	Viroqua .....	10,000
N. H. Bugor....	Viola .....	10,000	Frank Chase...	Viroqua .....	10,000
		90,000	Aug. Smith ...	Viroqua .....	10,000
					60,000
ROCK COUNTY.			WALWORTH COUNTY.		
Henry Tarrant	Janesville .....	15,000	C. E. Utter....	Whitewater.....	10,000
A. Springer ...	Oarfordville .....	10,000	T. H. Goodhue..	Whitewater.....	10,000
P. C. Brown ...	Edgerton .....	10,000	H. L. Clark....	Whitewater.....	10,000
R. J. Burdge ...	Beloit.....	10,000	Wm. Larkin....	Whitewater.....	10,000
A. Buchholz ...	Janesville .....	10,000	W. H. Chadwick	Whitewater.....	10,000
C. L. Valentine	Janesville .....	15,000	A. Bulkley ....	Whitewater.....	10,000
		70,000	E. D. Coe.....	Whitewater.....	25,000
			H. W. Worth...	Delavan.....	10,000
ST. CROIX COUNTY.					95,000
L. G. Green ...	Hudson .....	15,000	WASHBURN COUNTY.		
			Jacob Burk ..	Spooner .....	10,000
SAUK COUNTY.			WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
G. A. Martin ...	Merrimac .....	10,000	S. F. Mayer....	West Bend .....	10,000
H. D. Potter ...	Baraboo .....	10,000	G. P. Boden....	West Bend .....	10,000
John Murphy ..	Reedsburg.....	10,000	J. Janssen....	Barton .....	10,000
C. A. Swineford	Baraboo .....	10,000	S. S. Barney....	West Bend .....	10,000
H. C. Hunt....	Reedsburg.....	10,000			40,000
Jas. Newman ..	Baraboo .....	10,000	WAUKESHA COUNTY.		
T. M. Case .....	Baraboo .....	10,000	C. D. Love ...	Waukesha.....	10,000
Newell Case ...	Baraboo .....	10,000	Tom Wood ....	Pewaukee.....	10,000
A. H. Gillett ..	Baraboo .....	10,000	E. Beaumont..	Hartland.....	20,000
E. W. Evans ...	Baraboo .....	10,000	J. Kerwin .....	Madison .....	25,000
W. C. Cook....	Prairie du Sac..	15,000	J. A. Lins ....	Eagle .....	20,000
E. J. Fahr.....	Prairie du Sac..	10,000			85,000
		125,000	WAUPACA COUNTY.		
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.			E. A. Whitney..	Weyauwega.....	10,000
S. Atkin.....	Winooski.....	10,000	Wm. Masters..	Weyauwega.....	10,000
C. F. Beemis ..	Plymouth .....	10,000	A. J. Poll.....	Waupaca.....	0
W. J. Hobbs ...	Winooski.....	10,000	E. W. Brown ..	Weyauwega.....	0
H. C. Bade .....	Plymouth .....	10,000			
G. A. Leifer....	Scott .....	10,000			
G. A. Huson....	Plymouth .....	10,000			
L. F. Bishop....	Plymouth .....	10,000			
W. H. Gunther	Sheboygan.....	15,000			
		85,000			

*Superintendent's Report.*

## RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1889—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
WAUPACA COUNTY.—Continued.			WOOD COUNTY.		
Wm. Brunner.	Sheridan .....	15,000	E. P. Arpin ...	Grand Rap'ds ....	15,000
Hans Olsson ..	Sheridan .....	10,000	J. L. Whitney ..	Centralia .....	10,000
A. R. Lea .....	Waupaca .....	15,000	O. Panther .....	Centralia .....	10,000
J. J. Hangartner	Marion .....	10,000	H. Osterman ..	Centralia .....	10,000
C. A. Spicer ...	Clintonville .....	10,000	A. J. Hasbromk ..	Centralia .....	10,000
		100,000	T. E. Nash .....	Centralia .....	25,000
			J. B. Hill .....	Friendship .....	10,000
			Frank Fellows ..	Mosinee .....	10,000
			J. Sorensen .....	Strong's Prairie...	10,000
			W. W. Meade .....	Centralia .....	10,000
			Rob't Connor ..	Auburndale .....	20,000
					140,000
		30,000			
			Total for 1889 .....		2,615,000

## RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1890.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
ASHLAND COUNTY.			CLARK COUNTY.		
Kimball & Clark ..	Hurley .....	10,000	R. W. Balk .....	Nielsville ....	15,000
Fred Prentice .....	Ashland .....	20,000	M. C. Ring .....	Nielsville ....	15,000
C. W. Webster .....	Phillips .....	20,000			30,000
		50,000			
			COLUMBIA COUNTY.		
			C. F. Mohr .....	Portage .....	10,000
			C. D. Maine .....	Portage .....	10,000
					20,000
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.		
			F. Chapek .....	Wauzeka .....	10,000
		85,000			
			DANE COUNTY.		
			Stanford & Logan.	Black Earth..	10,000
			T. J. Hughes .....	Black Earth..	10,000
			H. S. Halvorson ..	Stoughton .....	10,000
			John Garfoot .....	Cross Plains..	10,000
			C. J. K. Veltzen ..	Mt. Vernon .....	20,000
			H. G. Kleinfelter ..	Nora .....	10,000
			W. H. Porter .....	Marshall .....	20,000
			Planted by J. Nevin in springs		
			tributary to Lake Wingra .....		100,000
					195,000
		85,000			
CALUMET COUNTY.					
M. Mayer .....	Chilton .....	10,000			
CHIPPEWA COUNTY.					
T. C. Pound .....	Chippewa F'ls ..	50,000			
A. E. Pound .....	Chippewa F'ls ..	25,000			
W. McElmury .....	Boyd .....	10,000			
		85,000			

*Superintendent's Report.*

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1890—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
DOUGLAS COUNTY.			IOWA COUNTY.		
N. Lucius, Jr.....	White Birch..	20,000	W. Hawke .....	Linden .....	10,000
P. E. Waterburg ..	White Birch..	20,000	Robert James.....	Mineral Point	10,000
Chas. Lord .....	White Birch..	10,000	W. A. Jones .....	Mineral Point	10,000
W. E. Lowell.....	White Birch..	20,000	S. W. Reese .....	Dodgeville ...	10,000
S. E. Buller .....	White Birch..	10,000	W. N. Carter.....	Dodgeville ...	10,000
Le Lord .....	White Birch..	10,000	M. Evans.....	Dodgeville.....	10,000
J. H. Hibert.....	White Birch..	10,000	F. H. Chandler ..	Dodgeville.....	10,000
		100,000	G. B. Evans .....	Dodgeville.....	10,000
		=====			80,000
DUNN COUNTY.			JACKSON COUNTY.		
A. R. Hall .....	Knapp.....	15,000	M. Douglas .....	Melrose .....	10,000
T. H. McNevin ..	Menomonie..	15,000	J. B. Miller .....	Hixton .....	10,000
J. M. Ingram .....	Menomonie..	15,000	A. R. Ellison.....	Taylor .....	10,000
D. C. Baldwin....	Colfax.....	20,000	E. A. Miller.....	Hixton .....	15,900
G. E. Scott.....	Prairie Farm.	10,000			135,000
T. H. Snerwood ..	Wheeler.....	10,000			=====
		85,000	JEFFERSON COUNTY.		
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.			John Helmes.....	Waterloo.....	25,000
O. H. Ingram.....	Eau Claire....	10,000	W. W. Ingram.....	Lake Mills....	10,000
		=====			35,000
FLORENCE COUNTY.					=====
H. D. Fisher.....	Florence .....	40,000	JUNEAU COUNTY.		
		=====	C. E. Wolfenden ..	Wonewoc ....	20,000
FOND DU LAC COUNTY.			F. Alterberg .....	Mauston.....	10,000
R. H. McCune.....	Fairwater. ...	30,000	H. Sholl .....	Mauston.....	10,000
John Loper .....	Fairwater .....	30,000	C. B. Babcock.....	Mauston.....	10,000
T. G. Sullivan....	Ripon .....	10,000	George Eakins ..	Lyndon .....	10,000
J. W. Allen .....	Ripon .....	10,000	D. H. Truell .....	Lyndon .....	10,000
Frank Bowe.....	Rosendale....	10,000	W. L. Morrison ..	Manston.....	10,000
W. W. Wolcott....	Ripon .....	20,000	Vernon Wright ..	Lyndon.....	10,000
H. Hill .....	Ripon .....	10,000	C. A. Leicht.....	New Lisbon...	10,000
F. Hamilton .....	Ripon .....	10,000	J. Leaver .....	Mauston.....	10,000
W. W. Warren ..	Waupun.....	10,000			110,000
H. Durand .....	Fond du Lac..	10,000			=====
		150,000	KENOSHA COUNTY.		
		=====	F. H. Shenning ...	Silver Lake...	50,000
FOREST COUNTY.					=====
J. Schlitz Br'wg Co	Milwaukee ...	100,000	LA CROSSE COUNTY.		
		=====	Wm. Smith.....	Bangor.....	20,000
GRANT COUNTY.			W. J. Scott.....	La Crosse.....	10,000
Mrs. S. Wehrle....	Werley .....	10,000	G. G. Lang .....	West Salem..	10,000
R. B. Gillespie ..	Lancaster ..	15,000	W. L. Osborne ..	La Crosse.....	10,000
A. J. Howell.....	Lancaster ..	10,000	Evan James.....	Rockland.....	10,000
H. A. Davis .....	Montfort ..	10,000	Nathan Clark.....	Onalaska ..	15,000
O. Thomas .....	Montfort ..	10,000			75,000
O. J. Day .....	Millville ..	10,000			=====
F. L. Greer .....	Bloomington	10,000	LA FAYETTE COUNTY.		
J. P. Jenkins .....	Bloomington	10,000	N. Olmstead .....	Belmont.....	10,000
N. Ellingson.....	Boscobel ..	10,000	A. A. Eastman ....	South Wayne..	10,000
		95,000			20,000
		=====			=====
GREEN LAKE COUNTY.					20,000
H. Valkman.....	Kingston .....	10,000			=====
F. D. Braces.....	Poyssippi ..	10,000			20,000
		20,000			=====

*Superintendent's Report.*

## RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1890—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
LANGLADE COUNTY.			MONROE COUNTY.		
S. D. Chappel .....	Antigo .....	10,000	S. Sloggy .....	Ontario .....	20,000
H. Muller .....	Sylvan Lake .....	20,000	W. H. Blyton .....	Sparta .....	10,000
J. Kennedy .....	Antigo .....	40,000	J. J. French .....	Sparta .....	10,000
Eli Waste .....	Antigo .....	35,000	H. C. McCary .....	Norwalk .....	10,000
		105,000			50,000
LINCOLN COUNTY.			OCONTO COUNTY.		
O. F. Headstreams   Tomahawk .....		20,000	C. F. Dutton .....	Milwaukee .....	75,000
MARATHON COUNTY.			PORTAGE COUNTY.		
F. Jaeger .....	Wausau .....	10,000	W. B. La Selle .....	Plainfield .....	20,000
H. Rehltz .....	Wausau .....	10,000	PRICE COUNTY.		
H. Kuenze .....	Wausau .....	10,000	Jump River L'br		
H. Stenberg .....	Wausau .....	10,000	Co .....	Prentice .....	10,000
Neal Brown .....	Wausau .....	10,000	J. R. Davis L'br Co.	Phillips .....	10,000
H. C. Dern .....	Wausau .....	10,000			20,000
		60,000	RICHLAND COUNTY.		
MARINETTE COUNTY.			G. A. Carswell .....	Lone Rock .....	10,000
C. F. Dutton .....	Milwaukee .....	50,000	C. F. Matthews .....	Viola .....	15,000
T. J. Thompson .....	Dunbar .....	30,000	F. W. Burnham .....	Richland Cen.	10,000
W. W. Wanger .....	Chicago .....	30,000			35,000
L. T. Hale .....	Crivitz .....	20,000	ST. CROIX COUNTY.		
C. F. Dutton .....	Milwaukee .....	50,000	C. A. Green .....	Hudson .....	25,000
		180,000	J. P. Balsom .....	Hudson .....	25,000
MARQUETTE COUNTY.			J. E. Jones .....	Hudson .....	25,000
E. McCaffrey .....	Montello .....	10,000	L. G. Green .....	Hudson .....	25,000
F. A. Hotchkiss .....	Montello .....	10,000	H. Dodge .....	River Falls .....	20,000
W. J. Ogle .....	Oxford .....	10,000	M. L. Parker .....	Pleasant Val'y	20,000
J. N. Coon .....	Oxford .....	10,000	W. E. Webster .....	Pleasant Val'y	15,000
S. W. Tuttle .....	Oxford .....	10,000	F. P. Burkhardt .....	Burkhardt .....	10,000
C. F. Fay .....	Oxford .....	10,000			165,000
A. T. Conger .....	Oxford .....	10,000	SAUK COUNTY.		
F. W. Meinke .....	Westfield .....	10,000	G. A. Martin .....	Merrimac .....	10,000
G. Drewitz .....	Westfield .....	10,000	H. C. Hunt .....	Reedsburg .....	15,000
F. Jaschick .....	Westfield .....	10,000	H. D. Potter .....	Baraboo .....	15,000
Fred. Blazing .....	Westfield .....	10,000	M. S. Reynolds .....	Reedsburg .....	15,000
G. Manviler .....	Westfield .....	10,000	O. H. Brown .....	Reedsburg .....	10,000
		120,000	A. H. Gillett .....	Baraboo .....	10,000
ONEIDA COUNTY.			G. G. Reesley .....	Spring Green .....	10,000
Yawkey & Lea			W. C. Cook .....	Prairie du Sac .....	10,000
L'br Co. ....	Mazehurst .....	50,000	H. C. Keysar .....	Prairie du Sac .....	10,000
F. R. Tripp .....	Minocqua .....	20,000	J. R. Lyon .....	Glendale .....	20,000
E. S. Shepard .....	Rhineland .....	10,000			125,000
T. E. Lemon .....	Rhineland .....	10,000	SHAWANO COUNTY.		
Wm. Stevens .....	Rhineland .....	10,000	E. R. Franklin .....	Eland .....	10,000
Paul Browne .....	Rhineland .....	10,000	Whitcomb L'br Co.	Whitcomb .....	10,000
C. W. Guldager .....	Rhineland .....	10,000	F. D. Naber .....	Shawano .....	10,000
C. Eley .....	Rhineland .....	10,000	P. O. Stewart .....	Whitcomb .....	10,000
Dickinson & Cook .....	Eagle River .....	10,000			
W. S. Stanley .....	Tomahawk .....	75,000			
		215,000			

*Superintendent's Report.*

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1890 — Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
SHAWANO COUNTY — Continued.			WAUKESHA COUNTY.		
C. K. Mattison.....	Wittenberg ..	10,000	John Kerwin .....	Madison .....	75,000
Wm. Anderson .....	Split Rock....	20,000	J. McD. Randles..	Waukesha ...	60,000
H. Hasske.....	Birnamwood ..	10,000	Geo. Fletcher.....	Prospect.....	10,000
F. Kreuke.....	Tigerton.....	10,000	J. A. Lins. ....	Eagle.....	20,000
		90,000			165,000
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.			WAUSHARA COUNTY.		
W. H. Gunther ..	Sheboygan ...	15,000	W. A. Bugh.....	Wautoma.....	25,000
TAYLOR COUNTY.			J. S. Bugh .....	Wautoma.....	25,000
J. K. Parish.....	Medford.....	10,000	C. A. Kimble .....	Pine River....	10,000
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.			R. L. D. Potter ..	Berlin .....	10,000
J. L. DeBow.....	Blair.....	15,000	G. W. Morton .....	Berlin .....	10,000
W. B. DeBow.....	Blair.....	10,000	Sam'l Dearstine ..	Cole Brook....	10,000
H. M. Ashton.....	Arcadia.....	10,000	Truman Sears. ..	Pine River....	10,000
D. Maloney.....	Whitehall....	10,000	A. M. Kimball.....	Pine River....	10,000
F. G. Davis.....	Galesville....	10,000	J. H. Sherlock....	Pine River....	10,000
A. A. Arnold .....	Galesville....	10,000			120,000
		65,000	WOOD COUNTY.		
WASHBURN COUNTY.			J. Hancock, Jr....	City Point....	20,000
L. H. Mead.....	Shell Lake....	50,000	D. M. Huntington..	Grand Rapids.	10,000
A. H. Earle.....	Shell Lake....	25,000	H. Osterman .....	Grand Rapids.	10,000
Jacob Burk .....	Spooner.....	10,000	O. Panter.....	Grand Rapids.	10,000
		85,000	G. W. Rowland....	Grand Rapids.	10,000
WAUPACA COUNTY.			U. Schenk .....	Grand Rapids.	10,000
Whitcomb & Fox..	Marion.....	10,000	H. Lenz.....	Grand Rapids.	10,000
			J. Searls.....	Centralia....	10,000
			W. W. Mead.....	Centralia....	10,000
			A. H. Colcord .....	Centralia....	10,000
			W. A. Jones .....	Centralia....	10,000
					120,000
			Total for 1890.....		3,460,000

*Superintendent's Report.*

## WALL-EYED PIKE DISTRIBUTION, 1889.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
<b>BARRON COUNTY.</b>			<b>GREEN COUNTY.</b>		
S. W. Hinds .....	Cumberland..	100,000	H. C. Putnam.....	Brodhead ...	100,000
M. A. Sprague.....	Sprague .....	100,000	<b>IOWA COUNTY.</b>		
		200,000	Adolph Appel.....	Mineral Point.	100,000
<b>CHIPPEWA COUNTY.</b>			James Eagles.....	Mineral Point	100,000
Thos. Kelly.....	Eagle Point..	100,000	S. W. Reese.....	Dodgeville...	100,000
<b>CLARK COUNTY.</b>			W. B. Dawe.....	Dodgeville...	100,000
I. T. Carr.....	Neillsville ..	100,000	Fred Jewell.....	Dodgeville...	100,000
M. C. Ring.....	Neillsville ..	100,000			500,000
		200,000	<b>JACKSON COUNTY.</b>		
<b>DANE COUNTY.</b>			T. B. Mills.....	Millston .....	100,000
Thos. Beattie.....	Stoughton....	100,000	R. D. Squires.....	Black River	100,000
Geo. Currier.....	Stoughton....	100,000		Falls.....	100,000
O. T. Nelson.....	Stoughton....	100,000			200,000
E. N. Potter.....	Cambridge....	100,000	<b>JEFFERSON COUNTY.</b>		
J. F. Taylor.....	Waunakee....	100,000	Carl Field.....	Watertown...	100,000
		500,000	C. Zantner.....	Watertown...	200,000
<b>DODGE COUNTY.</b>			Mark Curtis.....	Hebron .....	100,000
G. J. Clark .....	Mayville.....	100,000	C. C. Brown.....	Hebron .....	150,000
Grant Thomas.....	Fox Lake.....	100,000	W. W. Ingram.....	Lake Mills....	100,000
W. A. Ham .....	Fox Lake.....	100,000			600,000
J. W. Morris.....	Fox Lake.....	100,000	<b>JUNEAU COUNTY.</b>		
J. Stoddart.....	Fox Lake.....	100,000	J. B. Edwards.....	Mauston.....	100,000
G. Stolz.....	Beaver Dam..	100,000	C. W. Grote .....	Mauston.....	200,000
G. Swan, M. D.....	Beaver Dam..	100,000	W. G. Borman.....	Mauston.....	100,000
C. J. Hustis.....	Hustisford...	100,000	C. E. Wolfenden ..	Mauston.....	100,000
		60,000			500,000
<b>FLORENCE COUNTY.</b>			<b>KENOSHA COUNTY.</b>		
H. D. Fisher.....	Florence.....	150,000	Daniel Brister... ..	Kenosha.....	100,000
W. S. Osborne .....	Florence.....	150,000	J. L. Stevens, Jr..	Kenosha.....	100,000
		300,000	V. H. Saunders.....	Kenosha.....	100,000
<b>FOND DU LAC COUNTY.</b>			J. M. Pettit .....	Kenosha.....	100,000
W. S. Russell.....	Oakfield.....	100,000	G. H. Sagar .....	Kenosha.....	100,000
V. Howe.....	Ripon .....	100,000	F. Robinson.....	Kenosha.....	100,000
		200,000			600,000
<b>GRANT COUNTY.</b>			<b>LA CROSSE COUNTY.</b>		
F. G. Rudolph.....	Muscoda.....	100,000	L. Lottridge.....	West Salem..	100,000
Edward Oats.....	Lancaster .....	100,000	M. P. Wing .....	La Crosse .....	100,000
W. Ray.....	Platteville...	100,000			200,000
W. Bainbridge.....	Mifflin.....	100,000	<b>LA FAYETTE COUNTY.</b>		
		400,000	L. W. Heindel... ..	Collins.....	100,000
			F. W. Chapinan...	Darlington...	100,000
			G. H. Anthony.....	Darlington...	100,000

*Superintendent's Repo*

## WALL-EYED PIKE DISTRIBUTION, 1833—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
LA FAYETTE COUNTY—Continued			ROCK COUNTY.		
W. R. Law. ....	Darlington....	100,000	H. Cirtter.....	Janesville ....	150,000
W. A. Garden ....	Bal mont.....	100,000	C. L. Valentine ..	Janesville ....	150,000
		500,000	D. A. Earle ...	Edgerton.....	100,000
		=====			400,000
MANITOWOC COUNTY.			ST. CROIX COUNTY.		
D. Roepke & Bro..	Manitowoc ...	100,000	Jas. P. Balsom ..	Hudson .....	100,000
J. S. Anderson ...	Manitowoc....	100,000	Jas. Weston .....	Hudson .....	100,000
Two Rivers Gun			L. G. Green .....	Hudson .....	100,000
Club.....	Two Rivers...	200,000	C. A. Green .....	Hudson .....	200,000
		400,000	J. K. McDonald ..	Hammond....	100,000
		=====	Theo. Wilson .....	Boardman...	100,000
MONROE COUNTY.					700,000
C. K. Erwin.....	Tomah .....	100,000			=====
		=====	SAUK COUNTY.		
MARQUETTE COUNTY.			W. C. Cook.....	Prairie du Sac	100,000
C. Richards.....	Packwaukee ..	100,000	H. C. Keyser .....	Prairie du Sac	100,000
F. W. Maake.....	Westfield.....	100,000	E. J. Farr .....	Prairie du Sac	100,000
Oscar Weiss.....	Westfield.....	100,000	A. G. Baldwin....	Prairie du Sac	100,000
J. W. Perkins....	New Custer....	100,000	E. Blakeslie .....	Ironton.....	100,000
C. Smith.....	Packwaukee ..	100,000	J. S. Griggs .....	Baraboo.....	100,000
A. G. Fuller.....	Westfield.....	100,000	H. C. Hunt .....	Reedsburg ...	100,000
H. Hamilton.....	Westfield.....	100,000	John Jax .....	Cazenovia....	100,000
		700,000	D. B. Hulburt....	Loganville....	100,000
		=====			900,000
OZAUKEE COUNTY.			SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.		
Peter Lochen.....	Newberg.....	100,000	Jno. Hirshbock....	Kewaskum....	100,000
		=====	Chas. Kock .....	Beechwood....	100,000
POLK COUNTY.			P. H. O'Brine .....	Beechwood....	100,000
R. F. Little.....	Richardson...	100,000	J. Mertzig .....	Fillmore.....	100,000
		=====	H. H. Hison .....	Plymouth ....	100,000
PORTAGE COUNTY.			G. L. Huson.....	Plymouth ....	100,000
O. S. Foucher....	Amherst Jct .	100,000			600,000
		=====	TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.		
PRICE COUNTY.			A. A. Arnold.....	Galesville.....	100,000
Jump River Lum					=====
ber Co. ....	Prentice.....	100,000	VERNON COUNTY.		
G. W. Grindle.....	Phillips.....	50,000	Thos. J. Sears ....	Hillsborough..	100,000
		150,000			=====
		=====	WALWORTH COUNTY.		
RACINE COUNTY.			W. G. Weeks.....	Delavan .....	150,000
O. F. Botsford ...	Racine .....	100,000	Sigs & Co. ....	Delavan .....	100,000
		=====	W. P. Erwin .....	Delavan .....	100,000
RICHLAND COUNTY.			P. A. Nelson .....	Delavan .....	100,000
Geo. E. Tate.....	Viola.....	100,000	H. W. Worth .....	Delavan .....	100,000
N. L. James.....	Richland		J. A. Schwartz....	Troy Center..	100,000
	Center..	100,000			=====
		200,000			550,000
		=====			=====

*Superintendent's Report.*

## WALL-EYED PIKE DISTRIBUTION, 1889. — Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
WASHBURN COUNTY.			WAUPACA COUNTY.		
Jas. Fogle, Jr. ....	Shell Lake....	100,000	Wm. Brunner.....	Sheridan .....	50,000
WASHINGTON COUNTY.			WAUSHARA COUNTY.		
Max Weinand.....	Myra .....	100,000	R. D. Bursell.....	Almond .....	100,000
Jacob Laufer.....	Newberg .....	100,000	J. Walters.....	Almond .....	100,000
W. J. La Count.....	Hartford .....	100,000	H. J. Searles.....	Oasis .....	100,000
Edward Peters.....	Barton.....	100,000	F. L. Babcock.....	Oasis .....	100,000
		400,000	L. Engles.....	Oasis .....	100,000
WAUKESHA COUNTY.			H. C. Searles.....	Oasis .....	100,000
J. A. Rice.....	Hartland .....	300,000	Will Griffin.....	Oasis .....	100,000
W. S. Stanley.....	Milwaukee.....	500,000	L. Fay.....	Oasis .....	100,000
Annis Nelson.....	Golden Lake..	100,000	W. L. Johnson...	Wautoma.....	100,000
F. W. Haight.....	Waukesha.....	100,000	J. S. Bugh.....	Wautoma.....	100,000
Jno. Porter.....	Mukwonago...	100,000			1,000,000
Vincent Bros.....	Waukesha.....	100,000	Total for 1889 .....		14,050,000
		1,200,000			

## WALL-EYED PIKE DISTRIBUTION, 1890.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
ASHLAND COUNTY.			DOUGLAS COUNTY.		
W. L. Bessee .....	Butternut ..	160,000	N. Lucius, Jr.....	White Birch..	160,000
BARRON COUNTY.			FLORENCE COUNTY.		
O. H. Ingram.....	Eau Claire....	160,000	H. D. Fisher.....	Florence.....	160,000
CALUMET COUNTY.			FOND DU LAC COUNTY.		
M. Thronson.....	Brillion.....	160,000	H. W. Wolcott ....	Ripon.....	320,000
CHIPPEWA COUNTY.			GREEN COUNTY.		
J. J. Cox .....	Cox.....	160,000	C. F. Warren.....	Albany.....	160,000
CLARK COUNTY.			GREEN LAKE COUNTY.		
R. W. Balk.....	Neillsville ....	160,000	E. C. Smith.....	Markesan.....	160,000
DANE COUNTY.			JACKSON COUNTY.		
G. G. Goodlad.....	Black Earth...	160,000	H. G. Newell.....	Hixton .....	160,000
Jas. Huson.....	Stoughton....	160,000	F. C. Farmer.....	Hixton .....	160,000
		320,000	E. A. Miller.....	Hixton .....	160,000
DODGE COUNTY.			J. Morrill.....	Taylor.....	160,000
John Stoddard ...	Fox Lake.....	160,000	R. D. Squires. ....	Black R. Falls	160,000
					800,000



*Superintendent's Report.*

WALL-EYED PIKE DISTRIBUTION, 1890 — Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.			SAUK COUNTY.		
C. F. Zauntner....	Watertown...	160,000	W. C. Cook.....	Prairie du Sac	160,000
W. W. Ingram....	Lake Mills....	160,000	H. C. Keysar....	Prairie du Sac	160,000
J. E. Haney.....	Lake Mills....	160,000	S. S. Newell.....	Baraboo.....	160,000
		480,000	H. D. Potter.....	Baraboo.....	320,000
			N. C. Kirk.....	Baraboo.....	160,000
			C. E. Martin.....	Baraboo.....	160,000
			J. H. Brown.....	Baraboo.....	160,000
					1,280,000
JUNEAU COUNTY.			SHAWANO COUNTY.		
C. E. Wolfenden..	Wonewoc.....	160,000	B. A. Cody.....	Birnamwood..	160,000
C. A. Leicht.....	New Lisbon...	160,000	Frank Palmer....	Embarrass....	160,000
		320,000	H. Meisner.....	Wittenberg....	160,000
			J. Lehman.....	Tigerton.....	160,000
					640,000
KENOSHA COUNTY.			SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.		
F. H. Schening....	Silver Lake...	160,000	H. C. Bade.....	Plymouth....	160,000
			G. C. Huson.....	Plymouth....	160,000
			G. Huson.....	Plymouth....	320,000
			W. T. Armstrong..	Waldo.....	160,000
			W. H. Guenther...	Sheboygan...	160,000
					960,000
LA CROSSE COUNTY.			TAYLOR COUNTY.		
M. P. Wing.....	La Crosse....	160,000	J. K. Parish.....	Medford.....	160,000
Thos. Bradley....	West Salem..	240,000	G. H. Brown.....	Medford.....	160,000
		400,000	C. B. Powell.....	Medford.....	160,000
					480,000
LA FAYETTE COUNTY.			WALWORTH COUNTY.		
A. A. Eastman....	South Wayne..	160,000	E. Engebretsen...	Whitewater..	160,000
Adam Apple.....	Calamine.....	160,000	Sage & Co.....	Delavan.....	160,000
W. N. Briggs....	South Wayne..	160,000	W. G. Weeks.....	Delavan.....	160,000
N. Graber.....	Calamine.....	160,900	J. Wrigglesworth.	Delavan.....	160,000
		640,000	H. H. Wallis....	Delavan.....	160,000
			E. D. Coe.....	Whitewater..	160,000
					960,000
LANGLADE COUNTY.			WAUPACA COUNTY.		
G. S. Coon.....	Rhinelanders..	160,000	W. W. Brunner....	Sheridan....	160,000
			A. R. Lea.....	Waupaca.....	160,000
			E. W. Sutherland..	Clintonville..	160,000
			S. T. Foxen.....	Garfield.....	160,000
			C. A. Spicer.....	Clintonville..	160,000
					800,000
LINCOLN COUNTY.			WAUKESHA COUNTY.		
L. C. Boyce.....	Irma.....	160,000	Edward Wright...	Palmyra.....	160,000
			J. A. Lins.....	Eagle.....	160,000
MARATHON COUNTY.			Chris Vorchtig...	Pewaukee.....	160,000
Henry Seim.....	Wausau.....	160,000	Jas. McCall.....	Ixonia.....	160,000
MARINETTE COUNTY.					
C. F. Dutton.....	Milwaukee....	800,000			
MILWAUKEE COUNTY.					
J. C. Schurt.....	Muskego.....	160,000			
C. F. Mueller.....	Cedar Lake...	200,000			
		360,000			
OZAUKEE COUNTY.					
J. J. Race.....	Fredonia.....	160,000			
RACINE COUNTY.					
Barney Lavine....	Kansasville...	160,000			

*Superintendent's Report.*

## WALL-EYED PIKE DISTRIBUTION, 1890—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
WAUKESHA COUNTY—Continued.			WOOD COUNTY.		
F. Savory & Son..	Pewaukee...	160,000	Chas. Brieve.....	Centralia....	160,000
W. O. White.....	Milwaukee...	320,000	J. G. Love.....	Centralia....	160,000
W. S. Stanley....	Milwaukee...	320,000	W. W. Mead.....	Centralia....	160,000
John Porter.....	Mukwanago..	160,000			480,000
C. W. Matt.....	Pewaukee....	160,000			
Louis Auer.....	Milwaukee...	160,000			
Louis Cafmyer....	Merton.....	160,000			
		2,080,000	Total for 1890 .....		14,680,000

## CARP DISTRIBUTION, 1899.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
ASHLAND COUNTY.			DANE COUNTY.		
C.B. McLean.....	High Bridge..	25	W. T. Uphoff.....	Cottage Grove	50
BARRON COUNTY.			W. W. Willoughby	Belleville..	30
C. C. Coe.....	Barron.....	25	T. J. Hughes.....	Black Earth..	25
BROWN COUNTY.			Thos. Beattie....	Utica.....	25
E. Boaler.....	Green Bay....	25	H. N. Hauge.....	Stoughton....	25
CHIPPEWA COUNTY.			Dane County farm.	Verona.....	100
L. Whitemeyer...   Boyd.....		25			255
CLARK COUNTY.			DODGE COUNTY.		
O. M. Fowler.....	Humbird.....	25	J. Hotchkiss.....	Fox Lake....	25
H. N. Hazleese....	Unity.....	25	Wm. Hamilton....	Fox Lake....	25
		50	C. Quandt.....	Horicon.....	25
COLUMBIA COUNTY.			J. A. Barney.....	Mayville....	25
C. F. Mohr.....	Portage.....	25	G. J. Clark.....	Mayville....	25
J. Brownrig.....	Okees.....	25	Wm. Quandt.....	Huelsburg...	25
Orin Ingram.....	Rio.....	25			150
		75	EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.		
			A. Vedtke.....	Fall Creek....	50
			E. G. Cole.....	Fairchild....	50
			Aug. Seigler.....	Fall Creek....	100
			Iver Johnson.....	Augusta.....	100
					300

*Superintendent's Report.*

CARP DISTRIBUTION, 1889. — Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
FOND DU LAC COUNTY.			KEWAUNEE COUNTY.		
Ulrich Legler.....	Elmore.....	25	C. B. Tift.....	Ahnapee. ....	25
John Hill.....	Ripon.....	25			
S. B. Rogers.....	Ripon .....	25			
H. Durand.....	Fond du Lac.	25			
		100			
GRANT COUNTY.			LA FAYETTE COUNTY.		
A. Smith.....	Lancaster ....	25	Jas. Morgan.....	Darlington ...	25
J. N. McLeod.....	Arthur.....	25	C. A. Carey.....	Darlington ...	25
Wm. Nelson.....	Boscobel.....	25	Wm. Gillette.....	Buncombe....	25
		75	Jno. Gillette.....	Buncombe....	25
GREEN COUNTY.					100
H. C. Putnam.....	Brodhead.....	25	LANGLADE COUNTY.		
H. Lathrop.....	Browntown ..	25	G. W. Bemis.....	Antigo.....	25
Thos. Kaudson.....	Brodhead.....	25	Aug. Boettscher .	Antigo.....	25
L. O. Knudson.....	Brodhead.....	25			50
A. R. Wilkinson.....	Monticello ..	25	LINCOLN COUNTY.		
O. A. Peterson.....	Orfordville ...	25	Wm. Spades.....	Irma.....	25
		150	O. F. Headstream	Tomahawk...	25
GREEN LAKE COUNTY.			W. S. Stanley.....	Tomahawk...	100
Henry Valkman....	Kingston.....	25			150
E. C. Smith.....	Markesan. ....	25	MANITOWOC COUNTY.		
		50	I. Craite.....	Mishicot.....	25
IOWA COUNTY.					
S. W. Reese.....	Dodgeville....	25	MARATHON COUNTY.		
John Rowe, Jr.....	Dodgeville....	25	Albert Miller.....	Trapp.....	25
W. H. Penhallegen	Dodgeville....	25	J. Schumolze.....	Trapp.....	35
H. H. Plumleigh...	Dodgeville....	25	A. Kickbusch.....	Wausau.....	25
Bert Parsons.....	Dodgeville....	25	Fred. Prehn.....	Marathon....	25
Thos. Kelly.....	Mineral Point.	25	H. Relitz.....	Wausau.....	25
Alfred Stephens...	Ridgeway.....	25	H. Sternberg.....	Wausau.....	25
Fred Jewell.....	Dodgeville....	25	H. Kuntze.....	Wausau.....	25
Wm. Hawke.....	Linden.....	25	Fred Jaeger.....	Wausau.....	25
		225	W. Sperling.....	Wausau.....	25
JACKSON COUNTY.			O. Weizenicker...	Knowlton....	25
G. W. Gebhardt ...	Warren's Mills	25	Jas. Imhoff.....	Marathon....	25
T. B. Mills.....	Millston.....	25	S. Kirstine.....	Marathon....	25
Jesse Blenco.....	Alma Center ..	25	T. J. Bearss.....	Remington...	25
		75	E. A. Bedford.....	Knowlton....	25
JUNEAU COUNTY.			M. Schwister.....	Wausau.....	25
G. H. Kruschke ...	Duester.....	25	A. Adleman.....	Marathon....	25
			C. Rasmann.....	Kelly.....	25
KENOSHA COUNTY.			F. J. Schmitt.....	Rozelville....	25
W. H. Sanders.....	Kenosha.....	25			450
C. D. Hastings.....	Kenosha.....	25	MARQUETTE COUNTY.		
		50	J. A. Wegenke....	Neskora .....	25
			F. W. Meluke....	Westfield.....	50
			E. McCaffrey.....	Montello.....	25
					100

*Superintendent's Report.*

## CARP DISTRIBUTION, 1889.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
<b>MILWAUKEE COUNTY.</b>			<b>ROCK COUNTY.</b>		
Herman Kroeger..	Milwaukee...	50	P. Doheny.....	Janesville....	25
O. Sweitusche....	Milwaukee....	50	Chas. Harn.....	Janesville....	25
E. A. Zantke.....	Milwaukee....	25	A. Buchholz....	Janesville....	25
J. Gengler.....	Granville....	25	Byron Snyder....	Clinton.....	25
		150			100
<b>MONROE COUNTY.</b>			<b>ST. CROIX COUNTY.</b>		
S. S. Sloggy.....	Ontario.....	25	M. L. Parker.....	Pleasant Val..	25
Fred Moth.....	Tomah.....	25			
F. Marquardt....	Tomah.....	25	<b>SAUK COUNTY.</b>		
D. O'Leary.....	Tomah.....	25	E. W. Evans.....	Spring Green..	25
F. Drowatzkey...	Tomah.....	25	John Draper....	Baraboo.....	25
B. Drowatzkey...	Tomah.....	25	E. J. Meyers....	Kings Corners	25
Fred Zeller.....	Tomah.....	25	F. C. Schulte....	Ablemans.....	25
M. Robertson....	Tomah.....	25	A. Langenhan...	Ablemans.....	25
I. Gonduzick....	Tomah.....	25	G. B. McGillord..	Baraboo.....	25
		225	C. E. Wolfenden..	Wonewoc.....	25
<b>ONEIDA COUNTY.</b>			T. F. Kittson....	Cazenovia.....	25
Dickinson & Coax.	Eagle River..	25	E. Clingman.....	Reedsburg....	25
Geo. Merrill.....	State Line....	25	Wm. Howlett....	Black Hawk..	25
		50			250
<b>OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.</b>			<b>SHAWANO COUNTY.</b>		
T. H. Weifenberg.	Bungert.....	25	W. Kroeger.....	Bonduel.....	25
E. Saunders.....	So. Kaukauna	25	C. J. Van Patten..	Birnamwood..	25
W. C. Brill.....	So. Kaukauna	25	B. A. Cody.....	Birnamwood..	25
J. Brill.....	So. Kaukauna	25	J. Towle.....	Birnamwood..	25
W. I. Colby.....	Easton.....	25	F. T. Tallett....	Birnamwood..	25
Peter Felton.....	Black Creek..	25	F. Lobbart.....	Birnamwood..	25
		150	F. Kroening.....	Leopolis.....	25
<b>PIERCE COUNTY.</b>			P. A. Stewert....	Whitcomb....	25
O. C. Marker.....	Ellsworth....	25			200
<b>PORTAGE COUNTY.</b>			<b>SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.</b>		
Gullikson & Loberg	Nelsonville...	25	Geo. Keinschmid.	Kiel.....	25
Reton Bros.....	Stevens Point	25	H. H. Huson.....	Plymouth....	25
		50	F. W. Rades.....	Kiel.....	25
<b>RACINE COUNTY.</b>			A. Muller.....	Kiel.....	25
H. Shepherd.....	Yorkville....	25	H. C. Bade.....	Plymouth....	25
E. Buchan.....	Union Grove.	25	Nic Bolz.....	Kiel.....	25
J. Bryce.....	Union Grove.	25	J. Richert.....	Kiel.....	25
Barney Lavin....	Kansasville..	25	L. Strowasser....	Kiel.....	25
O. F. Botsford....	Racine.....	25	Jas. Klein.....	Kiel.....	25
C. H. Ball.....	Union Grove.	25	Geo. Wolf.....	Kiel.....	25
		150	P. Denderlin....	Kiel.....	25
<b>RICHLAND COUNTY.</b>			H. Struve.....	Kiel.....	25
J. M. Eastland....	Loyd.....	25	G. H. Simons....	Kiel.....	25
O. V. Cass.....	Loyd.....	25	D. McIntyre....	Kiel.....	25
C. MacKey.....	Gillingham...	25			350
L. C. Eastland....	Loyd.....	25	<b>TAYLOR COUNTY.</b>		
A. C. Parfrey.....	Richland Center..	25	J. B. Hull.....	Medford.....	25
		125	J. K. Parish.....	Medford.....	25
			C. Schmeister...	Medford.....	25
			Jas. Burcher...	Medford.....	25
			S. E. Miles.....	Stetsonville..	25
			H. O. Sheover...	Chelsea.....	25
			W. E. Duncan...	Westboro....	25
			U. P. Campbell...	Westboro....	25
			H. Klemm.....	Medford.....	25
			G. H. Amberson..	Medford.....	25
					250

*Superintendent's Report.*

CARP DISTRIBUTION, 1889—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.			WAUKESHA COUNTY.		
A. A. Arnold.....	Galesville ....	25	G. H. Daubner....	Brookfield....	25
A. M. Hollcomb....	Whitehall ....	25	W. Williamson....	North Prairie..	25
Thos. Jackson....	Independence ..	25	W. A. Griffith.....	Prospect.....	25
		75			75
VERNON COUNTY.			WAUPACA COUNTY.		
J. A. Nepurd.....	Westby.....	25	M. Hojord.....	Scandinavia..	25
G. Gurhn.....	Coon Valley..	25	Wm. Bunner.....	Sheridan.....	25
C. T. Shannon.....	Westby.....	25	C. Jacobson.....	Iola.....	25
		75	F. Ziemer.....	Maple Creek..	25
					100
WALWORTH COUNTY			WAUSHARA COUNTY.		
Henry Cook.....	Lyons.....	25			
W. G. Weeks.....	Delavan.....	25	R. Owen.....	Plainfield....	25
H. W. Worth.....	Delavan.....	25			
Sage & Co.....	Delavan.....	25	WINNEBAGO COUNTY.		
J. C. Reynolds....	Green Lake..	25	R. H. Fisher.....	Oshkosh.....	25
S. Kennedy.....	Delavan.....	25			
		150	WOOD COUNTY.		
WASHBURN COUNTY.			E. P. Arpin.....	Grand Rapids	25
L. H. Mead.....	Shell Lake...	25	J. A. Gaynor & Son	Grand Rapids	25
Jacob Burk.....	Spooner.....	25	J. Searles.....	Grand Rapids	25
		50			75
WASHINGTON COUNTY.			Total for year 1889.....		
C. Bath.....	Kewaskum...	25			5,280
H. Kohl.....	Kohlsville...	25			
		50			

*Superintendent's Report.*

## CARP DISTRIBUTION, 1890.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
<b>ASHLAND COUNTY.</b>			<b>DODGE COUNTY.</b>		
Geo. Sell.....	Glidden.....	50	G. E. Swan.....	Beaver Dam..	50
Jos. Meier.....	Glidden.....	50	<b>DOUGLAS COUNTY.</b>		
R. G. Augustine...	Glidden.....	50	N. Lucius, Jr.....	White Birch..	50
		150	<b>EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.</b>		
<b>BARRON COUNTY.</b>			E. E. Pettingill....	Eau Claire....	50
C. A. Stark.....	Rice Lake....	50	A. A. Cutter.....	Eau Claire....	50
<b>BAYFIELD COUNTY.</b>			John Ward.....	Eau Claire....	50
E. M. Stone... ..	Drummond...	50			150
<b>BROWN COUNTY.</b>			<b>FLORENCE COUNTY.</b>		
E. Boaler.....	Green Bay....	1,000	H. D. Fisher.....	Florence ....	100
<b>CALUMET COUNTY.</b>			<b>FOND DU LAC COUNTY.</b>		
J. Nevin planted in			H. Durand. ....	Fond du Lac..	50
Fox river .....	Menasha.....	5,000	J. Laper.....	Fairwater....	50
<b>CHIPPEWA COUNTY.</b>			R. R. McCune....	Fairwater....	50
H. Detloff.....	Chipp'wa F'lls	6	B. J. Wikkemick..	Fairwater....	50
Jas. McManis.....	Cox.....	50	J. Boltize.....	Fairwater....	50
G. Ceasar.....	Chipp'wa F'lls	50	J. Holme.....	Fairwater....	50
C. A. Cleaves.....	Eagle Point ..	100	C. S. Matteson....	Fond du Lac..	50
J. W. Thomas.....	Chipp'wa F'lls	100	J. C. Piernon....	Fond du Lac..	50
P. S. Hendry.....	Chipp'wa F'lls	100	J. N. Fox.....	Fond du Lac..	50
		406	C. L. Madison....	Fond du Lac..	50
<b>CLARK COUNTY.</b>			Silas Matteson....	Fond du Lac..	50
H. N. Hzallese....	Unity.....	50	Jas. Bannon.....	Fond du Lac..	50
<b>CRAWFORD COUNTY.</b>			J. Owen.....	Fond du Lac..	50
Geo. Wachter.....	Pr. du Chien..	25	A. E. Richter....	Fond du Lac..	50
<b>DANE COUNTY.</b>			Geo. Bekin.....	Fond du Lac..	50
T. L. Haeker.....	Cottage Grove	25	M. McKenny.....	Fond du Lac..	50
O. Toopfer.....	Middleton....	20	T. Hoey.....	Fond du Lac..	50
M. Dolohanty....	Blue Mounds..	50	S. Hammond.....	Fond du Lac..	50
Carl Reitz.....	Springfield ..		F. Parson.....	Fond du Lac..	50
	Corners.....	90	Al. Watke.....	Fond du Lac..	50
A. Prescott.....	Deerfield ....	60	C. A. Eldridge....	Fond du Lac..	50
H. Nelson.....	Utica.....	100	Fred Phelps.....	Fond du Lac..	50
J. W. Hutchinson			Ted Perkins.....	Fond du Lac..	50
planted in Dead			J. Whelan.....	Fond du Lac..	50
Lake.....	Madison.....	1,000	J. Reiners.....	Fond du Lac..	50
J. Nevin planted in			Jake Schall.....	Fond du Lac..	50
Lugar River.....	Bellville.....	2,500	A. Firstnow.....	Fond du Lac..	50
		2,855	J. Belknap.....	Fond du Lac..	50
			J. E. Ward.....	Fond du Lac..	50
			P. Ward.....	Fond du Lac..	50
			John Rusk.....	Fond du Lac..	50
			Jas. Tomlin.....	Fond du Lac..	50
			T. Zittleman.....	Fond du Lac..	50
			C. Deiner.....	Fond du Lac..	50
			K. M. Deiner....	Fond du Lac..	50
			J. P. Blant.....	Fond du Lac..	50
			H. Durand.....	Fond du Lac..	300
			J. W. Hutchinson		
			planted in Mill		
			Pond.....	Ripon.....	200
			C. S. Matteson....	Fond du Lac..	500
					2,830

*Superintendent's Report.*

## CARP DISTRIBUTION, 1890—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
<b>GRANT COUNTY.</b>			<b>LA FAYETTE COUNTY.</b>		
F. B. Callis .....	Lancaster.....	50	D. Eastman.....	South Wayne.	100
C. Lisherness.....	Lancaster.....	50	<b>LANGLADE COUNTY</b>		
		100	C. Armstrong.....	Phlox.....	50
<b>GREEN COUNTY.</b>			H. A. Muller.....	Sylvan Lake..	50
C. F. Warren.....	Albany.....	500	A. Keiper.....	Antigo.....	50
H. Lathrop .....	Browntown...	200			150
		700	<b>MANITOWOC COUNTY.</b>		
<b>GREEN LAKE COUNTY.</b>			J. Kline.....	Kiel .....	50
J. Laper. ....	Fairwater...	200	A. Muller.....	Kiel .....	50
R. Mueller.....	Princeton...	50	F. Karbings .....	Kiel .....	50
Mueller Bros.....	Princeton...	50			150
		300	<b>MARATHON COUNTY.</b>		
<b>IOWA COUNTY.</b>			M. Schwister....	Wausau .....	50
A. Jewell.....	Dodgeville...	25	M. Rinehardt....	Wausau .....	50
G. Jones.....	Jonesdale....	100	J. Witmore.....	Wausau .....	50
C. Spenselev....	Mineral Point.	200	D. McCullough...	Wausau .....	50
Fred Jewell.....	Dodgeville...	100	J. A. Lamotte....	Wausau .....	50
J. Rowe, Jr.....	Dodgeville...	100	W. Jurdke.....	Wausau .....	50
		525	H. Whitmore....	Wausau .....	50
<b>JACKSON COUNTY.</b>			Thos. Malone....	Knowlton....	50
O. Ketcham.....	Millston .....	50	C. Weizenicker..	Knowlton....	100
N. H. Southworth.	Merillan.....	50	A. Stark.....	Knowlton....	100
M. F. Brockway...	Black R. Falls	50	J. W. Miller.....	Wausau .....	100
O. H. Helle.....	Taylor.....	50	S. Kronenwetter..	Mosinee.....	100
T. B. Mills.....	Millston.....	200	T. K. Wilcox.....	Knowlton....	100
M. Birst.....	Millston.....	100			900
		500	<b>MARINETTE COUNTY.</b>		
<b>JEFFERSON COUNTY.</b>			A. Baker.....	Pike.....	50
J. Ward.....	Ft. Atkinson..	100	E. C. Rollins.....	Pike.....	50
G. Rutherford...	Lake Mills....	200			100
F. A. Seeber.....	Waterloo.....	200	<b>MARQUETTE COUNTY.</b>		
W. Braasch, Jr...	Lebanon.....	200	F. A. Hotchkiss...	Montello.....	50
W. Y. Wentworth	planted in Rock		J. Lodrom.....	Harrisville...	50
river.....	Ft. Atkinson..	5,000	W. N. Johnson...	Oxford.....	50
		5,700	D. Collins, Jr....	Montello.....	50
<b>JUNEAU COUNTY.</b>					200
C. T. Webb & Son..	Union Center.	50	<b>MILWAUKEE COUNTY.</b>		
Chas. Bell.....	Wonewoc.....	50	C. Schlichting...	Wauwatosa...	50
I. L. Allbachs....	Mauston.....	50	B. Joly.....	GranvilleCe'tr	50
J. C. C. Martin...	New Lisbon...	50	P. Weimer.....	Milwaukee...	50
R. Price.....	Wonewoc.....	100	F. West.....	Milwaukee...	50
C. A. Leicht.....	New Lisbon...	200	J. Stabenfeld....	Milwaukee...	50
H. Clawson.....	New Lisbon...	200	Mrs. J. L. Mitchell.	Milwaukee...	50
		700	E. A. Leidell....	Milwaukee...	50
			E. J. Goes.....	Milwaukee...	200
			W. A. Richter....	Milwaukee...	200
			C. Goerke.....	Williamsburg.	200
					250

*Superintendent's Report.*

## CARP DISTRIBUTION, 1890 — Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
<b>MONROE COUNTY.</b>			<b>SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.</b>		
J. R. Lyon.....	Glendale.....	50	H. Waugerin.....	Scott.....	50
W. S. Braddock.....	Mather.....	50	H. C. Bade.....	Plymouth.....	50
J. Musson.....	Tomah.....	50			
A. C. Brooks.....	Norw'y Ridge.....	50			100
M. Moldenhauer.....	Maple Works.....	50			
		250	<b>TAYLOR COUNTY.</b>		
<b>ONEIDA COUNTY.</b>			H. E. Sheaver.....	Chelsea.....	50
Gawkey & Lea			<b>VERNON COUNTY.</b>		
Lumber Co.....	Hazelhurst.....	50	J. A. Nepesud.....	Coon Valley..	50
<b>OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.</b>			C. B. Dake.....	Newton.....	50
Jas. Douglas.....	Hortonville.....	50			100
<b>OZAUKEE COUNTY.</b>			<b>WALWORTH COUNTY.</b>		
J. Freidmann.....	Cedarburg.....	50	A. Stebbins.....	East Troy.....	100
J. Pineborne.....	Newberg.....	50	C. Claxton.....	Richmond.....	50
		100	J. C. Maxon.....	Walworth.....	200
			Jas. Nipe.....	Spring Prairie	50
<b>POLK COUNTY.</b>			C. Schumacher.....	Burlington...	50
M. Smith.....	Amery.....	50			450
<b>PORTAGE COUNTY.</b>			<b>WASHBURN COUNTY.</b>		
H. E. Loberg.....	Amherst.....	50	Jacob Burk.....	Spooner.....	50
A. E. Matthewson.....	Keen.....	50	<b>WASHINGTON COUNTY.</b>		
F. H. Patterson.....	Keen.....	50	C. Morganroth.....	Boltonville.....	100
R. D. Bursell.....	Almond.....	50	J. Balthazard.....	Boltonville.....	100
Louis Ecke.....	Stevens Point	600	M. Bodenkirsch.....	Kewaskum.....	50
		800	J. Bath.....	Kewaskum.....	50
<b>PRICE COUNTY.</b>			M. Groeschel.....	Fillmore.....	200
F. Lehman.....	Phillips.....	50	M. Schortz.....	Boltonville.....	200
V. Mueller.....	Phillips.....	100	J. Schortz.....	Boltonville.....	200
A. Fehner.....	Phillips.....	100			900
		250	<b>WAUKESHA COUNTY.</b>		
<b>SAUK COUNTY.</b>			G. H. Daubner ..	Brookfield....	50
G. A. Martin.....	Merrimac.....	50	Geo. Fletcher.....	Prescott.....	50
H. Wickeron.....	Baraboo.....	50	Miss Etta Shrieley..	Waukesha.....	50
E. J. Meyers.....	Kings Corn'rs	100	G. H. Daubner.....	Brookfield....	50
J. N. Wing.....	Baraboo.....	100			200
H. Weinke.....	N'th Freedom	100	<b>WAUPACA COUNTY.</b>		
		400	Wm. Brunner.....	Sheridan.....	50
<b>SAWYER COUNTY.</b>			M. Torsen.....	Iola.....	50
Mrs. E. B. Sanders	Hayward.....	50	B. L. Taylor.....	Iola.....	50
<b>SHAWANO COUNTY.</b>			C. E. Johnson.....	Marble.....	5,000
Fred Kreuke.....	Tigerton.....	50			5,350
H. Meissner.....	Wittenberg...	50	<b>WAUSHARA COUNTY.</b>		
		100	G. H. Curner.....	Plainfield....	50



*Superintendent's Report.*

CARP DISTRIBUTION, 1890 — Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Number.	Name.	Residence.	Number.
WINNEBAGO COUNTY.			WOOD COUNTY.		
H. McMillan.....	Oshkosh.....	50	J. A. Gaynor.....	Centralia.....	50
S. B. Sutherland...	Rush Lake....	500	C. Hopp.....	Marshfield....	50
J. W. Hutchinson,			V. Kurune.....	Marshfield....	300
planted in Lake					
Poygan.....	Winneconne..	500			400
		1,050	Total for 1890..		37,541

## GENERAL SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION — 1887-96.

	Brook Trout.	Rainbow Trout	White Fish.	Lake Trout.	Carp.	Pike.	Grand Total.
1877.....	179,000	.....	6,295,000	1,676,000	.....	.....	8,150,000
1878.....	93,000	.....	8,850,000	2,980,000	.....	.....	11,923,000
1879.....	.....	.....	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000,000
1880.....	930,250	.....	5,800,000	3,600,000	.....	.....	10,330,250
1881.....	1,088,000	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	1,088,163
1882.....	828,000	.....	6,000,000	.....	.....	.....	6,828,000
1883.....	1,330,000	.....	16,000,000	.....	.....	8,000,000	25,330,000
1884.....	2,005,000	95,000	17,000,000	.....	253	9,700,000	28,800,253
1885.....	1,510,000	600,000	.....	.....	556	14,500,000	16,610,556
1886.....	2,275,000	633,000	33,210,000	.....	6,765	3,450,000	39,571,765
1887.....	2,930,000	1,345,000	31,500,000	500,000	17,165	8,800,000	45,092,165
1888.....	2,285,000	1,590,000	18,000,000	700,000 (Impregnated eggs.)	25,512	4,450,000	27,050,512
1889.....	2,190,000	2,615,000	30,000,000	27,322,500	5,230	14,050,000	76,182,730
1890.....	3,320,000	3,460,000	27,600,000	30,968,800	37,541	14,680,000	80,061,841
Totals.....	20,953,250	10,336,000	205,255,000	73,742,300	93,185	77,630,000	388,011,735

Respectfully submitted,  
 JAMES NEVIN,  
*Superintendent.*

*Warden's Reports, 1080.*

## WARDENS' REPORTS, 1889.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

*To the Commissioners of Fisheries:*

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to enclose herewith my report as Fish Warden for the First District of Wisconsin, for the year ending December 31, 1889:

<i>Fish caught.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
White Fish.....	78,450
Lake Trout .....	2,013,383
Herring.....	205,750
Black Fins.....	752,300
All other kinds .....	91,720
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,141,605</b>
<b>Average price per pound.....</b>	<b>4.07 cents.</b>
<b>Total value of the catch.....</b>	<b>\$127,863 33</b>
Number of nets used, gill.....	9,765
Number of nets used, pound.....	46
Total value of nets.....	\$80,130 00
Size of mesh in pound nets.....	3¼ to 4¾ in.
Number of persons employed.....	194
Steam boats employed.....	19
Sail boats employed.....	11
Pound boats employed.....	33
Total value of boats.....	\$72,300 00
Value of docks and buildings.....	32,100 00
Value of all other property belonging to the fishing interests.....	34,800 00

Eight fishermen report a favorable season, six fair, and twenty-six unfavorable.

I am pleased to report that I have not found cause for prosecution in my district this year. Wisconsin fishermen are beginning to realize the necessity for protecting the fish, and also to appreciate what the state is doing for them. The waters of Lake Michigan were fast becoming exhausted of its most valuable food fish (White Fish and Trout). To restock or replenish the supply in so large a body of water is a stupendous undertaking and must necessarily be slow, but ultimate success is assured beyond doubt. It is to be hoped that the state will continue to pursue a liberal policy toward the fishing industries, and that the next legislature will make ample appropriations to enable the Fish Commission to continue its good work.

Respectfully submitted,

E. C. OLIVER,

*Fish Warden for First District.*

Milwaukee, December 23, 1889.

*Wardens' Reports, 1889.*

## SECOND DISTRICT.

*To the Commissioners of Fisheries:*

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith I hand you my annual report for 1889. The planting of White Fish in Green Bay last spring has resulted very favorably, there being a great many small fish in Green Bay. The statistics of the year are as follows:

<i>Fish caught.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
White Fish.....	248,810
Lake Trout.....	646,735
Herring.....	2,247,746
Bass.....	7,501
Perch.....	543,495
All other kinds.....	797,434
Total.....	4,591,721
Average price per pound.....	2 8 cents.
Estimated value of the whole catch.....	\$109,529 09
Of this the value of the catch between Green Bay and Depere was.....	10,000 00
Value of winter-caught fish not reported.....	20,000 00
Value of Trout caught in vicinity of the Door, in winter, with hook as reported by dealers.....	6,802 60
Number of nets used, gill.....	4,696
Number of nets used, pound.....	146
Number of nets used, seine.....	13
Number of nets used, fyke.....	418
Total value of nets.....	\$81,102 00
Number of persons employed.....	274
Boats employed, all kinds.....	189
Total value of boats.....	\$14,930 00
Value of docks and buildings.....	9,756 00
Value of all other property belonging to fishing interests.....	\$15,040 00

This year has been very unfavorable for fishing. Ice moved out in January, 1889, taking a large amount of twine with it. Before ice was made again the fish had left the grounds, so that the winter fishing was nearly a failure. The fall of 1889 was very windy, so that there was not nearly as many fish caught as there otherwise would have been. Fishermen lost a large quantity of twine.

Respectfully submitted,

C. R. THAYER,

*Fish Warden for Second District.*

Sturgeon Bay, Dec. 31, 1889.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

*To the Commissioners of Fisheries:*

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I have the honor to present my report as Fish Warden for the Third District, for the year ending December 31, 1889, together with a few suggestions in relation to the fish industry of this district. The total number of pounds reported this year is 1,681,234, a falling off in comparison with last year of 85,431. This falling off is attributed by some of our fishermen, to the law passed at the last session of the legislature, prohibiting the setting of pound nets on the main shore of

*Wardens' Reports, 1889.*

this district. Undoubtedly this is to a certain extent the reason for the decrease. But when we come to compare the figures on amount received for the catch of last year with the amount received this year, we find good reason for believing the law to be for the best interests of the fishermen. Last year their entire catch brought them \$45,281.53. This year their catch brought them \$49,568.85, an increase of \$4,287.33 on a decrease of catch of 85,431 pounds. A majority of the fisherman in the district now recognize the fact that the law was intended to be beneficial to their calling but it takes time to demonstrate it so that all may see it in the same light.

I would here suggest that the law be again amended so as to prohibit the setting of nets of every description on the main shore of this district, and also that the warden be empowered to take possession of all nets found set contrary to law, and to sell the same to the highest bidder, giving reasonable notice of the date of such sale.

Reason for this: My tabulated report accompanying this, shows that I have made eight prosecutions during the past season for violation of the law in relation to setting of nets, not one of which resulted in conviction.

Cause: Jury trials, sympathy for the arrested, and "the state can stand it." Remedy: Confiscate the property.

I want again to call your attention to the fact that this district ought to receive attention from the state in the way of receiving a few fish fry. The fishermen of this district feel that the state has neglected them in this respect. They read the reports from other districts and are led to believe that the fry planted in those districts have been of great benefit to the fishing interests.

<i>Fish caught.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
White Fish.....	838,081
Lake Trout.....	750,117
Herring.....	93,086
Total catch .....	1,681,234
Average price per pound.....	2.5 cents.
Total value of the catch.....	\$49,568 85
Number of nets used, gill.....	2,907
Number of nets used, pound.....	143
Value of all nets.....	\$26,337 00
Size of mesh.....	3 to 4 1/4 in.
Number of persons employed.....	188
Boats used, Mackinaw.....	59
Boats used, pound.....	20
Boats used, sail.....	1
Boats used, steam tugs.....	4
Value of all boats.....	\$17,950 00
Value of docks and buildings.....	1,135 00
Number of prosecutions.....	8
Number of convictions.....	0

The season was favorable.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES CHAPMAN,

Bayfield, Debenber 31, 1889.

*Fish Warden for Third District.*

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*Wardens' Reports, 1890.*


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WARDENS' REPORTS—1890.

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FIRST DISTRICT.

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*To the Commissioners of Fisheries:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report in behalf of the First District, as follows:

<i>Fish caught.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
White Fish.....	5,750
Lake Trout.....	1,967,180
Herring.....	478,063
Perch.....	4,500
Black Fins.....	899,085
All other kinds.....	17,970
Total catch.....	<u>2,872,498</u>
Average price per pound.....	2.8 cents
Total value of the catch.....	<u>\$80,543 41</u>
Number of nets used, gill.....	9,922
Number of nets used, pound.....	57
Value of all nets.....	\$62,803 00
Size of mesh.....	2½ to 6 in.
Number of persons employed.....	180
Boats used, steam tugs.....	14
Boats used, sail.....	23
Boats, used, pound.....	33
Value of all boats.....	\$49,560 00
Value of docks and buildings.....	<u>67,620 00</u>

The season was medium. I have visited the fishermen in this district several times during the season, and have found none fishing in violation of law.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER STOKDYK,

*Fish Warden for First District.*

Sheboygan, December 17, 1890.

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SECOND DISTRICT.

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*To the Commissioners of Fisheries:*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with chapter 520, laws of 1887, I have the honor herewith to enclose my report for the season of 1890.

There has been a falling off in the catch of White Fish this year from that of last, owing to the ice forming so late in the winter in Green Bay. A large proportion of the White Fish are caught in the first part of the winter, and they appear to have left these waters. During the summer season there were 67,118 pounds less White Fish caught in 1890 than in 1889, amounting in value to \$2,812.40 less than in 1889. There were 1,345 pounds

*Wardens' Reports, 1890.*

more Trout caught this year than last, amounting in value to \$6,793 more than in 1889. There has been a larger number of pounds of all other kinds of fish caught this year than last, and the price has been better, so that the value of all fish caught this year exceeds that of last year by \$16,175.26.

The waters of Green Bay, on the grounds where the White Fish fry were planted last spring, are literally alive with small White Fish weighing about one quarter of a pound, and nearly all persons are satisfied that the planting of White Fish fry is a success.

During the fishing season I have spent my whole time upon the fishing grounds. I found the law being fully complied with, and it meets the approval of all. There have been no small White Fish caught or handled in my district during the year. I do not think our law could be benefited by changing it in any particular. Of course there are different opinions in different localities. Some who are situated so that they use nothing but large mesh, and get the most of their fish during the spawning season, think we ought to have a mesh law; while others who catch Herring and other small, rough fish can not live with a large mesh, but think we ought to have a closed season for White Fish and Trout. So on the whole, I think it is as near right as we can get it.

Blue Fins and Menominees have been caught in the waters of Green Bay this season in quite large quantities, something that has not been done before. I think that is one reason why White Fish have left, as they do no run together.

<i>Fish caught.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
White Fish.....	181,692
Lake Trout.....	648,110
Herring.....	2,249,746
Bass.....	14,494
Perch.....	779,853
All other kinds.....	1,423,214
Total catch.....	5,297,109
Value of total catch.....	\$125,704 35
Estimated value of fish caught between Green Bay and the dam at Depere.....	\$10,000 00
Estimated value of winter-caught fish, not reported.....	\$20,000 00
Estimated value of fish caught in vicinity of the Door, with hook and line, reported by dealers.....	\$6,000 00
Number of nets used, gill.....	5,000
Number of nets used, pound.....	146
Number of nets used, seine.....	10
Number of nets used, fyke.....	758
Value of all nets.....	\$59,112 00
Number of persons employed.....	346
Boats used, steam tugs.....	2
Boats used, sail.....	170
Value of all boats.....	\$13,210 00
Value of all other property belonging to fishing interests.....	\$16,170 00
Estimated value of property not reported.....	\$20,000 00
Total value of all property.....	\$123,796 00

Respectfully submitted ,

C. R. THAYER,

*Fish Warden for Second District.*

STURGEON BAY, December 9, 1890.

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*Warden's Reports, 1890.*


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## THIRD DISTRICT.

*To the Commissioners of Fisheries:*

GENTLEMEN: The late Mr. Chapman, fish warden for this district, requested me to make out his report. In doing so, I have been greatly bothered owing to a lack of authority to compel compliance with the law; nevertheless I send you herewith a report to date, not to December 31, however, as our fishermen are still at work and doing better than before, this season. There are several changes that ought to be made in the present law, so far as it relates to this section. However, I have taken it upon myself to call a convention of the fishermen of this district to be held here early next month and will then make such recommendation as may be deemed advisable.

<i>Fish caught.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
White Fish.....	986,908
Lake Trout.....	478,633
All other kinds.....	131,738
Total catch.....	<u>1,597,279</u>
Average price per pound.....	2.67 cents
Value of catch.....	<u>\$46,602.48</u>
Number of nets used, gill.....	336
Number of nets used, pound.....	113
Number of nets used, seine.....	12
Value of all nets.....	\$14,100.00
Size of mesh.....	3½ to 4¾ in.
Number of persons employed.....	157
Boats used, steam tugs.....	3
Boats used, Mackinaw.....	22
Boats used, pound.....	20
Boats used, sail.....	4
Value of all boats.....	\$5,500.00
Value of docks and buildings.....	12,000.00
Value of all other property belonging to the fishing interests.....	3,500.00
Number of prosecutions.....	4
Number of convictions.....	<u>0</u>

The season has been favorable.

Respectfully submitted,

CURRIE G. BELL,

*Deputy Fish Warden for Third District.*

BAYFIELD, December 15, 1890.



*Summary of Wardens' Reports.*

SUMMARY OF WARDENS' REPORTS, 1887-90.

DISTRICTS.	No. pounds.	Value.	No. nets.	Value.	No. of persons employ'd	No. boats.	Value.	Value of other property.
First, 1887..	2,195,930	\$105,284 50	9,195	\$71,860 00	194	68	\$66,350 00	\$31,450 00
Second, 1887	2,122,613	106,058 20	4,615	46,388 00	286	156	8,747 00	86,329 65
Third, 1887..	1,223,201	38,826 18	2,342	27,462 00	132	69	23,935 00	2,965 00
Totals ...	5,541,744	\$250,169 88	16,152	\$145,710 00	612	293	\$99,032 00	\$170,744 65

Increased value of 1887 over 1886, \$30,429 44.

First, 1888..	2,912,248	\$121,132 37	9,341	\$76,240 00	187	60	\$66,635 00	\$66,950 00
Second, 1888	4,101,867	104,131 17	6,465	62,735 00	294	176	12,701 00	25,564 00
Third, 1888..	1,766,665	45,281 52	2,201	2,033 00	147	48	11,200 00	12,648 00
Totals ...	8,780,780	\$270,595 06	18,007	\$141,008 00	628	284	\$91,536 00	\$105,162 00

Increased value of 1888 over 1887, \$20,426 18.

First, 1889..	3,141,605	\$127,863 32	9,811	\$90,130 00	194	62	\$72,300 00	\$66,900 00
Second .....	4,591,721	109,529 09	5,273	81,102 00	274	139	14,930 00	24,796 00
Third .....	1,681,234	49,568 85	3,049	26,337 00	183	74	17,950 00	11,135 00
Totals ....	9,414,560	\$286,961 26	18,133	\$187,569 00	651	275	105,180 00	\$102,831 00

Increased value of 1889 over 1888, \$16,366.20.

First, 1890..	2,872,498	\$36,543 41	9,976	\$62,803 00	180	70	\$49,560 00	\$103,620 00
Second, 1890	5,297,109	125,704 35	5,904	59,112 00	346	172	16,304 00	28,380 00
Third, 1890..	1,597,327	46,602 48	461	14,100 00	157	59	5,500 00	15,500 00
Totals ....	9,766,934	\$208,850 24	16,344	\$136,015 00	683	301	\$71,364 00	\$147,500 00

Decreased value of 1890 below 1889, \$78,111.02.

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*Commissioners of Fisheries.*


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## COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES.

The following list of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the United States, the several states and territories and of the Canadian provinces, has been compiled from information recently obtained, and is believed to be full and accurate:

*Dominion of Canada.*— John Tilton, deputy minister of fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.

*Province of New Brunswick.*— W. H. Venning, inspector of fisheries, St. John.

*Province of Nova Scotia.*— W. H. Rogers, inspector, Amherst; A. C. Bertram, assistant inspector, Amherst.

*Province of Prince Edward Island.*— J. H. Duvar, inspector, Alberton.

*Province of Quebec.*— W. Wakeham, inspector, Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf division, Gaspé Basin.

*Province of British Columbia.*— Thomas Mowat, inspector, New Westminster.

*Province of Manitoba and North-west Territories.*— Alex McQueen, inspector, Winnipeg, Man.

*The United States.*— Professor G. Brown Goode, Washington, D. C.; assistant commissioner, J. H. Kidder. Assistants in charge: fish culture, Marshall McDonald; scientific inquiry, Richard Rathbun; statistical inquiry, R. Edward Earle.

*Alabama.*— Col. D. R. Hundley, Madison; Hon. Charles S. G. Doster, Prattville.

*Arkansas.*— H. H. Rottaken, president; J. W. Calloway and W. B. Worthen, all of Little Rock.

*Arizona.*— J. J. Gosper, Prescott; Richard Rule, Tombstone; J. H. Taggart, business manager, Yuma.

*California.*— T. J. Sherwood, Marysville; Joseph D. Redding, San Francisco; J. D. Harvey, Los Angeles.

*Colorado.*— G. F. Whitehead, Denver; E. V. Bogart, superintendent.

*Connecticut.*— Dr. Wm. M. Hudson, Hartford; Robert G. Pike, Middleton; James A. Bill, Lyme.

*Dakota.*— No commission.

*Delaware.*— Elwood R. Norny, Odessa; Dr. E. G. Shortlidge, assistant and superintendent of hatcheries, Wilmington.

*Florida.*— No commission.

*Georgia.*— Hon. J. T. Henderson, commissioner of agriculture, Atlanta; Dr. H. J. Cary, superintendent of fisheries, La Grange.

*Illinois.*— N. K. Fairbank, president, Chicago; S. P. Bartlett, secretary, Quincy; Maj. Geo. Brenning, Centralia.

*Indiana.*— Enos B. Reed, Indianapolis.

*Iowa.*— E. D. Carlton, Spirit Lake; Ole Bjorensen, superintendent of hatchery, Spirit Lake.

*Kansas.*— S. Fee, Wamego.

*Kentucky.*— William Griffith, president, Louisville; P. H. Darby, Princeton; John B. Walker, Madisonville; Hon. J. C. Walton, Munfordville; Hon. John A. Steele, Versailles; W. C. Price, Dansville; Dr. W. Van Antwerp, Mt. Sterling; Hon. J. M. Chambers, Independence; A. H. Goble, Catlettsburg; J. H. Mallory, Bowling Green.

The commission has been without funds for about six years and, consequently, no work has been done.

*Commissioners of Fisheries.*

**Maine.**—E. M. Stillwell, Bangor; Henry O. Stanley, of Dixfield, commissioners of fish and game. B. W. Counce, Thomaston, commissioner of sea and shore fisheries.

**Maryland.**—G. W. Delawder, Oakland; Dr. E. W. Humphreys, Salisbury.

**Massachusetts.**—Frederick W. Putnam, Cambridge; Edward A. Brackett, Winchester; Edward H. Lathrop, Springfield.

**Michigan.**—John H. Bissell, Detroit, president; Dr. J. C. Parker, Grand Rapids; Hershel Whittaker, Detroit; W. D. Marks, superintendent, Paris; A. J. Kellogg, secretary, Detroit; William A. Butler, Jr., treasurer, Detroit.

**Minnesota.**—Robert Ormsby Sweeney, St. Paul, president; Niles Carpenter, Rushford; William Bird, Fairmount; S. S. Watkins, superintendent.

**Mississippi.**—No commission.

**Missouri.**—H. M. Garlich, chairman, St. Joseph; J. L. Smith, Jefferson City; H. O. West, St. Louis; A. P. Campbell, secretary, St. Joseph; superintendents: Philip Kopplin, Jr., St. Louis; Elias Cottrill, St. Joseph.

**Montana.**—No commission.

**Nebraska.**—W. L. May, Fremont; R. R. Livingston, Plattsmouth; B. E. B. Kennedy, Omaha; M. E. O'Brien, South Bend, superintendent.

**Nevada.**—W. M. Cary, Carson City.

**New Mexico.**—Has no commission, but Gov. Ross intends to have one established. Hon. E. S. Stover, of Albuquerque, has given the subject much attention, and will impart information.

**New Hampshire.**—George W. Riddle, Manchester, chairman; E. B. Hodge, Plymouth; John H. Kimball, Marlboro; E. B. Hodge, superintendent.

**New Jersey.**—Richard S. Jenkins, Camden; William Wright, Newark; F. M. Ward, Newton.

**New York.**—Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, president, 120 Broadway, New York; General R. U. Sherman, New Hartford, Oneida county; E. G. Blackford, treasurer, Bedford bank, Brooklyn; William H. Bowman, Rochester, Monroe county; A. S. Joline, Tottenville, Richmond county; E. G. Blackford, shell-fish commissioner, Fulton market, New York; clerk of the board, Edward P. Doyle, Potter building, New York, room 110. Superintendents: Seth Green, Rochester; Fred Mather, Cold Spring Harbor; Monroe A. Green, Mumford; James A. Marks, Bloomingdale.

**North Carolina.**—W. J. Griffin, Elizabeth City, chairman; R. B. Watson, Englehard; W. T. Caho, Bayborough.

**Ohio.**—C. V. Osborn, Dayton, president; J. H. Laws, Cincinnati; John Hofer, Bellaire; A. C. Williams, Chagrin Falls, secretary; E. D. Poller, Toledo.

**Oregon.**—F. C. Reed, Clackamas, president; R. C. Campell, Ranier; E. P. Thompson, Astoria.

**Pennsylvania.**—Henry C. Ford, president, 524 Walnut street Philadelphia; James V. Long, 205 Ridge avenue, Allegheny City; H. C. Demuth, secretary, Lancaster; S. B. Stillwell, Scranton; A. S. Dickson, Meadville; W. L. Powell, Harrisburg.

**Rhode Island.**—John H. Barden, president, Rockland; Henry T. Root, treasurer, Providence; William P. Morton, secretary, Johnston—commissioners inland fisheries. James C. Collins, North Providence; N. P. S. Thomas, North Kingstown; James M. Wright, Foster—shell-fish commissioners.

**South Carolina.**—Hon. A. P. Butler, Columbia, commissioner of agriculture; *ex-officio*, fish commissioner.

**Tennessee.**—W. W. McDowell, Memphis; M. H. Sneed, Chattanooga; Edward D. Hicks, Nashville.

**Texas.**—Commission abolished.

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*Commissioners of Fisheries.*

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*Utah.*—No commission. A. Milton Musser, acting fish commissioner, Salt Lake City.

*Vermont.*—Frank Atherton, Waterbury; Herbert Brainerd, St. Albans.

*Virginia.*—Col. Marshall McDonald, Washington. D. C.

*West Virginia.*—C. S. White, president, Romney; F. J. Baxter, treasurer, Sutton; James H. Miller, secretary, Hinton.

*Wisconsin.*—The Governor (*ex-officio*); Philo Dunning, president, Madison; C. L. Valentine, secretary and treasurer, Janesville; Mark Douglas, Melrose; A. V. H. Carpenter, Milwaukee; Calvert Spensley, Mineral Point; E. S. Miner, Sturgeon Bay. James Nevin, superintendent, Madison.

*Wyoming Territory.*—Otto Gramm, Laramie. (Dr. W. N. Hunt, Cheyenne, is commissioner for Laramie county, and B. F. Northington, Rawlins, is commissioner for Carbon county).





REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE SUPERVISOR  
OF  
Inspectors of Illuminating Oils  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*For the period extending from Oct. 1, 1883, to Sept. 30th, 1890.*



MADISON, WISCONSIN:  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.  
1890.





# REPORT

OF THE

## STATE SUPERVISOR

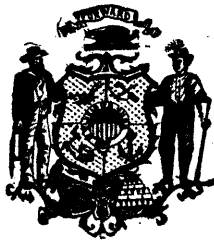
OF

# Inspectors of Illuminating Oils

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*For the period extending from Oct. 1, 1888, to Sept. 30th, 1890.*



MADISON, WISCONSIN,  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS,  
1891.

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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OFFICE OF THE STATE SUPERVISOR OF  
INSPECTORS OF ILLUMINATING OILS.

APPLETON, WIS., Nov. 20, 1890.

HON. W. D. HOARD, *Governor.*

DEAR SIR.—I have the honor to transmit herewith my report as State Supervisor of Inspectors of Illuminating Oils for the biennial period ending September 30, 1890.

Very respectfully,

J. T. REEVE,  
*Supervisor.*

## REPORT.

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HON. W. D. HOARD,  
*Governor of Wisconsin.*

SIR:—In accordance with the provisions of law I have the honor to submit the following report as State Supervisor of Inspectors of Illuminating Oils for the biennial period beginning October 1, 1888, and ending September 30, 1890, both inclusive.

During this period some changes and several additions have been made in the list of inspectors. The boundaries of inspection districts have also been changed in some respects, the better to meet the convenience of oil dealers as new points of distribution have been established by them.

The extension of the Oil Tank System has raised some new questions, this system by which many places are now supplied not having been contemplated when the law was first enacted.

Following is a list giving the name and post-office address of each inspector now in the service with the territory under his direct supervision. It is proper to add, however, that in many cases the necessities of the service have required either temporary changes in the boundaries of these districts or that inspectors go wholly outside of them.

It gives me pleasure to testify to the faithful service which in general has been rendered by these officials.

*Inspectors and Inspection Districts.*

TABLE NO. 1.

*Giving names of inspectors, their post-office addresses alphabetically arranged, and defining the territory comprising their respective districts.*

Inspector.	P. O. address.	Territory forming the district.
J. F. Fuller.....	Appleton.....	Outagamie county.
J. C. Cohen .....	Ashland.....	Ashland and Bayfield counties.
Peter Beule.....	Beaver Dam.....	Townships of Trenton, Westford and Beaver Dam, with the towns on the C. M. & St. Paul Ry. in Towns of Oak Grove, Herman, Hubbard and Rubicon.
James Monahan.....	Beloit .....	Townships of Beloit, Clinton, Newark and Turtle and Avon in Rock county.
M. J. Moran.....	Black River Falls....	Jackson county.
J. L. Reese.....	Cameron.....	Towns in Barron county east of the west line of Barron township.
W. H. Howieson.....	Chippewa Falls....	Chippewa and Dunn counties.
Wm. Schultz.....	Cumberland.....	Towns in Barron county west of the west line of Barron township.
H. P. Thomas.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire county.
B. C. Smith.....	Elroy.....	Juneau county excepting Necedah township.
S. T. Beattie.....	Florence .....	Florence county.
James Bass.....	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac and Green Lake counties with the towns of Burnett, Chester, Herman, Hubbard, Leroy, Lomira, Rubicon, Theresa and Williamstown in Dodge county.
J. B. Davis.....	Fontana.....	Towns of Bloomfield, Geneva and 'Linn, and village of Fontana, Walworth county.
B. C. Brett.....	Green Bay.....	Brown, Door, Shawano and Oconto counties, and town of Red River in Kewaunee county.
R. Dinsmore .....	Hudson.....	Polk, St. Croix and Pierce counties and that part of Pepin county lying west of the Chippewa river.
J. W. Hodgdon.....	Janesville .....	Rock county except southern tier of townships, south halves of Jefferson and Green counties, and Whitewater in Walworth county.
E. H. Hollister.....	Kenosha .....	Kenosha county.
R. L. Spence.....	La Crosse.....	La Crosse, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Monroe, Vernon, Richland and Crawford counties.
R. J. McConnell.....	Madison.....	Dane county and towns of Lodi and West Point in Columbia county.
J. F. Reardon .....	Manitowoc .....	Manitowoc and Sheboygan counties.
J. J. Sherman.....	Marinette .....	Marinette county.

*Inspectors and Inspection Districts.*

TABLE NO. 1.—Continued.

Inspector.	P. O. address.	Territory forming district.
A. J. Patchen.....	Marshfield.....	Portage and Wood counties, and towns on the W. C. Ry. from Marshfield to and including Medford.
John Scanlon.....	Menomonie.....	Dunn county.
Wm. Frazier, Jr.....	Merrill.....	Lincoln county.
Lem. Ellsworth.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee, Ozaukee and Washington counties.
G. N. Huckins.....	Necedah.....	Necedah township in Juneau county.
W. C. Bullard.....	Neillsville.....	Clark county.
A. W. Snell.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago and east half of Waushara county.
Geo. Chamberlain.....	Fifield.....	Price county, and towns of Westboro, Whittlesey and Chelsea, in Taylor county.
T. D. Bass.....	Platteville.....	Grant, Iowa and La Fayette counties.
F. W. Schulze.....	Portage.....	Columbia county excepting towns of Lodi, West Point and Columbus.
R. C. Hindley.....	Racine.....	Racine county except town of Burlington.
C. F. Sheldon.....	Reedsburg.....	Sauk county.
J. B. Stupfell.....	Sharon.....	Sharon township in Walworth county.
O. P. Clark.....	Walworth.....	Town of Walworth except Fontana Village.
H. I. Eberle.....	Watertown.....	North half of Jefferson county and towns on Chicago & N. W. Ry. to and including Juneau, and towns on the C. M. & St. P. Ry. to and including Columbus in Columbia county.
G. S. Elliott.....	Waukesha.....	Waukesha county.
Herman Miller.....	Wausau.....	Marathon county.
H. J. Palmer.....	West Superior.....	Douglas county.

*Oil Inspected, 1889.*

The following tables show the amount of oil inspected in each inspection district during each of the two years covered by this report.

TABLE NO. 2.

*Showing the number of barrels inspected, approved and rejected, in each district during the year ending September 30th, 1889.*

Districts.	Barrels approved.	Barrels rejected.	Total inspections.
Appleton .....	0	0	0
Ashland .....	8,589	0	8,589
Beloit. . . . .	555	0	555
Black River Falls .....	332	0	332
Cameron .....	275	0	275
Chippewa Falls .....	1,376	0	1,376
Elroy .....	86	0	86
Eau Claire .....	5,201	0	5,201
Cumberland .....	50	0	50
Green Bay .....	5,729	0	5,729
Hudson .....	2,908	0	2,908
Janesville .....	1,332	0	1,332
Kenosha .....	894	0	894
La Crosse .....	7,438	0	7,438
Lake Geneva .....	36	0	36
Madison .....	1,646	0	1,646
Marinette .....	121	0	121
Milwaukee .....	80,263	0	80,263
Necedah .....	39	0	39
Oshkosh .....	120	0	120
Racine .....	2,746	0	2,746
Sharon .....	127	0	127
Walworth .....	85	0	85
Watertown .....	34	0	34
West Superior .....	1,781	0	1,781
Merrill .....	397	0	397
Platteville .....	940	0	940
Totals .....	123,100	0	123,100

*Oil Inspected, 1890.*

TABLE NO. 3.

*Showing the number of barrels inspected, approved and rejected, in each district during the year ending September 30th, 1890.*

Districts.	Barrels approved.	Barrels rejected.	Total inspections.
Appleton .....	565	0	565
Ashland.....	7,487	0	7,487
Beaver Dam.....	85	0	85
Beloit.....	384	0	384
Black River Falls.....	574	0	574
Cameron .....	369	0	369
Chippewa Falls.....	1,230	0	1,230
Eau Claire.....	5,512	0	5,512
Elroy.....	50	0	50
Fontana.....	29	0	29
Fond du Lac.....	240	0	240
Green Bay.....	7,462	0	7,462
Hudson.....	3,122	0	3,122
Janesville.....	2,074	0	2,074
Kenosha .....	956	0	956
La Crosse.....	8,533	0	8,533
Madison .....	2,910	0	2,910
Manitowoc .....	987	0	987
Marinette.....	1,608	0	1,608
Merrill.....	1,627	0	1,627
Milwaukee.....	117,207	0	117,207
Oshkosh.....	1,293	0	1,293
Portage.....	262	0	262
Platteville.....	990	100	1,090
Racine.....	3,035	0	3,035
Sharon .....	321	0	321
Walworth .....	46	0	46
Watertown.....	217	0	217
Wausau .....	1,106	0	1,106
West Superior.....	2,860	0	2,860
Totals .....	173,091	100	173,191

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*Distribution of the Surplus Fund.*

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## DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS FUND.

As will be seen from the foregoing tables while the fees received in the Milwaukee district largely exceed the maximum amount allowed any official under the law, and while the office of inspector in a very few other places would be acceptable for the direct fees received, such fees in the very large majority of places are wholly insufficient to retain the services of competent men, and such men could be secured as inspectors at but a few of the many places where it is desirable that they should be appointed were it not for the division among them of the surplus provided for under the provisions of section 7 of chapter 288 of the laws of 1881, which reads as follows:

SECTION 7. Every person appointed as an inspector under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the owner or other person for whom, or at whose request, he shall examine or test any oil or sample thereof, the sum of ten cents for every single cask, barrel, package or sample of oil he shall test, and the said fees for examining or testing shall constitute a lien on the oil so inspected; provided, that if the total amount of fees received by all inspectors in every county, in any one year, dating from the day upon which this act shall take effect and be in force shall after the payment of the supervisor's fees, exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, all sums in excess thereof shall be paid into the hands of the state supervisor of inspectors, and the state supervisor shall disburse the same as follows: First. He shall pay to each inspector appointed under the provisions of this act, a sum sufficient to increase his compensation to the sum of twenty-five cents upon each package, cask, or barrel inspected by him in lots of less than ten barrels tested at one time, during said yearly term, provided that if there be insufficient funds to pay such increase in full, then the same shall be paid pro-rata, as herein provided, in proportion to the number of barrels inspected. Second. Any sum remaining in the hands of the supervisor, shall be paid pro-rata to all inspectors appointed under the provisions of this act, in proportion to the number of barrels by each inspected during said yearly term; provided, that neither the supervisor of inspectors, nor any inspector, shall receive more than three thousand dollars; and the disbursements required in this section shall be made as soon as practicable after the close of each yearly term; any sum then remaining shall be paid into the state treasury for the benefit of the general fund.



*Distribution of the Surplus Fund, 1889.*

The two following tables show the amount of the surplus fund accruing under the provisions of the statute quoted above, for each of the two fiscal years ending April 30th, 1889, and April 30th, 1890, and the distribution of this surplus as therein provided.

TABLE NO. 4.

*Showing the number of barrels inspected in small lots, i. e., in lots of less than ten barrels each; the total number of barrels inspected; and the amounts paid to each inspector from the surplus fund for the year ending April 30, 1889.*

Districts.	Small lots.	Total inspections	Allowance on small lots.	Allowance pro rata.	Total allowance.
Ashland. ....	8	7447	\$1 36	\$648 63	\$649 99
Beloit. ....	92	620	15 64	54 87	70 51
Black River Falls. ....	0	210	0	18 29	18 29
Cameron. ....	0	197	0	17 15	17 15
Chippewa Falls. ....	0	1,756	0	152 94	152 94
Cumberland. ....	0	135	0	11 75	11 75
Eau Claire. ....	25	5,084	4 25	442 81	447 06
Elroy. ....	5	86	85	7 49	8 34
Fond du Lac. ....	15	120	2 55	10 45	13 00
Florence. ....	10	10	1 70	87	2 57
Green Bay. ....	19	4,664	3 23	406 23	409 46
Hudson. ....	26	2,533	4 42	220 62	225 04
Janesville. ....	25	937	4 25	81 61	85 86
Kenosha. ....	0	766	0	66 71	66 71
La Crosse. ....	800	6,848	136 00	596 38	732 38
Lake Geneva. ....	50	50	8 50	4 32	12 85
Madison. ....	0	1,236	0	107 65	107 65
Marinette. ....	21	121	3 57	10 53	14 10
Necedah. ....	13	23	2 21	2 00	4 21
Oshkosh. ....	0	60	0	5 22	5 22
Racine. ....	5	2,754	85	239 87	240 72
Sharon. ....	93	93	15 81	8 10	23 91
Walworth. ....	91	101	15 47	8 79	24 26
West Superior. ....	218	1,410	37 06	122 81	159 87
Totals. ....	1,516	37,271	\$257 72	\$3,246 12	\$3,503 84

*Distribution of the Surplus Fund, 1890.*

TABLE NO. 5.

*Showing the number of barrels inspected in small lots i. e., in lots, of less than ten barrels each; the total number of barrels inspected; and the amounts paid to each inspector from the surplus fund for the year ending April 30th, 1890.*

Districts.	Small lots.	Total inspections	Allowance on small lots.	Allowance pro-rata.	Total allowance.
Appleton.....	0	212	0	\$23 30	\$23 30
Ashland.....	0	7,479	0	819 70	819 70
Beloit.....	59	401	\$10 03	44 00	54 03
Black River Falls.....	33	485	5 61	53 20	58 81
Cameron.....	0	201	0	22 04	22 04
Chippewa Falls.....	5	981	85	107 55	108 40
Eau Claire.....	27	5,431	4 59	595 20	599 79
Elroy.....	0	50	0	5 54	5 54
Green Bay.....	77	8,636	13 09	946 45	959 54
Hudson.....	87	3,039	14 79	333 04	347 83
Janesville.....	18	1,734	3 06	190 04	193 10
Kenosha.....	0	881	0	96 56	96 56
La Crosse.....	464	8,445	78 88	925 49	1,004 37
Madison.....	0	2,617	0	286 80	286 80
Marinette.....	4	898	68	98 42	99 10
Merrill.....	0	1,813	0	198 69	198 69
Necedah.....	0	16	0	1 76	1 76
Oshkosh.....	0	470	0	51 55	51 55
Portage.....	0	140	0	15 36	15 36
Platteville.....	126	1,543	21 42	169 11	190 53
Racine.....	0	2,612	0	286 27	286 27
Sharon.....	325	845	55 25	37 81	93 06
Walworth.....	65	65	11 05	7 13	18 18
Watertown.....	110	128	18 70	14 03	32 73
Wausau.....	0	632	0	69 26	69 26
West Superior.....	765	2,456	130 05	269 15	399 20
Totals.....	2,165	51,710	368 05	5,667 45	6,035 50

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*Kerosene Accidents.*

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In previous reports I have called attention to the fact that the statute of Wisconsin allows oils to be approved and sold in it of lower test or grade than any adjoining state. I am nevertheless glad to be able to report comparatively few accidents resulting directly from its use during the period covered by this report, and that the most of the so-called accidents which have occurred have been due to the wholly improper, rather than to the legitimate and ordinarily prudent use of such oils.

#### KEROSENE ACCIDENTS.

It is made the duty of inspectors to investigate and make report of all cases of lamp explosions or accidents from the use of petroleum products and in all cases where fires or explosions are reported to test samples of oil in use when the accident occurred, if possible to obtain such samples.

From these I make the following extracts. It has been found by these investigations that the term explosion is generally used whenever an accident has occurred from kerosene, no matter of what nature; for example, a reported explosion of a lamp causing a small fire by which a barn was burned near Milwaukee, January 21, 1889, showed upon investigation that a lighted lantern had been switched off its hook by a horse, upsetting it in the hay which took fire, resulting in the loss of the barn. Inspection of a sample of the oil in use showed it to stand a test of 128°

Investigation of a reported lamp explosion at Ashland, February 15, 1889, by which a small frame house was burned, developed the following facts: A lamp was left burning in the kitchen after the family had retired, and considerable fire was left in the stove around which wood and other inflammable material was piled. A sample of the oil bears a test of 133°. It is more probable that the fire in the stove rather than the lamp was the cause of the accident.

A lamp explosion was reported to have occurred at Anti-

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*Kerosene Accidents.*

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go, May 21, 1889, in which the facts appeared that the lamp was smoking badly, and when the clerk who had charge of the store at the time, took hold of the lamp to regulate it he found it so hot as to alarm him. He then ran to the door with it and threw it out on to the ground breaking it in pieces.

A reported explosion at Hammond proved to be that a man carrying a lantern fell down the stairs of a barn breaking the lantern thus setting fire to the barn.

A report from Black River Falls, May 22, 1889, seems to have no more ground than the one last referred to for calling it an explosion, the facts in which appear to be that a man was holding a lamp in his hand when a door was opened, the light flamed up frightening him so that he threw the lamp from him. A fire starting from this consumed the house.

In a dwelling at Oshkosh a lamp is reported to have exploded in a room while no one was present. The family were in another part of the house at supper when they heard a report and hastened to the room from which the sound came. On entering the room they found the lamp (which was a large glass one) on the floor broken, and the room on fire. The barrel from which the oil was taken was empty and no sample could be obtained for testing. The lamp had not been cleaned for some time.

A fire near Black River Falls, by which a small house was destroyed, was caused by a probable lamp explosion, but other circumstances than the quality of the oil appear to have been the direct cause of the explosion if there was one. A lamp was lit and placed on a table near a portion of the wall from which the plaster had fallen, leaving an opening through which a strong draught passed. The wick of the lamp had been turned up and hastily lit, the person going out almost immediately after, leaving no one in the room. Soon after this a very bright light was seen through the windows, and upon entering the room it was found in

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*Kerosene Accidents.*

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flames and the lamp was broken in pieces on the floor. No sample of the oil could be obtained.

A small fire in Milwaukee in August, 1889, was probably caused by a lamp explosion, under the following circumstances: The lady of the house on retiring left the lamp burning low. A fire on the premises was first discovered by some one outside. It was soon extinguished and the lamp found broken in pieces on the floor. The lady says that the lamp was filled with a mixed oil, it having been partly filled when it came into her possession, from which fact the character of the oil was unknown.

A fire occurred at Ashland March 22, 1890, by which the Barracks of the Salvation Army were destroyed, the cause of the fire purporting to have been a lamp explosion. Captain Ells who had charge of the barracks at the time, was interviewed. His story was that he noticed that a large brass lamp was acting peculiarly, a flame shooting up through the chimney. Picking up the lamp he started to carry it out. When nearly to the door, which was open, the oil bubbled over the side of the lamp and ignited. He then attempted to throw it through the doorway, but striking the casement it fell to the floor spilling the oil and setting fire to the building. A defective burner may have caused the lamp to have acted in this manner, but this could not be proved, as the lamp could not be found in the ruins. An experience of the inspector who investigated this matter, may throw some light on this point. When sitting in a private residence he heard "what sounded like water boiling." He noticed that it came from a large piano lamp, at the same time the flame increased, filling the entire chimney. Starting to carry it out, at the same time blowing into it with all his force, he succeeded in putting it out. The burner, which was of the duplex variety, was found upon examination, to have become clogged at the base through neglect to clean the perforated portion; into this oil had dripped from the wicks and had formed a little pool

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*Kerosene Accidents.*

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which had ignited. His observations on these facts are worthy of notice here. He says: "It is very plain, however, that had the oil been of a higher grade it would not have ignited. A general law to compel oil to pass a considerably higher test before it could be approved by the inspectors would avert a great many disasters and be conducive of good results."

In the case of the Salvation Army Barracks a meeting had just closed and the audience dispersed. Had the accident taken place but a few minutes earlier the loss of life might and probably would have been appalling, as the windows were barricaded, and the door at which the fire started was the only place of exit from the hall. A sample of the oil used in this instance burned at 122°.

Several other accidents have occurred (a few of them of serious nature) from reported "Kerosene Explosions," not of lamps. The most notable of these have been:

1. The "explosion of a can of kerosene" in the Belvedere Block, Milwaukee, in January, 1889, by which two boys lost their lives. As there were no witnesses to this sad accident its real cause is unknown, but the most generally accepted theory was that the accident was probably caused by a lighted match or taper being dropped into the can, setting fire to inflammable vapors therein and producing a true explosion.
2. An oil stove explosion in July, 1889, at 432, 31st St., Milwaukee, by which Mrs. Oafman was fatally burned. Investigation of the matter developed the following facts: A small oil stove with two wick tubes and an oil reservoir of tin directly under the burners, had been burning an hour or more when Mrs. Oafman discovered the oil blazing up, it having taken fire in the reservoir. There was no explosion. With the desire of saving the house she ran to the stove and seized it for the purpose of throwing it out of doors. The sides of the reservoir then seemed to drop apart (the solder having melted), and the burning oil ran

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*Kerosene Accidents.*

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out over her clothing. She was terribly burned and died in a short time. A sample of the oil showed its burning point to be 132°. The inspector adds to his report of this case. "It is surprising that we do not hear of more accidents from the use of these cheap and poorly constructed stoves. Probably many do occur that are not reported, no great damage being done."

3. An "explosion" which occurred at Blatz' brewery in February, 1890, under the following circumstances: A large tank had recently been coated on the inside with a preparation composed of alcohol, shellac and other inflammable materials. Into this two men entered through a small opening taking a lamp or lantern with them to complete the work, the coating of the tank referred to being not yet dry. This coating gave off highly inflammable gases which caught fire, "exploding" with a tremendous report. The men were badly burned and were rescued with much difficulty. It is probable that the quality of the oil in the lamp or lantern in this instance had nothing to do with the accident, the explosive vapors being those from the coating of the tank, but in nearly or quite every other reported case of accident it has appeared to be evident that the low temperature at which the oils used would give off inflammable vapor had much to do with the causation of the accident, fully sustaining the suggestion of the inspector at Ashland in connection with the report of accident at that place.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

I attribute very much of the comparative immunity from serious kerosene accidents to the fact that a large part of the oil in use in the state is of a better quality than the law requires it to be, both in the higher test which such oil will bear and in its refinement, and I would be false to my convictions if I did not again express my belief that the best interests of the state demand such legislation as would require the universal use of a better and a safer oil than is

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*Recommendations.*

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now authorized, or than appears to have been used in any of the cases above referred to, in which accidents occurred. I quote the following from my last report as still expressing my views on this subject, to-wit: "I earnestly recommend that the test which now constitutes the legal standard in this state be raised. The difference in cost between oil commercially known as 150° test, and the oil of the present legal standard, is too insignificant to be taken into account when compared with the increased safety to be secured by such a change. I recommend such legislation as will secure this improvement in the character of the oil used in the state, and also such further modification of the statute as will substitute for the present mode of testing the more practical, accurate and scientific method known as the flash test.

I also suggest such further amendment of the law as will allow a more liberal compensation to inspectors, who have but limited amounts of oil to examine, or who may be ordered by the supervisor to make official visits and tests at points quite distant from those at which they are located. Such allowance as will at least give to the inspectors under circumstances like these their ordinary and necessary traveling expenses in addition to their fees for inspection appears to be but a simple matter of justice, and I respectfully commend this subject to the attention of the legislature.

Very respectfully,

J. T. REEVE, M. D.,  
*Supervisor.*

APPLETON, WIS., October 31, 1890.



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*The Oil Inspection Law.*

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## THE OIL INSPECTION LAW.

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The several acts relating to the inspection, sale and use of illuminating oils in the state of Wisconsin, are contained in Chapter 269, of the Laws of 1880, Chapter 288, of the Laws of 1881, Chapter 158, of the Laws of 1883, and Chapter 440, of the Laws of 1889.

For the convenience of those having occasion to refer to these laws, the following codification of the same is presented:

SECTION 1. The Governor of this state shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a suitable person, who shall be a resident of this state and not pecuniarily interested, either directly or indirectly, in the manufacture, refining, sale or vending of illuminating oils from petroleum or other sources or material, who shall perform the duties of state supervisor of inspectors of illuminating oils as hereinafter provided. The state supervisor so appointed shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the first day of April in the year of his appointment and until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed from office by the Governor; and in case of vacancy in this office from any cause, the Governor shall fill the vacancy for the balance of the term.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the said supervisor faithfully to supervise all inspectors of illuminating oils in this state, instruct them in performing the duties of their office, keep a record of the local inspectors' reports to him. He shall prepare or cause to be prepared, suitable and uniform designs for brands or stencil plates, to be used under the provisions of this act, and he may furnish such brands or stencil plates to all inspectors of oils at their proper cost and expense. Every inspector of illuminating oils appointed as hereinafter provided, shall, on the first day of each month report to the state supervisor of inspectors a full statement of the number of barrels of oil inspected, the result of such inspection, and an account of the actual receipts of his office, and he shall at the same time remit the sum of two cents for each barrel of oil he has tested during the preceding month, which payment shall be the salary of the supervisor of inspectors of

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*The Oil Inspection Law.*

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illuminating oils, and no other allowance shall be made for the expense of his office. Every inspector shall faithfully comply with all instructions issued by the supervisor of inspectors of illuminating oils, and shall furnish to him full information regarding any accident or explosion that may come to his knowledge from the use of illuminating oils, and the said supervisor shall report to the governor annually, in October of each year, and two thousand copies of the same shall be printed by the state printer for the use of the legislature.

SECTION 3. The state supervisor of inspectors of illuminating oils shall appoint, in accordance with the provisions of this act, inspectors of illuminating oils, who shall examine and test all illuminating oils offered for sale or for use in this state by any person whatsoever, and shall demand and receive all fees in payment for such examining and testing, and who shall be liable to all the penalties hereinafter provided for any neglect, or for any wilful misconduct or malfeasance in the discharge of the duties aforesaid; and the said state supervisor shall have power at any time to remove any inspector so appointed upon reasonable notice for reasonable cause. And the said supervisor and all inspectors appointed under the provisions of this act shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take an oath or affirmation faithfully to discharge the duties of the same as prescribed by the constitution and laws of this state, and the said supervisor shall execute a bond to the people of the state in the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), conditioned for the faithful performance of all the duties imposed by this act, said bond to be filed in the office of secretary of state; and every inspector appointed under this act shall execute a bond to the people of this state in such sum not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), as may be fixed in each case by the state supervisor, conditioned as aforesaid, such bond to be filed in the office of the clerk of the county wherein the inspector executing the same shall reside, and the duplicate copy thereof duly certified by the county clerk shall be filed in the office of the state supervisor; and all bonds executed under the provisions of this act shall be for the use of all persons aggrieved by the acts or neglect of the state supervisor, or of the inspectors respectively executing the same. The sureties on the bond of the state supervisor shall be approved by the secretary of state, and the sureties on the bonds of the inspectors shall be approved by the judge of probate in the counties in which the inspectors executing the same shall respectively reside; it shall be the duty of every inspector appointed under the provisions of this act to provide at his own cost and expense all the necessary instruments and apparatus for examining, testing and branding illuminating oils under the provisions of this act, and promptly to examine or test, when called upon for that pur-

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*The Oil Inspection Law.*

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pose, any oils offered for sale, or for use for illuminating purposes; and if upon such examination or test, such oils shall be found to meet the requirements of this act, he shall affix to the package, cask or barrel containing the same, a brand or device containing the word "approved," with the date of testing over his official signature upon the package, cask or barrel containing the same, and it shall be lawful for any person to sell the same as an illuminating oil within this state, but if the oil so tested shall not meet the aforesaid requirements, he shall brand in plain letters on the package, cask or barrel containing the same over his official signature, the words, "rejected for illuminating purposes in the state of Wisconsin," with the date of testing thereof, and it shall be unlawful for the owner thereof to sell such oil for illuminating purposes; and said brand for the approval of oils shall further contain such device indicating the test of such oils as the state supervisor may direct. The term cask, barrel, package or sample of oil as used in this act, shall be held and taken to mean a quantity not exceeding that contained in ordinary commercial barrel, estimated as capable of containing about fifty gallons.

SECTION 4. And to more effectually carry out the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for any inspector to enter into or upon the premises of any manufacturer, refiner, or vender of such illuminating oils, and if he shall find or discover, upon said premises, any oil which shall not have been examined or tested and properly marked or branded under the provisions of this act to examine or test, and thereafter properly to mark the same as herein provided.

SECTION 5. Any illuminating oil which on the application of a well lighted taper or similar flame, will take fire and burn at a temperature below that of one hundred and twenty degrees above the zero point of Fahrenheit's thermometer (120° Fahr.) shall be deemed unfit for illuminating purposes, and the cask, barrel, or other package containing the same, shall be marked "rejected," as hereinbefore provided.

SECTION 6. In all tests of illuminating oils made under this act, the tester heretofore in use in this state may continue to be used, but the cover of the same shall be removed and the oil cup shall be filled to within one fourth of an inch of the top thereof, or as nearly full as it is practicable to fill it, without causing the oil to overflow in making the test, provided that the tester known as the Tagliabue open cup, or commercial tester, may be substituted in lieu thereof; and in using the tester, the oil shall not be heated after it has attained the temperature of one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, faster than at the rate of three degrees per minute, and the flame of the lamp shall be so adjusted as that the rise in temperature shall be as near to two degrees per minute as is practicable, and the taper used

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*The Oil Inspection Law.*

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in making the test shall be such as shall give a clear flame, as nearly uniform in size as is practicable, and the state supervisor shall give such instructions as in his judgment shall be necessary to secure uniformity in the methods of making the test.

SECTION 7. Every person appointed as an inspector under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the owner or other person for whom, or at whose request, he shall examine or test any oil or sample thereof, the sum of ten cents for every single cask, barrel, package or sample of oil he shall test, and the said fees for examining or testing shall constitute a lien on the oil so inspected; provided, that if the total amount of fees received by all inspectors in every county, in any one year, dating from the day upon which this act shall take effect and be in force, shall after the payment of the supervisors' fees, exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, all sums in excess thereof shall be paid into the hands of the state supervisor of inspectors, and the state supervisor shall disburse the same as follows: First. He shall pay to each inspector appointed under the provisions of this act, a sum sufficient to increase his compensation to the sum of twenty-five cents upon each package, cask or barrel inspected by him in lots of less than ten barrels tested at one time, during said yearly term, provided that if there be insufficient funds to pay such increase in full, then the same shall be paid pro rata, as herein provided, in proportion to the number of barrels inspected. Second. Any sum remaining in the hands of the supervisor, shall be paid pro rata to all inspectors appointed under the provisions of this act, in proportion to the number of barrels by each inspected during said yearly term; provided, that neither the supervisor of inspectors, nor any inspector, shall receive more than three thousand dollars; and the disbursements required in this section shall be made as soon as practicable after the close of each yearly term; any sum then remaining shall be paid into the state treasury for the benefit of the general fund.

SECTION 8. It shall be the duty of every inspector appointed under the provisions of this act to keep a true and accurate record of all casks, barrels or other packages of oil, examined or tested by him, which record shall state the time and place of inspection, the number of casks, barrels or other packages of oil then and there examined or tested, the name of the person for whom or at whose request such examination or test was made, the mark or brand affixed to the casks, barrels or other packages, together with any further facts that may seem to him worthy of record, such account to be open to examination by any person who may so desire, and all illuminating oils manufactured or refined in this state shall be inspected, examined and tested, as herein provided, before being removed from the premises of the manufacturer or refiner.

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*The Oil Inspection Law.*

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SECTION 9. No inspector appointed under the provisions of this act shall, during his term of office, traffic, either directly or indirectly in any oil used for illuminating purposes, or be interested in any manner whatever, in the manufacture, refining or sale of such oil, and any inspector violating the provisions of this section shall be removed from office immediately upon proof of such violation, and be liable to a penalty of not less than five hundred dollars; provided, the provisions of this section shall not apply to inspectors whose inspections during the term of one year shall not exceed two hundred and fifty barrels.

SECTION 10. Any person who shall, either personally or by any clerk or agent, sell or offer for sale, or for use, or who shall in any manner dispose of or attempt to dispose of any oil for illuminating purposes, which shall not have been examined or tested under the provisions of this act, or which having so been examined or tested shall have been marked as rejected; or who shall knowingly use or furnish for use for illuminating purposes any oil which shall not have been properly examined or tested as herein provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and any person so offending against the provisions of this act shall be responsible in damages to the party injured, in the event of injury arising or growing out of the use of any oil so offered or provided for sale or for use, and any person who shall falsely brand or mark any cask, barrel or other package of oil, or who shall change or alter in any way or manner any brand or mark or device affixed to any cask, barrel or other package of oil by any inspector duly appointed under the provisions of this act, or who shall re-fill and use any cask, barrel or other package having an inspector's mark or brand thereon, without obliterating the inspector's brand, and having the oil in such cask, barrel or other package properly examined or tested, under the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. And any person who shall sell or in any way dispose of any empty cask, barrel or other package bearing an inspector's brand, without first thoroughly cancelling, effacing or removing such brand, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. And any person who shall willfully adulterate any illuminating oil by adding thereto benzine, naphtha, paraffine oil or any substance or

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*The Oil Inspection Law.*

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thing whatever, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine or by imprisonment, or by both fine and imprisonment as is hereinbefore provided.

SECTION 11. It shall be the duty of all inspectors appointed under the provisions of this act who shall know of any violations of any part thereof, to notify the district attorney of the same, who shall make complaint before any court of competent jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of all prosecuting attorneys to represent and prosecute on behalf of the people within their respective counties all cases of offense arising under the provisions of this act, or of any section thereof; and any inspector who shall have knowledge of any violation of this act or of any section thereof, and who shall fail to enter complaint against the person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and shall be removed from office; and in case the death of any person or persons shall result from the explosion of a lamp or other vessel containing oil sold or used or furnished for use in violation of the provisions of this act, or of any section thereof, the person selling or furnishing said oil for use shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and upon conviction thereof shall suffer the penalty in that case made and provided by the revised statutes of this state. Nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall be so construed as to prevent merchants in this state from keeping in their warehouses for trans-shipment to other states, or from trans shipping to other states and territories illuminating oils of a grade below the standard test prescribed in this act.

SECTION 12. It is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, that the terms oils, illuminating oils, oils used for illuminating purposes, and all similar words, terms and expressions used herein shall be held to mean any mineral or petroleum oil or any fluid, or substance which is the product of such oil, or of petroleum, or in which such oil, or fluid or substance so obtained shall be a constituent part, by whatsoever name or title such oil, fluid or other substance may be known or called.

SECTION 13. All acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with or contravening any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.











BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Milwaukee Hospital for Insane

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1890.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.  
1890.



# BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

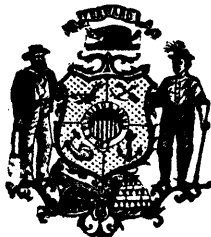
## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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# MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

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## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

H. H. CAMP,	-	-	-	-	-	Term expires first Monday in May, 1897.
JOHN W. CARY,	-	-	-	-	-	Term expires first Monday in May, 1896.
S. H. SEAMANS,	-	-	-	-	-	Term expires first Monday in May, 1895.
PAUL BECHTNER,	-	-	-	-	-	Term expires first Monday in May, 1894.
O. F. ILSLEY,	-	-	-	-	-	Term expires first Monday in May, 1893.
JAMES G. JENKINS,	-	-	-	-	-	Term expires first Monday in May, 1892.
CHRISTIAN WAHL,	-	-	-	-	-	Term expires first Monday in May, 1891.

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## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PAUL BECHTNER, <i>President.</i>	A. F. WALLSCHLAEGER, <i>Secretary.</i>
CHARLES F. ILSLEY, <i>Vice President.</i>	COUNTY TREASURER, <i>Ex-officio treasurer.</i>

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## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

H. H. CAMP,	S. H. SEAMANS,	CHARLES F. ILSLEY.
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## VISITING COMMITTEE.

CHRISTIAN WAHL.	JOHN W. CARY.
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## PRESENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

M. J. WHITE, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
W. A. McCORN, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
WM. C. MEISBURGER, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
Miss OLIVE L. JONES,	-	-	-	-	-	MATRON

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## CONSULTING STAFF.

S. MARKS, M. D.	LOUIS REINHART, M. D.
N. SENN, M. D.	M. H. FISK, M. D.
J. H. THOMPSON, M. D.	G. D. LADD, M. D.
WM. FOX, M. D.	JACOB LANG, M. D.

*To His Excellency, GEO. W. PECK, Governor:*

We have the honor to submit herewith a complete statement of all facts relating to the government of the Milwaukee Hospital for Insane, during the two fiscal years ending September 30th, 1890.

Very respectfully yours,

PAUL BECHTNER, *President.*

A. F. WALLSCHLAEGER, *Secretary.*

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

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*To the Honorable Board of Trustees:*

GENTLEMEN: It becomes my agreeable duty to present for your consideration my second biennial report of the operations of the Hospital for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1890.

The annexed tables show the number of admissions, discharges and deaths during that period; also the number remaining under treatment September 30th, 1890:

On the 30th of September, 1888, there remained under treatment 338 patients; the number admitted during the ensuing year was 93; re-admitted, 55; the whole number treated being 486, and the average number 326 213-365. The discharges were: recovered, 54; improved, 44; unimproved, 8, and not insane, 1. There were also transferred to the Milwaukee Asylum for Chronic Insane 102 patients, making the total number discharged 209. The number of deaths during the same period was 35, leaving in the Hospital September 30, 1889, 242 patients.

There were ninety-nine (99) new admissions during the year ending September 30, 1890, and 34 readmissions, making a total of 375, and an average of 257 323-365 under treatment. During the same period there were discharged recovered 40; improved, 35; unimproved, 8; sober, 4, and not insane, 1; total, 188. The number of deaths was 14, and there remained under treatment September 30, 1890, 273.

The general morale of the inmates during the past biennial period has been very good and the results as shown in the recovery and mortality rate equally gratifying. A reference to the proper tables will show the percentage of recoveries on new admissions to be 47 per cent., and the percentage of deaths on the whole number treated during the same period to be 5 per cent.



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*Superintendent's Report.*

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Generally speaking, insanity viewed from a standpoint of its curability (using the term in its strictest sense) is regarded as a very intractable disease by those long associated in the treatment of the unfortunate victims.

It is conceded that one attack of mental disease predisposes to a recurrence of the same, and it is unfortunately the case that many who make very gratifying progress under treatment in the Hospital and, having been restored to their normal condition, mentally and physically, may justly be said to have recovered from their malady, return to a condition of life and surroundings which were primarily instrumental in inducing the original departure from their normal condition, and suffer a relapse. Prominent among these conditions may be mentioned malnutrition, excesses alcoholic and otherwise, domestic and business worry and, in the case of the laboring classes, the wearing monotony and daily struggle for existence combined with their limited resources for healthful diversion; all these conditions, operating singly or in combination, tend to bring about a relapse in cases which, though endowed by nature with instability of mental force, would nevertheless under favorable environment enjoy absolute immunity from a return of their malady. Thus while a large proportion—thirty to thirty-five per cent.—make a good recovery and would justly be entitled to rank as cures, the remainder almost inevitably undergo a relapse into their former condition. There is no possible remedy for this state of affairs, and none to be looked for in the natural order of things save in the education and enlightenment of the people; a point which cannot be too strongly emphasized is the importance of early recognition of the disease and proper treatment for the same being instituted in its incipency. A considerable proportion of cases admitted to hospitals of this kind, as recent cases bear unmistakable evidences of the existence of the malady for a period, which would preclude the idea of acute disease as well as the pos-

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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sibility of a complete and permanent restoration of the mental faculties being secured; structural changes having supervened upon what, in many cases was primarily a derangement of function simply and quite amenable to proper measures for its correction. It is certainly an encouraging reflection, however, that so considerable proportion of our population are able to resume their liberty and the pursuit of their usual avocations.

The excessive indulgence in alcoholic beverages will be seen to constitute an important factor in the production of the disorder, and our statistics of causation will be found to correspond closely with those of other Hospitals of this character throughout the country. Directly or indirectly the immoderate use of alcohol contributes to swell the number of new admissions as well as to operate in causing a recurrence of the disease; and a very considerable number of the insane population designated as chronic insane present evidences of its potency in the peculiar form of deterioration observed. A considerable number of our admissions for the past two years come under the head of Acute Alcoholism, a condition scarcely amounting to insanity, in the general sense of the term, and in my opinion the majority of these cases could be satisfactorily treated in a properly equipped detention Hospital in the city where they would, under medical care and nursing, recover as rapidly as they do in the Asylum, viz.: a period of two to three weeks, thus avoiding the necessity of deprivation of civil rights and personal liberty, and the publicity attaching thereto. In fact, this provision should exist for all insane cases awaiting commitment to the Asylum instead of incarcerating them in the jail, as is customary; a properly constructed ward in, or better still, a detached pavilion in connection with a city general Hospital, would perfectly meet the requirements. The cases would receive the intelligent care and nursing to which they are entitled, and what is equally important, the association in the mind of the subject insepa-

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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arable from jails and like places of detention would be done away with entirely.

Five cases of alcoholic inebriety figure among the admissions, and I would take occasion to say that a most desirable end would be attained if some entirely separate provisions were secured for this class; upon deliberation it will be seen to be a cruel and unusual punishment to confine a sane individual among the insane, and aside from any effect of the association upon them, the seclusion is at best doubtful in the way of ameliorating the condition which it seeks to benefit. On the other hand, this class are, as a rule, detrimental in their association with the insane, to the well being and contentment of the latter. I believe my experience will be found to correspond with that of many others in this particular line of work.

The increase in the recovery rate is to be ascribed largely, I think, to the systematic method of employment in operation for the past two years, whereby the faculties are roused to effort and persistently stimulated to action, thus preventing a deterioration of the forces mental and physical. It has been demonstrated that this form of occupation (mat and basket making) is available in cases heretofore considered incapable of any organized effort, and it has proven to be one of the most valuable adjuncts to the ordinary treatment in recent cases undergoing convalescence by engrossing their attention, weaning them from their delusions, dispelling their depression of mind and tending to a re-establishment of healthy functional activity generally. Many days which under ordinary conditions would be most monotonous and wearisome have been relieved of their tedium and passed in diverting occupation, the products of which gained recognition in the shape of an award from the State Agricultural society for an exhibit at the annual fair in September, 1889.

There have been no cases of infectious disease to record among the inmates; during the outbreak of small pox at

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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the county Hospital in the summer of 1889, every precaution was taken to prevent its introduction here, all possible communication being cut off and every patient and employe being vaccinated. This record is particularly gratifying in view of the fact that the condition of the plumbing throughout the building has been so devoid of all modern sanitary features in its general arrangement. It is pleasurable to record the prompt and speedy action taken by your honorable board upon my solicitation for relief from this unhealthful condition, measures being at once instituted and still in progress looking to the conversion of the old system to one conforming more strictly with modern ideas of sanitation.

The electric door openers with which one ward was in part equipped some twenty-two months ago, have fulfilled beyond any reasonable doubt the purposes for which they were intended, in no instance having failed of operating. It is hoped that the appropriation solicited by your honorable board for the purpose of extending the system uniformly throughout the building will be granted in due time. It would assuredly be a valuable adjunct to the automatic fire alarm system recently introduced into the Hospital. Indeed, I can conceive of no greater immunity from loss of life possible of being provided, than by their combined operation; one indicating the precise location of the fire, and the other securing the instantaneous release of the inmates; both acting simultaneously, as could be effected by an auxiliary set of switches in the main hall directly under the annunciator of the fire alarm apparatus. In this connection I would say, that from a practical point of view, the automatic alarm system, in order to fulfil the requirements in a building of this kind, should be equipped with alarm bells, or preferably buzzers in each ward so as not to disturb the patients unduly; the time occupied by the night watches in reaching the ward indicated would be considerable and most valuable in such a contingency, and it would

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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inevitably occur, that the male or female watch would not be able to reach the ward indicated, one of them being on the rounds constantly. The buzzer on each ward would, in case of fire, instantly alarm the nurse on duty and render possible immediate steps being taken towards its discovery and extinction quietly. Without this additional feature the nurse on duty might, in case of fire in a concealed location, be totally unconscious of its existence until notified by the night watch from the center building.

Many appliances for use in annihilating fire have been supplied during the past biennial period which renders us much less apprehensive in view of a possible outbreak. About twelve hundred (1,200) feet of hose has been distributed about the building, inside and out, that on the wards being disposed in the most approved manner; likewise fire extinguishers have been placed so as to meet the requirements as far as their number permitted; fire buckets of a design, which renders impossible their being diverted to any other use, have been purchased and disposed on shelves throughout the building, including the basements. Lastly in this connection, a fire drill among the patients has been instituted and is carried out daily; at a given signal the patients form in a double column, march to the fire escape doors and subsequently to their destination. This drill is practiced at convenient times, such as the occasion of going to meals and out for exercise. The fire escape stairways are used exclusively as a means of exit and entrance in order that the patients may experience no fear or hesitation in taking their departure in this way, in the event of any emergency. Heavy wire guards surmounting the railing of the stairway in its entire length have been provided to preclude the possibility of any accident to the patients.

It is with pleasure that I report the present flourishing condition of the training school for attendants, which was established two years ago. Weekly sessions have been held and instruction given in the various branches of nurs-

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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ing, elementary medicine, sanitation, care of person and bed and everything pertaining to the proper discharge of their multifarious duties. The exercise of tact and judgment in their associations is particularly emphasized in the teachings, and it is gratifying to observe a very considerable improvement in the service; one noticeable result being the absence of friction and irritation between patient and attendant. A class consisting of five female attendants was recently graduated and presented with certificates of efficiency, having completed the prescribed course and passed a satisfactory and very creditable examination.

Heretofore, and to a considerable extent at the present time, the idea prevails that it is unnecessary that the attendant on the insane possess any intellectual or social qualifications; that the care is more in the nature of custody than companionship. I think the time is not far distant when the desirability of the latter condition will be appreciated. Individualizing in the treatment of the insane is an old doctrine, one which has been advocated and emphasized for many years, but which has never obtained to any great extent in public institutions for economic reasons; however, it will without doubt obtain a foothold ultimately, once the true economy of the plan is demonstrated. I gladly embrace this opportunity to express my high appreciation of the services rendered by the assistant physicians in carrying on the course referred to; they have evinced a zeal in keeping with the character of the work. The attendants also are deserving of commendation for the interest and perseverance exhibited by them in the tuition furnished and for the degree of proficiency acquired in the discharge of their duties. The duties of an attendant on the insane are but poorly appreciated by the general public and consequently are apt to be lightly estimated; the fact is that the work calls for a degree of patience, forbearance to indignity and insult, combined with firmness, gentleness, dignity and tact beyond the comprehension of any save

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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those in close and constant relationship with this peculiar class, and the possession of these qualities and their practice in daily associations and under most trying circumstances, would certainly entitle the holder thereof to the highest measure of esteem. It gives me pleasure to testify to the self sacrifice and devotion to duty manifested by the attendants generally; and they are herewith cheerfully accorded their share of credit for whatever of success has attended the treatment during the past two years.

A service of night nursing has been in operation for the past year, which has contributed to the efficiency of the Hospital to an incalculable extent. The system is carried out in the following manner: The tour of duty begins at 7 P. M. and terminates at 6 A. M., during which hours the nurses patrol the wards constantly, waiting on the sick, allaying the fears of the timid, bathing and changing the filthy and exercising unceasing vigilance over all patients with a view to preventing possible attempts at suicide. These nurses never leave their post, their luncheon being carried to them by the general night watches; they make a written report of events transpiring during the night, the precise service rendered each patient, the temperature of the wards at stated intervals and all other matters appertaining to the welfare of the patients. These reports are inspected and signed by the physicians in the morning before going their rounds, so that they are posted as to special indications for treatment in any case. To insure faithful service on the part of the night nurses, the general night watches patrol the wards at irregular intervals, and they are required to report any dereliction of duty, such as sleeping at their post, etc. We have here a more complete system than any similar institution in the state, the value of which has been demonstrated to be inestimable. I refrain from going into detail on the advantages of the system, and would simply express my conviction, as the outcome of experience, that the necessity and the value of such service for this afflicted

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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class is of equal if not greater importance than that rendered during the daytime. The service is maintained without any addition to the corps of attendants by detailing for this duty the second attendant on each front ward.

The Turkish bath has been in use for something over a year, and everything in connection with the establishment is all that can be desired; the most essential conditions to insure success have been secured, viz.: high temperature and proper ventilation; an average temperature of 155-60 to 165-70 degrees in the warm and hot rooms respectively, is maintained, and the atmosphere is very respirable, as the ventilation is forced by means of the fans. The only feature needed to make the establishment complete is the provision for a suitable plunge bath which, in addition to its use as a part of the regular Turkish bath, would furnish a suitable and much needed bathing place for the patients working on the farm in the summer. This latter feature is something which is being very generally introduced into asylums as being essential to the health and well being of the working class of the patients. I am most favorably impressed with the use of the Turkish bath as a remedial agent, and the work accomplished through its instrumentality cannot be too highly estimated; the calmative effect on the noisy, excitable classes—notably the epileptics; its beneficial and to a considerable degree directly curative effect upon recent cases—more particularly those of a depressed type of disease—and lastly, its value as a hygienic measure in the care of the general mass of patients, all tends to convince me that it is of inestimable value as an auxiliary measure in the treatment of this afflicted class. I would add in this connection that the number of sedative draughts has been reduced to the lowest minimum attained during my connection with the Hospital, and it is my conviction that this agency is entitled to a large share of the credit of bringing about this condition.

The ventilating boxes have been entirely renewed and



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*Superintendent's Report.*

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constructed on a more approved plan and one which has produced better results; the orifices of the air ducts have been carried outward so that the current of air will have the benefit of the entire heated surface of the stacks, a thing which has failed of being the case heretofore; the boxes have been connected with the ducts by means of galvanized iron spouts with improved dampers, and with doors which, in extreme weather, can be opened and the heated air in the basement utilized; sheet iron partitions have been supplied to separate the compartments so that the ventilating current is deflected into its proper channel, a condition which did not obtain before, owing to the defective condition of the boxes.

By an act of the legislature at its last session, the name of the institution was changed, substituting the word Hospital for Asylum; a most desirable change for many reasons. It certainly conforms more closely with the objects and purposes of the institution, every effort being made and every appliance introduced to render it such in fact as well as in name. Furthermore, the objectionable idea suggested by the former name as implying merely custody and seclusion is discarded, and that of treatment for what is essentially a physical disease is established in the mind of the patient and of the public.

Pursuant to a recommendation made by me and unanimously adopted by your honorable board at its last annual meeting, the services of eight physicians and surgeons were secured to act in the capacity of a consulting board. This has proven a most valuable acquisition to the Hospital and has tended to augment its usefulness very materially. The gentlemen constituting the board are Doctors Marks, Senn, Fox, Reinhard, Thompson, Lange, Fisk and Ladd. Our grateful acknowledgments are due them uniformly for their kindly interest and aid; and to Doctors Senn, Fox, Fisk and Ladd in particular, whose active services have been called into requisition during the past year.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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A library aggregating six hundred (600) volumes, two hundred and fifty (250) of which are German works, has been established for the benefit of the patients and has proven an invaluable means of healthful diversion to a large number of the inmates, particularly those passing through the period of convalescence; also furnishing a source of recreation and profit to the attendants.

An entertainment in aid of this object was given by the officers and attendants, and a sum realized from the sale of tickets sufficient to purchase about four hundred and fifty (450) volumes; through the kind offices of Mr. Chas. F. Illsley we were the recipient of one hundred and forty (140) additional volumes, and to kind friends in the city we are indebted for further contributions. The assistant physicians are entitled to great credit for their successful management of the affair referred to, and the members of the company participating, in no lesser degree. Our grateful acknowledgments are also due the steward who, through his own individual efforts, secured the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) from the sale of tickets.

The usual entertainments for the patients have been provided, consisting of semi-weekly dances, vocal and instrumental music on Sunday afternoons; the Christmas tree celebration and the annual picnic on the fourth of July. An orchestra consisting of from six to eight pieces has been maintained in the Hospital for the past year and a half, and has proven a source of enjoyment and benefit to the patients. In passing I would say that music is coming to be regarded as a factor of considerable importance in the treatment of the mentally afflicted, its beneficent influence being quite apparent in many cases. In the selection of attendants the possession of musical ability is kept in view, and thus far we have been able to carry on a very creditable orchestra without material cost; two members, however, are patients who are musicians by profession.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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The absence of regular religious services for the patients, as well as the lack of spiritual ministration to the living and of religious offices at the burial of the friendless dead is a regrettable condition, and one for which some adequate provision should be made. I would respectfully urge the desirability of the appointment of a chaplain of the Catholic and protestant faith who would be officially connected with the Hospital; if the concurrence of the governing boards of the other three adjacent institutions could be secured to this plan, the expense to any one institution would be very trifling.

Under the head of improvements and additions already provided for by appropriation are the establishment of a green house; the erection of ample sheds for the protection of our farm wagons and farming implements, and the construction of a suitable hennery, both adjacent to the barn. The former of these additions is rapidly approaching completion, and will be in operation within three weeks, and it will assuredly constitute a most valuable adjunct to our farm; also enabling us to furnish, to a considerable extent, green vegetables for the patients during the winter months and flowers for beautifying the wards. The two latter improvements will be instituted during the coming spring.

Among the improvements needed for the coming year may be mentioned the following: the furnishing of iron bedsteads throughout the wards; the necessity for this will be obvious when it is considered that the wooden bedsteads in use at present have done service since the establishment of the Hospital, and that they are simply receptacles for bugs; every effort to free them entirely from vermin being without avail, owing to the material of which they are composed and of the manner of their construction, which may be said to afford a most effectual hiding place. We have at present fifty (50) iron bedsteads which were purchased three years ago, and the ability to keep them clean as com-

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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pared with the antiquated article in general use is very gratifying and a proof of their superiority.

The addition of a proper bathing tank in the basement in connection with the Turkish bath, for the use of the working class of patients, to which reference has already been made. A suitable tank could be built of brick and cement at a moderate cost.

Lastly, the establishment of a solarium or sun room for the use of patients during the winter months and in gloomy weather generally. We have a structure available for this purpose with but a trifling alteration. I refer to the building used as a drying house. The building is composed of glass entirely, with the exception of the roof, which also was originally set with the same material and could readily be replaced, and which is of ample dimensions for the purpose proposed. From the nature of its construction it constitutes a most unsuitable as well as extravagant means of drying clothing, requiring a four-inch supply pipe to furnish steam, and in cold weather from twenty-five to thirty hours to dry the clothing, owing to the condensation on the glass. In a smaller house and one constructed of brick or wood, a three-quarter ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) inch supply pipe would be ample and exhaust steam could be utilized instead of live steam being expended, as the necessities of the case demand under present conditions. I would suggest the advisability of erecting a dry house of proper construction between the present building and rear portion of the main building, and the conversion of the present structure to the use of the patients as a sun room. As already stated, with but slight alteration it could be made a most cheerful and attractive place of resort by such embellishments as flowers, birds, hanging baskets, aquaria and other beautifying and diverting objects, all of which have a most soothing and beneficial influence on the mind diseased. I might add that during the past two years we have, for seven months in each

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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year, done our drying more satisfactorily on lines in the open air.

Commenting on the financial showing I would state that the total expenditures for the past biennial period as compared with the like preceding period shows a decrease amounting to about twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000.00). This may be considered very gratifying in view of the fact that the decrease in the population of the Hospital affects the current expenditure in no way save in the item of provisions and clothing; the cost for fuel, lighting, repairs, attendants and executive force being necessarily the same as for one hundred additional patients. The average weekly per capita cost was three dollars and nine cents (\$3.09). The revenue from private patients has also been very considerably increased. I cheerfully embrace this opportunity to commend the prudent care and fidelity to the interests of the institution displayed by the steward in the discharge of his duties.

The only change in the personnel of the medical staff was occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Ashley Scovel on August 1, 1889; the vacancy was supplied by the appointment of Dr. Wm. Meisburger, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Our grateful acknowledgments are due the editors and proprietors of the English and German dailies, including *Peck's Sun* and *Yenowine's News* for their kindness in placing us on their free mailing list; the journals have proven a source of inestimable benefit to many of our patients, making them feel as if they were not absolutely cut off from the outside world. A continuance of these favors is earnestly solicited.

In conclusion I desire to express my sincere thanks to your honorable board for your kindly encouragement and support, your ready response to my recommendations and the continued bestowal of confidence which has proven an incentive to my work. The assistant physicians, steward,

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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officers and heads of departments generally are worthy of high commendation for faithful services rendered me in the prosecution of my official duties.

Respectfully submitted,

M. J. WHITE,  
*Medical Superintendent..*

# ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF COST

*Of all articles purchased for Milwaukee Hospital for Insane during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1889.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Amusement, miscellaneous.....			\$15 00
Alcohol.....	5 gallons	\$2 23	11 16
Axes.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	11 00	5 50
Axe handles.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	2 50	1 25
Apple corers.....	2	10	20
Apples, green.....	94 barrels	1 63	153 15
Apples, dried.....	3,014 pounds	05 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 19
Asparagus.....	5 dozen	89	4 45
Allspice.....	10 pounds	15	1 50
Bass double.....	1		25 00
Billiard balls.....	1 set		10 00
Billiard table covered.....			7 34
Brushes, paint.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	8 08	52 51
Brick.....	15,700	7 55	118 60
Bolts.....	7 dozen	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 47
Butts.....	66 pair	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 86
Brackets.....	96	07	6 72
Brads.....	12 papers	07 $\frac{1}{2}$	92
Blank books.....	63	1 53	96 43
Books, medical.....	8 volumes		13 45
Brandy.....	2 gallons	2 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 75
Boilers, repairing.....			677 05
Boilers, insurance.....			50 00
Belting.....	154 feet	49	75 30
Belt dressing.....	10 pounds	30	3 00
Baskets, bushel.....	3	25	75
Barn, repairs.....			7 71
Blankets, horse.....	7	1 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 00
Brushes, horse.....	2	75	1 50
Bark.....	1 cord		12 00
Brick, for farm house.....	2,700	8 00	21 60
Blankets.....	102 pairs	2 11	215 00
Batts.....	28 pounds	15	4 13
Bed covers, water proof.....	1 dozen		15 00
Brooms.....	39 dozen	1 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 80
Brushes, scrub.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 95	23 00
Brushes, shoe.....	3 dozen	1 58	4 75
Brushes, shaving.....	1 dozen		1 75
Brushes, window.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	6 00	1 50
Brushes, tooth.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 06	53

*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Brushes, counter.....	1 dozen		\$4 00
Brushes, hair.....	1 dozen		3 00
Brushes, bath.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ dozen	\$3 00	2 50
Bells.....	1		45
Block brush.....	1		1 13
Buckets, fibre.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	9 00	4 50
Bluing.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	51	1 27
Bananas.....	7 bunches	1 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 25
Blackberries.....	19 cases	1 31	24 90
Blueberries.....	8 cases	1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 00
Baking powder....	165 pounds	38 $\frac{7}{8}$	64 06
Butter.....	13,084 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,372 42
Beef.....	90,417 pounds	05 $\frac{3}{8}$	4,846 68
Beans, canned.....	18 dozen	1 24	22 30
Beans, green.....	1 box		1 50
Beans.....	361 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	2 02	74 54
Beets.....	2 dozen	40	80
Barley.....	125 pounds	03 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 06
Bacon.....	1,216 pounds	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 99
Bread.....	110 loaves	05	550
Buttons.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 42
Boots.....	70 pairs	1 54 $\frac{3}{8}$	108 00
Book-binding.....	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 01
Bronze.....	2 pounds	1 50	3 00
Cards, playing.....	2 dozen	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 75
Croquet.....	2 set	2 00	4 00
Cue tips.....	1 box		1 00
Candles for Christmas tree.....	1 box		50
Cement.....	228 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	212 19
Cement pipes.....			130 95
Chamois skins.....	2	75	1 50
Cylinder oil.....	215 gallons	57	122 58
Cotton waste.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	13	2 30
Coal, soft.....	2,404 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	3 68	8,857 78
Coal, hard.....	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	5 92	661 46
Curry combs.....	4	45	1 80
Cows.....	6	40 00	240 00
Corn planter.....	1		12 00
Caps.....	2 boxes	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 35
Carpet, scraps.....	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 38
Carpet.....	1 piece		3 29
Crockery.....			132 87
Clocks, repairing.....			5 25
Combs.....	6 dozen	1 20	7 20
Cotton.....	190 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	07	13 33
Castors.....	6	1 09	6 52
Chambers.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	6 95	42 25
Curtain chain.....	2 pairs	25	50
Curtain poles.....	5	57	2 84



*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Curtain lace.....	59½ yards	\$0 18½	\$10 98
Curtains .....	4 pairs	8 12½	32 50
Curtain pins.....	6 dozen	05	30
Curtain fixtures.....	9 set	82	7 38
Curtain cord.....	21 yards	02½	50
Curtain rollers.....	12	20	2 40
Curtain trimmings.....	9 yards	27½	2 50
Cord.....	1 piece	.....	1 68
Curtain chain and hooks.....	10	17½	1 75
Chairs, upholstered.....	1	.....	14 00
Chairs, camp.....	½ dozen	9 00	4 50
Chairs .....	1 dozen	.....	4 05
Car trucks .....	4	8 70	34 80
Cake turners.....	2	10	20
Coffee boiler .....	1	.....	75
Corn poppers.....	2	15	30
Cleavers .....	1	.....	1 80
Chopping knives.....	1 pair	.....	63
Cork screw.....	1	.....	65
Clippers, hair.....	4	3 50	14 00
Clippers, repairing .....	.....	.....	2 29
Churn .....	1	.....	4 00
Clothes lines .....	2	35	70
Caustic soda.....	1,482 pounds	03 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	48 91
Clothes pins.....	1 box	.....	65
Candle sticks.....	3 dozen	75	2 25
Car fares.....	.....	.....	18 47
Carriage hire.....	.....	.....	1 30
Cranberries.....	4 boxes	2 50	10 00
Cranberries.....	1 barrel	.....	7 50
Cheese .....	366½ pounds	10½	38 74
Crackers .....	418½ pounds	06 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	25 15
Coffee, Java.....	720 pounds	34½	251 00
Coffee, Rio.....	5,329 pounds	14 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	768 08
Corn meal.....	2,300 pounds	01 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	30 00
Citron .....	10 pounds	23	2 20
Cider .....	1 barrel	.....	4 25
Currants.....	682 pounds	05½	35 06
Cabbage .....	483 heads	03	14 49
Cabbage .....	6 barrels	1 50	9 00
Cabbage .....	3 crates	1 83½	5 50
Cucumbers.....	1 box	.....	1 00
Cucumbers.....	8 dozen	35	2 80
Cherries.....	31½ bushels	2 06	8 12
Cherries.....	3 cases	1 50	4 50
Celery.....	74 dozen	21	15 50
Chocolate .....	36 pounds	38	13 68
Corn, canned.....	30 dozen	1 34½	40 30
Corn, popped.....	34 pounds	05	1 70
Corn starch.....	136 pounds	06½	9 30

*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Candy, mixed.....	167 pounds	\$ 09 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$15 73
Castoria.....	1 dozen	.....	3 00
Chickens.....	1637 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	196 05
Chickens.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	3 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 40
Chow-chow.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	5 29	17 19
Capers.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	2 55	3 19
Cinnamon.....	100 pounds	21 $\frac{3}{10}$	21 30
Cloves.....	12 pounds	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 40
Cheviot.....	249 yards	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 66
Cambric.....	16 yards	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 70
Corsets.....	6	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 93
Combs, hair.....	1 $\frac{5}{12}$ dozen	1 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 44
Collars, paper.....	50 boxes	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 42
Coats.....	34	3 50	119 00
Drugs and medicines.....			460 85
Dope.....	10 pounds	15	1 50
Dusters.....	1 $\frac{5}{12}$ dozen	6 98	9 88
Doylies.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	80	8 95
Door hangers.....	81	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 37
Door railing.....	60 feet	06	3 60
Dynamo oil.....	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	40	19 80
Dress goods.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 15
Electric bells, repairing.....			11 90
Envelopes.....	5,000	1 95M	9 75
Emery cloth.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ quire	97	3 20
Engine packing.....	45 pounds	25	11 28
Engine, repairing.....			80 34
Ensilage, cutting and filling.....			107 50
Egg whips.....	8	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 70
Electric light supplies.....			54 12
Electric engine, repairing.....			33 95
Express charges.....			113 60
Extracts, lemon.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	4 00	17 00
Extract, vanilla.....	2 gallons	8 10	16 20
Extract, almond.....	1 pint	.....	1 33
Eggs.....	3,102 dozen	15 $\frac{3}{8}$	494 85
Embroidery.....	9 yards	12	1 07
Exhibition, expense bill.....			4 43
Foot balls.....	5	2 01	10 03
Fire clay.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl	2 51	7 95
Fly cover.....	1	.....	1 00
Farm machinery, repairing.....			43 03
Feed, ground.....	634 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons	12 19	778 77
Fuse.....	300 feet	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent	1 50
Feathers.....	7 pounds	65	4 55
Fringes, curtain.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 36
Felt.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ yards	1 10	41

*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Furniture, repairing .....			\$17 01
Faucet.....	1		80
Forks, table.....	3 dozen	\$3 50	10 50
Forks, pie.....	2	15	30
Freights .....			111 75
Fish, fresh.....	4,213 pounds	09 $\frac{1}{4}$	412 35
Fish, mackeral.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls	21 55	97 00
Fish, white .....	35 half barrels	6 01 $\frac{3}{4}$	210 50
Fish, cod.....	2,610 pounds	04 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$	130 13
Flour, graham.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	4 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 00
Flour, patent.....	32 barrels	6 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	204 95
Flour, spring wheat.....	498 barrels	5 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,726 65
Flour, buck wheat .....	1 barrel		5 00
Figs.....	19 pounds	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 57
Flannel, canton.....	437 yards	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	51 56
Flannel, woolen.....	2 yards	50	1 00
Floss .....	1 bundle		19
Glue.....	5 pounds	18	90
Gimp.....	20 yards	05	1 00
Gimp tacks.....	2 papers	08	16
Glassware .....			6 71
Grave marks.....	99	80	79 20
Grapes.....	39 baskets	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 70
Grapes .....	1 barrel		5 50
Gelatine.....	8 dozen	1 58	12 65
Ginger .....	40 pounds	15	6 00
Gingham.....	554 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 66
Hose, steam.....	30 feet	52	15 60
Hay.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{4}{10}$ $\frac{0}{10}$ $\frac{0}{10}$ tons	12 12	384 03
Horse exchange.....			25 00
Horses, medical treatment .....			11 25
Horse medicine.....			14 43
Horse shoeing .....			171 30
Harness repairing .....			97 65
Harness blacking .....	1 box		50
Holland .....	314 yards	08 $\frac{7}{10}$	27 34
Hat rack.....	1		9 00
Hardware.....			15 53
Hose, 4 ply.....	50 feet	12	6 00
Hops .....	30 pounds	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 80
Ham.....	1,818 pounds	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	198 86
Hominy .....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	3 28	14 75
Hominy .....	31 pounds	04 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 30
Hooks and eyes .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross cards	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	84
Hoods, ladies .....	4 dozen	4 45 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 82
Hats, straw .....	7 dozen	2 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 50
Hats.....	5 dozen	6 15	30 75
Handkerchiefs .....	10 dozen	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 94

*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Hose.....	45½ dozen	\$1 15½	\$52 83
Iron .....	108 pounds	2½	2 43
Ink .....	12 quarts	55½	6 65
Insect powder.....	15 pounds	50½	7 52
Ice tongs.....	½ dozen	18 00	9 00
Ice .....	26½ tons	1 60	42 40
Jersey .....	1		2 50
Jacket .....	1		4 00
Keys .....	88	17½	15 17
Kitchen utensils, repairing .....			2 79
Kettles .....	6	1 33½	8 00
Kettles, repairing .....			3 35
Knives, table.....	3 dozen	3 25	9 75
Knives, carving .....	2 pair	2 25	4 50
Knives, steak .....	2	1 40	2 80
Knives, paring.....	½ dozen	1 50	75
Kannikens .....	½ dozen	4 50	75
Kerosene.....	32 gallon	14½ <sup>10</sup>	4 50
Knitting cotton.....	12 pounds	41½	4 96
Linseed oil.. .....	101½ gallons	60½ <sup>10</sup>	61 17
Locks.....			50 20
Lumber.....	36,773 feet	22 18	815 62
Lime.....	29 barrels	65	18 85
Lead Pencils .....	8½ dozen	42	3 55
Lubricators.....	2	9 90	19 80
Lacing, belt.....	400 feet	01½ <sup>3</sup>	4 87
Lap robe.....	2	7 75	15 50
Lap robe, repairing.....	1		5 00
Land plaster .....	2 barrels	1 50	3 00
Lemon squeezers.....	4	45	1 80
Linolium.....	27½ yards	48	13 20
Ladles.....	½ dozen	1 20	20
Laundry tubs, repairing .....			20 29
Laundry baskets.....	2 dozen	6 00	12 00
Laundry stove.....	1		28 45
Lye, concentrated.....	½ dozen	1 00	50
Lantern globes .....	1½ dozen	2 00	2 50
Lamps, electric.....	150	70½	106 00
Lanterns.....	1 dozen		7 50
Lobsters.....	19 cans	24½	4 65
Lemons.....	12 boxes	4 79	57 50
Lard .....	4,608 pounds	08½ <sup>10</sup>	398 83
Lettuce.....	31½ dozen	38½	12 05
Lambs.....	2	3 62½	7 25
Lawn.....	12 yards	25	8 00
Lace .....	7½ yards	44	8 18

*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Music and entertainments.....			\$64 98
Mucilage .....	2 bottles	\$ 25	50
Mail box .....	1		1 85
Magazines and periodicals.....	20	3 51	70 15
Mineral water.....	1 case		6 50
Mattresses, cotton.....	2	7 00	14 00
Mosquito netting.....	10 pieces	81½	8 12
Madras .....	1 yard		50
Mattress, hair.....	1		11 00
Meat cutter, repairing.....			6 10
Meat chopping block .....	1		7 50
Meat hooks.....	1 dozen		1 00
Mops .....	5 dozen	94	4 70
Marking ink .....	1 pound		10 50
Marking cotton.....			25
Marking pens.....	1½ dozen	1 22	1 83
Mirrors.....	16	1 09	17 40
Matches.....	12 cases	1 00	12 00
Meals.....	5	25	1 25
Macaroni.....	25 pounds	12½	3 13
Melons.....	48	13½	6 49
Melons.....	12 crates	1 32½	15 87
Mutton .....	5,210 pounds	07, <sup>10</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	365 19
Mushrooms.....	12 cans	24	2 88
Mustard.....	115 pounds	21	24 10
Muslin, bleached .....	152 yards	10	15 21
Muslin; brown.....	943 yards	09½	89 54
Mittens.....	1 dozen pairs		4 46
Nails.....	9 kegs	2 30	20 70
Nozzle.....	1		55
Neatsfoot oil.....	2 gallons	80	1 60
Needles, sewing.....	3½ M.	1 18	3 82
Needles, darning .....	2 papers	.05	10
Napkin ring, plating.....	1		50
Napkins.....	13 dozen	2 64	34 29
Nuts.....	115 pounds	15	17 25
Nutmegs.....	4 pounds	72½	2 90
Needles, packing.....	2 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> dozen	70½	1 70
Oil tank.....	1		5 00
Oil cups.....	7	65½	4 58
Oats .....	100 bushels	28	28 00
Oil cloth.....	5 pieces	2 38½	11 92
Olive oil .....	1½ dozen	8 33½	12 50
Onions.....	3 barrels	1 00	3 00
Oat meal.....	10 barrels	5 70	57 00
Oranges.....	12 boxes	3 50½	42 05
Oysters .....	24½ gallons	1 27	31 03
Oysters .....	150 cans	30½	46 40

*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Olives, canned.....	1 dozen.....		\$2 50
Overalls.....	3 dozen.....	\$6 00	18 00
Pipe covering.....			157 97
Pipe and fittings.....			936 82
Packing.....	74½ pounds.....	56½	41 83
Paints.....			48 42
Putty.....	200 pounds.....	1 87½	3 75
Partition, blind.....	1.....		18 00
Paper clips.....	½ dozen.....	1 00	50
Printing.....			95 65
Pens.....	8 gross.....	81½	6 50
Pen holders.....	1 dozen.....		35
Paper, cap.....	1½ reams.....	4 43	6 65
Paper, note.....	2 reams.....	1 35	2 70
Paper, drawing.....	4 sheets.....	35	1 40
Paper, pads.....	13½ dozen.....	41½	5 52
Pumps.....	2.....	15 45	30 90
Pumps, repairing.....			99 55
Picks.....	½ dozen.....	9 00	4 50
Pick handles.....	1 dozen.....		1 50
Powder, blasting.....	150 pounds.....	25	37 50
Paris green.....	125 pounds.....	21½	26 63
Pillows.....	2.....	3 17½	6 35
Plush.....	2½ yards.....	2 42	5 34
Photograph lens.....	1.....		25 00
Pictures.....	3.....	2 00	6 00
Picture frame mouldings.....	96 feet.....	.05½	5 00
Powder guns.....	½ dozen.....	1 20	30
Pins.....	10 packages.....	36 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	3 66
Paper, toilet.....	7 cases.....	6 00	42 00
Paper, fly.....	1 case.....		4 75
Paper, shelf.....	85 quires.....	07½	6 10
Pails.....	10 dozen.....	1 42	14 20
Postage.....			75 88
Patients expenses.....			24 83
Pipes.....	4 boxes.....	1 40	5 60
Pork, mess.....	7 barrels.....	14 49	101 40
Potatoes.....	1,141½ bushels.....	30+	342 61
Potatoes.....	3 barrels.....	1 25	3 75
Potatoes, sweet.....	4 barrels.....	2 81½	11 25
Peaches.....	15 baskets.....	79½	11 90
Peaches, canned.....	6 dozen.....	1 75	10 50
Pears.....	4 bushels.....	2 31½	9 25
Prunes.....	6,140 pounds.....	04+	259 72
Peas, canned.....	25½ dozen.....	1 66½	42 53
Peas, green.....	5 boxes.....	2 20	11 00
Pickles.....	1 barrel.....		10 00
Pepper.....	214 pounds.....	19½	41 33
Prints.....	1,140 yards.....	06½	75 73

*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Percale.....	48½ yards	\$0 07½	\$3 58
Pique.....	52½ yards	10½ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5 74
Pins, hair.....	4 packages	24½	98
Pants.....	43 pairs	2 41	103 50
Quilts.....	46	1 11	51 10
Quinces.....	1 barrel	.....	4 00
Registers.....	6	1 15	6 89
Ranges, repairing.....	.....	.....	29 72
Repairs, miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	522 04
Rubber stamps.....	3	30	90
Rulers.....	2	42½	85
Rubber.....	¾ pounds	1 00	67
Rubber bands.....	2½ gross	1 80	4 05
Rivets and burrs.....	3 pounds	32	95
Rakes, garden.....	1½ dozen	3 94	4 60
Rakes, hay.....	1 dozen	.....	1 50
Rope.....	8½ pounds	12½	1 07
Rugs.....	8	69	5 50
Ribbons.....	3 pieces	1 77½	5 32
Razors.....	½ dozen	13 50	6 75
Razors, ground.....	4	25	1 00
Rice.....	2,747 pounds	05 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	148 17
Raisins.....	491 pounds	07½	35 56
Raisins.....	5 boxes	2 10	10 50
Radish.....	4½ dozen	35	1 58
Rhubarb.....	2,490 pounds	01 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	26 02
Rhubarb.....	2 boxes	1 70	3 40
Reeds.....	6¾ dozen	17½	1 15
Ribbon.....	1 yard	.....	62
Ruffling.....	1 dozen	.....	38
Red, analine.....	1 pound	.....	2 90
Rings, hammock.....	1 dozen	.....	30
Stucco.....	2 barrels	2 00	4 00
Sash.....	1	.....	4 00
Screws.....	50 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> gross	30	15 16
Slates.....	1 dozen	1 50	1 50
Sponges.....	¾ pounds	2 50	1 85
Surgical instruments.....	.....	.....	18 37
Shovels.....	1½ dozen	12 09	18 13
Spades.....	½ dozen	12 50	6 25
Scoops.....	1 dozen	.....	10 25
Scythes.....	4	64	2 55
Scythe stones.....	½ dozen	96	48
Snaths.....	2	50	1 00
Saw, cross cut.....	1	.....	1 80
Saw handles.....	1 pair	.....	35
Sponge, carriage.....	1½ pounds	2 50	3 12

*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Stabling horses.....			\$43 75
Straw.....	11 $\frac{11}{1000}$ tons	\$6 65	79 47
Seeds.....			104 20
Sleighs, repairing.....			43 45
Sheeting.....	1,142 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 61
Scrim.....	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 81
Screen.....	1		2 50
Silk, embroidery.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 00
Silk.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	1 00	2 25
Spider ..	1		45
Skillet.....	1		1 40
Sauce pan.....	1		1 00
Scouring brick.....	1 box		75
Spittoons.....	3 $\frac{1}{10}$ dozen	11 84	36 50
Sieves, flour.....	1		25
Spoons, tea.....	10 dozen	2 94	29 38
Spoons, table.....	5 dozen	6 75	33 75
Spoons, basting.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	2 16	1 08
Sand soap.....	26 boxes	2 46 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 00
Stove polish.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gross	5 50	2 75
Scissors.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	10 00	1 67
Shoe blacking.....	12 dozen	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 70
Saw dust.....	1 load		2 60
Scarfs, linen.....	17	91	15 40
Soap, toilet.....	5 lots	5 03	25 15
Soap, barbers.....	2 boxes	2 80	5 60
Shoe buckles.....	1 dozen		9 00
Starch.....	640 pounds	03 $\frac{7}{10}$	23 80
Soap.....	5,062 pounds	05 $\frac{1}{2}$	265 34
Sal soda.....	4,323 pounds	01 $\frac{1}{10}$	47 40
Stove pipe thimble.....	1		10
Stove pipe damper.....	1		15
Sole leather.....	2 pieces	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 75
Signal oil.....	14 gallons	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 60
Spectacles.....	9 pairs	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 55
Sewing machine belts.....	4	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	65
Strawberries.....	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ cases	2 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 50
Sardines.....	84 boxes	19 $\frac{1}{8}$	16 68
Sausages.....	199 pounds	12	23 82
Syrup.....	1,015 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	247 50
Syrup, maple.....	23 gallons	1 25	28 75
Sugar.....	21,478 pounds	07 $\frac{7}{10}$	1,654 37
Sago.....	200 pounds	05 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 77
Salt.....	24 barrels	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 90
Salt.....	10 sacks	60	6 00
Saltpetre.....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 83
Saleratus.....	120 pounds	05	6 00
Salad dressing.....	2 dozen	2 25	4 50
Spinach.....	3 barrels	1 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 25
Selisia.....	4 yards	20	80



*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Shawls . . . . .	41	\$2 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$87 65
Shoe laces . . . . .	11 dozen	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 65
Skirt . . . . .	1	2 75	2 75
Shirts . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	5 50	11 45
Shields . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 82	1 98
Suspenders . . . . .	9 dozen	2 02	18 18
Suits . . . . .	29	7 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	212 50
Slippers . . . . .	152 pairs	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 90
Shoes . . . . .	109 pairs	1 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 60
Shoe repairing . . . . .			2 00
Salaries and wages . . . . .			22,360 97
Scraps, carpet . . . . .	146 pounds	07	10 22
Tile, oven . . . . .	12	25	3 00
Tile, marble . . . . .	100	35	35 00
Turpentine . . . . .	53 gallons	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 44
Tablets . . . . .	17	15	2 75
Tags . . . . .	1,000	55M	55
Type writer . . . . .	1		15 00
Tools, miscellaneous . . . . .			91 81
Threshing . . . . .			42 70
Twine, binding . . . . .	76 pounds	17	12 92
Tar board . . . . .	486 pounds	01 $\frac{4}{10}$	6 80
Tape . . . . .	1 dozen		40
Table covers . . . . .	6	1 57	9 40
Tables . . . . .	2	2 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 75
Towel rack . . . . .	1		1 00
Tinware . . . . .			70 42
Thermometers . . . . .	1 dozen		1 35
Thimbles . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	18	1 51
Traps . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	5 00	2 50
Trays, vegetable . . . . .	1 nest		5 00
Towels . . . . .	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 79 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 12
Towling . . . . .	622 yards	09 $\frac{3}{4}$	60 07
Table clothes . . . . .	6	5 15	30 90
Table linen . . . . .	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 08
Twines . . . . .	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 08
Twine, hemp . . . . .	2 dozen skeins	1 80	3 60
Twine, tying . . . . .	1 ball		05
Tape measures . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	34	14
Tubs . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	7 50	1 25
Tooth picks . . . . .	1 lot		25
Tobacco, plug . . . . .	742 pounds	25 $\frac{1}{10}$	185 98
Tobacco, smoking . . . . .	800 pounds	15 $\frac{1}{10}$	45 00
Toll-gate charges . . . . .			24 90
Telegraphing . . . . .			9 23
Telephone exchange . . . . .			182 00
Traveling expenses . . . . .			11 40
Turkeys . . . . .	1,436 pounds	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	175 41
Tapioca . . . . .	190 pounds	06 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 00

*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Tea .....	1,589 pounds	\$0 18	\$285 84
Tomatoes, canned .....	11 dozen	2 23	15 25
Tomatoes .....	8 boxes	1 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 25
Twist .....	2 boxes	50	1 00
Trimmings .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	1 25	1 88
Tidy silk .....	$\frac{3}{4}$ yards	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	34
Tidy .....	1	.....	24
Ties .....	2	95	1 90
Thread, cotton .....	102 dozen	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 88
Thread, linen .....	3 dozen	76	2 27
Thread, silk .....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 06
Twine, broom .....	78 pounds	28 $\frac{1}{10}$	21 73
Violin strings .....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 21	4 05
Violin bow .....	1	.....	1 00
Violin bridge .....	1	.....	10
Vehicles, repairing .....	.....	.....	176 95
Vermicelli .....	12 pounds	08	96
Veal .....	3,194 pounds	07 $\frac{7}{10}$	234 80
Veal, calf's livers .....	3	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	85
Vinegar .....	418 gallons	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 85
Vinegar .....	1 doz. bottles	.....	2 50
Veil .....	2 yards	25	50
Vests .....	20	1 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 75
Varnish .....	1 gallon	.....	2 00
White lead .....	1,000 pounds	06 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 50
Wire screen .....	325 feet	02 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 58
Wire .....	6 pounds	39	2 35
Window lights .....	4 boxes	2 63	10 52
Window lights .....	206	07 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 66
Whitening .....	80 pounds	06	4 80
Wines .....	7 gallons	1 25	8 75
Whisky .....	79 gallons	2 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 75
Weighing hay .....	1 load	.....	10
Whip .....	1	.....	2 50
Whisks .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 15	1 25
Wool .....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 62
Wire screen frame .....	1	.....	18 75
Wall boards .....	4	1 56	6 24
Waffle iron .....	1	.....	86
Wax, parafine .....	400 pounds	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 00
Wax, bees .....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	34	1 11
Washing machine, repairing .....	.....	.....	31 25
Wash boards .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	2 17	3 25
Wicks .....	4 dozen	05	20
Whalebone .....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 24
Wool, chain .....	1 skein	.....	22
Yeast .....	105 pounds	25	26 25

*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Yeast. ....	6 cakes	\$ 03	\$ 18
Yarn ....	6 pounds	1 10	6 60
Yarn, coir ....	578 pounds	06	34 68
Zinc ....	1 piece	.....	65
		.....	\$65,191 28

# ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF COST

*Of all articles purchased for the Milwaukee Hospital for Insane during the fiscal year, ending September 30th, 1890.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Amusements, miscellaneous.....			\$3 38
Alcohol.....	3 gallons	\$2 32	6 95
Axes.....	4	1 00	4 00
Axe handles.....	9	15	1 35
Apple corers.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 00	25
Apples, green.....	20 barrels	2 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 50
Apples, green.....	40 bags	1 25	50 00
Apples, dried.....	4,165 pounds	6 $\frac{7}{10}$	285 19
Asparagus.....	4 dozen	65	2 60
Allspice.....	10 pounds	15	1 50
Apron check.....	46 yards	18 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 69
Brushes, paint.....	2 dozen	7 27	14 54
Brick, common.....	6,550	8 62	56 45
Bolts.....	501	1 $\frac{97}{100}$	4 88
Butts.....	28 pairs	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 21
Blank books.....	52	1 12	58 28
Book covers.....	712	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 95
Books, medical.....	2 volumes	3 50	7 00
Bandages.....			2 00
Boiler repairing.....			287 19
Boiler insurance.....			50 00
Brush, steel cleaning.....	1		85
Belt hooks.....	12	5	60
Baskets.....	8	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 70
Barn, repairs.....			48 19
Blankets, horse.....	1		2 00
Bull.....	1		20 00
Blasting powder.....	15 pounds	20	3 00
Binding twine.....	75 pounds	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 38
Barn hose.....	20 feet	18	3 60
Batts.....	30 pounds	14	4 20
Bed springs.....	2	3 00	6 00
Bed covers, water-proof.....	9	1 26	11 35
Bed spreads.....	2	2 75	5 50
Brooms.....	35 dozen	1 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 40
Brushes, scrub.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 77	28 55
Brushes, hair.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	2 10	2 27
Brushes, shoe.....	2 dozen	2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 25
Brushes, counter.....	1 dozen		7 00
Brushes, marking.....	1		10

*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Brushes, window.....	½ dozen	\$8 00	\$4 00
Bells, dinner.....	5	81	4 05
Beds.....	2	10 43	20 85
Bluing.....	4½ pounds	51	2 30
Bananas.....	5 bunches	1 46	7 30
Berries, straw.....	28 cases	1 41	39 50
Berries, blue.....	27 baskets	1 20	32 40
Berries, black.....	5 cases	1 47	7 35
Berries, black.....	2 quarts	12½	25
Berries, rasp.....	3 cases	1 92	5 75
Baking powder.....	182 pounds	38½	70 48
Butter.....	10,857½ pounds	14½ <sup>81</sup> <sub>100</sub>	1,553 22
Beef.....	74,247 pounds	5½ <sup>27</sup> <sub>184</sub>	3,821 30
Beef tongues.....	93	27½	25 65
Beef extract.....	1 dozen	.....	7 75
Beans, canned.....	28 dozen	1 29	36 10
Beans.....	464½ bushels	1 95½	91 29
Barley.....	250 pounds	2½	6 57
Bread.....	270 loaves	4½	12 30
Bacon.....	1,438 pounds	9½ <sup>17</sup> <sub>25</sub>	139 09
Buttons.....	79 gross	25½	20 16
Boots.....	60 pairs	1 79½ <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	107 45
Boots, repairing.....	.....	.....	1 00
Book-binding.....	36 dozen	34½ <sup>8</sup>	12 30
Cue tips.....	1 box	.....	1 75
Christmas trees.....	3	83½	2 50
Cement.....	8 barrels	3 44	27 50
Cement pipe.....	.....	.....	96
Carbon, black.....	1 dozen	50	50
Copy holder.....	1	.....	2 00
Corks.....	1 gross	.....	18
Cylinder oil.....	165½ gallons	58½	96 59
Coal, soft.....	2,308½ <sup>827</sup> <sub>2000</sub> tons	3 51	8,102 16
Coal, hard.....	76½ <sup>485</sup> <sub>2000</sub> tons	5 60	426 91
Curry combs.....	5	40	2 00
Cows.....	7	36 00	252 00
Cultivators.....	1	.....	3 75
Corn cutters.....	½ dozen	2 00	1 00
Caps.....	1 box	.....	75
Carriage sponge.....	1½ pounds	2 25	2 81
Carpet sweepers.....	3	2 57	7 70
Carpet.....	1361½ yards	80	109 33
Carpet, arctic square.....	1	.....	29 70
Carpet lining.....	268 yards	7½	20 48
Crockery.....	.....	.....	130 55
Clocks.....	1	.....	3 50
Clocks, repairing.....	.....	.....	6 25
Combs.....	4 dozen	65½	2 60
Cotton.....	39 ½ yards	11½	4 49

*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Castors .....	9	\$1 25½	\$11 28
Chambers .....	6 dozen	7 00	42 00
Curtain, scrim netting .....	299½ yards	09½	27 94
Curtain, lace .....	13 dozen	31	4 05
Curtain poles .....	11	56	6 12
Curtains .....	10 pairs	3 80½	38 05
Curtain goods .....	58½ yards	25	14 54
Curtain lace .....	6½ yards	08	52
Curtain fixtures and trimmings .....			17 59
Cushions .....	2	8 70	17 40
Clothes bars .....	½ dozen	6 00	3 00
Chamber sets .....	1		26 50
Chairs, perforated seat .....	1 dozen		6 50
Chloe lime .....	170 pounds	03½	6 00
Cake turners .....	3	12½	38
Cake griddle .....	1		2 50
Carving knives and forks .....	2 set	2 37½	4 75
Caustic soda .....	1,983 pounds	4½	81 24
Candles .....	81 pounds	08½	7 20
Car fares .....			24 12
Carriage hire .....			80
Cranberries .....	1½ barrel	9 33	14 00
Cheese .....	130 pounds	11½	14 81
Crackers .....	482 pounds	06½	29 95
Coffee, ground .....	4,153 pounds	14½	590 24
Coffee, Java .....	656 pounds	35½	235 60
Corn meal .....	3,870 pounds	01½	50 34
Citron .....	5 pounds	22	1 10
Cider .....	50 gallons	18	9 00
Currants .....	303 pounds	06	18 18
Currants .....	6½ bushels	2 36	14 14
Cabbage .....	6 crates	4 18½	25 10
Cucumbers .....	6 dozen	46½	2 80
Cherries .....	5 bushels	3 00	15 00
Celery .....	12 dozen	16	1 90
Chocolate .....	61 pounds	25½	15 30
Corn, canned .....	40 dozen	1 32½	53 00
Corn, pop .....	90 pounds	03	2 70
Corn starch .....	200 pounds	06½	12 50
Cream .....	2 gallons	80	1 60
Clams .....	3½ dozen	3 22	12 05
Chickens .....	1,035 pounds	11½	122 57
Chickens .....	4 dozen	3 00	12 00
Cinnamon .....	35 pounds	22½	7 85
Cloves .....	32 pounds	15½	4 90
Celery salts .....	1 bottle		15
Cream tartar .....	3 pounds	37	1 10
Candy, mixed .....	137 pounds	09½	12 68
Cheviot .....	346½ yards	11½	39 28
Corsets .....	5	60½	3 02

*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Chemises .....	2	\$0 50	\$1 00
Collars .....	5	1 20	6 00
Caps .....	4 dozen	6 00	24 00
Coats .....	27	3 54	95 55
Copper tacks .....	1 pound	.....	45
Doors .....	7	3 73½	26 14
Drugs and medicines .....	.....	.....	357 62
Drain tile .....	300 feet	3	9 00
Dusters .....	½ dozen	6 75	4 50
Doylies .....	1 dozen	.....	1 67
Dynamo oil .....	108½ gallons	40	41 40
Ducks .....	91 pounds	11½	10 26
Duck, brown .....	174½ yards	12½	21 29
Drawers .....	5 pairs	78	3 90
Electric bells, repairing .....	.....	.....	16 01
Elevator, repairing .....	.....	.....	117 54
Electric locks, repairing .....	.....	.....	4 85
Envelopes .....	2,500	1 73	4 33
Engine packing .....	8½ pounds	44	3 63
Emery cloth .....	2 quires	55	1 10
Engine pan .....	1	.....	8 00
Emery .....	1 pound	.....	10
Engine, repairing .....	.....	.....	3 40
Egg beaters .....	5	25	1 25
Electric light supplies .....	.....	.....	69 82
Electric engine repairing .....	.....	.....	240 44
Express charges .....	.....	.....	81 76
Extract, lemon .....	4 gallons	4 40	17 60
Extract, vanilla .....	3 gallons	8 70	26 10
Eggs .....	3,573 dozen	15 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>11</sub>	561 81
Fire clay .....	1 bbl.	.....	2 50
Flush bolts .....	8	92½	7 40
Funnel, glass .....	1	.....	20
Fly nets .....	2	1 00	2 00
Forks, manure .....	½ dozen	5 00	2 50
Forks, hay .....	1 dozen	.....	4 50
Farm machinery and tools, repairing .....	.....	.....	48 40
Fuse .....	50 feet	40 C	20
Fenders, furniture .....	9 dozen	41½	3 75
Furniture, repairing .....	.....	.....	6 78
Faucets .....	2	57½	1 15
Forks, table .....	3½ dozen	3 36	11 75
Fish, cod .....	2,370 pounds	5½	126 01
Fish, fresh .....	3,921 pounds	8 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	381 56
Fish, salt .....	20 barrels	12 49	249 70
Fish, smoked .....	40 pounds	6½	2 50
Flour, patent .....	30½ barrels	5 36	161 85

*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Article.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Flour, spring wheat .....	406 barrels	\$4 31	\$1 749 65
Flour, graham.....	18 barrels	4 93	88 75
Flour, buckwheat.....	1 barrel	.....	5 00
Flour, rye.....	25 pounds	1½	45
Figs.....	13 pounds	11½	1 52
Flannel, canton.....	649½ yards	11½	73 82
Fans, palm leaf.....	100	.....	1 43
Games.....	1	.....	70
Glue .....	5 pounds	20	1 00
Gum holder .....	1	.....	40
Graduates.....	3	25	75
Grindstone .....	1	.....	1 24
Ground feed.....	44,800 tons	11 59	510 40
Glassware .....	.....	.....	22 58
Grapes .....	54 baskets	37½	20 13
Gelatine .....	12 dozen	1 57	18 80
Ginger .....	12 pounds	15	1 80
Gingham.....	979 yards	8½	78 71
Hooks, hasps and staples.....	3	9	27
Hinges, strap.....	18 pairs	50½	9 10
Hose, steam .....	15 feet	42½	6 32
Horse brushes .....	4	1 25	5 00
Hand axe.....	1	.....	75
Harrow.....	1	.....	25 00
Horse clipper.....	1	.....	4 50
Hay.....	15,145 tons	5 50	86 51
Horse medicine.....	.....	.....	7 45
Horse shoeing.....	.....	.....	169 80
Harness, repairing.....	.....	.....	84 05
Harness oil.....	1 box	.....	1 75
Hog house, repairing.....	.....	.....	81 61
Holland .....	370 yards	08½	31 14
Hardware.....	.....	.....	14 39
Hops .....	28 pounds	28½	7 90
Ham.....	3,027 pounds	10½	325 95
Hominy .....	4 barrels	3 04	12 15
Hair pins.....	3 packages	17½	52
Hooks and eyes.....	2 gross	16½	33
Hoods.....	2½ dozen	4 76	11 09
Handkerchiefs.....	8 dozen	60	4 80
Hose, ladies'.....	23½ dozen	1 33½	31 36
Iron.....	.....	.....	26 34
Ink stand.....	6	25	1 50
Ink.....	15 quarts	54	8 10
Ice saws.....	2	2 92	5 84
Ice chisel.....	1	.....	15
Ice.....	34,500 tons	2 00	69 50



*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Knife, putty.....	1	.....	\$ 15
Keys.....	93	\$ 21 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 25
Knives, chopping.....	4	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10
Knives, butcher.....	5	32	1 60
Knives, shoe.....	1 dozen	.....	1 13
Knife, bread.....	1	.....	60
Knives, table.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	3 36	11 75
Kannikens.....	2	30	60
Kettles.....	9	2 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 65
Kerosene.....	67 gallons	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 36
Knitting cotton.....	18 pounds	42 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 66
Lamp wicks.....	13 dozen	2	26
Lemons.....	9 boxes	5 89	53 00
Lard.....	3457 pounds	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	253 68
Lettuce.....	14 dozen	46 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 50
Lawn.....	12 yards	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50
Linseed oil.....	103 $\frac{3}{8}$ gallons	61	63 22
Locks.....	.....	.....	37 22
Lath.....	6 bundles	15	90
Lumber.....	13,422 feet	31 39M	421 37
Lime.....	21 barrels	65 $\frac{7}{8}$	13 80
Lead pencils.....	15 dozen	46	6 90
Labels.....	1 doz. boxes	.....	75
Lubricator, repairing.....	.....	.....	1 66
Lacing, belt.....	300 feet	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 83
Lap robes.....	1	.....	3 50
Lawn rakes.....	2	45	90
Land plaster.....	8 barrels	1 50	12 00
Lace, pillow.....	11 dozen	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 03
Lace, Seville.....	3 dozen	71 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 14
Lemon squeezers.....	2	40	80
Ladles.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 20	40
Laundry baskets.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	9 15	16 00
Laundry stove.....	1	.....	30 00
Laundry starch.....	478 pounds	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	17 14
Laundry hose.....	50 feet	18	9 00
Lantern globes.....	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ dozen	1 33	5 78
Lamp shades.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	3 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 59
Lamp chimneys.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	60	30
Lamps, electric.....	102	74	75 39
Lanterns.....	17	1 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 08
Lantern, repairing.....	.....	.....	1 60
Music and entertainments.....	.....	.....	93 96
Mouldings.....	450 feet	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 21
Mucilage.....	3 quarts	66 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 00
Magazines and periodicals.....	12	3 71	44 50
Medicine trays.....	2	5 00	10 00
Mattocks.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	9 00	3 00

*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Mattresses.....	3	\$5 00	\$15 00
Mosquito netting .....	5 pieces	39	1 98
Mirrors.....	12	70	8 40
Meat block.....	1	.....	7 00
Mats .....	.....	.....	14 77
Mops .....	3½ dozen	91	3 25
Marking ink.....	2 pounds	10 50	21 00
Marking pens .....	7	20	1 40
Matches.....	12 cases	1 00	12 00
Macaroni.....	40 pounds	9½	3 77
Melons.....	14 crates	1 14	15 94
Melons.....	95	9½	9 18
Mutton.....	11,381 pounds	5½ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	616 34
Mustard.....	114 pounds	15½	17 85
Muslin, brown.....	734 yards	6½ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	44 64
Muslin, bleached .....	121½ yards	8½ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	10 28
Mittens, ladies.....	6½ dozen	1 55	10 30
Mittens, men's..	4 dozen	7 96	31 83
Nails .....	10 kegs	2 52	25 20
Nails .....	56 pounds	4½ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 76
Nails, brass head.....	1 M	.....	65
Neatsfoot oil .....	1 gallon	.....	75
Needles .....	5½ M	1 08½	5 70
Napkins.....	14 dozen	1 57	21 96
Napkins, paper.....	1½ c	50	75
Nuts, mixed.....	50 pounds	15	7 50
Nutmeg.....	7 pounds	73	5 10
Ornaments for Christmas trees.....	.....	.....	4 10
Oil drip pans.....	3	1 12	3 35
Oats.....	89½ bushels	44	39 19
Oil cloth.....	4 pieces	2 23	8 92
Oil cloth.....	36 yards	43½	15 75
Olive oil .....	1 dozen	.....	4 65
Onions.....	1 barrel	.....	3 00
Oat meal.....	15½ barrels	5 08	78 80
Oranges .....	8 boxes	3 15½	25 25
Oysters .....	98 cans	35½	34 90
Oysters.....	28½ gallons	1 10	31 35
Overalls.....	3½ dozen	6 00	19 00
Overcoats.....	1	.....	12 00
Piano repairing.....	.....	.....	1 20
Playing cards.....	1 dozen	.....	50
Pipe and fittings.....	.....	.....	820 28
Packing .....	.....	.....	15 27
Paints .....	.....	.....	78 69
Putty.....	309 pounds	2½ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	6 21
Paper fasteners .....	1 box	.....	30

*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Printing .....			\$110 40
Pens.....	9 gross	\$0 89½	8 05
Pens, fountain .....	1		1 75
Pen holders.....	2 dozen	25	50
Paper, cap .....	2½ reams	3 11	7 00
Paper, note .....	3½ reams	1 43	4 70
Paper, pads .....	14½ dozen	1 09½	15 66
Paper, drawing .....	70 sheets	7½	5 40
Pill and powder boxes.....	6 dozen	10½	63
Pumps, repairing.....			166 50
Post hole auger.....	1		1 50
Picks .....	½ dozen	9 00	4 50
Planks.....	588 feet	14 00	8 23
Paris green .....	194 pounds	16	31 07
Pictures.....	16	1 68	26 80
Phosphoros paste.....	8 pounds	1 20	9 58
Poison, rat.....	½ dozen	1 50	38
Pot cleaner .....	1		10
Pins .....	17 packages	18½	3 14
Paper, toilet.....	7 cases	5 50	38 50
Paper, fly.....	9 boxes	46½	4 15
Pails.....	9 dozen	1 57½	14 15
Pails, round bottom, fire.....	3 dozen	8 36½	25 09
Postage .....			96 28
Patients' expense.....			19 48
Photographic supplies.....			41 15
Pipes .....	2 boxes	1 49	2 98
Pork, mess.....	3½ barrels	12 93	48 55
Potatoes .....	317 bushels	55½	176 62
Potatoes, sweet.....	5 barrels	3 50	17 50
Peaches, canned .....	34 dozen	2 32½	78 94
Peaches.....	10 baskets	97	9 70
Plums .....	1 bushel		2 50
Prunes.....	4,581 pounds	5½	255 67
Peas, green .....	5 boxes	2 30	11 50
Peas, canned.....	18 dozen	1 66	29 90
Pickles.....	2 barrels	10 00	20 00
Pickles.....	2 quarts	10	20
Pepper.....	93 pounds	19½	18 18
Peppers.....	½ bushel	3 10	1 55
Prints.....	400 yards	7½	28 93
Pique.....	47½ yards	9	4 29
Pants.....	51 pairs	2 27	115 85
Packing needles.....	2	5	10
Palms, hand .....	4	35	1 40
Quilting wool.....	4½ pounds	95½	4 29
Quilts.....	56	98½	53 16
Quinces.....	1 barrel		6 00

*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Rosin.....	1 box		\$ 25
Racquets.....	2	\$3 40	6 80
Ranges, repairing.....			39 56
Repairs, miscellaneous.....			331 95
Rubber stamp.....	1		35
Ruler.....	1		40
Rubber bands.....	1½ gross	73	1 10
Rivets and burrs.....	1 pound		35
Rubber cloth.....	11½ yards	48½	5 59
Rug.....	1		2 72
Razor hone.....	1		75
Razor straps.....	½ dozen	10 00	5 00
Rice.....	1572 pounds	05½	84 58
Raisins.....	301 pounds	08½	26 37
Rhubarb.....	385 pounds	01	3 85
Screws.....	32 gross	21½	6 99
Shutters.....	3 pair	7 50	22 50
Sash.....	18		32 10
Sand paper.....	10½ gross	18½	1 95
Screen guards.....	2	18 00	36 00
Slate.....	1		10
Sponges.....	16 pieces	18½	3 00
Sponges.....	½ pound	2 75	1 38
Surgical instruments.....			10 48
Silver polish.....	100 pounds	02	2 00
Shovels.....	2 dozen	11 25	22 50
Scoops, wire potato.....	½ dozen	13 50	4 50
Saw, cross-cut.....	1		1 85
Seeder.....	1		7 00
Sod cutter.....	1		1 00
Scythe stones.....	½ dozen	50	25
Scythe's snaths.....	3	1 25	3 75
Sickle.....	1		50
Stove pipe.....	7 joints	15	1 05
Stabling horses.....			46 25
Straw.....	4 <sup>1585</sup> / <sub>1000</sub> tons	5 00	23 96
Stone boats.....	1		3 50
Seeds.....			179 18
Sleighs, repairing.....			16 05
Sheeting, bleached.....	564½ yards		77 41
Sheeting, brown.....	634½ yards		79 19
Stamping.....			2 65
Sisal, dressed.....	56 pounds	17	9 52
Saw blade, butchers.....	1		50
Steak pounder.....	1		50
Skewers, steel.....	1 set		60
Skewers, wood.....	1 M		1 00
Scouring brick.....	1 box		75
Scales, beam.....	2	1 25	2 50

*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Scales, platform with measuring rod.	1 dozen		\$40 00
Spittoons	2		10 50
Sieves, flour	11 dozen	\$ 25	50
Spoons, tea	1 dozen	3 37½	37 12
Spoons, basting	1 dozen	1 50	75
Spoons, wood	1 dozen	1 20	60
Sewing machine oil	1 bottle		38
Sand soap	54 boxes	2 37½	128 15
Scissors	1 dozen	5 00	2 50
Shears, barbers'	1 dozen	9 50	2 38
Soap, toilet	9 boxes	6 36	57 45
Soap, toilet	4 lots	4 68	18 70
Soap, toilet	58½ pounds	12½	7 20
Soap, barbers'	2 boxes	2 75	5 50
Shoe buckles	1 dozen	9 00	4 50
Soap	6,433 pounds	03 21	206 65
Sal soda	4,166 pounds	01 11½	49 26
Signal oil	50 gallons	61	30 50
Spectacles	1½ dozen	1 93	2 25
Sardines	12 boxes	08	96
Sausage meat	134½ pounds	08½	11 03
Syrup	690 gallons	27½	189 19
Syrup, maple	44½ gallons	99½	44 27
Sugar, cut loaf	803 pounds	07½	61 08
Sugar, powdered	975 pounds	07	68 06
Sugar, granulated	4,343 pounds	06½	287 63
Sugar, A	8,175 pounds	06 2	529 08
Sugar, C	5,296 pounds	06 11	297 08
Sage	1 pound		25
Sago	20 pounds	05	1 00
Salt	24 barrels	1 01½	24 30
Salt	2 boxes	50	1 00
Salt	2 bags	1 40	2 80
Saltpetre	25 pounds	08½	2 13
Salad dressing	1 dozen		4 50
Shoe laces	6 gross	31½	1 87
Shawls	20	2 08	40 61
Skirts	1		88
Straw hats	6½ dozen	1 81½	11 34
Socks	23 dozen	1 07½	24 68
Suspenders	8 dozen	2 42	19 35
Shirt	3½ dozen	5 70	20 88
Suits	32	7 14	228 36
Slippers	121 pairs	95½	115 45
Slippers, repairing			25
Shoes	127 pairs	1 35	171 13
Shoes, repairing			11 05
Salaries and wages			22,127 84
Scrap carpet	146 pounds	7	10 22
Sail needles	2 packages	75	1 50

*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Sail twine .....	61 pounds	\$0 26½	\$16 21
Tile, oven .....	28	25	7 00
Tile, marble.....	150	35	52 50
Threshold .....	75 feet	3	2 25
Turpentine.....	110 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> gal	47½	52 80
Typewriter .....	1	.....	92 00
Typewriter oil.....	1 bottle	.....	20
Typewriter ribbons.....	2 dozen	75	1 50
Tags .....	1 c	.....	10
Tape .....	1 spool	.....	25
Tools, miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	75 75
Threshing .....	1,506 bushels	2	30 12
Ticking .....	54½ yards	.....	7 11
Tapistry.....	½ yard	3 50	1 75
Tables .....	2	1 25	2 50
Tinware .....	.....	.....	82 87
Thermometers .....	2½ dozen	1 45½	4 13
Thermometers .....	3	1 66½	5 00
Thimbles .....	3 dozen	25½	76
Traps .....	1½ dozen	1 65½	2 76
Trays, vegetable.....	11 nests	4 28	47 10
Towels.....	12 dozen	2 03	24 36
Toweling.....	845 yards	10½	85 61
Twine .....	4 balls	09	35
Table linen.....	141 yards	48½	68 32
Table covers.....	22	80 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	17 66
Tubs.....	2	75	1 50
Tallow .....	200 pounds	04½	9 26
Tobacco, plug .....	618 pounds	27½	168 10
Tobacco, smoking .....	500 pounds	15	75 00
Toll-gate charges.....	.....	.....	20 20
Telegraphing.....	.....	.....	4 21
Telephone exchange.....	.....	.....	150 90
Transportation and freights.....	.....	.....	75 67
Turkeys .....	1,432 pounds	13½	191 69
Tapioca .....	12 pounds	05	60
Tea, green .....	1,493 pounds	16½	248 50
Tea, black .....	104½ pounds	65	67 77
Tomatoes, canned.....	18 dozen	1 10	19 80
Tomatoes .....	2 crates	1 12½	2 25
Turnips .....	8 barrels	1 12½	9 00
Thread .....	98 dozen	43½	42 51
Tackle block.....	1	.....	25
Umbrella frame.....	1	.....	1 50
Violin strings.....	44	13½	5 95
Vehicles, repairing.....	.....	.....	240 88
Vermicelli .....	61 pounds	09½	5 74

*Itemized Statement of Cost.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Veal.....	3,811 pounds	.....	\$263 58
Veal, calf's liver .....	8	\$ 25	2 00
Vinegar.....	342 gallons	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 98
Velvet .....	1 piece	.....	1 50
Vests.....	12	1 50	18 00
Washers .....	4 pounds	10	40
White lead.....	1,058 pounds	06 $\frac{6}{7}$	72 52
Wire.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	30	8 15
Wire screen.....	484 feet	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 48
Window lights .....	9 boxes	2 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 27
Window lights .....	181	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 13
Wines.....	10 gallons	2 00	20 00
Wines.....	1 bottle	.....	75
Whips .....	2	95	1 90
Wheelbarrows.....	1	.....	3 00
Whisks .....	2 dozen	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 25
Waffle irons.....	1	.....	85
Wax, bees.....	11 pounds	39 $\frac{1}{10}$	4 30
Wax, paraffine.....	233 pounds	14 $\frac{1}{10}$	32 73
Wringer, repairing.....	.....	.....	9 00
Whale bones .....	1 dozen	.....	38
Yeast .....	105 pounds	25	26 25
Yarn .....	5 pounds	86	4 28
Total.....	.....	.....	\$57,959 28

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*Financies.*


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## STATEMENT

*Showing receipts and disbursements and current cost of maintenance during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1889.*

## CURRENT EXPENDITURE.

*Dr.*

To appropriation by county board.....	\$75,000 00
To board of private patients .....	9,753 68
To sales from farm .....	195 19
To sales of waste material .....	659 24
	<hr/>
	\$85,608 11

*Cr.*

By amusement .....	\$144 70	
By alteration and repair .....	3,490 56	
By books, stationery and printing .....	347 37	
By drugs and medical supplies .....	686 13	
By engine, boiler machinery and tools .....	1,800 16	
By fuel and heating .....	9,519 24	
By farm, barn and garden .....	2,640 60	
By household supplies .....	2,023 13	
By lights, including fixtures .....	251 42	
By laundry expenses .....	545 78	
By miscellaneous items .....	892 19	
By provisions .....	19,327 21	
By patients clothing .....	1,581 54	
By salaries and wages .....	22,360 97	
By mat and basket shops .....	80 28	
	<hr/>	\$65,191 28
Balance .....		\$20,416 83
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....	\$10,608 11	
Less amount overdrawn October 1, 1888 .....	6,936 03	
	<hr/>	\$17,544 14
Balance in treasury to credit of Hospital, Oct. 1, 1889 .....		<u>\$2,872 69</u>



*Expenditures.*

## STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES

*At Milwaukee Hospital for Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1889.*

Months.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.	Total.
October, 1888.....	\$4,813 62	\$2,669 87	\$7,483 49
November, 1888.....	4,777 98	3,123 43	7,901 41
December, 1888.....	7,104 83	208 80	7,313 63
January, 1889.....	7,094 32	.....	7,094 32
February, 1889.....	5,540 18	.....	5,540 18
March, 1889.....	6,143 66	1,176 55	7,320 21
April, 1889.....	4,452 65	535 00	4,987 65
May, 1889.....	5,898 23	180 00	6,078 23
June, 1889.....	5,480 37	21 00	5,501 37
July, 1889.....	4,511 26	.....	4,511 26
August, 1889.....	4,364 61	.....	4,364 61
September, 1889.....	5,009 54	5 70	5,015 24
Total.....	\$65,191 28	\$7,920 35	\$73,111 63

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*Improvements.*


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## MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

## IMPROVEMENTS

*For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889.*

1888.			
Oct. 1.	To balance in treasury		
	Improvement account.....	\$1,088 08	
	Root cellar account.....	476 87	
	Bed account.....	42 57	
	Boiler account.....	5,000 00	
	Appropriation by county board for fire hose account....	1,200 00	
	Appropriation by county board for fire extinguisher account.....	500 00	
	Appropriation by county board for Turkish bath.....	750 00	
	Total.....	<u>\$9,057 33</u>	
By bills paid on account of			
	Boilers... ..	\$5,000 00	
	Root cellar.....	926 78	
	Beds.....	42 57	
	Ice lake.....	40 80	
	Silo. ....	58 50	
	Fire hose, couplings and nozzels.....	1,221 00	
	Fire extinguishers.....	495 70	
	Electric door openers.....	135 00	\$7,920 35
Oct. 1st, 1889.	Balance in treasury .....	\$1,136 97	
	Credited as follows:		
	Improvement account .....	\$382 67	
	Extinguisher account.....	4 30	
	Turkish bath account.....	750 00	
		<u>\$1,136 97</u>	

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*Cost of Maintenance.*


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## CURRENT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Supplies on hand October 1st, 1888.....	\$3,283 04
Current expenditures, per invoices.....	65,191 28
Total.....	<u>\$68,474 32</u>
Less supplies on hand October 1st, 1889.....	8,130 72
Actual consumption or current expenses.....	<u>\$65,343 60</u>
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....	10,608 11
Cost of maintenance to Milwaukee county.....	<u><u>\$54,735 49</u></u>
Total number of day's board furnished.....	119,203
Weekly per capita cost.....	\$3 84
Weekly per capita cost to Milwaukee county....	3 21

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*Farm and Garden Products.*


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**PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN.**


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*Of Milwaukee Hospital for Insane for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1889.*

Beets, 135 bushels at 45c.....	\$60 75
Beets, green, 11 bushels at 40c.....	4 40
Beef, 2,010 lbs. at 5c.....	100 50
Beans, Lima, 3½ bushels at \$1.50.....	5 25
Beans, green, 34 bushels at 75c.....	25 50
Carrots, 48 bushels at 50c.....	24 00
Cauliflower, 60 heads at 12½c... ..	7 50
Corn, 632 doz. at 10c.....	63 20
Cabbage, 4,140 heads at 3c.....	124 20
Cucumber, 507 doz. at 10c.....	50 70
Celery, 150 doz. at 12½c.....	18 75
Ensilage, 260 tons at \$3.00.....	780 00
Hay, 10 tons at \$12.00 .....	120 00
Lettuce, 390 doz. at 15c... ..	58 50
Milk, 11,889 gallons at 16c.....	1,902 24
Onions, 125 bushels at 50c.....	62 50
Onions, green, 495 bunches at 10c.....	49 50
Oats, 1,506 bushels at 22c.....	331 32
Potatoes, 2,598 bushels at 40c.....	1,039 20
Pork, 32 hogs, 7,709 lbs. at 5½c....	424 00
Peas, 91 bushels at 75c.....	68 25
Parsley, 14 bunches at 12½c.....	1 75
Parsnips, 100 bushels at 50c.....	50 00
Radish, 25 1-2 pecks at 75c.....	19 13
Spinach, 29 bushels at 40c.....	11 60
Squash, 3,000 lbs. at 1c.....	30 00
Straw, 30 tons at \$6.00.....	180 00
Turnips, 46 bushels at 40c.....	18 40
Tomatoes, 61 bushels at 75c.....	91 50
Vegetable oyster plants, 25 bushels at \$1.00.....	25 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$5,747 64</b>

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*Articles Manufactured in Sewing Room.*


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## ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN SEWING ROOM

*For the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1889.*

ARTICLES.	Number.
Aprons .....	182
Bed ticks.....	12
Bed spreads.....	14
Billiard table cover.....	1
Basque .....	1
Caps .....	46
Curtains .....	60
Chemises.. ..	8
Coffee bags .....	8
Comforters .....	2
Drawers, men's, pairs.....	58
Drawers, women's, pairs .....	106
Dresses .....	261
Holders, sad iron.....	108
Mattress ticks.....	1
Mittens, pairs....	7
Napkins.....	18
Night dresses.....	8
Pillow slips.....	338
Pillow ticks .....	8
Shirts.....	38
Straight-suits.....	9
Sheets ...	249
Skirts. ....	61
Saque.....	1
Towels.....	398
Table cloths .....	18
Underwaists.....	117
Wrappers, men's.....	28
Wrappers, women's.....	2
Total number of pieces.. ..	2,158

*Statistical Tables.*

## POPULATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1888 .....	167	171	338
New admissions for the year.....	49	44	93
Re-admissions.....	27	28	55
Whole number under treatment.....	243	243	486
Average number.....			213-365
Not insane .....	1		1
Discharged, recovered.....	28	31	54
Discharged, improved .....	24	20	44
Discharged, unimproved .....	3	5	8
Transferred to Milwaukee County Asylum for Chronic Insane.....	51	51	102
Died .....	21	14	35
Total discharged.....	123	121	244
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1889 .....	120	122	242

*Statistical Tables.*

## DISEASES OF ADMISSIONS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	3	4	7
Mania, chronic.....	7	5	12
Mania, recurrent.....	1	3	4
Mania, puerperal.....		5	5
Mania, hysterical.....		1	1
Melancholia, acute.....	11	11	22
Melancholia, subacute.....	4	3	7
Melancholia, chronic.....	9	12	21
Dementia, primary.....	3	9	12
Dementia, secondary.....	10	6	16
Dementia, senile.....	4	6	10
Epilepsy.....	4	2	6
Inebriety.....	4		4
General paresis.....	7	1	8
Paranoia.....	1	1	2
Acute alcoholism.....	6	1	7
Katatonia.....		1	1
Imbecility.....	1		1
Idiocy.....		1	1
Not insane.....	1		1
Total.....	76	72	148

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*Statistical Tables.*


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 PROBABLE CAUSES IN THOSE ADMITTED.
 

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	Male.	Female.	Total.
Intemperance.....	18	6	24
Traumatism.....	4	1	5
Senility.....	1	5	6
Unknown.....	26	27	53
Kidney disease.....	1	.....	1
Parturition.....	.....	4	4
Heredity.....	10	13	23
Domestic affliction.....	3	8	11
Fright.....	.....	1	1
Amenorrhoea.....	.....	2	2
Insolation.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy.....	4	2	6
Overwork.....	5	.....	5
Religion.....	.....	1	1
Masturbation.....	2	1	3
Hysteria.....	.....	1	1
Not insane.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	76	72	148

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*Statistical Tables.*

## DURATION OF DISEASE PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 week or less.....	2	2	4
2 weeks.....	6	4	10
3 weeks.....	4	3	7
1 month.....	3	5	8
2 months.....	3	3	6
3 months.....	1	3	4
4 months.....	2	3	5
5 months.....	2	1	3
6 months.....	2	1	3
7 months.....	2	4	4
8 months.....	1	3	4
9 months.....	.....	2	2
1 year.....	8	5	13
2 years.....	1	6	7
3 years.....	3	6	9
4 years.....	3	5	8
5 years.....	3	2	5
6 years.....	2	2	4
7 years.....	5	5	10
8 years.....	3	2	5
9 years.....	3	2	5
10 years.....	5	2	7
20 years.....	3	2	5
Inebriates.....	3	.....	3
Unknown.....	5	1	6
Not insane.....	1	.....	1
	76	72	148

*Statistical Tables.*

## AGES OF THE ADMISSIONS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
10—15.....	.....	1	1
15—20.....	1	3	4
20—25.....	5	7	12
25—30.....	4	15	19
30—35.....	7	16	23
35—40.....	10	10	20
40—45.....	15	6	21
45—50.....	8	6	14
50—55.....	11	1	12
55—60.....	4	1	5
60—65.....	5	1	6
65—70.....	2	.....	2
70—75.....	3	2	5
75—80.....	.....	3	3
80—85.....	1	.....	1
	76	72	148

*Statistical Tables.*

## OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Housewife.....		48	48
Merchant.....	8		8
Domestic.....		6	6
Carpenter.....	4		4
Restaurant-keeper .....	4		4
Book-keeper .....	2		2
Finisher .....	2		2
Laborer.....	13	1	14
Saloon-keeper .....	2		2
Mason .....	2		2
Farmer.....	4		4
Druggist.....	2		2
Blacksmith .....	2		2
Broom-maker .....	1		1
None.....	7	7	14
Moulder.....	1		1
Harness-maker.....	1		1
Seamstress.....		3	3
Unknown.....	2	4	6
Cigar-maker .....	4		4
Painter .....	2		2
Machinist.....	1		1
Street paver .....	1		1
Laundress.....		2	2
Carriage-maker .....	1		1
Watchman .....	2		2
Maltster .....	1		1
Music teacher.....		1	1
Trunk-maker.....	1		1
Tinsmith.....	1		1
Miller.....	1		1
Printer.....	1		1
Coachman.....	2		2
Veterinarian .....	1		1
Fireman .....	1		1
Sailor .....	2		2
Dyer.....	1		1
Tailor.....	1		1
	76	72	148

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*Statistical Tables.*


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**NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.**


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	Male.	Female.	Total.
Germany.....	32	26	58
Poland .....	.....	1	1
United States .....	24	31	55
Austria .....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	2	.....	2
Canada .....	2	2	4
Ireland.....	8	10	18
Norway.....	2	.....	2
Russia .....	1	.....	1
Sweden... ..	1	.....	1
Bavaria.....	1	.....	1
Bohemia .....	1	1	2
England .....	1	1	2
Total.....	76	72	148

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*Statistical Tables.*

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Exhaustion from acute mania.....		1	1
Exhaustion from puerperal mania.....		1	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1	3	4
Senile debility.....	1		1
General paresis.....	4		4
Exhaustion from acute melancholia.....	2	1	3
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1		1
Exhaustion from dementia.....	4	1	5
Exhaustion from spinal sclerosis.....		1	1
Pulmonary oedema.....	2		2
Ascites.....	1		1
Peritonitis.....	1		1
Rheumatic endocarditis.....	1		1
Pericarditis.....	1		1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1		1
Typhoid pneumonia.....	1	1	2
Status epilepticus.....		1	1
Asphyxia, strangulation.....		1	1
Albuminuria, chronic.....		1	1
Cardiac dropsy.....		1	1
Exhaustion from diarrhoea.....		1	1
	21	14	35

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*Financial Statement.*


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## STATEMENT

*Showing receipts and disbursements, and current cost of maintenance during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1890.*

## CURRENT EXPENSE.

To balance in treasury, October 1st, 1889.....	\$3,872 69
appropriation by county board.....	60,000 00
board of private patients.....	10,643 94
sales from farm.....	205 18
sales of waste material.....	50 82
order May 17th, 1887, No. 394, cancelled.....	65 97
Total.....	<u>\$73,838 60</u>
By amusement.....	\$121 09
alteration and repairs.....	2,543 02
books, stationery and printing.....	395 22
drugs and medical supplies.....	414 68
engine, boilers, machinery and tools.....	711 22
fuel and heating.....	8,529 07
farm, barn and garden.....	2,093 86
household supplies.....	2,055 09
laundry expenses.....	429 85
lights, including fixtures.....	531 67
miscellaneous items.....	762 90
provision.....	15,667 63
patients' clothing.....	1,544 50
salaries and wages.....	22,127 84
mat and basket shop.....	31 63
	<u>\$57,959 26</u>
Balance.....	\$15,879 34
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....	<u>10,899 94</u>
Balance in treasury.....	<u><u>\$4,979 40</u></u>

*Expenditures.*

## STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES

*At Milwaukee Hospital for Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890.*

MONTHS.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.	Total.
October, 1889.....	\$4,700 07	\$745 86	\$5,445 93
November, 1889.....	5,783 11	249 81	6,032 92
December, 1889.....	4,461 05	549 73	5,010 78
January, 1890.....	6,000 83	4 30	6,005 13
February, 1890.....	3,652 86	33 25	3,686 11
March, 1890.....	5,677 43	48 00	5,725 43
April, 1890.....	5,303 44	303 25	5,606 69
May, 1890.....	4,410 48	87 88	4,498 36
June, 1890.....	4,668 71	64 55	4,733 26
July, 1890.....	4,559 43	9 62	4,569 05
August, 1890.....	4,184 70	443 37	4,628 07
September, 1890.....	4,557 15	512 68	5,069 83
Total .....	\$57,959 26	\$3,052 30	\$61,011 56

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*Improvements.*


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## IMPROVEMENTS

*At Milwaukee Hospital for Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890.*

1889.

Oct. 1.	To balance in treasury —	
	General improvement account.....	\$382 67
	Fire extinguisher account .....	4 30
	Turkish bath account .....	750 00
	Appropriation by county board.....	2,000 00
	Appropriation by county board.....	2,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$5,136 97
	By bills paid on account —	
	Root cellar .....	\$544 36
	Fire hose and couplings.....	81 25
	Fire extinguishers.....	4 30
	Turkish bath.....	750 00
	Farm house.....	758 46
	Fire escape railing .....	125 00
	New ventilating boxes.....	788 93
		<hr/>
		3,052 30
	Balance in treasury.....	<hr/>
		\$2,084 67
		<hr/>
	Credited as follows: General Improvement account.....	\$2,084 67



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*Cost of Maintenance.*


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## CURRENT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Supplies on hand October 1st, 1889.....	\$3,130 72
Current expenditures, as per invoices .....	57,959 26
Total .....	<u>\$61,089 98</u>
Less supplies on hand October 1st, 1890 .....	1,867 60
Actual consumption or current expense .....	<u>\$59,222 38</u>
Less receipts from private patients.....	10,899 94
Cost of maintenance to Milwaukee county.....	<u>\$48,322 44</u>
Total number of days' board furnished.....	<u>94,428</u>
Weekly, per capita cost .....	<u>\$4 39</u>
Weekly, per capita cost to Milwaukee county .....	<u>3 58</u>

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*Farm and Garden Products.*


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## PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN

*Of Milwaukee Hospital for Insane during the fiscal year ending September 20th, 1890.*

Beets, 134 bushels at 40c.....	\$53 60
Beets, green, 28 bushels at 35c .....	9 80
Beef, 3,167 pounds at 5c.....	158 35
Beans, Lima, 2½ bushels at \$1.50.....	3 75
Beans, green, 32 bushels at 80c.....	25 60
Carrots, 211 bushels at 40c.....	84 40
Corn, ears, 743 dozen at 10c.....	74 30
Cauliflower, 40 heads at 15c.....	6 00
Cabbage, 4,985 heads at 3c.....	149 55
Cucumbers, 821 dozen at 10c.....	82 10
Celery, 148 dozen at 15c.....	22 20
Ensilage, 260 tons at \$2.50.....	650 00
Hay, 55 tons at \$7.50.....	412 50
Lettuce, 807 dozen at 10c.....	80 70
Milk, 11,983 gallons at 15c.....	1,797 45
Onions, 78 bushels at 70c.....	54 60
Onions, green, 654 bunches at 10c.....	65 40
Oats, 1,000 bushels at 42c.....	420 00
Potatoes, 625 bushels at 80c.....	500 00
Pork, 10,436 pounds at 4½c.....	469 62
Peas, 45 bushels at 80c.....	36 00
Parsley, 36 bunches at 10c.....	3 60
Parsnips, 130 bushels at 30c.....	39 00
Rye, 33 bushels at 50c.....	16 50
Radish, 3 pecks at 75c.....	2 25
Spinach, 39 bushels at 40c.....	15 60
Squash, 3,490 pounds at 1c.....	34 90
Straw, 20 tons at \$5.....	100 00
Turnips, 20 bushels at 40c.....	8 00
Tomatoes, 150 bushels at 60c.....	90 00
Vegetable oyster plants, 50 bushels at 75c.....	37 50
Total .....	\$5,503 27
	=====

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*Articles Manufactured in Sewing Room.*


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## ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN SEWING ROOM

*For the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1890.*

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons.....	399	Napkins.....	477
Airing court robes.....	8	Night-dresses.....	17
Bed spreads.....	86	Neckties.....	183
Bed ticks.....	39	Pillow shams, pairs.....	12
Bonnets.....	2	Pillow slips.....	358
Blouses.....	12	Portiers.....	2
Cushions.....	3	Rugs.....	47
Combination suits.....	2	Scarf, piano.....	1
Carpet, duck.....	1	Shirts.....	27
Caps.....	18	Straight suits.....	18
Curtains.....	228	Sheets.....	309
Candy bags.....	400	Stand spreads.....	12
Chemises.....	105	Skirts.....	207
Cleaning clothes.....	195	Sacques.....	10
Coffee bags.....	11	Splashers.....	29
Comforters.....	18	Sleeves.....	12
Drawers, men's.....	42	Towels.....	878
Drawers, women's.....	135	Table cloths.....	59
Dresses.....	176	Window shades.....	26
Holders, sad iron.....	89	Wrappers, women's.....	19
Mittens, pairs.....	11	Waists.....	1
Total number of pieces.....			4,684

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*Value of Property.*


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## KIND AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY

*Belonging to Milwaukee Hospital for Insane, Septemder 30th 1890.*

Coal house.....	\$1,108 13
Dry house.....	2,576 71
Drugs, medical supplies and fixtures.....	793 74
Engine, boiler and heating apparatus.....	38,262 96
Extension ladders .....	182 50
Electric light plant.....	6,477 71
Furniture and fixtures.....	19,307 58
Farming implements, harness, etc.....	2,083 46
Fire hose and nozzles.....	1,302 25
Fire extinguishers.....	500 00
Grading and improvements of grounds.....	3,322 09
Hog house.....	988 07
Hot house.....	85 43
Ice house.....	697 34
Ice lake.....	40 80
Land.....	10,000 00
Live stock.....	3,154 00
Library .....	917 20
Main building, barn and farm houses.....	208,486 93
Passenger elevator.....	1,456 14
Patients clothing.....	441 52
Provisions and supplies.....	1,473 73
Root cellar.....	2,354 70
Slaughter house.....	700 00
Silo.....	540 18
Sidewalk and depot.....	1,090 34
Sewers.....	4,006 36
Turkish bath.....	750 00
Woodshed.....	189 03
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$313,288 90</b>

*Statistical Tables.*

## STATISTICS.

*Table showing admissions and discharges during the year, and the number under treatment September 30, 1890.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining under treatment Sept 30, 1889	117	125	242
New admissions for the year. ....	59	40	99
Re-admissions from parole, bond, etc....	23	11	34
Whole number treated.....	199	176	375
Average number treated.....	257	323-365	.....
Discharged recovered.....	24	16	40
Discharged improved.....	26	9	35
Discharged unimproved.....	4	4	8
Discharged sober.....	4	.....	4
Not insane.....	1	.....	1
Died.....	6	8	14
Total discharged.....	65	37	102
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1890	134	139	273

*Statistical Tables.*

## FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER IN ADMISSIONS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	8	3	11
Mania, chronic.....	2	1	3
Mania, recurrent.....	2	1	3
Mania, puerperal.....	.....	4	4
Mania, hysterical.....	.....	6	6
Melancholia, acute.....	11	10	21
Melancholia, subacute.....	2	.....	2
Melancholia, chronic.....	5	4	9
Dementia, primary.....	4	.....	4
Dementia, secondary.....	1	2	3
Dementia, senile.....	2	4	6
Epilepsy.....	1	2	3
Inebriety.....	1	.....	1
General paresis.....	10	.....	10
Paranoia.....	2	1	3
Katatonía.....	.....	.....	.....
Imbecility.....	2	2	4
Idiocy ..	1	.....	1
Not insane.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	59	40	99

*Statistical Tables.*

## PROBABLE CAUSES IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Injury to head .....	5	.....	5
Unknown... ..	22	12	34
Intemperance .....	11	1	12
Inebriate.....	1	.....	1
Imbeciles .....	2	2	4
Epilepsy .....	1	2	3
Hereditv.....	8	3	11
Senility .....	1	3	4
Not insane .....	1	.....	1
Influenza .....	1	1	2
Domestic troubles.....	4	9	13
Parturition .....	.....	4	4
Overwork .....	1	.....	1
Masturbation.....	.....	1	1
Insolation.....	1	.....	1
Climateric .....	.....	1	1
Fright .....	.....	1	1
Total.....	59	40	99

*Statistical Tables.*

## DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
One week or less .....	9	3	12
Two weeks.....	2	4	6
Three weeks.....	1	2	3
One month.....	2	2	4
Six weeks.....	1	1	2
Two months.....	2	1	3
Three months.....	2	3	5
Four months.....	2	2	4
Five months.....	1	3	4
Six months.....	2	1	3
Seven months.....	1	.....	1
Nine months.....	1	.....	1
One year.....	4	2	6
Two years.....	4	1	5
Three years.....	1	2	3
Four years.....	2	3	5
Five years.....	2	.....	2
Six years.....	1	1	2
Seven years.....	.....	1	1
Eight years.....	1	.....	1
Ten years.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifteen years.....	.....	3	3
Twenty years.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty years.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	16	4	20
Inebriate.....	1	.....	1
Not insanc.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	59	40	99



*Statistical Tables.*

## AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Fifteen to twenty years.....	1	4	5
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	3	6	9
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	6	6	12
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	7	4	11
Thirty-five to forty years.....	14	5	19
Forty to forty-five years.....	11	3	14
Forty-five to fifty years.....	8	5	13
Fifty to fifty-five years.....	1	.....	1
Fifty-five to sixty years.....	4	2	6
Sixty to sixty-five years.....	3	1	4
Sixty-five to seventy years.....	.....	1	1
Seventy to seventy-five years.....	1	2	3
Seventy-five to eighty years.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	59	40	99

*Statistical Tables.*

## OCCUPATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Housewife .....		27	27
Sailor .....	4		4
Insurance agent .....	1		1
Carpenter .....	3		3
None .....	3	5	8
Cooper .....	3		3
Stone cutter .....	1		1
Grocer .....	1		1
Laborer .....	9		9
Foreman .....	1		1
Farmer .....	5		5
Trunkmaker .....	2		2
Sawyer .....	1		1
Heater .....	1		1
Machinist .....	2		2
Domestic .....		5	5
Clerk .....	2	1	3
Miller .....	2		2
Blacksmith .....	2		2
Cabinetmaker .....	1		1
Mason .....	1		1
Painter .....	2		2
Peddler .....	1		1
Seamstress .....		1	1
Musician .....	2		2
Salesman .....	1		1
Unknown .....	1	1	2
Tailor .....	1		1
Jeweler .....	1		1
Carver .....	1		1
Physician .....	1		1
Tanner .....	1		1
Baker .....	1		1
Knitter .....	1		1
Total .....	59	40	99

*Statistical Tables.*

## NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Germany .....	24	17	41
United States .....	18	14	32
Ireland .....	5	1	6
Russia.....	2	.....	2
Switzerland.....	.....	1	1
Bohemia .....	2	1	3
Poland.....	.....	4	4
Canada .....	2	.....	2
Holland .....	1	.....	1
Bravaria.....	.....	1	1
England .....	1	1	2
Norway.....	1	.....	1
Denmark .....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	2	.....	2
Total .....	59	40	99

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*Statistical Tables.*


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## CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	1	1	2
Exhaustion of chronic melancholia .....	1	1	1
Senile debility.....	1	1	2
General paresis.....	3	.....	3
Exhaustion of acute melancholia.....	.....	1	1
Exhaustion of dementia .....	1	2	3
Influenza.....	.....	1	1
Peritonitis.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	6	8	14





FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

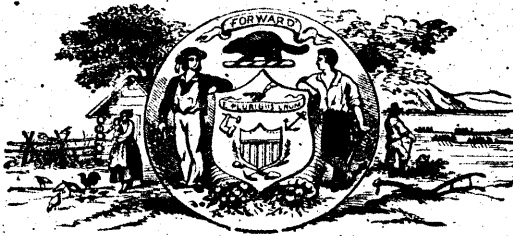
OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG BOYS.



FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1890.

MILWAUKEE:  
KING, FOWLE & CO., PRINTERS.  
1891.





# FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

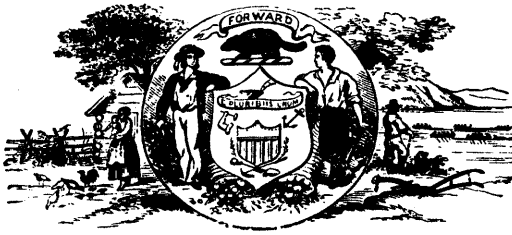
OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

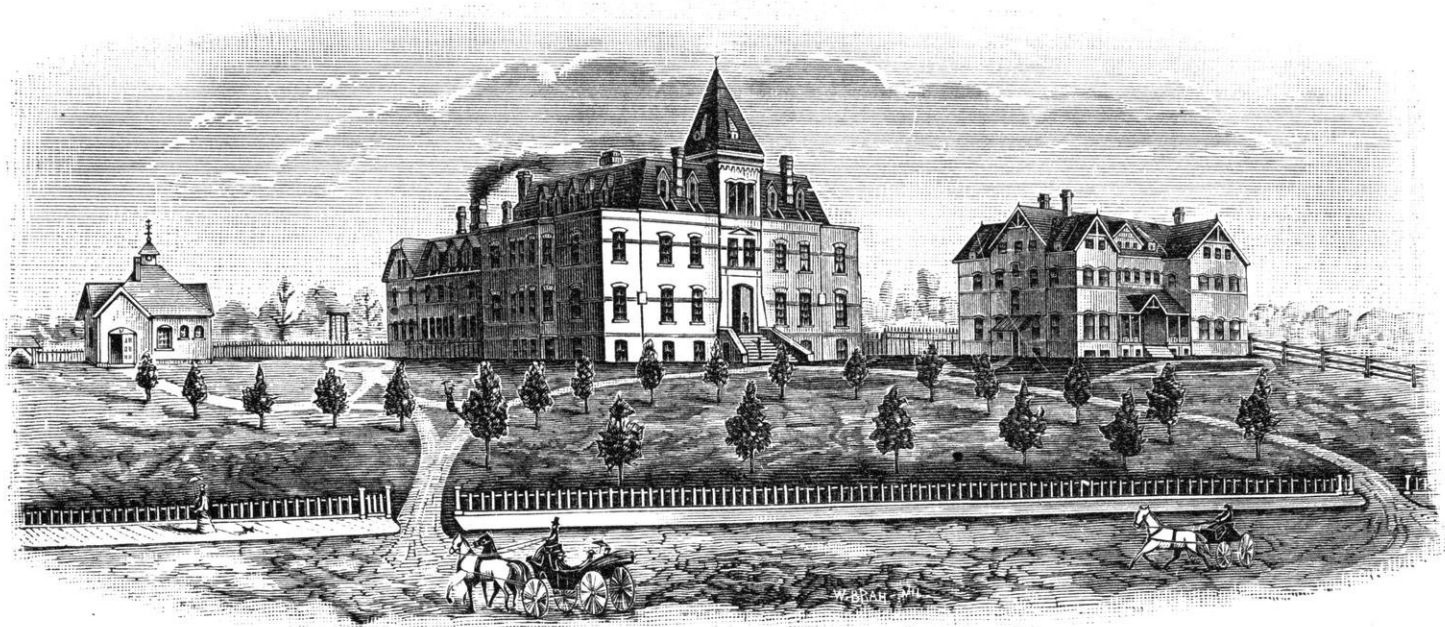
# WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG BOYS.



FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1890.

MILWAUKEE:  
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1891.



WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG BOYS.

# STATEMENT

RESPECTING THE

## WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG BOYS.

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### LOCATION.

**T**HIS School is located in the City of Milwaukee, in that part of the city known as North Point, on Lake avenue, just within the city limits. The site is high and healthful, commanding a fine view of the beautiful bay of Milwaukee.

It can properly accommodate 160 pupils. During the year 1890 its numbers have been from 185 to 294.

### PROPER SUBJECTS.

1. Girls under 16 and boys under 10 years of age, who are beggars, vagrants, rag-pickers or wanderers, or are destitute because of orphanage or abandonment, or having a parent undergoing imprisonment, or otherwise without means of support.

2. Children of both sexes, under the above ages, who are found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice, by frequenting the company of reputed thieves or lewd persons in speech or behavior, or living in notorious resorts of bad characters, or as inmates of houses of ill-fame, or poor-houses, with parents or otherwise.

3. The form of commitment should be considered a civil rather than a criminal process. Parents, guardians, supervisors or grand jurors may present a formal complaint to a judge of probate, or of the criminal or municipal court of any

city or county, or to any justice of the peace of the town where the child is found, who must thereupon take cognizance of and determine the case.

(See sections 1546 and 1547, Revised Statutes.)

4. In addition to the children sent by legal process, the School receives, boards and teaches children for parents or guardians, on their paying the same sum as is paid by the counties for those committed by the courts.

### PECULIAR FEATURES.

1. The institution was founded by private charity, and is under the control of a self-perpetuating Board of Managers, originally chosen by the contributors and corporate members, and thereafter annually elected.

2. It is incorporated and employed by the State for the custody, guardianship, discipline and instruction of the above named classes of children, and, in default of responsible and efficient guardianship, treats them as its wards.

3. The restraints of the School are parental, not punitive, as no child can be received as a criminal offender. Its purposes are: the prevention of crime and pauperism, by the preservation of unfortunate children; and the restoration of those who have fallen into bad habits, or inherited vicious tendencies.

4. The system of discipline and education is specially adapted to the condition and needs of the pupils. It aims to provide for each the instruction of a public school, systematic manual training, and the care and nurture of a well-regulated Christian family. Its culture is physical, sanitary, educational and truly religious, but not sectarian.

5. The School was organized under the Act of 1875, and has received from the Legislature (in 1878, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1885 and 1887) sums amounting to \$60,000, for buildings, improvements, stock and furnishings. The City of Milwaukee has also given for its use a tract of over eight acres of land, valued at \$17,000, the State holding the title to all this property.

6. The buildings, as completed by the successive appro-

priations afford, in all the requisites for distinct family life, three separate dwellings, designated as the Main Home, Children's Home, and the Cottage, including two infirmaries and three large schoolrooms. The Children's Home is filled with boys and girls under 10 years of age, and is subdivided to form a kindergarten, or "Infants' Home," for those under 7; the Main Home, with girls from 10 upwards, dividing them into three distinct classes, according to age and morals, with fair facilities for suitable separation and instruction; and the Cottage is an additional and entirely separate building for proper restraint and influence over the older and more incorrigible girls. Another building has been erected, used for a laundry, and the second story for the Kindergarten school-room.

#### **DISPOSAL OF THOSE DISMISSED.**

1. On leaving the School, children are given, by adoption or indenture, to the care of well-recommended families, or returned to former homes or relatives. Boys are transferred to the State Industrial School for Boys, if unfit for homes in families, when of unsuitable age to remain with us.

2. Except in cases of the adoption of young children, the highest grade in the conduct record, and at least the second class in scholarship, must be attained before dismissal.

3. Supervision and guardianship over those placed out are maintained by visits and correspondence, and those not doing well are returned for further training, or transferred to other homes, at any time during minority.

4. The object of the institution being the proper training and schooling of these children, it is regarded as unwise and inexpedient to receive them for temporary shelter only, and the average detention thus far has been about seventeen months.

(For laws relating to the School, see Appendix.)



# OFFICERS

## OF THE

### BOARD OF MANAGERS.

YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1st, 1890.

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<i>President,</i>	MRS WM. P. LYNDE, 729 Astor St.
<i>Vice-Presidents,</i>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div> MRS. A. J. AIKENS, Plankinton House.  MRS. C. J. RUSSELL, 139 Biddle St.  MISS CHRISTINE DOIG, 650 Astor St. </div> </div>
<i>Treasurer,</i>	- MRS. W. S. CANDEE, 544 Cass St.
<i>Secretary,</i>	- - MRS. J. L. KAINE, 582 Maryland Av.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

*Chairman,* MRS. A. J. AIKENS.

MRS. WM. P. LYNDE.	MRS. J. H. INBUSCH.
MRS. W. S. CANDEE.	MRS. WILLIS DANFORTH.
MRS. C. J. RUSSELL.	MISS CHRISTINE DOIG.
MRS. WILLARD MERRILL.	MRS. T. F. TERHUNE.
MRS. G. C. SWALLOW.	MRS. J. L. KAINE.

#### HOUSE-SUPPLY AND WORK COMMITTEE.

*Chairman,* MRS. C. J. RUSSELL.

MRS. J. H. INBUSCH.	MRS. ISAAC ELLSWORTH.
MRS. EDWARD TERRY.	MRS. M. S. STOUT.
MRS. J. N. PROESCHEL.	MRS. WM. H. WOLF.
MRS. WILLIS DANFORTH.	MRS. W. J. DAWES.
MRS. L. WYMAN.	MRS. EMANUEL FRIEND.

MRS. J. B. JOHNSON.

**CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE.**

*Chairman*, MRS. G. C. SWALLOW, 254 Oneida St.

MRS. ELIAS FRIEND.

MRS. C. F. FREEMAN.

MRS. T. F. TERHUNE...

MRS. E. E. CHAPIN.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTS.

1. MRS. D. A. OLIN, Racine.
2. MRS. ELIHU COLMAN, Fond du Lac.
3. MRS. A. O. WRIGHT, New Lisbon.
5. MRS. E. H. ELLIS, Green Bay.
6. MISS ANGIE SMITH, Appleton.
7. MRS. ALONZO JOHNSON, La Crosse.
8. MRS. H. C. PUTNAM, Eau Claire.
9. MRS. GEO. S. PHELPS, Medford.

**SCHOOL COMMITTEE.**

*Chairman*, MRS. WILLARD MERRILL.

MRS. H. R. VEDDER.

MRS. D. H. JOHNSON.

MRS. C. H. CLARKE.

MRS. KATE DODGE.

MRS. F. N. FINNEY.

MRS. S. C. GARDNER.

MRS. PAUL MAUSOLFF.

**FINANCE COMMITTEE.**

MRS. WM. P. LYNDE.

MRS. G. C. SWALLOW.

MRS. C. J. RUSSELL.

MRS. A. J. AIKENS.

MRS. W. S. CANDEE.

MRS. WILLARD MERRILL.

**AUDITORS.**

MR. F. G. BIGELOW.

MR. E. E. CHAPIN.

**COUNSELORS.**

*Ex-officio.* { HON. WILLIAM D. HOARD, Governor.  
HON. E. G. TIMME, Secretary of State.  
C. E. ESTABROOK, Attorney General.

MR. J. H. INBUSCH.

HON. J. R. BRIGHAM.

MR. W. P. McLAREN.

DR. W. DANFORTH.

MR. W. S. CANDEE.

HON. PAUL BECHTNER.

HON. H. W. SAWYER.

REV. C. S. LESTER.



## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

MISS SARAH E. PIERCE, - - - *Superintendent.*  
 MRS. MARY A. MASON, - - - *Assistant Superintendent.*

### TEACHERS.

MRS. LAURA E. BROWN, - - - *Cottage School.*  
 MISS LILLIAN F. KIDD, - - - *Main Home School.*  
 MISS NELLIE BELL, - - - *Primary.*  
 MISS ANTOINETTE BELITZ, - - - *Kindergarten.*

### MAIN HOME.

MRS. AMELIA COXE, - - - *Matron.*  
 MISS MARY JARVIS, - - - *Assistant Matron.*  
 MRS. JENNIE TUPPER, - - - *Assistant Matron.*  
 MISS SARAH B. MONAHAN, - - - *Assistant Matron.*

### COTTAGE HOME.

MISS AMELIA KNEELAND, - - - *Matron.*  
 MISS LOUISE CHASE, - - - *Assistant Matron.*

### CHILDREN'S HOME.

MISS EMMA DAYFOOT, - - - *Matron.*  
 MISS ALICE L. GILSON, - - - *Assistant Matron.*  
 MISS EMMA LAWTON, - - - *Assistant Matron.*

### BOYS' HOME.

MISS ELLEN HEARN, - - - *Matron.*  
 MRS. AGNES FRASER, - - - *Assistant Matron.*

### CUSTOM SEWING DEPARTMENT.

MRS. ELSIE DILLENBACK.

### LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT.

MISS KATE BROWN.

### STEWARD.

JOHN R. LOVE.

### GENERAL WORK.

THOMAS HANSEN.

PATRICK LOVE.

### VISITING PHYSICIAN.

DR. H. F. SERCOMBE, 428 Jackson St.







GENERAL ASSEMBLY ROOM.

## MANAGERS' REPORT.

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*To his Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsin, Friends and Patrons, the Board of Managers of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls respectfully submits its*

### FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

**D**URING the fifteen years of the existence of this institution there have been received within its doors nearly a thousand different children. As the reports from year to year have shown, a surprisingly large proportion of these have acquired not only a primary education, but also permanent habits of industry and wholesome moral principles that have fitted them for useful living. A large number of them have been placed in salutary homes, where they have won the friendship and enjoyed the helpful influence of those with whom they live, repaying well the labors of the School and the protective beneficence of the State. Several have become teachers in public schools, three are now assistants in this School and one is teacher of domestic economy and cooking in a prominent institute in the East. The statistics that show the coming and going of these young people, the reports that show the close economy of administration in this institution, the letters that indicate the salutary effects of the moral, intellectual and physical training of the School and the enduring gratitude of many of those who have left the School fitted to care for themselves, are submitted to your attention, with the con-

sciousness that words and figures must fall short of giving to you a just sense of work accomplished.

There are now in the institution 183 children, for the most part healthy, industrious and promising. Under a simple and wholesome dietary, with physical training, the health of the School is notably good in spite of the lack of adequate room, and not a death has occurred during the year. It will be seen from the reports of the different standing committees that the lack of sufficient room has become a serious matter.

Since the last annual meeting, the Board of Managers, of which Mrs. W. P. Lynde is president, has met on the second Wednesday of each month; and the Executive Committee, Mrs. A. J. Aikens, chairman, on alternate Tuesdays throughout the year, and in addition one special meeting was held.

The House-Supply and Work Committee reports, through its chairman, Mrs. C. J. Russell, a careful supervision over all the households, from the Main Home to the Cottage. The services of the matron of the Main Home have been tried long and are invaluable. In her room most of the custom sewing is done, besides no small number of custom fancy articles; the mending and folding away of more than two hundred garments a week; the knitting of mittens and stockings, and so much is daily completed through the unremitting care of one person that but a glance is needed to convince the observer that this office is no sinecure.

In the general sewing-room the same faithfulness is apparent. The girls are here taught, under a competent teacher, to cut, fit and make their own garments, as well as to do the various kinds of sewing necessary to an ordinary well-kept home. In these two departments, as well as in others, the value of our industrial training demonstrates itself. Girls enter these rooms ignorant and incapable; they go out not only competent to make garments necessary to their comfort and health, but also to earn a living.

The bakery, which is under the direction of two of the girls, is clean and orderly, and the bread light and of an excel-

lent quality. To the kitchen of the Children's Home the same approval is extended.

The laundry, with its labor-saving appliances, gives satisfactory returns. We have more applications for custom work than we can accept. Here, as in all other departments, the working force is exchanged every three months. A much-needed addition, containing two well-lighted and ventilated rooms with a closet and store-room, has been made this year to the laundry building.

In the Cottage, where Miss Kneeland has for many years displayed rare judgment in the control and guidance of the more wayward girls, the same order and cleanliness prevail. The same routine of domestic employment is observed as in the Main Home, all the labor of the building being done by the inmates. The pupils in the schoolroom are busy and interested, some eager and ambitious. In this building the marking system was adopted several years ago, and to gain the "roll-of-honor class" means a step toward dismissal from the institution. It is reached, however, through conduct rather than by any mental feat, so that the purpose of the system, development of character as well as incentive to scholarship, is not defeated. In this Home, more than all others, exists the necessity for untiring vigilance and anxious devotion from officers and teachers, and to them great praise is due for the life which in many instances begun anew under their zealous care has now grown into honorable womanhood.

This committee directs attention to the crowded condition of the Cottage as well as the Main Home. The capacity of the dining-room has been extended beyond the limit intended and an extra table placed in the kitchen.

All of the buildings have received the usual repairs and some inside alterations. Heavy wire screens have been placed on windows connected with the fire escapes, to prevent the escape of inmates. Under the efficient aid and advice of the Steward, changes have been made about the grounds and in

the barn. The year's coal has been contracted for at an expense of less than \$2,000.

The different households are inspected each month by a visiting member from this committee, and the reports have been uniformly gratifying. On certain days of every month visits from parents and friends are arranged for and always the institution is open to the inspection of the public.

Mrs. G. C. Swallow, chairman of the Children's Committee, reports that at the close of the year (September 30th, 1889), there were 169 inmates in the School. During the year 125 children have been received—69 committed by the courts, 38 committed children returned, 16 received as private boarders, and 2 returned boarders. There have been dismissed 111, of whom 48 were returned to friends or guardians, 26 placed at service, 14 placed for indenture, 4 for adoption, 3 attained majority, 6 transferred to the State School at Sparta and 10 boarders returned to parents. Total number cared for, 294. Remaining in School, September 30th, 1890, 183, of whom 152 are girls and 31 boys. Commitments have been made from 69 counties. Number received from Milwaukee County, 17.

Of the number returned to the School, some have come back for grave faults, incorrigibility or wilfulness; others have fallen back into their former vices, but the larger number have been returned for minor faults, to receive better advantages, and because the homes in which they had been placed proved unsatisfactory. In spite of these facts, the demand for our children for service and indenture is so much greater than we can possibly supply, that we have better opportunity for selecting homes for them than if it were otherwise.

The Children's Committee maintains, as far as possible, an oversight of children placed in homes, but outside of the city this must be done mostly through correspondence, which can never be entirely satisfactory. Many of the letters which we receive from the children themselves bear testimony of faithful and earnest effort on the part of the writers.

This committee also calls attention to the over-crowded state of each home. The Cottage, planned for but 36 inmates,



is compelled to make room for 48, and the Main Home is almost equally full. While always looking to a careful financial economy, we cannot afford to ignore the best interests of those in our care, and under existing conditions the best results cannot be obtained.

The work in the several school departments, as reviewed by Mrs. Merrill, chairman of the School Committee, remains very encouraging. Two changes occurred in the force of the Main Home teachers, but the vacancies were immediately filled with efficient teachers without perceptibly impairing the discipline of the schools or affecting the standard of scholarship. In the early part of the year all of the schools were disturbed by the illness of pupils and teachers, produced by the prevailing epidemic. Still, the committee reports a steady interest and excellent progress, especially so when it is considered that few come to us with any previous educational training, many of them not only unable to read or write, but utterly lacking in discipline of mind and body. Also, the work in our classes is sustained with great difficulty because of frequent changes, the pupils coming and going constantly.

Gymnastics have been introduced generally this year under the direction of the Kindergarten teacher, who is a graduate from one of the Milwaukee turnvereins and particularly adapted to this work, as well as that of the Kindergarten proper. In the latter she is assisted by two of our girls who have shown a taste for this branch of the school, and are in the Normal Training class of the Mission Kindergarten school. Only two of the teachers devote themselves exclusively to the schoolroom; the three others spend half of each day in the industrial departments.

The legal holidays and Children's day were appropriately observed, and these are almost the only interruptions in the monotony of institution life.

The year closed with 48 pupils in the Cottage, 63 in the Main Home, 46 in the Primary, and 26 in the Kindergarten. In closing the review for the year this committee, as has each

of the others, emphasizes the necessity for more room, and says that "with the exception of the crowded condition of the Cottage, we believe all of the schools are in a position to do good work the coming year."

Report is made of the purchase of one new piano, the exchange of one of the old ones for a better, and the exchange of the old organ for a good one, so that each schoolroom is supplied with an instrument.

The record of the year notes the retirement of Miss Hunt, who was for three years a superintendent remarkable for devotion to the interests of the School, and who is held in grateful remembrance by the Board. She has been succeeded by Miss Pierce, whose long connection with the School and whose efficient service as assistant superintendent have particularly qualified her for the duties of this important office.

Since the last published report, Miss Christine Doig has retired from the office of secretary of the Board. During her many years of faithful service, her zeal for the welfare of the institution and her mastery of every detail of its management have made her invaluable. While the fellow Managers regret the loss of her services as secretary, they still enjoy the advantage of her active membership in the Board.

The Managers appreciate the assistance of the clergymen and laymen at the Sunday services, which are kept up regularly through the year. To the press for its many courtesies; to the friends who have contributed to the support of the School, and to the pleasure and profit of the children; to the members of the Board representing the different congressional districts; to the resident officers; to the Board of Counselors, the Auditors, and especially to the Hon. E. E. Chapin, whose generous interest in the institution and whose legal advice have been so often a strong support, the Managers desire to express their warm acknowledgment.

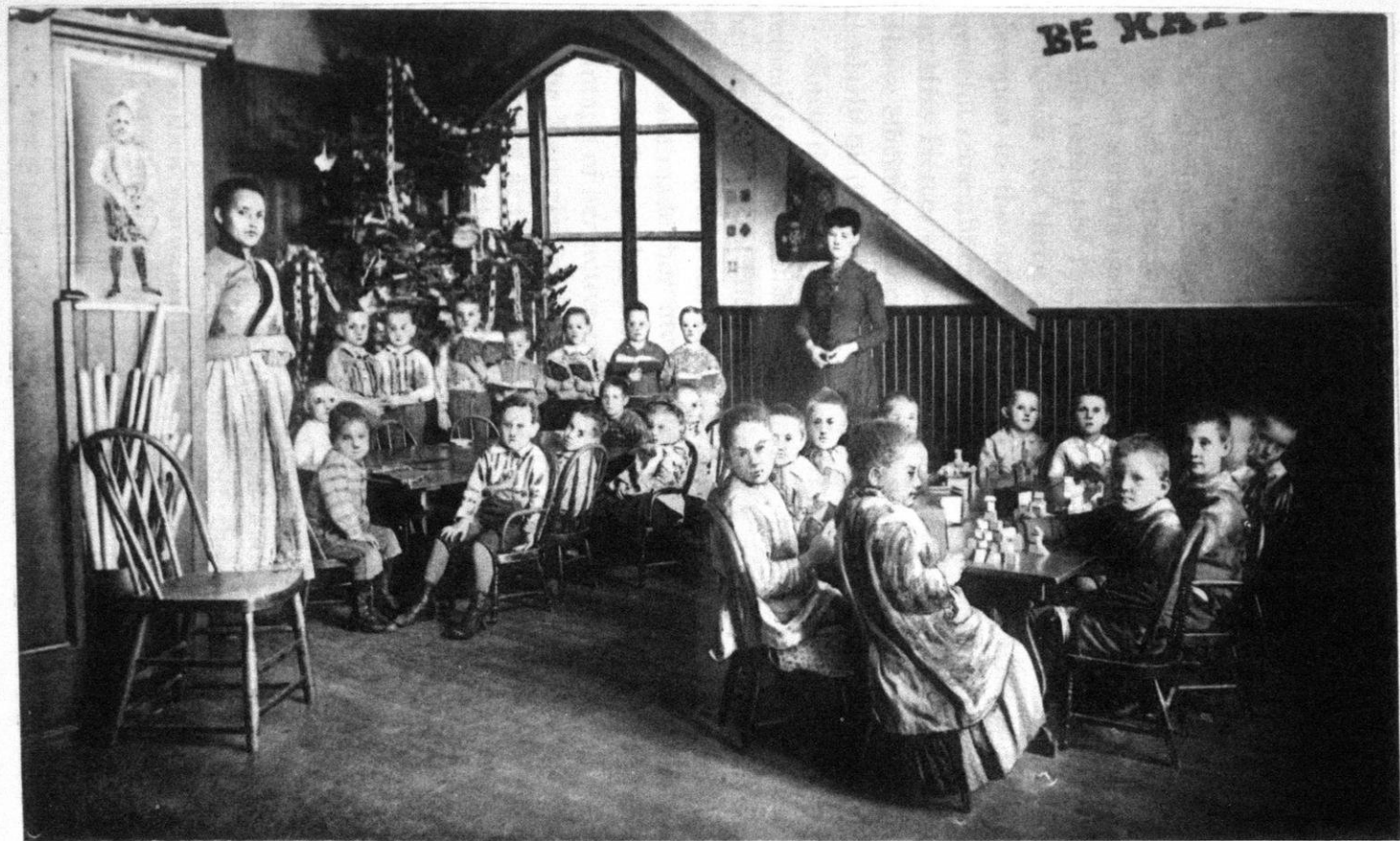
All of which is respectfully submitted.

MRS. J. L. KAINE,

*Secretary.*

October 31, 1890.





KINDERGARTEN.

Regular meetings of the Board of Managers are held at the School on the second Wednesday of each month at 3 P. M.

\* \* \*

Regular meetings of the Executive Committee, on alternate Tuesday mornings at 10 o'clock.

\* \* \*

Annual meeting of the Board of Managers is held at the School on the last Wednesday in October at 3 P. M.

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1ST, 1889.

CURRENT ACCOUNT.		CURRENT ACCOUNT.	
Balance October 1st, 1888.....	\$5,435 82	DISBURSEMENTS.	
RECEIPTS.		As per 306 checks.....	\$21,728 97
From Superintendent.....	\$17,297 30	Balance on hand.....	6,664 98
“ Milwaukee County.....	5,660 83		
	22,958 13		
	\$28,393 95		\$28,393 95
STATE ACCOUNT.		STATE ACCOUNT.	
Balance October 1st, 1888.....	\$1,579 70	DISBURSEMENTS.	
RECEIPTS.		As per 60 checks.....	\$3,458 13
From State Treasurer.....	2,500 00	Balance on hand.....	621 57
	\$4,079 70		\$4,079 70

M. C. CANDEE, *Treasurer.*

# REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1ST, 1890.

## CURRENT ACCOUNT.

Balance October 1st, 1889..... \$6,692 89

### RECEIPTS.

From Superintendent..... \$19,463 09  
 " County Board..... 4,327 24

23,790 33

\$30,483 22

## STATE ACCOUNT.

Balance October 1st, 1889..... \$621 57

Receipts State Appropriation..... 2,500 00

\$3,121 57

## CURRENT ACCOUNT.

### DISBURSEMENTS.

As per 283 checks..... \$21,357 85  
 Balance on hand..... \*9,125 37

\$30,483 22

## STATE ACCOUNT.

### DISBURSEMENTS.

As per 68 checks..... \$2,407 81  
 Balance on hand..... 713 76

\$3,121 57

\* Included in this cash balance is an Oneida County order on which \$132.41 is due and unpaid, but considered perfectly good.

NOTE—The balance on current account brought forward is \$27.91 in excess of that for preceding statement, a lost check having been credited back.

M. C. CANDEE, *Treasurer.*

## AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

Examined and found correct,

E. E. CHAPIN, }  
 F. G. BIGELOW, } *Auditors.*





# SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Managers of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls.*

**L**ADIES: Your attention, and that of the people of Wisconsin, is respectfully called to this, the fifteenth annual report of the Superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls of Wisconsin. In presenting the first report after entering upon the duties of my office, I have followed to a certain extent precedents set by former reports. A similar arrangement of the tables of statistics will prevent confusion in comparing this year's progress with that of former years.

## TABLE I.

NUMBER DURING PAST TWO YEARS.

	1889.	1890.
In School October 1st .....	185	169
Since received, including returns .....	103	125
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number under care .....	228	294
Dismissed during the year.....	119	111
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining in School at close of year.....	169	183
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Boys .....	32	31
Girls .....	137	152
Average number .....	175	174
Average age .....	12	13
Supported by counties.....	161	169
Supported by friends .....	8	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	169	183

Average weekly cost per capita for 1889, \$2.76; for 1890, \$2.62½.

TABLE II.

## CHILDREN COMMITTED BY COURTS AND SUPERVISORS.

In School October 1st, 1889.....	161
Received by commitment .....	69
Total number under care.....	230
Dismissed during the year.....	99
Returned after dismissal.....	38
Number remaining away.....	61
Committed children still in School.....	169

TABLE III.

## CHILDREN RECEIVED AS PRIVATE BOARDERS.

In School October 1st, 1889.....	8
Received during the year.....	16
Total private boarders under care.....	24
Number of boarders dismissed .....	12
Of these returned.....	2
Remaining in School September 30th, 1890.....	14

TABLE IV.

## NUMBER OF COMMITTED CHILDREN RECEIVED EACH MONTH.

	<i>Past Year.</i>	<i>Previously.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1889—October .....	5	43	48
November .....	3	46	49
December .....	3	51	54
1890—January .....	4	56	60
February .....	5	44	49
March .....	9	52	61
April.....	4	39	43
May .....	9	56	65
June.....	6	58	64
July .....	9	66	75
August .....	5	69	74
September .....	7	69	76
Total.....	69	649	718

TABLE V.

## PARENTAGE OF CHILDREN COMMITTED.

	<i>Past Year.</i>	<i>Previously.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
American (white).....	34	215	249
American (colored).....	1	18	19
Austrian.....	0	1	1
Bohemian.....	0	3	3
English.....	1	33	34
French.....	1	18	19
German.....	20	224	244
Indian and German.....	2	1	3
Irish.....	8	52	60
Italian.....	0	4	4
Norwegian.....	1	40	41
Polish.....	1	6	7
Scotch.....	0	20	20
Swede.....	0	1	1
Welsh.....	0	1	1
Unknown.....	0	12	12
Total.....	69	649	718

TABLE VI.

## AGES OF COMMITTED CHILDREN WHEN RECEIVED.

	<i>Past Year.</i>	<i>Previously.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Less than one year old.....	0	11	11
One year old.....	0	8	8
Two years old.....	2	12	14
Three years old.....	3	23	26
Four years old.....	4	32	36
Five years old.....	1	28	29
Six years old.....	2	38	40
Seven years old.....	5	40	45
Eight years old.....	2	41	43
Nine years old.....	2	53	55
Ten years old.....	2	31	33
Eleven years old.....	2	35	37
Twelve years old.....	4	32	36
Thirteen years old.....	8	53	61
Fourteen years old.....	8	92	100
Fifteen years old.....	11	99	110
Sixteen years old.....	8	13	21
Seventeen years old.....	5	7	12
Eighteen years old.....	0	1	1
Total.....	69	649	718

TABLE VII.

COUNTIES FROM WHICH CHILDREN WERE COMMITTED.

	<i>Past Year.</i>	<i>Previously.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Ashland .....	1	4	5
Barron .....	1	2	3
Bayfield .....	1	2	3
Brown .....	0	19	19
Calumet .....	0	8	8
Chippewa .....	0	9	9
Clark .....	2	20	22
Columbia .....	0	7	7
Crawford .....	0	17	17
Dane .....	1	26	27
Dodge .....	0	3	3
Door .....	0	1	1
Dunn .....	1	10	11
Eau Claire .....	1	10	11
Florence .....	1	3	4
Fond du Lac .....	1	20	21
Grant .....	1	3	4
Green .....	0	12	12
Green Lake .....	0	9	9
Iowa .....	0	2	2
Jackson .....	0	6	6
Jefferson .....	0	22	22
Juneau .....	0	3	3
Kewaunee .....	0	2	2
La Crosse .....	9	36	45
Lafayette .....	1	1	2
Langlade .....	0	5	5
Lincoln .....	0	1	1
Marathon .....	1	5	6
Marinette .....	1	6	7
Milwaukee .....	17	217	234
Monroe .....	1	4	5
Oconto .....	0	1	1
Oneida .....	0	1	1
Outagamie .....	3	35	38
Polk .....	0	7	7
Portage .....	0	1	1
Racine .....	2	5	7
Richland .....	0	7	7
Rock .....	3	12	15
Sauk .....	2	7	9
St. Croix .....	0	2	2
Sheboygan .....	0	4	4
Shawano .....	0	3	3
Total .....	51	580	631

TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

	<i>Past Year.</i>	<i>Previously.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Brought forward.....	51	580	631
Taylor.....	0	5	5
Vernon.....	0	3	3
Walworth.....	1	1	2
Waukesha.....	1	17	18
Waupaca.....	0	10	10
Waushara.....	1	3	4
Washburn.....	1	0	1
Winnebago.....	14	26	40
Wood.....	0	4	4
Total.....	69	649	718

TABLE VIII.

## NUMBER OF COMMITTED CHILDREN DISMISSED.

1888-9. 1889-90.		1888-9. 1889-90.	
October.....	14 8	April.....	16 12
November.....	8 6	May.....	8 9
December.....	6 4	June.....	6 15
January.....	5 6	July.....	10 5
February.....	13 5	August.....	9 3
March.....	8 13	September.....	10 13
Total.....			113 99

TABLE IX.

## AGES OF CHILDREN DISMISSED.

Two years old and under....	2	Twelve years old.....	3
Three years old.....	0	Thirteen years old.....	4
Four years old.....	1	Fourteen years old.....	5
Five years old.....	2	Fifteen years old.....	2
Six years old.....	3	Sixteen years old.....	19
Seven years old.....	4	Seventeen years old.....	17
Eight years old.....	2	Eighteen years old.....	9
Nine years old.....	3	Nineteen years old.....	7
Ten years old.....	10	Twenty years old.....	3
Eleven years old.....	2	Twenty-one years old.....	1
Total.....			99

TABLE X.

CHILDREN DISMISSED IN PAST AND PREVIOUS YEARS WERE FROM  
THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES.

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
Ashland .....	2	2	La Crosse .....	4	4
Barron .....	1	1	Lafayette .....	0	1
Bayfield .....	1	0	Marinette .....	0	2
Brown .....	2	3	Marathon .....	1	0
Calumet .....	0	1	Milwaukee .....	43	32
Chippewa .....	1	3	Monroe .....	1	0
Clark .....	3	2	Outagamie .....	2	4
Columbia .....	0	1	Polk .....	2	0
Crawford .....	9	0	Racine .....	0	2
Dane .....	6	5	Rock .....	2	1
Dodge .....	0	1	Richland .....	3	0
Fond du Lac .....	3	4	Sauk .....	0	2
Florence .....	1	0	Shawano .....	3	2
Eau Claire .....	0	2	Vernon .....	0	1
Green .....	2	3	Waukesha .....	4	0
Green Lake .....	3	1	Waushara .....	1	1
Jackson .....	1	1	Waupaca .....	0	2
Jefferson .....	7	3	Winnebago .....	2	9
Langlade .....	3	3			
Total .....				113	99

TABLE XI.

MANNER OF DISMISSAL OF COMMITTED CHILDREN PAST AND  
PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1888.	1889.
Adoption .....	11	4
Indenture .....	24	14
Service .....	23	22
Returned to friends .....	37	47
Returned to county .....	0	3
Transferred to Boys' Industrial School .....	1	0
"    "    State School for Dependent Children .....	10	6
"    "    Home of Good Shepherd .....	4	0
Attained majority .....	1	3
Discharged .....	1	0
Death .....	1	0
Total .....	113	99





MAIN HOME SEWING ROOM.



TABLE XII.

## WORK DONE IN INDUSTRIAL ROOMS.

	<i>Custom.</i>	<i>Home.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Aprons .....	4	433	437
Blouse .....	1	1	2
Bags (clothes, rag, fancy, etc.) .....	7	2	9
Bureau and Stand spreads .....	0	8	8
Bread covers .....	..	6	6
Carpets .....	..	5	5
Carpet rags, lbs .....	..	104	104
Carpet rugs, hemmed, yards .....	..	40	40
Comforters .....	5	9	14
Counterpanes .....	..	4	4
Chemises .....	1	134	135
Combined suits .....	4	0	4
Caps, bakery and sweeping .....	..	12	12
Dresses .....	11	400	411
Dress skirts .....	..	40	40
Drawers, pairs .....	4	231	235
Elastics, pairs .....	..	76	76
Hoods .....	..	14	14
Handkerchiefs, hemmed .....	..	24	24
Holders .....	..	40	40
Lace, hand-knit and crocheted, yards ...	9½	0	9½
Lambrequins, crocheted .....	..	3	3
Mattresses, cotton .....	..	8	8
Mittens, hand-knit, pairs .....	..	12	12
Night dresses .....	2	158	160
Napkins, hemmed .....	..	332	332
Pillow ticks .....	..	16	16
Pillow slips, pairs .....	..	64	64
Quilts .....	..	5	5
Quilts, silk, with fancy stitches .....	2	0	2
Rugs, hand-knit, crocheted and tufted ..	2	9	11
Sofa pillows, silk, with fancy stitches ...	..	1	1
Shawls, crocheted .....	2730	0	2730
Slippers, pairs, crocheted .....	..	7	7
Sacques, flannel .....	..	8	8
Sheets .....	..	28	28
Skirts .....	1	28	29
Skirts, flannel .....	..	131	131
Towels .....	..	163	163
Towels, drawn-work .....	2	0	2
Table cloths .....	1	13	14
“ mats, crocheted .....	..	7	7
Tucking, yards .....	17¾	0	17¾
Underwaists .....	..	120	120
Waists, boys' .....	..	49	49
Stockings, footed, pairs .....	8	0	8

TABLE XIII.

## PRODUCT OF OUTDOOR LABOR.

<i>Name.</i>		<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Beans, string .....	bushels	8	\$1.75
Beets, roots .....	bushels	6	3.00
Carrots .....	bushels	3	1.50
Corn, green ears .....	dozens	350	1.75
Cucumbers .....	bushels	3	3.00
Currants .....	peck	1	.25
Eggs .....	dozens	238 $\frac{3}{4}$	33.32
Hay .....	tons	3	30.00
Lettuce .....	dozens	53	7.95
Milk .....	quarts	23476	1173.80
Peas .....	bushels	3	2.25
Squash .....	bushels	3	1.50
Tomatoes, ripe .....	bushels	5	3.75
Tomatoes, pickled .....	bushels	12	4.80
Total .....			\$1280.62

TABLE XIV.—DIETARY.

## BREAKFAST.

Coffee or milk, bread, fried mush or warmed potatoes, hash or liver, butter or stewed fruit.

## DINNER.

*Sunday*—Summer: Broiled steak or chops, potatoes, green peas or beans. Winter: Baked beans and pork, stewed tomatoes or sauerkraut, bread. Dessert of fresh fruit or plain pudding. Pork is never served in Children's Home.

*Monday*—Boiled corn beef with cabbage, turnips and potatoes, bread.

*Tuesday*—Beef roasted, brown gravy, potatoes, onions, bread.

*Wednesday*—Soup, boiled meat, potatoes, Graham bread, fruit.

*Thursday*—Beef stew, vegetables in season, bread.

*Friday*—Fresh or salt fish, potatoes, pickles, corn bread.

*Saturday*—Mutton or veal pot-pie, pickled beets, bread.

Lettuce, radishes, cucumbers, young onions, etc., added, in season, to all dinners.

## SUPPER.

*Sunday*—Bread and butter, fresh or stewed fruit, gingerbread, tea.

*Monday*—Boiled rice, with sauce or milk and sugar, bread.

*Tuesday*—Graham bread and butter, sirup.

*Wednesday*—Bread, butter or cheese, stewed or fresh fruit, cake.

*Thursday*—Oatmeal, milk and sugar, bread.

*Friday*—Bread and butter and sirup.

*Saturday*—Cornmeal pudding and milk, bread.

Butter or cheese is added frequently to the breakfast and supper—always when no other relish is provided.

TABLE XV.

TIME-TABLE.

From April 15th to September 15th, kitchen and laundry girls rise at .....			5:00	o'clock A. M.
Rising bell .....	5:30	"	"	"
Breakfast .....	6:00	"	"	"
Prayers .....	6:30	"	"	"
Work (all departments) .....	7:00	"	"	"
Recess, ten minutes .....	9:50	"	"	"
Work .....	10:00	"	"	"
Recess .....	12:00	"		M.
Dinner .....	12:10	o'clock		P. M.
Work .....	12:55	"	"	"
Dressing bell, all work ceases .....	2:00	"	"	"
School .....	2:30	"	"	"
Recess, ten minutes .....	3:50	"	"	"
School closes .....	5:30	"	"	"
Supper .....	5:30	"	"	"
Recreation, three-quarter hour .....	6:00	"	"	"
Study hour .....	6:45	"	"	"
Prayers .....	7:45	"	"	"

FOR CHILDREN UNDER EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

Rise at .....	5:30	o'clock A. M.
Breakfast .....	6:00	" "
Prayers .....	6:30	" "
Play .....	6:45 to 8:00	" "
Kindergarten and primary school .....	8:00 to 10:00	" "
Play .....	10:00 to 11:00	" "
Sewing lesson .....	11:00 to 12:00	" "
Dinner.		
Play till .....	2:00	o'clock P. M.
Wash and Dress.		
School .....	2:30 to 4:00	" "
Play.		
Supper .....	5:30	" "
Play.		
Prayers .....	6:45	" "
Bed .....	7:00	" "

From September 15th to November 15th, and from February 15th to April 15th, the bell for rising, breakfast and morning prayers rings a half hour later; and between November 15th and February 15th, an hour later than the above.

TABLE XVI.

PRIVATE BOARD IN ACCOUNT WITH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR YEAR  
ENDING SEPTEMBER, 1890.

*Debtor.*

To board, care and instruction, charged to private ac- counts during year.....	\$523 16
Outstanding bills.....	126 08
Total .....	<u>\$397 08</u>

*Credit.*

By amount received from parents and guardians.....	\$271 47
Outstanding bills, considered good.....	125 61
Total .....	<u>\$397 08</u>

TABLE XVII.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOM WORK IN ACCOUNT WITH INDUSTRIAL  
SCHOOL.

*Debtor.*

To stock on hand October 1st, 1889.....	\$ 48 92
To expenditure for material.....	93 97
To services for man and horse.....	110 00
Total .....	<u>\$252 89</u>

*Credit.*

By stock on hand, October 1st; 1890.....	\$ 28 17
By receipts for custom work for year.....	611 52
Total .....	<u>\$639 69</u>
Net earnings .....	\$386 80

## TABLE XVIII.

## SUMMARY OF INVENTORY SEPTEMBER 30, 1890.

Land.....	\$20,000 00
Main building .....	16,000 00
Children's Home.....	11,000 00
Cottage Home.....	14,000 00
Laundry building.....	3,590 00
Barn.....	1,300 00
Improvements and outbuildings.....	2,490 00
Live stock, horses, cows and poultry.....	525 00
Vehicles, harnesses, robes, etc.....	502 00
Barn, farm and repair-shop tools.....	150 00
Repair-shop stores.....	5 00
Furniture, Main Home .....	2,900 00
"    Children's Home .....	900 00
"    Cottage Home .....	1,300 00
"    Kindergarten .....	275 00
"    Laundry .....	78 65
Library, school books, kindergarten material.....	700 00
Clothing, Main Home .....	1,300 00
"    Children's Home .....	900 00
"    Cottage Home.....	750 00
"    Infants' Home.....	425 00
Dry goods, stores and custom goods.....	500 00
Provisions and grocery stores.....	225 00
Fuel.....	950 00
Fire extinguishers, pails, hose and hand grenades.....	310 00
Miscellaneous.....	300 00
Engine .....	650 00
Machinery .....	200 00
Total .....	\$82,225 65

# ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1889.

## CURRENT FUNDS—EXPENDITURES.

MONTHS.	Salaries of Officers and Pay of Employees.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Fuel and Lights.	Dry Goods and Clothing.	Books, Stationery and Postage.	Provisions and Groceries.	Fish and Meat.	Flour and Meal.	Farm and Garden.	Construction and Repairs.	Drugs and Medicines.	Insurance.	Custom Work Department.	Water and Telephone.	Amusements and Recreation.	Legal Expenses and Travel.	Telegraph and Express.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
October, 1888.	\$ 563 12	\$ 89 89	\$ 34 32	\$ 490 54	\$ 18 43	\$ 207 98	\$ 157 19	\$ 165 50	\$150 27	\$ 4 82	\$ 23 15	\$.....	\$ 8 62	\$61 25	\$ 4 00	\$ 26 40	\$ 59	\$ 55	\$ 2006 62
November, "	598 15	17 81	319 72	579 19	44 64	543 79	195 09	173 25	72 15	.....	15 55	.....	1 75	.....	.....	3 03	95	7 25	2572 32
December, "	533 75	11 06	131 90	205 34	48 78	298 08	176 67	180 25	34 72	3 25	55 50	.....	16 82	8 75	6 00	2 97	54	59 96	1774 34
January, 1889.	673 62	36 14	53 10	92 29	188 45	220 18	142 37	187 65	106 73	.....	20 37	.....	8 78	25	4 35	1 70	.....	.....	1735 98
February, "	561 69	17 62	182 41	205 31	66 97	240 09	137 09	138 55	8 76	2 40	2 90	.....	8 81	.....	15 00	10	50	10 09	1598 32
March, "	613 33	16 31	111 19	70 74	26 50	261 50	158 52	139 50	72 82	.....	38 99	.....	9 50	8 75	.....	35 07	.....	.....	1562 72
April, "	570 67	68 44	131 26	158 30	24 67	218 66	140 01	142 83	58 04	75	17 05	.....	1 52	63 00	20	4 45	1 27	18 00	1619 12
May, "	566 50	7 89	211 49	156 84	14 15	317 45	154 10	129 50	37 23	.....	14 75	.....	8 30	.....	3 48	25	49	89 56	1711 92
June, "	561 83	7 73	1335 88	89 33	23 40	217 88	139 68	131 37	27 20	2 20	5 35	.....	19 21	8 75	50	26 59	2 52	75	2600 17
July, "	573 48	11 88	16 80	464 28	8 40	293 17	155 14	127 80	15 65	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	18 46	05	25	32 50	1723 86
August, "	524 24	20 67	15 00	100 06	33 42	296 32	154 40	133 75	34 89	.....	5 50	.....	6 13	15	2 05	95	70	11 00	1339 23
September, "	606 98	9 56	100 46	129 84	10 63	264 23	146 58	81 40	24 72	.....	49 90	.....	8 35	8 75	.....	9 87	85	32 25	1484 37
Total.....	\$6947 36	\$315 00	\$2643 53	\$2742 09	\$508 44	\$3379 33	\$1856 84	\$1731 35	\$643 18	\$13 42	\$255 01	\$.....	\$97 79	\$159 65	\$54 04	\$111 43	\$3 66	\$261 85	\$ 21728 97

# ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1889.—Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

MONTHS.	Counties Board	Private Board.	Work Departments.	Articles Sold.	Sale of Stock.	Rebates.	Collections and Donations.	Money Overdrawn.	TOTAL.
October, 1888.....	.....	\$ 25 00	\$ 64 59	\$ 3 05	.....	\$5 75	.....	.....	\$ 98 39
November, " .....	\$ 1691 84	20 00	121 43	20 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	1853 84
December, " .....	.....	20 00	104 34	28 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	152 83
January, 1889.....	2865 93	18 00	39 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2 36	2926 12
February, " .....	1050 40	37 50	40 82	9 45	\$3 25	.....	\$32 21	100 00	1273 63
March, " .....	1521 86	56 00	46 90	2 00	2 25	40	.....	.....	1629 41
April, " .....	12330 02	6 00	21 95	1 50	... ..	.....	.....	... ..	12359 47
May, " .....	252 22	32 25	62 07	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	349 04
June, " .....	83 56	45 50	44 87	15 07	.....	3 25	.....	.....	192 25
July, " .....	484 56	30 00	40 45	6 25	.....	.....	57	.....	561 83
August, " .....	1238 66	25 00	67 92	3 44	.....	.....	1 21	.....	1336 23
September, " .....	.....	73 66	143 90	7 43	.....	10	.....	.....	225 09
Total .....	\$ 21519 05	\$ 388 91	\$799 07	\$99 75	\$5 50	\$9 50	\$33 99	\$102 36	\$22958 13

Cash on hand October 1st, 1888.....\$ 5435 82  
 Received during the year ..... 22958 13

Total.....\$28393 95

Expended during the year.....\$21728 97  
 Balance on hand Oct. 1st, 1889. .... 6664 98

Total.....\$28393 95

# ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1889.—Continued.

## EXPENDITURES—STATE OF WISCONSIN.

MONTHS.	Salaries of Officers and Pay of Employees.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Farm and Garden.	Construction and Repairs.	TOTAL.
October, 1888 .....	\$18 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 5 25	\$ 118 04	\$ 145 29
November, " .....	18 00	.....	.....	371 53	389 53
December, " .....	18 00	.....	.....	42 48	60 48
January, 1889 .....	18 00	.....	.....	802 22	820 22
February, " .....	18 00	5 00	.....	84 11	107 11
March, " .....	18 00	225 00	.....	218 86	461 86
April, " .....	18 00	23 43	200 00	818 12	1059 55
May, " .....	40 90	8 59	25 00	25 39	99 88
June, " .....	18 00	24 50	.....	16 81	59 31
July, " .....	.....	2 75	.....	99 69	102 44
August, " .....	38 80	15 00	.....	7 40	61 20
September, " .....	18 00	6 00	25 00	42 26	91 26
Total .....	\$241 70	\$314 27	\$255 25	\$2646 91	\$3458 13

## RECEIPTS.

March, 1889, appropriation from Legislature .....	\$2500 00
Cash on hand October 1st, 1888 .....	\$1579 70
Received during the year .....	2500 00
Total .....	\$4079 70
Expended during the year .....	\$3458 13
Balance on hand October 1st, 1889 .....	621 57
Total .....	\$4079 70

We hereby certify that we have carefully examined and audited the foregoing accounts and the vouchers of the Industrial School for Girls, and that we find the same to be correct.

Dated October 26th, 1889

E. E. CHAPIN, }  
F. G. BIGELOW, } Auditors.



# ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1890.

## CURRENT FUNDS—EXPENDITURES.

MONTHS.	Salaries of Officers and Pay of Employees.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Fuel and Lights.	Dry Goods and Clothing.	Books Stationery and Postage.	Provisions and Groceries.	Fish and Meat.	Flour and Meal.	Farm and Garden.	Construction and Repairs.	Drugs and Medicines.	Insurance.	Custom Work Department.	Water and Telephone.	Amusements and Recreation.	Legal Expenses and Travel.	Telegraph and Express.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
October, 1889.	\$ 592 25	\$ 50 26	\$ 44 76	\$ 66 80	\$ 24 25	\$ 317 87	\$ 140 95	\$ 110 95	\$ 97 27	\$ 4 50	\$ 21 89	\$.....	\$ 6 59	\$ 63 00	\$ 20	\$ 2 23	\$ 40	\$ 21 70	\$ 1565 89
November, "	557 25	12 34	204 99	374 84	6 15	391 60	189 82	103 95	23 68	.....	16 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 15	70	18 00	1901 29
December, "	617 00	1 03	305 36	108 07	35 37	135 81	155 92	109 25	57 69	.....	5 50	.....	19 81	9 15	25 49	29 30	60	5 48	1620 83
January, 1890.	567 00	82 79	62 28	524 01	50 21	103 93	145 64	100 80	51 03	.....	28 23	.. .	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....	37 41	1754 33
February, "	578 33	1 15	185 99	98 35	17 51	263 67	133 74	85 35	19 90	.....	5 00	.....	7 40	55	.....	19 90	.....	33 60	1452 34
March, "	617 20	8 18	122 37	137 11	9 40	109 65	141 32	105 40	48 47	.....	13 15	.....	.....	8 75	.....	10	60	25	1321 95
April, "	571 49	36 25	177 74	113 00	14 65	199 39	141 09	106 05	45 98	.....	19 33	640 15	21 07	63 00	.....	9 79	...	12 95	2171 93
May, "	550 90	25 54	94 73	288 49	33 60	372 04	155 82	122 00	69 78	.....	5 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 82	66	2 37	1818 35
June, "	612 33	6 53	117 21	199 68	15 69	246 28	143 27	107 40	26 87	.....	18 43	.....	8 25	8 75	.....	22 06	...	35 17	1567 90
July, "	562 33	10 37	104 28	372 05	4 50	225 54	153 78	110 25	51 70	.....	22 78	.....	.....	25	1 60	33 45	...	436 23	2089 11
August, "	567 96	24 46	17 04	169 54	4 00	371 24	169 73	125 15	31 37	80	3 27	... ..	13 03	.....	.....	37 87	70	20 82	1556 98
September, "	633 33	23 46	788 98	216 20	31 81	296 88	171 37	118 95	140 96	60	10 57	.....	18 82	8 75	.....	34 77	....	41 50	2536 95
Total.....	\$7027 37	\$282 36	\$2225 73	\$2668 14	\$247 14	\$3033 88	\$1842 45	\$1305 50	\$664 70	\$5 90	\$170 57	\$640 15	\$94 97	\$162 20	\$27 29	\$288 36	\$3 66	\$667 48	\$21357 85

# ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1890.—Continued.

## RECEIPTS.

MONTHS.	Counties Board	Private Board.	Work Departments.	Articles Sold.	Rebates.	Collections and Donations.	Money Overdrawn.	TOTAL.
October, 1889 .....	\$1055 75	\$ 25 50	\$ 75 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1156 38
November, " .....	1100 03	44 50	60 44	\$1 12	.. ..	.....	.....	1206 00
December, " .....	3182 34	27 80	30 78	3 80	.....	.. ..	.....	3244 72
January, 1890.....	1596 06	11 00	61 15	63 40	\$36 88	.....	.....	1769 09
February, " .....	7650 25	25 00	110 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	7785 29
March, " .....	4453 74	27 15	53 45	.....	2 50	.....	\$2 00	4538 84
April, " .....	279 60	13 50	58 55	3 15	50	.. ..	78	358 08
May, " .....	.....	47 00	89 50	18	.....	\$20 00	.....	136 68
June, " .....	1300 40	57 00	71 54	15 15	1 06	14 66	15 29	1480 44
July, " .....	906 22	26 00	46 20	2 36	.....	.. ..	.....	995 44
August, " .....	.....	35 00	101 35	29 49	4 00	.....	.....	169 84
September, " .....	822 11	70 00	49 95	.....	9 28	.....	.....	961 34
Total.....	\$22346 50	\$409 45	\$808 78	\$118 65	\$54 22	\$34 66	\$18 07	\$23790 33

Cash on hand October 1st, 1889.....\$ 6692 89  
 Received during the year..... 23790 33

Total.....\$30483 22

Expended during the year.....\$21357 85  
 Balance on hand October 1st, 1890..... 9125 37

Total.....\$30483 22

# ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1890.—Continued.

## EXPENDITURES—STATE OF WISCONSIN.

MONTHS.	Salaries of Officers and Pay of Employees.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Farm and Garden.	Construction and Repairs.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
October, 1889 .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 25 88	.....	\$ 25 88
November, " .....	\$36 00	\$ 6 40	\$ 7 65	.....	.....	50 05
December, " .....	18 00	29 35	10 00	13 96	\$ 92 00	163 31
January, 1890 .....	18 00	11 25	.....	8 51	125 00	162 76
February, " .....	18 00	.....	60 00	4 30	.....	82 30
March, " .....	18 00	85 05	40 60	137 01	.....	280 66
April, " .....	18 00	61 25	48 06	155 66	.....	282 91
May, " .....	18 00	1 25	1 25	.....	.....	20 50
June, " .....	18 00	.....	26 70	4 51	.....	49 21
July, " .....	18 00	.....	4 15	109 55	37 75	169 45
August, " .....	18 00	62 68	.....	894 12	30 00	1004 80
September, " .....	18 00	.....	7 50	90 48	.....	115 98
Total .....	\$216 00	\$257 23	\$205 85	\$1443 98	\$284 75	\$2407 81

## RECEIPTS.

February, 1890, appropriation from Legislature .....			\$2500 00
Cash on hand October 1st, 1889 .....	\$ 621 57	Expended during the year .....	\$2407 81
Received during the year .....	2500 00	Balance on hand October 1st, 1890 .....	713 76
Total .....	\$3121 57	Total .....	\$3121 57

We hereby certify that we have compared the above recapitulation of the Superintendent's accounts and find it correct, for year ending October 1st, 1890.

Dated October 29th, 1890.

E. E. CHAPIN, }  
F. G. BIGELOW, } Auditors.

## SCHOOL ROOM STATISTICS.

The number under instruction varies from Table I on account of one being physically incapacitated for school duties and one, taking Kindergarten lessons, acting as pupil assistant.

The number now on our list, capable of study, is as follows:

In School October 1, 1889.....	169
Received during past year.....	125
Dismissed during past year.....	111
Preparing for Kindergarten.....	1
In Chicago Hospital for women and children.....	1
In School October 1, 1890.....	183

## PRESENT CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.

	Cottage Home.	Ch. H. M. H.	Total.
<i>Advanced A Class</i> — Arithmetic, from measurements forward; Harper's Geography, finished; History (U. S.); Grammar; Smith's Physiology and Hygiene; Civil Government; Fifth Reader; Writing.....	0	5	5
<i>A Class</i> — Arithmetic from decimals forward; Harper's Geography; Fourth Reader; Writing.....	12	10	22
<i>B Class</i> — Arithmetic through common and decimal fractions; Harper's Geography; Fourth Reader; Language Lessons; Writing.....	12	6	18
<i>C Class</i> — Arithmetic from fundamental rules through fractions; Cornell's Intermediate Geography; Union Fourth Reader; Writing; Spelling.....	10	11	21
<i>D Class</i> — Arithmetic from fundamental rules to fractions; Swinton's Elementary Geography; Union Fourth Reader; Spelling and Writing.....	10	11	21
<i>E Class</i> — Arithmetic, tables and fundamental rules; Primary Geography; Third Reader; Intellectual Arithmetic; Spelling and Writing.....	2	12	14
<i>Primary Classes</i> — Second Reader; Arithmetic tables, addition and subtraction; Physiology from chart; Spelling and Writing.....	0	9	9
<i>Primary School</i> — Doing work similar to Primary C, D, E classes, given above.....	0	43	43
<i>Kindergarten</i> .....	..	28	28
Total.....	46	135	181





CHILDREN'S HOME KITCHEN.

## ORDER OF STUDIES.

*(Synopsisizing the Cottage and Main Home Classes.)*

Monday, Wednesday and Friday—Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Physiology, Reading, Spelling.

Tuesday and Thursday—Geography, United States History, Civil Government, Physiology, Grammar, Drawing, Reading and Spelling.

All the schools have lessons in Gymnastics one-half hour, twice a week in each school.

Thursday is general exercise day. At Cottage, Map-drawing, Physiology, Grammar and Composition. Also to a few, whose talents encourage success, art lessons are given.

To your generosity and ever watchful care we owe the many marks of beauty in our surroundings. The young maples and elms, which but a few years ago cast a slender shade, have grown to large trees. In their season, beds of flowers decorate the corners and borders of the drives, vines are beginning to cover the walls of the different homes, and smoothly shaven lawns surround the buildings. A greater effort is made to give not only a comfortable but beautiful appearance to this home for children. It is believed that the more young minds, depraved by vicious teachings and weakened by the effects of low practices, can be brought in contact with the beautiful gifts of nature, accompanied by a systematic teaching of good, the more they will appreciate the purpose of this life, not as a mere chance holiday where one follows impulse without thought, but for the carrying out of the purpose of a Supreme Power. A combined effort of all interested in our progress is asked in this development, in the belief that it will be one of the sure roads to the success we all seek.

The work among the different homes is maintained with increased and better results. New ideas and new methods are gradually taking the place of older and less satisfactory treatment. The greatest care is being used to teach our children that they are members of society, that as such members they are under obligations to society. Effort is being made to teach them that it is not for punishment, but for obtaining an education, that the State requires their attendance at this School,

in order to make them worthy and respected citizens. A quiet but firm treatment is accorded each child, and as much freedom of action is given as will sustain perfect discipline.

To general studies heretofore pursued, has been added the past year the study of Physiology, in which the older students especially have manifested much interest.

More attention is being given to Drawing and Grammar than formerly. An advanced A Class has been formed, and the study of History taken up by the B Class. The Kindergarten department is attracting the attention of all the officers of the School. The increasing interest of our younger children cannot but be noted with satisfaction. It is, perhaps, one of the most difficult and unsatisfactory labors, in our field of work, to awaken these young minds to activity, and teach contentment through occupation. Too much praise cannot be given to Miss Belitz, who is bringing this department into a condition of perfection which it has not heretofore enjoyed, and is also doing successful work in the department of physical culture, which, through your kind encouragement, we have been able to establish.

During the past year the School has lost several of its active and efficient assistants. Miss Jardeau, for nearly four years principal of the Main Home School, left to take up work in a new field. Miss Jardeau entered upon her work here under difficulties which were peculiar and discouraging, but with her natural executive ability she brought her department into perfect order. Her sister, Miss Eva, who was a teacher in our Primary School and a valued helper, left the School at the same time. Mrs. Little, an Assistant Matron in our Main Home, also left during the year to accept a position in a home for the aged.

Miss Kidd, who has since occupied the position of teacher in the Main Home School, graduated from Downer College, and gives promise of much usefulness by her intelligence and adaptability to the work. Miss Bell succeeded Miss Eva Jardeau in the Primary School.

The resignation of our much-loved Superintendent, Miss



Hunt, on account of needed rest, was regretted by all who were fortunate enough to be co-workers with her. Her superior qualities of mind and heart appealed to all with whom she came in contact, and touched a chord of sympathy in both old and young. Miss Hunt possessed a broad and generous mind, refined and cultured.

Of our long-tried and faithful steward, teachers and matrons, their past and present works speak for them. Continued harmony and a whole-hearted and combined effort to further the interests of the institution has been earnest and steadfast.

A debt of gratitude is due the Rev. Mr. St. George, Deacon Martin, Mr. Candee, Mr. Kellogg, and others, for their kind ministrations to our spiritual needs. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. have faithfully and regularly given us religious instruction during the year. We gratefully acknowledge like favors from Rev. Mr. Hellings and others who have generously responded to our calls in times of need.

Many thanks to Mrs. Clarke for her considerate devotion to our Sunday-school work. Heretofore our classes have been quite large and all the teaching was by the officers of the School. A year ago it was thought that an advantageous change could be made by separating the younger children from the older ones and placing them in classes by themselves. In order to do this, it was necessary to provide more teachers. The more advanced pupils were put in charge of these classes. The experiment has proved a perfect success. The older girls feel the responsibility placed upon them, and a more determined effort and interest in teaching has been shown. The younger children have the advantage of smaller classes, and are taught to become more independent than if continually under the care of the officers of the School.

The thanks of the institution are due to our efficient physician, Dr. H. F. Sercombe, for her prompt attention and care in every need. The influenza which was so prevalent throughout the country, did not slight our School. Many of the officers, as well as the pupils, were afflicted with this disease, but

followed by no serious results. There have been no deaths at the School during the year. One of our members, whose health was impaired by her habits before coming to us, died soon after leaving us. After becoming a member of the School, she began to yield to the influence of our home life. Gradually becoming conscious of her condition, she began to make earnest and persistent efforts to become pure in heart. Long before leaving us she became a much-loved and respected member of our family, and we are assured that, like many others through your instrumentality, she has been able to reach that other and better life, which is a free gift to those who seek it.

The donations this year have not been large, but have been gratefully received in the spirit in which they were tendered. Our kind and always thoughtful friend, Mr. Hatch, of Utica, Wis., again sent us a bountiful supply of honey for the holiday feasts, for which the officers, as well as children, hold him in sweet remembrance. The Milwaukee Sentinel Co., never weary in well doing, has continued to supply us with news from the outside world, and we tender our sincere thanks.

A very generous gift of fifty dollars (\$50.00) from Mr. J. B. Bradford, of our city, will again replenish our children's library. The books purchased last year, by means of the liberality of this gentleman, have been a source of pleasure and profit to all. The *Summary*, from the Elmira Reformatory; *The Advance*, from Jamesburg, N. J.; *The Lyman School Enterprise*, and the *Howard Times*, published at the Industrial School, Howard, R. I.; *The Humane Journal*, and *The Brandon Times*, have been regular visitors, and have served to fan to a flame our interest in these kindred institutions, by their remembrance of us. From members of the Board we have received a large amount of reading matter, books, magazines, and papers.

The new piano lately purchased is an acquisition much appreciated; we have thus been enabled to place a musical instrument in the Primary schoolroom, by which the young voices of our children can be trained to harmony. Through exchange our Kindergarten has been supplied with a superior

instrument, and all of our schoolrooms, four in number, are now well furnished in this respect. Music should not be considered a luxury, but a necessity. While we consider ourselves considerably removed from a "savage state," we must acknowledge the potency of its power to soothe the restless spirits found in every schoolroom.

We cannot pass over the chronicle of the year's events without making mention of the celebration of our holidays. Each one brought to us its full measure of enjoyment. Our annual November feast was bountiful, followed by songs of praise and thanksgiving. By your generous gifts, beautiful and practical, and your personal assistance, Christmas was made a sweet benediction, resting upon and remaining with us. Easter and Children's day were observed with appropriate services. The Fourth of July was celebrated in a quiet way, but each child entered into the simple exercises with enthusiasm, and we hope the day did not pass without engendering in the heart of each officer and inmate of our institution a just feeling of pride in the past record of our nation, and an ambition to aid, even in a small degree, its future, by assisting children to gain a common-school English education.

In the past year more money has been expended upon our buildings and surroundings than for some years previous. This has been done with your approval and consent. The sums laid out were all for necessary repairs and necessary additions, and we feel that by delaying to make expenditures when needed, only serves to make greater expense in the future.

With all our outlay, there is still call for improvement in this respect, and it might not be unreasonable to ask from the Legislature a larger appropriation than is usually given for this purpose, that the property may not depreciate while in your hands.

In submitting this my first report to you, ladies, I must extend my heartfelt thanks for the generous and sympathetic support which you have bestowed without solicitation. The number of official visits made by individual members of your Board in the interests of the School, exclusive of the meetings

of your different committees, and those of the entire Board, have been eighty-five. The spirit which prompts this self-sacrificing labor on your part cannot but promise a continuance of success to the charitable cause which you have espoused.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH E. PIERCE,

*Superintendent*

## PHYSICIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

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*To the Board of Managers of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls.*

**L**ADIES: I present my sixth annual report. You will be glad to hear that during the past fiscal year there has not been one case of severe sickness. The infectious and contagious fevers of five or six years ago can find no foothold with the excellent sanitary conditions that are now established. It is a matter of great satisfaction to me to be relieved from the pain of announcing a single death.

My calls to the School have been mostly to such cases as required but few visits. They were the result of cold, indigestion, and of evil contamination before entering.

The School suffered, as all the country did, from the epidemic known as the "Grip." The cases were numerous, and teachers and pupils were alike prostrated. Although so many were sick, it is a noticeable fact that a more favorable record among the pupils has been found than was general outside of the School. It is worth while to note such facts, pointing as they do to the advantage of good hygienic conditions upon the resistive power of the system. To Dr. Post, who kindly came to my aid during my own illness, and also while I was absent from the city, I wish to express my appreciation.

An interesting case may be mentioned during the year—that of Mina Vose, whose hand had been seriously injured before entering the School. Last year the ladies of the Board kindly paid her expenses at The Elms Hospital, to undergo an operation. Owing to the lack of sufficient passive exercise at the time most needed—entirely due to the girl's personal neglect of the same—the use of the hand was only partially restored, and had to be again operated upon in April last. This time we kept her at the School. Recovery was very slow

indeed, and required much patience on the part of all. The hand required dressing and massage every day for nearly two weeks, and after that several times a week for a long time. But the result was sufficient reward, for after two months she recovered the use of her hand so as to enable her to do all kinds of work.

In the matter of diet there seems to be nothing wanting, and the excellent physical condition of the pupils is a guarantee of good nourishment.

I am pleased to note the efforts of the Board, through its teachers, to give such physical exercise to the pupils as under existing circumstances they deem practicable, thus in a measure ministering to their needs in that direction.

Before closing, let me extend to you, as ladies of the managing Board, my thanks for your kind and friendly support in all my endeavors to care for your sick and feeble ones.

To the Superintendent, with whom for six years I have been more or less intimately associated, I wish to express my sincere gratitude for her ever helpful support; and for matrons and teachers I have only much praise for their constant care and attendance to the physical welfare of the pupils.

Most respectfully submitted,

H. F. SERCOMBE, M. D.,

October 22, 1890.

*Attending Physician.*

<i>Months.</i>	<i>No. Cases Sickness.</i>	<i>No. Visits to In- dividuals.</i>	<i>No. Visits to Schools.</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
October .....	6	16	8	0
November .....	13	29	6	0
December .....	3	11	4	0
January .....	30	78	13	0
February .....	4	14	4	0
March .....	5	15	5	0
April .....	6	15	5	0
May .....	14	34	10	0
June .....	6	21	13	0
July .....	4	7	3	0
August .....	16	20	4	0
September .....	3	3	6	0
Total .....	124	273	81	0

# DONATIONS.

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FROM OCTOBER 1, 1888, TO OCTOBER 1, 1889.

NOVEMBER—Mr. Hatch, Ithaca, Wis., half barrel honey.

DECEMBER—C. A. Chapin, 1 sack flour; Mr. Booth, 1 barrel apples; Mrs. Jas. Peck, 1 dozen handkerchiefs.

FEBRUARY—Mr. Walter Melchior, Hartford, Wis., a fine Scotch collie; Mrs. Aikens, magazine and papers.

APRIL—Mr. Cook, Sturgeon Bay, Sunday-school papers; Mrs. Geo. S. Coxe, 1 pair shoes.

MAY—Mrs. Candee, 1 hat.

JULY—Miss Doig, valuable papers and 1 hat; Flower Mission, Youths' Companions, basket of flowers, Harper's Young People.

SEPTEMBER—Mrs. Eaton, Beloit, Wis., 1 boy's overcoat; Mr. Geo. Thomas, flowers.

Subscription of Milwaukee *Daily Sentinel*, 1 year; *Advance*, *Summary*, *Howard Times*, *Sunday-school Gem*, *Lyman School Enterprise*, *Brandon Times*.

CASH DONATIONS—Jas. B. Bradford, \$50.00; Mrs. Wilder, 25c; Ella McKee, 32c; "Friend," 21c; Mrs. Monroe, Appleton, \$1.00.

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1889, TO OCTOBER 1, 1890.

NOVEMBER—Mrs. W. P. Lynde, 1 book and papers, *Interior* and others; Mrs. Wieber, boy's suit; Mrs. Aikens, papers and pictures; Flower Mission, large package of papers and magazines; Mrs. R. J. Kelley, Brandon, 3 books for library.

MAY—Miss Eva Jardeau, hat; Miss C. Doig, 2 hats; Flower Mission, large quantity of papers and magazines; Mrs. Russell, papers and magazines.

JUNE—Mrs. Dutton, ice cream and book for library; unknown friend, ice cream.

SEPTEMBER—Mrs. Aikens, stand, rocker, foot-stool and papers; Mrs. J. W. Bradley, papers; Mrs. E. Sanderson, scrap-book containing notices relative to Wisconsin Industrial School work from its commencement; Mr. West, set of geographical maps; Railroad Commissioner, 5 maps; Mrs. Pierce and Noesch, 1 dozen butter plates.

CASH DONATIONS—Mr. J. B. Bradford, \$50.00.

## DONATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS, THANKSGIVING AND FOURTH OF JULY.

NOVEMBER—Mr. Geo. I. Robinson, two turkeys; Mr. Hatch, Ithaca, Wis., 100 lbs. honey.

DECEMBER—Mrs. Chas. A. Chapin, 1 barrel flour; Mrs. Jas. Conroy, 1 box candy, 6 lbs.; Boys' Club, 30 copies of a Christmas song; Inbusch Bros., 10 lbs. almonds, 50 lbs. peanuts, 10 lbs. cream chocolates, 10 lbs. English walnuts, 10 lbs. pecans; A. W. Rich, cuffs, collars, hose and mittens; T. L. Kelly, goods \$5.

JULY—Andrew Dutton, 3 boxes fire crackers.







LAUNDRY.

## THE COUNTY ALLOWANCE.

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THE Board of Supervisors of Milwaukee County refused to allow the quarterly bills for March 15th, \$1,029.55, and June 15th, 1890, for \$1,027.82, for the reason, as the Board claimed, that the charges therein at the rate of \$2.50 per week for each such child kept, as specified in said bill, exceeded \$2.00 per week, which was the price fixed by the Board of Supervisors for maintaining children in the several charitable institutions within the county, and disallowed the sum of \$206.30 of the March bill, and \$205.71 of the June bill, from which disallowance the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls appealed to the Circuit Court.

Both causes came on to be heard December 26th, 1890. It was stipulated in open Court that the testimony taken upon the trial of the first cause should be received and used on the trial of the second cause, and the second should abide the decision and judgment of the first.

The first cause was fully tried before the Court, a jury having been waived, and resulted in a judgment in favor of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, allowing its claim of \$2.50 per week for each such child received, kept, and maintained by the School. No appeal has been or will be taken from the judgment. E. E. Chapin appeared as attorney for the School, and John Toohey appeared as attorney for the county.

The findings of the Court in the first cause, which are substantially the same in the second, are herewith submitted:

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL  
FOR GIRLS,  
v.s.  
THE COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE.

At a regular term of the Circuit Court for Milwaukee

County, begun and holden at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said county, on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1890, and on the 26th day of December, 1890, in said term.

Present, Hon. D. H. Johnson, Circuit Judge

The appeal in this case having been perfected and certified to this Court, and the same having been brought on for hearing in its regular order on the calendar, on the issues formed therein, and tried before the Court without a jury, a jury having been first duly waived by the parties thereto in open Court, this Court, after full determination on the proof and testimony adduced, makes and files the following findings of facts and conclusions of law :

#### FINDINGS OF FACTS.

That on the 19th day of March, 1890, the plaintiff duly presented to the County Board of Supervisors of the County of Milwaukee its claim in the nature of a bill of account, duly verified, to the amount of \$1,029.55, for the keeping and care and education of 39 children duly committed to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, plaintiff herein, from County of Milwaukee, defendant herein, for and during the time specified in said bill of account, to-wit, between December 15th, 1889, and March 15th, 1890, at the rate of \$2.50 per week for each such child so kept and maintained.

That on the 15th day of July, 1890, the said County Board of Supervisors of the County of Milwaukee allowed said claim at the sum of \$823.25, which is at the rate of \$2.00 per week for each such child so kept and maintained, and disallowed the sum of \$206.30 of said claim of \$1,029.55.

That on the 26th day of July, 1890, and within ninety days from the time of the disallowance of said sum of \$206.30 by the said Board of Supervisors, the plaintiff duly appealed to this Court from the decision of the said County Board of Supervisors disallowing said sum of \$1,029.55 in part, to-wit, in the sum of \$206.30.

That the said 39 children were duly committed to said Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, plaintiff herein, from

the County of Milwaukee, and that plaintiff received, kept and maintained said children between December 15th, 1889, and March 15th, 1890, and that the sum of \$1,029.55 is a reasonable price for the keeping, care and education of said children so committed as aforesaid; that \$2.50 per week is a just, fair and reasonable price and charge by the plaintiff for the keeping, care and education of each such child.

That the said sum of \$206.30 so disallowed by the County Board of Supervisors of the County of Milwaukee became due and payable March 15th, 1890, and that said sum of \$206.30 has not been paid.

That no contract was ever made between the County of Milwaukee, defendant herein, and the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, plaintiff herein, for the keeping, care and education of each, either or any of said 39 children.

That the price charged by the plaintiff to the County of Milwaukee, defendant herein, for the keeping, care and education of children committed from that county is no greater nor less than the price charged by the plaintiff to each, either or any of the other counties of the state; or in other words, that the charge by plaintiff for the keeping, care and education of children committed to it from the respective counties of the state, is uniform.

That the price of \$2.50 per week for the keeping, care and education of each of said children so duly committed to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, plaintiff herein, from the County of Milwaukee as aforesaid, is a proper charge by the plaintiff against said defendant.

That the said price of \$2.50 per week for the keeping, care and education of each of said 39 children does not exceed the price limited by law.

That the plaintiff herein was at the time of the commitment of said 39 children to it from said county, ever since has been, and now is a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Wisconsin.

#### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW.

That the plaintiff herein is entitled to judgment against the County of Milwaukee, defendant herein, for the sum of

two hundred and six and 30-100 dollars, together with costs and disbursements in this action to be taxed.

Let judgment be entered accordingly.

By the Court.

D. H. JOHNSON, *Circuit Judge.*

Judgment was entered accordingly.

COPY OF

# CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

AND

## ORIGINAL STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS

OF THE

## MILWAUKEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

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**K** NOW ALL MEN by these presents that we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being each of full age, and citizens of the United States, and citizens and residents of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby, pursuant to the provisions of chapter three hundred and twenty-five, of the laws of the State of Wisconsin for the year A. D. 1875, and for the purpose of organizing a corporation under said chapter by the corporate name of THE MILWAUKEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, make this subscription, to be annexed to the necessary certificate, which is hereto annexed, and to that end and purpose we do hereby subscribe and agree to pay for the benefit of said corporation, the several sums set opposite our names respectively, that is to say :

<i>Names of Subscribers.</i>	<i>Amount of Subscription.</i>	<i>Names of Subscribers.</i>	<i>Amount of Subscription.</i>
Nancy H. Adsit .....	\$1 00	Mary J. Palmer.....	\$1 00
Emma D. Terry.....	1 00	Caroline B. Watkins.....	1 00
Eliza S. May.....	1 00	E. B. Sanderson...	1 00
Elizabeth L. Judd.....	1 00	Julia W. Emmons.....	1 00
Nellie M. H. Peck.....	1 00	Jennie M. Ray.....	1 00
Margaret W. Allis.....	1 00	Emily S. C. Finch.....	1 00
Flora E. Coleman.....	1 00	Nelly D. Bacon.....	1 00
Kate P. Spencer.....	1 00	Jane D. Follett.....	1 00
Henrietta Inbusch.....	1 00	Ellen M. Cottrill.....	1 00
M. E. B. Lynde.....	1 00	Elizabeth B. Steele.....	1 00

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that we, Mary E. B. Lynde, Margaret W. Allis, Elizabeth B. Sanderson, Emily S. C. Finch, Nancy H. Adsit, Jane D. Follett, Eliza S. May, Jane M. Ray, Caroline B. Watkins, Elizabeth B. Steele, Julia W. Emmons, Ellen M. Cottrill, Ellen M. H. Peck, Kate P. Spencer, Emma D. Terry,

Clara E. Coleman, Henrietta Inbusch, Elizabeth L. Judd, Ellen D. Bacon, Mary J. Palmer, being each of full age, and citizens of the United States, and citizens of the State of Wisconsin, pursuant to the provisions of chapter three hundred and twenty-five, of the laws of the State of Wisconsin for the year A. D. 1875, entitled, "An Act authorizing Industrial Schools," and for the purpose of organizing a corporation pursuant to said chapter, and having united for the purpose of organizing and maintaining an industrial school in the County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify, declare and make known as follows:

*First.* That the corporate name of the industrial school hereby formed shall be "THE MILWAUKEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

*Second.* That the names of the incorporators of said corporation are the said Mary E. B. Lynde, Margaret W. Allis, Elizabeth B. Sanderson, Emily S. C. Finch, Nancy H. Adsit, Jane D. Follett, Eliza S. May, Jane M. Ray, Caroline B. Watkins, Elizabeth B. Steele, Julia W. Emmons, Ellen M. Cottrill, Ellen M. H. Peck, Kate P. Spencer, Emma D. Terry, Clara E. Coleman, Henrietta Inbusch, Elizabeth L. Judd, Ellen D. Bacon, and Mary J. Palmer.

*Third.* That the officers that said School shall have for the first year are as follows:

*For President*—Mrs. Mary E. B. Lynde.

*For First Vice-President*—Miss Mary Mortimer.

*For Second Vice-President*—Mrs. Margaret W. Allis.

*For Third Vice-President*—Mrs. Elizabeth B. Sanderson.

*For Secretary*—Mrs. Emily S. C. Finch.

*For Treasurer*—Mrs. Nancy H. Adsit.

*For Executive Committee*—Mrs. Jane D. Follett, Mrs. Eliza S. May, Mrs. Jane M. Ray, Mrs. Wm. H. Metcalf, and Mrs. J. J. Slocum.

*Fourth.* That the name of the city and county in which said School is to be located and maintained is the City of Milwaukee, in the County of Milwaukee, in said State of Wisconsin.

*Fifth.* That the requisite subscriptions required by said chapter 325 are hereto annexed.

*Witness our hands,* at the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, this thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five

NANCY H. ADSIT,  
EMMA D. TERRY,  
ELIZA S. MAY,  
ELIZABETH L. JUDD,  
NELLIE M. H. PECK,  
MARGARET W. ALLIS,  
CLARA E. COLEMAN,  
KATE P. SPENCER,  
HENRIETTA INBUSCH,  
M. E. B. LYNDE.

MARY J. PALMER,  
CAROLINE B. WATKINS,  
E. B. SANDERSON,  
JULIA W. EMMONS,  
JENNIE M. RAY,  
EMILY S. C. FINCH,  
ELLEN D. BACON,  
JANE D. FOLLETT,  
ELLEN M. COTTRILL,  
ELIZABETH B. STEELE.



STATE OF WISCONSIN, }  
MILWAUKEE COUNTY. } ss.

Be it remembered, that on this 31st day of March, A. D. 1875, before me personally appeared Mary E. B. Lynde, Margaret W. Allis, Elizabeth B. Sanderson, Emily S. C. Finch, Nancy H. Adsit, Jane D. Follett, Eliza S. May, Jane M. Ray, Caroline B. Watkins, Elizabeth B. Steele, Julia W. Emmons, Ellen M. Cottrill, Ellen M. H. Peck, Kate P. Spencer, Emma D. Terry, Clara E. Coleman, Henrietta Inbusch, Elizabeth L. Judd, Ellen D. Bacon, and Mary J. Palmer, to me known to be the persons named in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof for the uses and purposes therein set forth and mentioned.

J. P. C. COTTRILL,  
*Notary Public, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.*

#### ORGANIZATION.

The succeeding members of the corporation were elected in the first instance by the vote of the original corporators, and thereafter by the Board of Managers so constituted, at its regular meetings.

In June, 1878, by compliance with the laws regulating a change of corporate name (Chap. 307, Laws of 1874), the name of the School was changed to the "Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls."



# BY-LAWS.

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## ARTICLE I.

### CORPORATION.

The corporation shall consist of the Board of Managers, who shall have power to fill vacancies and to add to their number within the limits prescribed by these by-laws; *provided*, that at no time shall a majority of any committee, or of the Board of Managers, consist of members of any one religious denomination, or members of no religious denomination.

## ARTICLE II.

### BOARD OF MANAGERS.

1. The Board of Managers shall consist of a president, three vice-presidents, a treasurer, and a secretary, who shall be chosen by ballot annually, and of the various standing committees provided for in Article VII, whose members shall be annually elected, and all of whom shall be residents of the State of Wisconsin.

2. The officers annually elected shall hold office until their successors are chosen. Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of routine and ordinary business, and ten members shall be required for the election of officers, or superintendent, and sale or purchase of real estate, or change of by-laws. Vacancies can be filled at any regular meeting of the Board.

3. All meetings of the Board shall be held at the Industrial School building, or such other place as shall be specially designated by the president. The Board shall hold monthly meetings on the second Wednesday of every month, for the transaction of general business, and an annual meeting on the last Wednesday of October, at which time the officers, three members of the executive committee, two auditors, and a board of counselors shall be elected by ballot.

4. The Board shall have the general supervision of the acts of the various committees. All vacancies in the various committees, except the executive committee, shall be filled by the remaining members thereof, subject to confirmation by the Board. The Board shall have power to appoint and remove, and to regulate the duties and salary of the superintendent.

5. Any lady residing in Milwaukee, who has failed to attend the monthly meetings of the Board for four consecutive months, or to perform the duties of her office, without giving a satisfactory excuse, shall be considered to have withdrawn from the Board.

## ARTICLE III.

## AUDITORS AND COUNSELORS.

At each annual meeting of the Board of Managers there shall be elected two auditors, and not more than twelve counselors, of whom the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General shall be members *ex-officio*. The auditors and counselors shall consist of gentlemen residing in the State of Wisconsin.

## ARTICLE IV.

## DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

The president shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Managers, preserve order, nominate special committees, and call special meetings when necessary, or when requested by three members. The vice-presidents, in the order in which they are named, shall, in the absence of the president, perform the duties of that officer.

## ARTICLE V.

## DUTIES OF TREASURER.

1. The treasurer shall have the custody of all the funds of the corporation, the same to be kept on deposit until legally disbursed, in such bank as may be ordered by the Board of Managers; shall draw checks for all bills after they are passed by the finance committee, and shall render an account of receipts, funds on hand, and disbursements at each monthly meeting of the Board.

2. The treasurer shall be required to give a bond for the faithful performance of the duties of her office, in such an amount and in such sureties as shall be approved by the executive committee.

3. She shall submit her annual report for the year ending September 30, with the auditors' certificate, to the Board at its regular meeting preceding its annual meeting.

## ARTICLE VI.

## DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

The secretary shall give notice of all the meetings of the Board of Managers, and shall keep records of the same; shall keep a correct register of the names of the Board of Managers, the standing committees, and the annual contributors; shall see that files of all the official documents relating to the institution are there preserved, and shall prepare such papers and reports as the Board may direct.

## ARTICLE VII.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. The standing committees shall be as follows: 1, Executive; 2, House-Supply and Work; 3, Children's; 4, School; 5, Finance. No one shall be a member of more than two committees at the same time.

2. Each committee shall meet at an early day after the annual meeting, and proceed to elect its chairman by ballot, a majority vote of the entire committee being necessary for an election.

3. Each committee shall make arrangements for its own meetings, provided they do not conflict with these by-laws. The chairman of each committee shall present a written report of its work at each monthly meeting of the Board of Managers, and preserve a record of the same in a book. Each of these committees shall furnish an annual report to the Board of Managers.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. The executive committee shall consist of the officers of the Board of Managers and the chairmen of the several standing committees, and three additional members to be chosen by and from the Board of Managers at the annual meeting. Five members shall constitute a quorum, and the secretary of the Board shall be *ex-officio* secretary of the executive committee.

2. The committee shall hold stated meetings; shall keep the building properly repaired and insured, and make all necessary rules for the regulation of buildings and grounds of the corporation, and the deportment of the inmates.

3. They shall have power, on concurrence of the committee involved, and the superintendent, to engage and discharge all employes of the corporation and assign them their duties and salaries.

4. They shall have charge of publishing the annual report, and of all the business of the corporation not defined in the duties of the other committees, or which requires action in the interval between meetings of the Board.

5. They shall be the special advisers of the superintendent, and report all such action at the next meeting of the Board, and all matters of difference between other committees shall, in the first instance, be referred to the executive committee for adjustment.

## ARTICLE IX.

### HOUSE-SUPPLY AND WORK COMMITTEE.

1. This committee shall not consist of more than twelve, one or more of whom shall visit the institution as often as once each week (and on Sunday, if in their judgment the interests of the institution demand it), and make a thorough inspection of every room, closet, and pantry.

2. They shall also inform themselves of the wants of the several households, and attend to the economical management of supplies, make an estimate of the donations in kind, and report the same monthly to the Board of Managers.

3. They shall, by sub-committees, attend to all wholesale purchases of household supplies of provisions, dry goods, stores, fuel,

and other articles, with a view of reducing to a minimum the retail purchases.

4. They shall, on one day in each month, inspect the work done by the girls, and the records thereof, in all departments of sewing and cutting and fitting of garments.

5. They shall also inspect the clothing of the girls in wear, and on hand, and see that it is suitable and sufficient, and advise with the superintendent as to supplies and needs in dry goods and clothing.

6. They shall carefully supervise all custom work done in the institution, and all records and accounts relating thereto.

## ARTICLE X.

### SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

1. This committee shall consist of not more than twelve, whose duty it shall be to visit the school once a month, and one of its individual members once a week, or oftener, as they may find it necessary.

2. They shall take care that the school is wisely disciplined and taught; insist on a strict adherence to its rules, and see that whatever is necessary for the use of the scholars is furnished.

## ARTICLE XI.

### CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE.

1. This committee shall consist of not more than seven members from Milwaukee, and shall elect, to be added to its numbers, one member from each congressional district of the State, beside the fourth. They shall be elected by the Board, after nomination by the executive committee, and the chairman shall be appointed by the Board, at its annual meeting, from the members residing in the Fourth District.

2. It shall be the duty of this committee to attend to all applications for the admission of children as charity or private boarders of the institution; to make arrangements for securing homes for children with such persons as may wish to adopt or apprentice the same; direct the correspondence of the committee; maintain a supervision of those put out for such time as the committee shall decide.

3. Children may be presented by this committee to the executive committee at any meeting for admission or discharge, and action thereon may be taken jointly by these two committees.

4. All applications for the discharge of any child or children shall be referred to the children's committee. If, in the judgment of said committee, it shall be considered and reported best to discharge such child or children, the executive committee may order such discharge, which shall be signed by the president, and the order, together with the application, shall be recorded on the books of the institution.

5. This committee shall see that all records with regard to the admission, discharge, history, conduct, and after life of each inmate, as required in the specified duties of the superintendent, are faithfully kept, and from time to time shall carefully examine the same.

6. In case of receiving notice of the ill-treatment of any child, it shall be their duty at once to examine into the case, and take such measures in reference to it as the circumstances require.

## ARTICLE XII.

### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

1. The finance committee shall consist of the president and treasurer and chairmen of standing committees.

2. They shall meet monthly, to audit all bills which are certified by the superintendent or steward, to receive estimates for the expenses of the coming month and authorize purchases, and to examine and accept the books and accounts of the treasurer and superintendent for the month just past.

3. All books and vouchers must be kept at the institution, except the bank book and check book, which must be present at the meetings of this committee.

## ARTICLE XIII.

### RESIDENT OFFICERS.

1. The resident officers of the School shall consist of a superintendent, an assistant superintendent, a steward, and such matrons, teachers and assistants as may become necessary.

2. They shall reside at the institution, and none of the subordinates shall leave it without the permission of the superintendent. All shall aid in maintaining order and discipline, and be especially careful to sustain each other in the presence of the inmates.

3. In the absence of the superintendent, one of the officers designated by her shall have charge of the institution.

## ARTICLE XIV.

### SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The superintendent shall have supervision of the School as the executive of the Board of Managers, and shall see that all their instructions and the rules of the School are carried out.

2. She shall frequently inspect the institution in all its departments; shall see that the officers and assistants are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their assigned duties, and strict in their observance of the regulations of the institution, and report remissness to the executive committee; shall see that the work is performed by the inmates according to their individual capacity, under the personal instructions of the officers, and that cleanliness, order, diligence, and propriety are everywhere maintained.

3. She shall keep a journal, making a record of all occurrences worthy of such notice, and submit the same at each regular meeting of the executive committee, and shall report monthly the names of those pupils who have been most faithful in duty and stand highest in deportment.

4. In suitable books she shall keep regular and complete accounts of the expenses of the institution, and of all moneys received and disbursed on its account, and make a full report of the same monthly to the finance committee.

5. She shall keep detailed accounts of all work done, both for the School and for customers, and a record of all donations, which shall be reported monthly to the Board, and be at all times open to the inspection of the executive committee.

6. She shall attend to the correspondence of the School, keeping files of letters received and copies of those sent, which are of importance.

7. She shall regularly make out and present all bills for board, and other necessary expenses of inmates, or work done for customers.

8. She shall keep a register of the name and age of each inmate, with date of admission, personal description, sketch of life, with birthplace; previous education; physical condition; names, residence, nativity, and character of family; by what authority sent; at whose expense; for what causes; when and how discharged; and also a record of conduct and progress while in the School, and, as far as possible, after leaving it. In case of death, the time, and cause, and disposal of remains must be duly registered.

9. In connection with the children's committee, she shall report upon all applications for admission, indenture, service or adoption of children; shall fill out necessary papers for the same, and shall keep full files of all official papers relating to admission or dismissal of inmates. Full records must be kept of the name, residence, and employment of those taking children by indenture, adoption, or to service, and of all the terms on which each transfer is made. In case of her receiving knowledge or information of the ill-treatment of any so placed out, it shall be her duty at once to examine into the case, and, if necessary, promptly to report it to the executive committee or Board of Managers.

10. The superintendent shall, after careful examination, and in accordance with the advice and direction of the Board, allot to each new-comer her position in the institution; and, in conjunction with the matrons, shall transfer the pupils from one family to another, as may be deemed advisable.

11. She shall present to the finance committee, at its regular monthly meeting, a careful estimate of the expenses of the coming month in all departments of the institution.

12. She shall make an annual report to the Board of Managers of everything pertaining to the general condition of the School and its inmates up to the close of the fiscal year, and at each meeting



give such information as the Board may desire, being at all times ready to perform such other duties as the good of the institution may require. With her annual report she shall present an inventory of all property belonging to the institution.

13. The assistant superintendent may take charge of the School during a temporary absence of the superintendent, and shall at all times render such assistance at the office, or in any department, as may be required.

## ARTICLE XV.

### STEWARD.

1. The steward shall, under the Board and the superintendent, have charge of the buildings and grounds, being responsible for the proper performance of all the out-door work, the conduct of workmen employed while on the premises, and for the condition and safe-keeping of all stock, vehicles, implements, and other property placed in his charge.

2. He shall, in concurrence with the superintendent, receive and examine all materials and supplies received at the institution, compare them with the bills, and see that these are correct as to quality, quantity, and amount charged therefor, and to every bill thus examined and compared they shall certify by signature, and no bill for such stores shall be audited or paid until it is so certified and presented to the finance committee.

3. All regular supplies of meat, flour, fuel, etc., shall be supplied under contracts made by the house and supply committee, or under their direction by the steward.

4. The steward shall, on the first of every month, make a list of such groceries and provisions as are needed for the ensuing month, together with all such other materials and supplies as can best be purchased at wholesale, which list shall be presented to the finance committee with the superintendent's monthly estimate of expenses, and, when approved, shall be referred to the house and supply committee, to be purchased by them, or under their direction.

5. With the concurrence of the superintendent, he shall make such contingent and retail purchases as may be found necessary, and may purchase perishable products and such supplies as can best be bought by taking advantage of fluctuations in market, paying for the same when necessary, provided that the sum of such paid bills shall not exceed one hundred dollars in any month, and that all such bills, certified by the superintendent, shall be presented at the next regular meeting of the finance committee for its approval.

6. The steward shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and economical use of all stores and supplies, and the judicious disbursement of the same, and shall keep regular accounts with each family of supplies drawn and consumed.

## ARTICLE XVI.

## MATRONS AND ASSISTANTS.

1. A matron shall be placed over each household, who shall have its general superintendence and discipline, and be held responsible for its management, under the supervision and with the advice and aid of the superintendent.
2. She shall keep a full record of the conduct and improvement of the girls in her family, of all work done, and of everything necessary to show the state of the home, which record shall always be open to the inspection of the superintendent.
3. She shall see that cleanliness, order and propriety are maintained in all the apartments of her house, and in the person, dress and rooms of the inmates, and that suitable care is given to the sick. The matron shall teach the sewing and mending, and have charge of the sewing-rooms and clothing and personal care of the children.
4. She shall see that her assistants are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their appointed duties, discreet and regular in their deportment, and strict in their observance of the regulations of the institution, and report any remissness to the superintendent.
5. In each family there shall be an assistant matron, who shall have charge of the kitchens, dining-rooms, and other domestic concerns. She shall be responsible to the matron for the cleanliness and order of her department, for the conduct, industry, and instruction of the girls employed with her, and in the absence of the matron shall, unless otherwise directed, take charge of the home.
6. Cases of violence, or persistent obstinacy and insubordination in a family, must be promptly submitted to the superintendent for direction or discipline.

## ARTICLE XVII.

## TEACHERS.

1. The teachers shall maintain the order and discipline of the school-rooms, teach such branches as are directed by the school committee, and keep a record of entries, dismissals, scholarship, and deportment. Difficulties arising in this department shall be promptly reported to the superintendent. A monthly report shall be made to the school committee.
2. They shall have charge of the library and school books, and of the order and cleanliness of the school-rooms, and out of school hours shall, under direction of the superintendent, render such assistance in the households in which they reside as is necessary for the welfare of the family, and consistent with their prescribed duties.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

## AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the Board of Managers by a majority vote of the entire Board, or by a three-fourths

vote of the members present; *provided*, that the proposed amendment has been submitted in writing at a previous meeting of the Board.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. All persons employed in the institution, in whatever capacity, are required to devote their whole attention to the performance of their duties. Each officer shall become familiar with the by-laws and rules and regulations, and see that they are fully observed.

All shall endeavor to impress upon those under their care the duty and advantages of a moral and religious, and the evils and miseries of a wicked life, and strive to cultivate in them the practical virtues that adorn life and elevate character.

Officers in charge of the laundry, or other industrial departments outside the family organizations, shall reside at the School, and conform to its rules, giving general assistance, as directed by the superintendent, and ranking as matrons.

2. Children may be *committed* to the institution in any one of the following ways: Sentenced by the courts from any county within the bounds of the State; or given by parent or guardian, with papers relinquishing all claims to them, so that they can be given for adoption whenever deemed advisable; or boarded by the parents or guardian, their board to be regularly paid by such parent or guardian.

Children can be *dismissed* from the institution in one of the following ways: Upon application for adoption; upon application for apprenticeship; and upon parents' application. But no child, except in the case of the reception of one committed by court, shall be either received or dismissed by any resident officer without direction from the Board, or under its prescribed rules.

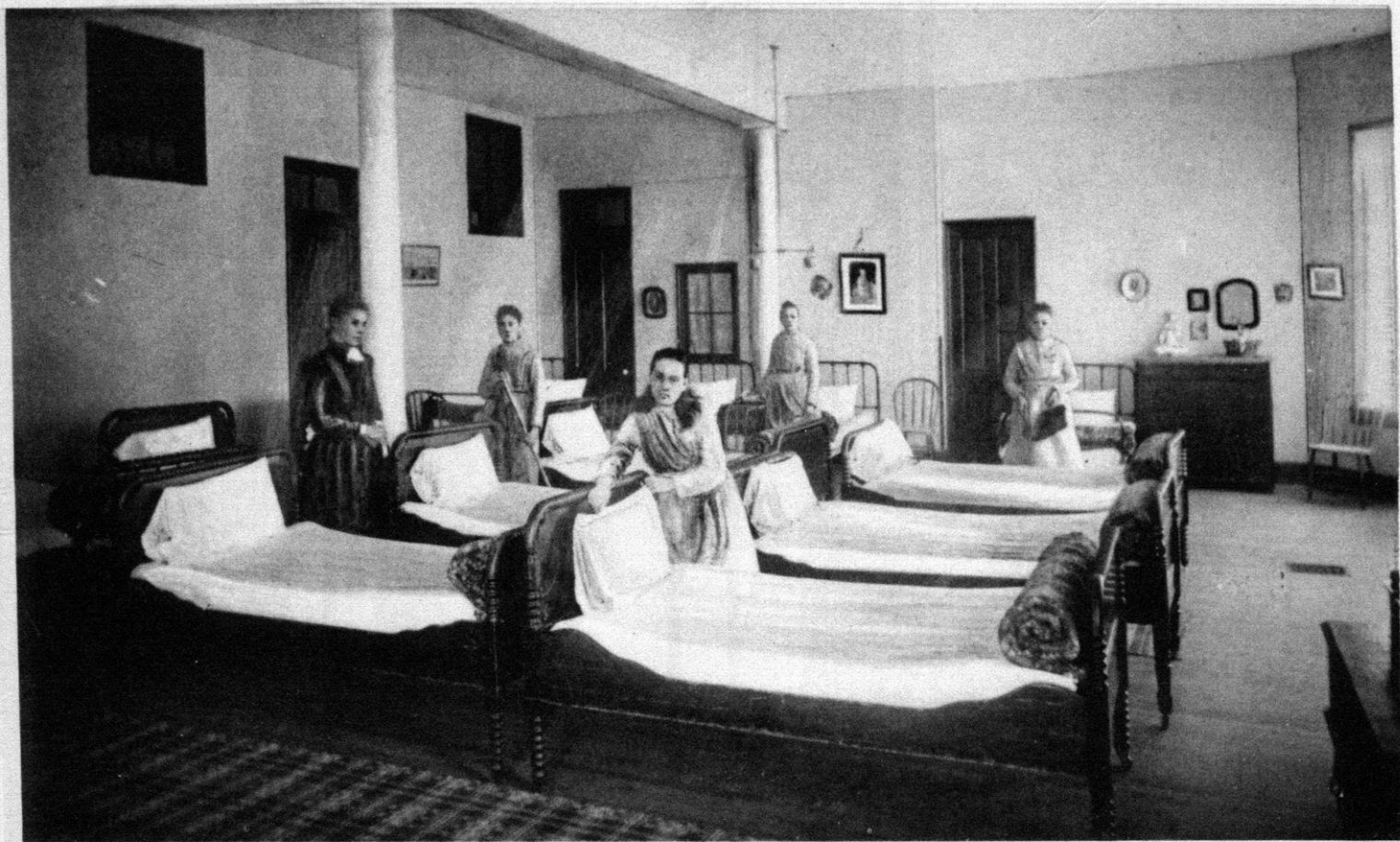
3. Parents or guardians may visit the institution not oftener than once a month, the privilege of an interview being granted by the superintendent, if in her judgment the best interests of the inmate will be subserved; such interview to be had only in the presence of the superintendent or one of her assistants.

No inmate shall be permitted to leave the premises except by permission of the superintendent, or the written direction of the chairman of either the children's or of the executive committee.

Visitors may be shown through the institution between the hours of 8 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M. on any day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, but they cannot be admitted without a permit from the superintendent's office or from a member of the Board.







DORMITORY—MAIN HOME.

## APPENDIX.

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### STATUTES RELATING TO THE SCHOOL.

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#### CHAPTER 325—LAWS OF 1875.

AN ACT authorizing industrial schools.

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

SECTION 1. Any number of ladies, or ladies and gentlemen, not less than twenty, being of full age, citizens of the United States, and citizens and residents of this State, may unite for the purpose of organizing and maintaining an industrial school in any county in this State, and for that purpose may make a subscription, and may make, sign and acknowledge, before any officer authorized by law to take the acknowledgment of deeds, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the corporate name of such school, the names of the corporators, the officers that such school shall have for the first year, and the name of the city, village, town and county in which said school is to be located and maintained; such certificate shall be attached to such subscription and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county in which said school is to be located, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 2. Upon filing a certificate as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall thereupon, by virtue of this act, be a body politic and corporate, by the name stated in such certificate, and by that name they and their successors shall and may have succession, and be capable in law of suing and being sued; may have and use a common seal, and the same alter and change at pleasure; and shall in law be capable of taking and receiving, by purchase, gift, bequest, devise, or otherwise, holding, owning and again selling, or disposing of property, both real and personal, for the purposes of their incorporation, but for no other purpose; may make such rules and by-laws for the management of the affairs of such corporation; may elect or appoint such officers, agents or

committees as may be deemed necessary for the management and conduct of the business of said corporation, fix their term of office, prescribe their duties and compensation; may employ teachers, and generally may adopt all such regulations, by-laws and rules as shall be deemed advisable for the interest of such corporation, and the accomplishment of its objects and purposes.

SEC. 3. All corporations organized pursuant to this act may annually elect from its members such officers as its by-laws shall provide for, at such time and place and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws; such by-laws may also provide for the filling of vacancies among such officers. Any corporation formed under this act shall not be dissolved by the failure to elect its officers at the time prescribed in its by-laws, but such officers may be chosen at any later day named for that purpose in its by-laws or designated for that purpose by its officers.

SEC. 4. All corporations organized under this act, together with their books, papers and vouchers, shall be subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities and Reform, as are other State charitable and penal institutions.

SEC. 5. Any court or officer having criminal jurisdiction in any county in this State, any judge of a court of record, or mayor of any city, may cause to be brought before him or it, any male child under the age of twelve years, or any female child under the age of sixteen years, that comes within any of the following descriptions, to-wit: That is begging or receiving alms, whether actually or under pretense of selling or offering for sale anything; or being in any public street or place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms; or that is found wandering and not having any home or settled place of abode, proper guardianship, or means of subsistence; or is found destitute, either by being an orphan or having a parent or parents who is undergoing imprisonment, or otherwise; or that frequents the company of reputed thieves or of lewd, wanton or lascivious persons in speech or behavior, or notorious resorts of bad character; or that is found wandering in streets, alleys or public places, and belonging to that class of children called "rag-pickers;" or that is an inmate of any house of ill-fame or poor-house, whether in company with its parent or parents, or otherwise; or who has been abandoned in any way by his parent or parents, or guardians; or who is without means of subsistence or support. The court or officer before whom any such child shall be brought, if satisfied on inquiry of the fact, and that the welfare of such child will be promoted thereby, may order any such child to be sent to any industrial school organized pursuant to this act within his own county, if there be such school therein, and if not, to any such school in any county in this State; and may direct that such child be kept and maintained at the expense of the county in such school until it arrives at the age of twenty-one years, or be sooner discharged, as in this act provided.

SEC. 6. Any industrial school organized pursuant to this act may receive any such child directed to be kept in it or committed to it



pursuant to the provisions of the preceding section, or placed in its care and keeping by its parent or parents, or guardian; and from the time of so receiving such child, shall have the exclusive custody, care and guardianship of any such child until such child shall be discharged therefrom pursuant to this act. Any such child within the ages aforesaid may also be committed to any industrial school organized pursuant to this act, upon complaint to any court of record by his or its parents, guardian, or those having such child in charge, that he or they are unable to control, and desire to have such child sent to an industrial school; but in such cases the court shall be first satisfied that the welfare of such child will be promoted thereby; and no such industrial school shall be compelled to receive such last-named child unless the parent or parents, guardian or person having such child in charge, shall satisfactorily agree with the officers of such industrial school for his or her maintenance and care therein.

SEC. 7. All sentences, orders or commitments to any industrial school organized under this act shall direct that the child be sent to such school until he or she arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner discharged by the officers of such school pursuant to its by-laws, who shall have authority to discharge any such child when in their judgment it shall be for his interest to do so.

SEC. 8. The officers and managers of any industrial school organized pursuant to this act shall receive and take into such school all children which are committed thereto by competent authority, and shall cause all children in such school to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suited to their years and capacities, and shall especially cause the girls to be taught domestic avocations, sewing, mending, knitting and housekeeping in all its departments, with the common branches of education. The officers of any such school shall have power in their discretion to bind out any child committed to it as apprentices or servants during their minority, to such persons, and to learn such proper trades and employment, as in their judgment will be most for the future advantage of such child. Such officers may also in their discretion give away to any suitable person for adoption any such child during its minority. All and singular the provisions contained in chapter one hundred and thirteen of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Of masters and apprentices," shall apply to the apprentices and servants and to the person or persons to whom they shall be bound by virtue of this act, and every minor so bound, and the officers binding him, and the person or persons to whom such child is bound, shall be subject to all the provisions of said chapter. Any commitment, consent or order committing any child to any industrial school found [formed] pursuant to this act, made pursuant hereto, shall be full, sufficient and competent authority to the officers and agents of any such school for the detention and keeping therein of any such child. Any clergyman in good standing of any church or denomination may, at all reasonable and proper times and places,

freely minister to and impart moral and religious instruction in accordance with the religious forms and usages of his respective church or denomination, to said inmates, or children who respectively belong to such clergyman's church or denomination, and be granted all reasonable facilities for the proper discharge of his duties as such clergyman.

SEC. 9. The corporators of any industrial school organized pursuant to this act shall consist of such persons as shall contribute to the expenses thereof in such manner as may be provided in its by-laws.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 5, 1875.

Under this act the Industrial School of the Good Shepherd, the Industrial School of St. Francis and the Milwaukee (afterwards Wisconsin) Industrial School were organized, and all located at Milwaukee. The School for Boys at Waukesha, although it has adopted the title Industrial, was created by an earlier and dissimilar law.

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## BILL APPROPRIATING \$15,000 FOR THE MILWAUKEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

### CHAPTER 89.

AN ACT to appropriate a sum of money therein named to the Milwaukee Industrial School.

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

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of erecting suitable buildings for the use of the Milwaukee Industrial School for Girls, out of any money in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, which shall be drawn from the State treasury in the following manner:

SEC. 2. No part of said sum shall be paid or drawn therefrom until the said Milwaukee Industrial School for Girls shall, without cost to the State, procure and cause to be conveyed to the State of Wisconsin, in fee simple, suitable grounds upon which to erect the said buildings, and carry on the said Industrial School, which said selection shall first be approved by the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer.

SEC. 3. The said Milwaukee Industrial School shall procure, at

its own expense, and submit for the approval of the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, suitable plans and specifications for the said buildings, and upon the approval thereof by them, the said Secretary of State may, from time to time, draw his warrant upon the State treasury for such part of said sum of fifteen thousand dollars as shall be determined by said Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer to be reasonable and proper to be paid towards the cost of construction thereof; but such payments shall not in the aggregate exceed the said sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and no part of said sum shall be laid out, paid or expended, until a contract shall be entered into, with sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of said State officers above named, for the full and perfect completion of said buildings for said sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or less.

SEC. 4. The said buildings, when so erected and completed, shall be the property of the State, and shall be used by the said Industrial School for Girls without charge for rent or other charge, except that said corporation shall keep the same in repair, the same insured in such reasonable sum as shall be determined by the Governor; and so long as the said buildings are so kept in repair and insured, and used by said corporation for the uses of the said Industrial School for Girls to the satisfaction of the Legislature of Wisconsin, the said corporation may and shall have the free and unrestricted use thereof, subject, however, to the right of the State to take the said buildings and lands into its own possession whenever, in the judgment of the Legislature, the same shall not be satisfactorily used for the purpose herein intended to be provided for.

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

Approved March 7, 1878.

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In June, 1878, by compliance with the laws regulating a change of corporate name (Chap. 307, Laws of 1874), the name of the School was changed to the "Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls."

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## FROM THE REVISED STATUTES OF 1878.

SECTION 1546. If it appears from the confession of the defendant or the finding of the justice or jury, that the defendant is a vagrant within the meaning of this chapter, such justice shall render judgment accordingly, and sentence such person, if a female child under the age of sixteen, to some industrial school organized or existing under chapter eighty-six, within the county, or if there be no such school therein, to any such school in the State; if a male child between the ages of ten and sixteen, to the State Industrial School for Boys, or in the discretion of the justice; if a male

child of any age not more than ten years, then to an industrial school as aforesaid; in each of which cases such child shall be committed until it arrives at the age of twenty-one years, or is sooner discharged pursuant to the laws regulating the school where sent. In all other cases the person so convicted may be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding ninety days, or if, in the opinion of the justice, the defendant is a proper subject for such relief, he shall commit him to the county or town poor-house, as the case may be, there to be kept at hard labor for a term not exceeding six months. Any sheriff or constable of the county may execute any warrant of commitment issued pursuant to any such judgment; and any person convicted hereunder may appeal as in other criminal convictions before justices of the peace.

SEC. 1547. Any male child under the age of ten years, and any female child under the age of sixteen years, besides such as are included in section fifteen hundred and forty-three (being vagrants mentioned in same chapter), who shall be found begging or receiving alms, either directly or under pretense of selling or offering anything for sale in any public street or place, for that purpose, or wandering in public places as one of the class known as rag-pickers, or wandering without having any home, abode or proper guardianship, or destitute because an orphan, or having a parent undergoing imprisonment or otherwise, or who frequents the company of reputed thieves, or of lewd, wanton or lascivious persons in speech or behavior, or notorious resorts of bad characters, or is an inmate of any house of ill-fame or poor-house, whether in company with a parent or otherwise, or has been abandoned in any way by parents or guardians, and any child within the ages aforesaid, upon petition of his parents, guardians, or if none, those having him in charge, showing that the welfare and best interests of the child require it, may be brought before any judge of a court of record of the county, and committed to an industrial school in the manner and for the time before provided in this chapter, and subject to like appeal. If for any reason the commitment of any such child cannot be executed at the school designated, the judge may afterwards amend the judgment or commitment by substituting some other such school, and in case of boys so committed, who shall remain in any such school after arriving at the age of ten years, the commitment may be amended by the judge making the same, by substituting the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys. If the commitment be made on the petition of parents, guardian or persons having the child in charge, the judge may, in his discretion, require them to pay the whole or any part of the expenses of his maintenance, according to their ability.

SEC. 1786. Any such corporation formed for the establishment and maintenance of any industrial school for the keeping and reformation of children lawfully committed to the same, may receive any child lawfully committed thereto or placed therein, and shall thereafter have and shall maintain the exclusive custody.

care and guardianship of every such child for the term of commitment, or until discharged according to law, and any regular commitment, consent or order shall be full authority to all the corporate agents and servants therefor; and may contract with any parent or guardian, or the county or municipal corporation responsible therefor, for the maintenance, care and education of every such child, or recover a reasonable price therefor if no contract be made, not exceeding what is fixed by its by-laws and regulations. The officers of every such corporation shall cause all children so committed to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suited to their respective years and capacities; and girls shall especially be taught domestic avocations—sewing, mending, knitting, and housekeeping in all its departments, besides the common branches of education.

Any clergyman of good standing shall be granted reasonable facilities at proper times and places, freely to minister and impart moral and religious instruction, according to the usages of his church or denomination, to every inmate or child of such school belonging to such church or denomination, or who shall desire him so to do.

The proper officers designated by the by-laws may, in their discretion, at any time discharge, when in their judgment it shall be for his best interest, or give away for adoption, or bind out as an apprentice or servant, any such child during its minority, and the provisions of chapter one hundred and ten shall apply to such minors so bound, the officers binding him, and the person to whom bound. Every such corporation shall be subject to visitation by the State Board of Charities and Reform to the same extent as State institutions and other charitable institutions.

SEC. 1527. \* \* No child over five years or under sixteen years of age shall be sent as a poor person to any county poor-house for support and care, unless such a child be an unteachable idiot, an epileptic or a paralytic, or otherwise diseased or deformed, so as to render it unfit for family care; but the county superintendents, or other officers having the care of the poor, shall provide for the care and support of such poor children in families, orphan asylums, or other appropriate institutions. \* \* \*

## LATER ACTS.

SECTION 2, Chapter 141, published March 12, 1880.—The charge to counties by the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, for care and support of children sentenced to that institution by any court of this State, shall not exceed the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per week for each child.

SEC. 497a. [*Chapter 175, 1882*].—1. In all cases of commit-

ments hereafter made by any magistrate, judge or court, to any industrial school within this State, the sentence and order therefor shall be that the child sentenced shall be received and kept at the school therein to be named, until he or she shall be thence discharged or transferred to some other industrial school according to law, and all sentences and orders for commitment of children to such schools, whether in form as above prescribed or otherwise, shall be construed and understood to mean that said children shall be kept therein until so discharged or transferred.

2. The managers of any industrial school within this State are hereby authorized and empowered to release or discharge therefrom any inmate at such times and upon such terms and conditions as to them shall seem to be most for the future benefit and advantage of such inmates; *provided*, that after the first day of May, 1882, no person shall be detained in any such school against his or her will, after such person shall have reached the age of eighteen years, except girls who shall have been convicted and sentenced to such industrial school for an offense against chastity; and such may be detained, in the discretion of the managers, until they are twenty years of age.

3. Any person who shall have been conditionally released from any industrial school in this State may be returned thereto by any person upon the request, order or consent of the managers thereof, and shall be kept and detained therein upon the original sentence and order of commitment, in the same manner as though there had been no release in the case.

4. All acts or parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

#### CHAPTER 424—(Published May 2, 1887).

SECTION 1. Hereafter all children committed to any industrial school shall be committed until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner discharged by due process of law.

SEC. 2. Any child under the age of eighteen, convicted of a criminal offense, may, in the discretion of the judge or magistrate before whom the case is tried, be committed to some one of the industrial schools of this State, instead of to the state prison, house of correction, county jail or police station, as the case may be, till the age of twenty-one years.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the power now possessed by the managers of such industrial schools to fully release or to bind out, or to return to parents or guardians, any children committed to said industrial schools before the end of the period for which they have been committed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved April 12, 1887.

## COMMITMENT.

\_\_\_\_\_ Court (or before \_\_\_\_\_, judge or justice of the peace), \_\_\_\_\_ county.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }  
County of \_\_\_\_\_. } ss.

*The State of Wisconsin, To the sheriff or any constable of the county of \_\_\_\_\_, and to the managers and officers of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls at Milwaukee, in the County of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin:*

WHEREAS, at a \_\_\_\_\_ court, held at \_\_\_\_\_, in said county, before said court (or whereas, before A. B., \_\_\_\_\_, judge or justice of the peace for said county), \_\_\_\_\_, for the cause hereinafter stated, was convicted of having, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 18—, at \_\_\_\_\_, in said county, (here insert the cause of commitment under Section 1547 of the Revised Statutes, following the complaint). And it appearing to the said court (or judge, or justice of the peace) that the said \_\_\_\_\_ is a female child under the age of sixteen years, to-wit, of about the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years (or that the said \_\_\_\_\_ is a male child under the age of ten years, to-wit, of about the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years), thereupon the court did sentence the said \_\_\_\_\_ and order \_\_\_\_\_ to be committed to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, at Milwaukee, in the County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, until \_\_\_\_\_ shall have arrived and have attained \_\_\_\_\_ twenty-first year of age.

Therefore you are commanded, in the name of the State of Wisconsin, forthwith to convey and deliver the said \_\_\_\_\_ to the said managers and officers, and you, the said managers and officers, are hereby commanded to receive the said \_\_\_\_\_ into your custody, in the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, and \_\_\_\_\_ there safely keep until the expiration of said sentence, or until \_\_\_\_\_ shall be thence discharged by due course of law.

Witness, the honorable \_\_\_\_\_, judge of the said court (or \_\_\_\_\_, judge or justice of the said court), at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and \_\_\_\_\_.

## NAMES OF LIFE MEMBERS.

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Aikens, Mrs. A. J.	Conro, Mrs. Albert.	Mix, Mrs. E. T.
Aikens, Miss A. M.	Friedman, Mrs. I.	Pereles, Mrs. Nathan.
Allis, Jere.	Greene, Mrs. T. A.	Perèles, Mrs. J. M.
*Allis, Mrs. Jere.	*Gilbert, J. T.	Pfister, Mrs. Guido.
Armour, Mrs. P. D.	*Gilbert, Mrs. J. T.	Proeschel, Mrs. J. N.
Allis, Mrs. E. P.	Hodges, L. F.	Plankinton, John.
Adsit, Mrs. C. D.	Inbusch, Mrs. J. H.	Plankinton, Mrs. John.
*Brodhead, E. H.	*Inbusch, Mrs. J. D.	Plankinton, Miss Lizzie.
*Brodhead, Mrs. E. H.	*Jacobs, W. H.	Peck, Mrs. J. S.
*Brotherhood, Wm.	Kern, J. B. A.	Ray, Charles.
Burnham, Mrs. Geo.	Kneeland, James.	Ray, Mrs. Charles.
Bacon, Mrs. G. W.	Knowles, Mrs. Geo.	*Rogers, Mrs. J. H.
Button, Mrs. H. H.	Kellogg, Mrs. Levi.	Robert, Mrs. H. M.
Ball, Mrs. E. H.	*Lefevre, Rev. C. F.	Sanderson, Mrs. Edw.
*Bradley, Mrs. C. T.	Layton, Fred.	Spencer, Mrs. J. C.
Camp, H. H.	Mann, Mrs. Joseph.	Steele, Mrs. Chester.
Camp, Mrs. H. H.	Metcalf, W. H.	Smith, Angus.
Chapman, T. A.	Metcalf, Mrs. W. H.	Turck, Mrs. J. B.
Crombie, J. M.	*Mitchell, Alexander.	Young, A. McD.
Crombie, Mrs. J. M.	*Merrill, S. S.	

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\* Deceased.



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## FORM OF A BEQUEST.

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I give to my executor (or executors), the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars in trust, to pay the same in \_\_\_\_\_ days after my decease, to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as treasurer of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and incorporated in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to be applied by the managers of the School to its charitable purposes.